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MARMATON HERD—Is composed of the leading strains of

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address J. W. GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 41, Ridgely, Mo.

Agricultural Matters.

SOME POINTS IN POTATO CULTURE.

By H. D. Griswold, West Salem, Wis., and read at a Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

While some farmers are successful as potato-growers, a large majority raise only a small crop of inferior potatoes, even in a favorable year. If you will look at the potatoes as they are brought into the market, you will see a large part are small, mixed, and such as you would not wish to buy for your own table. These have to be sold at an inferior price. Let us look into this matter a little. Ask the farmer about it, and he will tell you that he used to raise good potatoes, but of late years he has had no luck. When the land was new, with no bugs to trouble, about all that was to be done was to plant them and they took care of themselves and brought a fair crop. The farmer tries to raise them that way yet, but somehow he has no luck. In the spring when he is putting in his large fields of oats and corn he hardly thinks of his potatoes, and if asked to save a nice, rich piece off the corn ground, he shakes his head and says, no, he don't want to break into that corn field. We can put the potatoes over on that three-cornered piece of side-hill, that "ain't good for nothing else." He leaves the planting of them till the last (except it may be the garden); then he must hurry as it is getting late. No time to look up new seed now, and he has neglected to get it beforehand, so he goes down cellar and picks up the culls that are left, after his wife has picked out everything that was fit to cook (and a good many that were not), for he argues the little ones are just as good to plant. Time flies swiftly, and it does not occur to him that he has been planting culls for ten years, but such may be the case, nevertheless.

He stamps them in with his heel, and plows them under, and the job is done. He sends the boys over a few times to pick off bugs, but haying comes on and he can't bother with them. They are back out of sight, and before he is aware they are half eaten up; besides, he has heard that Paris green is injurious to the tops and spoils the flavor of the potatoes; they get weedy, too, but they have commenced to set now and it will not do to disturb them. How easy to find an excuse when there is a job on hand that you don't want to do. In the fall he gets a few small potatoes, bemoans his poor luck and does the same thing over again next year.

SELECTING THE SEED.

Now let us look over this matter carefully and see if we can't so improve on the old method as to make this potato patch a source of pleasure and profit; and the first point we will consider is the seed. This I think of prime importance, for you cannot expect a good crop from poor seed, no matter how favorable other conditions may be. The stockmen say, like produces like. The farmer works on that plan when he selects the best corn to plant and the best grain to sow. At the same time he plants the cull potatoes, and expects a crop of good ones. Now get the best seed you can—those of good size and smooth. Avoid all coarse, nubby and scabby potatoes; those with deep eyes are not desirable. If you are raising for yourself and for consumers, don't plant any that are poor cooking. There are plenty of varieties to choose from that are good yielders and are good to cook.

New varieties are coming out each year. Most of them do well at first. It is a good plan to get one or two new kinds each year and discard the poorest of those you have. Keep each kind separate and distinct; don't mix them, for mixed potatoes don't sell as well as straight stock. Seed raised at the North is better and more vigorous than

that raised at the South. The seed should be kept in a cool, dark cellar, where it will not sprout too much.

VARIETIES THAT HAVE DONE WELL.

For the early garden the Early Ohio is fit for the table the 1st of August, but for a field crop it is no longer profitable. Of the early varieties that have done well the last year, and are good cooking, the Sunrise, June Eating, Thorburn and Beauty of Hebron may be mentioned. This last has been raised several years but still does well. One of my neighbors got three hundred bushels per acre of them last year. The late potatoes, though large yielders, as a rule are poor cooking. The Alex Prolific and Dakota Red are very good, but the same potatoes do very differently in different seasons and in different soils. The seed required per acre is eight to ten bushels, according to the size of the potatoes, and how fine you cut them. Now, just have this matter of seed potatoes on your mind and secure some good ones, and "don't you forget it."

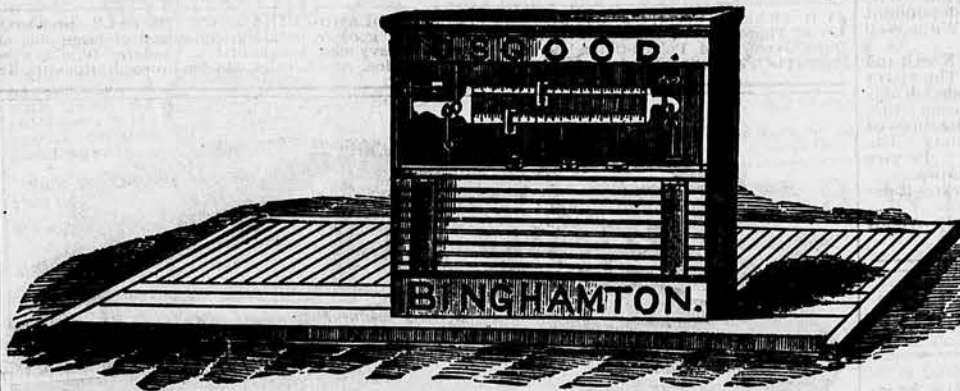
CHOOSING THE GROUND.

Next, let us see about a suitable piece of ground, and that will be the best piece you have. Why? First, because potatoes, more than any ordinary crop, need rich land. Second, because no other crop will bring you as much money per acre as potatoes. Third, because potatoes require more labor on an acre than ordinary field crops, and the labor, cost of seed, etc., is just as

the rows you can drag with a loose-jointed drag, and they seem to grow all the better. Of course care must be taken to keep the drag perfectly clean. I use one-horse iron cultivators; don't like a sulky in potatoes. They will need a hoeing, too, at least mine have to be hoed once anyway. If the weeds get the start of you a little don't be discouraged, but get them out. The old notion that the weeds had to be left in after the potatoes commenced to set, will do for a lazy man, but the man who wants a crop must get them out; those without weeds are better than those with, every time, even if they are taken out late.

BATTILING THE BUG.

The bugs have to be attended to. I never have tried to do much with the old ones. It is an endless job to try to pick them off on a large piece, and you can't get them all, anyway. Some are hidden under the earth, and more keep flying on the vines. I have seen it recommended to cut up potatoes, sprinkle them with Paris green, scatter them on your potato ground before the crop comes up and kill off the old ones in that way. Those old scrub potatoes you have been planting so long would be just the thing for that. But look sharp for the young ones when they come along, for a day or two after they get well started makes bad work, and they will be there right in haying time and must be attended to. Some dust them and some sprinkle with water and



Osgood U. S. Standard Scales.

much on a poor acre as on a good one. By good land I mean land well fertilized with clover and barnyard manure—land that has not been run successively to any one crop. I don't think we need to spend our money for artificial fertilizers as long as we can raise clover so easily. Don't plant your potatoes after corn or oats; give them the first chance every time, and don't raise but one crop on the same land if you can help it. The first crop is smoothest and best. Have your potatoes near the house. You will much more likely give them the care and attention they need if they are where you see them often than if they are back out of sight.

PLANTING, PLOWING, CULTIVATING.

If you wish to plow in the fall, plow shallow, and plow again deep in the spring. Potatoes need a deep, mellow soil. Plant as soon as the ground is in good condition to work. Plant them well down, so you can give them a good dragging and not disturb the seed, and also level cultivation, and not have the potatoes grow out of the ground. The old notion of planting close to the top, and then pulling the ground up over them is no good. One word right here about cutting the seed. Early potatoes that are not large and have plenty of eyes I cut to two eyes to the piece. Large late ones, with few eyes, I cut to one eye to the piece. Plant one piece in a hill, rows three feet apart, and potatoes eighteen inches apart in the row. Nearer will do for early ones with small tops, but for late ones with big tops eighteen inches is near enough. I use the Aspinwall planter, which I have had three years, and I can truly say I never had any farm machine that gave me better satisfaction.

When the weeds commence to start drag them. Even after you can see

Paris green. I use the sprinkler. With one man I can haul the water and sprinkle four acres per day. Use a teaspoonful of Paris green to a pailful of water, and a very fine sprinkler. The water must be perfectly clear or else it will clog. Usually once over after they are well hatched out cleans them out, so what come after that will do no hurt; but it must be done in good weather, as a hard rain will wash the Paris green all off.

DIGGING—SUMMARY.

I have tried two or three different diggers. Some work very well when potatoes are close in the hill and clean, but where the tops are large and potatoes spread about in the ground I have found nothing yet as satisfactory as a good man with a fork. However, if you get a good crop you will find a way to harvest them. I will sum up what I have said in three things: (1) Good seed, (2) good land, (3) good care.

Plowing Under Green Crops.

At the New York Farmers' Institute, of Oswego, F. D. Curtis said: "I cannot on my farm afford to plow under any crop for manure which will make food. I do not think there is any gain in it except the mechanical effects accruing from the decay of the green crop in making the soil more friable. The green plant food comes out of the ground and it goes back. There is no gain in this, as we return to the earth that which came out of it, except possibly what little of plant food may have come from the air. I would utilize this green food as a basis for the growing of young animals, and I would add to it linseed meal and bran, and take the manure thus made to the field. In this way fertilizing material may be made or obtained at a less cost than to plow

under the green food and to buy commercial fertilizers. The young animals can be made to pay the whole cost of foods in their growth, and the manure will be clear gain. We cannot afford to plow under food, but we can afford to buy these rich foods and turn them into pork, veal, mutton and horse, and so save the big profits loaded upon the fertilizers which are commended."

Alfalfa vs. Blue Grass.

In the higher portions of the patch a small per cent. of the roots were thrown out, but in no place enough to materially affect the stand. I note alfalfa starts later than clover, but when it does start it comes on at a more rapid gait. From the limited experience with the experimental patch, I conclude when alfalfa is sown on blue grass soil where blue grass dominates all other grasses and takes possession of uncultivated lands and waste places, and holds it against all comers, blue grass will be found the worst enemy of alfalfa. In November, 1887, a third of an acre of rich blue grass land was broken and sown to alfalfa the following spring, in April. In 1888 there was no evidence that the blue grass had survived. In 1889 a tuft was here and there to be seen, but the hour the grasses began to start this spring, the blue grass showed in so many places that those familiar with its habits knew it would take complete possession and show a uniform sward before the year was out. Therefore, the tufts were loosened with a pronged hoe and picked out by hand, the job requiring nearly two days of steady work. It is certainly little less than providential that a grass that usurps all other grasses and vegetation possesses the virtues of nearly all the grasses that grow, and compensates for the domination by "scattering plenty o'er a smiling land."—B. F. J., in *Country Gentleman*.

We present on this page a cut showing the Osgood U. S. Standard Scales, elsewhere advertised by Lloyd Eberhart, the general Western manager, Joliet, Ill. These scales are warranted in every respect, as the manufacturers have had over forty years practical experience in building their combination wagon scales. They claim that they are not only as good, but cheaper and absolutely better and stronger than any iron-lever scale made. Regarding the sales, which they report rapidly increasing, they ship nearly five hundred to one of the iron-lever scale. Any of our readers interested in wagon scales will find it to their advantage to write for illustrated and descriptive catalogue.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be without it. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

The Kansas City Star.

Weekly edition, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Ask your postmaster or write for a sample copy. Of special interest to farmers. The cheapest and best newspaper in America.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly *Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the *Capital* and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

SEPTEMBER 2—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kas., Holsteins.

OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN TEXAS.

Mr. W. L. Black, Fort McKavett, Texas, writes the KANSAS FARMER as follows, regarding the sheep industry:

The average thinker, and particularly those who speak so derisively of the "tariff on wool," imagine that there is nothing whatever to be done in producing wool, except to provide range and water for the animals. This is a great mistake. The habits of sheep, the character of grasses and weeds, and the best way to feed, are important features that call for very careful study, and require many years of constant attention on the part of the successful grower to understand. As an illustration of this fact, I would remark that in many sections of our State—and, no doubt, many other States as well—there is a natural growth of weed that causes disease, generally resulting in the death of animals that eat it. The early beginners were ignorant of this, and only learned the true reason of their misfortune after years of patient investigation.

Again, the opinion was once very general, that in a warm climate like ours, there would be no necessity to provide shelter for sheep in the winter, and this, also, caused the pioneers in our industry who settled upon the bleak, unprotected prairies of our State, very great losses. But with all the drawbacks with which we have to contend, it is certainly very gratifying to be able to make such a flattering exhibit as the United States can show in her wool industry. While we may have lost some time in learning the peculiar wants in raising the sheep, we have certainly made wonderful progress in developing the capacity of a sheep to produce wool.

In 1860 we had only 22,471,275 sheep, which sheared 60,264,913 pounds of wool, or an average of 2.68 pounds per head; while in 1884, the total product of wool was 308,000,000 pounds, taken from only 50,626,626 sheep, or an average of 6.08 pounds per head. It will be observed, that while we have not much more than doubled the number of sheep, we have, in the short period of twenty-four years, increased our wool product five-fold and over. Imagine, if you please, what might have been our present condition if it had not been for the sad losses of our people in learning the business.

It has been frequently asserted by manufacturers and others that the United States is not capable of producing the necessary character of wool for making certain lines of goods. This, too, is a great mistake, and I am forced to believe that the opinion is held only by those who are predisposed in favor of "free wool," and are unwilling to investigate; for there is no kind of sheep, or class of wool, produced on the face of the globe that cannot be successfully duplicated, and I may add, improved upon, in the United States. It is quite true the character of our wool clip for many years, more particularly from the 70's to 1880, was very unsatisfactory, but the cause of this is very easily explained, and I am glad to say the trouble no longer exists to any great extent.

When the tariff of 1867 gave such impetus to sheep-raising, there was a demand for breeding ewes that forced prices up abnormally, and compelled many growers to purchase the common Mexican sheep to begin with, which they gradually improved from a coarse-wooled sheep, shearing about one pound

to a fine-wool sheep, producing perhaps five to six pounds. This was done by the use of improved stock raised in the older States, and during the process of grading up, which was necessarily quite slow, the annual clips were naturally of a nondescript character, and, no doubt, gave rise to the impression referred to. But, as stated before, this is not the case now, as nearly all the base Mexican blood has been removed, and I do not think our manufacturers will have any grounds for complaining in the future.

It is to be regretted the "tariff," an element so necessary to the proper development of wool-growing in the United States, has been the cause of so much wrangling, and has been so frequently changed, with such ruthless disregard to the interests of the patient workers with sheep, whose millions of money have often been made the football and plaything of politicians, who know so little of the wants of the industry. It is gratifying to know, however, that the present administration are sufficiently familiar with the questions involved to deal with them intelligently, and it is to be hoped the "tariff" will soon be adjusted so as to give the necessary protection from competition of older wool-producing countries, more particularly Australia, where they enjoy such superior advantages in raising sheep, over ours. In this connection, would it not be well for the United States to pattern a little from the experience of this strong competitor of the sheep-raiser? We can excel her in many ways, but there is no disputing the fact that Australia has exercised a remarkable degree of wisdom in legislating so successfully for the "exterminating of wild animals" and the removal of "scab" and other infectious diseases incidental to sheep. These are the most serious drawbacks to our industry at present, and are the greatest obstacles in the way of cheap clothing for our people. Am I not justified, then, in saying that it is a question in every respect worthy the consideration of our Congress? That they can be removed has been clearly demonstrated in Australia, and when it is considered that the losses now entailed annually upon American sheep husbandry amounts to the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 by inefficient scab laws and from the depredation of wild animals, would it not be wise for our government to take up this matter, and put a stop to such a fearful waste of money? It has frequently been attempted by State legislation, but has invariably failed, for the simple reason that united action cannot be had on the part of all States interested. In other words, if Texas should be successful in destroying wild animals, the neighboring States would soon spread the evil again, and the same ground would have to be gone over a second time. If all could work together, there is very little doubt but the prowling coyote and other destructive animals would soon be extinct, and classed with the things that were. The buffalo, it is sad to say, was very speedily removed, and from no other inducement than the hope of reward in selling their hides, at an average of a few dollars per head. What is in the way then of removing the wolf, the wildcat and coyote, if the necessary appropriation is made to encourage hunters and trappers to engage in the business. The people would, naturally, enjoy the fruits of this expenditure of the nation's money in the same degree as they enjoy the cheaper production of cotton, or other agricultural product, by improved methods in producing. It is to be hoped Congress will take some action in this matter, and I know of no better or more practical way of attracting attention to the same than through the investigation that Secretary Rusk is now having made by Special Agent Heath.

But before closing my remarks, I

would like to add a few words with regard to the commercial relations of the wool producers to our manufacturers or consumers. It is now generally conceded to be as difficult a task to properly dispose of an agricultural product as it is to produce it. Is it not, then, a very important element to consider in connection with your work? As long as the products of our country were comparatively small and confined to a limited section of territory, it was not so necessary to keep statistical records of supply and demand; but, since they have extended from Maine to California, it is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what the condition of supply is, except through the agency of proper organizations for that purpose. This has been supplied to a very large extent in many of our products, notably in cotton, wheat, corn, etc., but with wool there has been no effort made as yet to assist a producer in forming a correct opinion as to the value of his product.

It is hard for ignorance and poverty to cope with intelligence and capital, and hence it is the more important, on the part of our government, to aid the producers of our agricultural products in every way that will inform them of the correct value of their products. The information relating to supply and demand is the only way this can be done, and I therefore believe it would be of incalculable benefit to the producers of wool if there was a "Bureau of Information and Statistics," maintained under the same plan as the cotton trade is handled. The establishment of uniformity in grades of wool is another important feature, for as long as the trade is confined to a limited number of dealers, which will necessarily be the case as long as the present custom of grading continues, which requires a lifetime to understand, there is no doubt that the producer will be imposed upon by the unscrupulous buyer.

I shall not extend my communication so far as to give any detailed description of how I think these evils can be remedied, but will conclude by saying that a movement is now on foot to amalgamate the wool trade with the New York Cotton Exchange, who propose to open a department for handling wool in the same manner they do cotton, and if it is put into practical operation I venture to predict we will soon be a considerable exporter of wool, as we are of wheat, and then the much discussed "tariff on wool" will cease to engage the attention of our statesmen in the same degree that the "tariff on wheat" has.

Some California Horse Farms.

The splendid successes of California thoroughbreds and trotters, from the days of St. Julien to the brilliant record of El Rio Rey and the triumph of Sunol, have kept alive a strong public interest in Pacific coast horse-raising establishments. A few are well known everywhere, but the total number is greater than most persons imagine, and the usual conditions of horse-breeding in California are perhaps not generally understood. It is not only the great racing stables that are at home in the Golden State; every department of horse-raising has been strongly developed of late years, and promises to increase steadily for many years to come. A glimpse of the whole industry may therefore prove of interest.

In the Spanish days horses bred so fast in California, using the pastures thought more valuable for cattle, that great droves of "mustangs" were driven into the ocean and drowned. The Indians of the Southern Sierras made many raids upon the coast settlements, early in the century, and drove off large bands of horses, which they used for food, and hence were known to the first Americans as "horse-eaters."

The old Spaniards used to say that there was no better horse country in the

world than the California Coast Range foothills and mountain valleys, and they spent a great deal of their wealth and leisure in training horses and running races. There were many famous contests between 1800 and 1850, in which the favorite horses of families and districts were pitted against each other, and men staked their entire fortunes on the event. As far as the excitement and romance of the turf are concerned, no modern race surpasses the old Californian contests of the better class. But the American thoroughbreds, though no match for the mustangs in point of endurance, were swifter, and when this fact became well established the days of the latter on the race track were numbered.

Southerners were among the first to cultivate a love for good horses in California. Hundreds of Louisianians, Kentuckians and Tennesseans were among the pioneers, and the early organization of a State fair and the building of a race track at Sacramento was largely the work of men who had brought their own blooded stock "over the plains." In the forty years since the love for good horses has widely spread, until in the great farming districts of California to-day the high grade of the average farmer's roadster is a matter of surprise. The district fairs of Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Salinas, Stockton, San Jose and similar country seat towns, far better than the State fairs, illustrate the solid excellence of the average California horse. In another half century the quality of the great mass of graded horses will be far more notable than now. The fruit-growing class are especial leaders in the rapid improvement of the farm animal of forty years ago, for the orchardist demands more intelligence of his work horse, and more speed of his roadster, than the ordinary farmer does, and he has more money with which to gratify his desires. As a result the annual sales of the breeding establishments are always well attended by men who buy for their own driving.

There are at the present time about 120 breeding farms in California, large and small. One of the largest is J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso, which sends yearly to the great sales of the Atlantic States more than 100 young thoroughbreds, and as many trotting youngsters. The Palo Alto breeding farm is perhaps even more widely known, because of its owner and its historic situation. Count Valensin's stables, Senator Hearst's, L. J. Rose's, Shippee's, Page's, Baldwin's and Porter Ashe's are all prominent, and the list might be greatly extended. The horses that are the pride of these great breeding farms and racing stables are known throughout America. Old Norfolk is on Theodore Winter's ranch; electioneer and Wildidle are at Palo Alto; San Mateo farm has Guy Wilkes; Stamboul and The Moor gave Rosemeade its fame; St. Savior is on Gebhard's Lake County farm; Hearst has Cheviot and Haggin Sir Modred. As for prices paid within the last year or two for California-bred horses eight animals were sold in 1889 for \$274,000. The yearling Thoroughbred King Thomas brought \$40,000, and the sales of Sunol, Bell Boy, Antevolo and others are well-known items of turf history.

But the future of the great horse-raising industry of California does not rest alone on turf interests, great though these are, and greater though they will become. It is claimed that horses come to maturity so much quicker in California, and that the pastures are so superior, that all classes of horses can be produced and shipped to other markets at a profit. "Draught horses, English carriage horses and roadsters for Chicago" is what more than one Californian is aiming at, at the present time. Already the total capital invested in horse-breeding farms is close upon \$20,000,000, and if "all classes" can be profitably produced here this investment will be several times multiplied before the close of the present decade.—Charles H. Shinn, in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

"Just as Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
 President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
 Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
 President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
 Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.
NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. H. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
 Treasurer.....H. Baughman, Burdett, Kas.
 Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.
KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.
 J. H. Benson, President.....Hayden, Reno Co.
 J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't.....Cloverdale, Ch'qua Co.
 H. W. Bandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Edwin Snyder, Executive Committee.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
 Executive Committee.....L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co.
 A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.
 Judiciary Committee.....A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.
 Business Agent.....C. A. Tyler, Topeka.
 Live Stock Commission Agent.....Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
 Grain Commission Merchants.....R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.
 President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
 State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.
STATE GRANGE
 Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.
 Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
 Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
 Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; second district, R. B. Foy; third district, G. Hill; fourth district, G. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; fifth district, A. Henquonnet; sixth district, W. M. Taylor; seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1889, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
 2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
 3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
 4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and to obtain all lands now owned by foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
 5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
 6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
 7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.
- The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:
8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
 9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
 10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
 11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
 12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Co., wholesale grocers. Send for price-list. 1001 State Ave. east Topeka, Kas.

Railroad Management.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Freight rates and present railroad management, it seems to me, is the great economic problem before the people at this time. Its controlling interest is felt in every branch of business. To the farmer and the miner alike it fixes the price of every pound of freight; every class or community are taxed to swell the fortunes of our railroad millionaires. Railroad Commissioners have brought but little benefit; we must look to national government to regulate inter-State commerce. Congress has the power to fix rates, and it ought to be done by a law of Congress—a law that will give fixed rates per ton per mile in car lots without discrimination, and then every shipper can ship to the best market. We are free to admit that railroads are a paramount factor in building up the country and advancing it to a higher state of civilization; yet we think the present railroad management, with its continued changes and discriminating rates, is not only robbing the farmers and coal miners of the profits of their business, but is detrimental to the interests of the people who have put their money into the roads, and is fast consolidating the railroads of the country under the control of a few railroad managers. Shall we remain idle, or shall we by united effort endeavor to effect a change? The people have the power; with united effort we can protect our own interests. A thorough discussion of the subject in the Alliance and by all methods that will throw light on the subject will enable us to act intelligently on the best method of obtaining relief. In discussing this further, we will show some of the unjust discriminations and the effect upon the farming interests of Kansas.

Ft. Scott, Kas. H. B. WARE.

Johnson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We nominated a county ticket here, Saturday, August 23, as follows: Probate Judge, Wm. Henry; Representative, C. M. Dixon; Clerk of Court, J. C. Wolf; County Superintendent, Miss Sadie Kelly; County Commissioner, Newton Edgington. The County Attorney's place was left open, as there were no lawyers in the Alliance who wished a nomination.

Wm. Henry was the first President of Citizens' Alliance No. 1, and is an exceptionally strong man. Mr. C. M. Dixon is President of the County Alliance, and is a "runner" before whom any old party man will "quake," and, in fact, if they do not wish to be beaten had better inform their friends that "they are not candidates this year." Our ticket is a good one and the chances are in favor of its election from top to bottom.

D. C. ZERCHER, President Citizens' Alliance.

Olathe, August 25.

Coffey County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On July 30 a goodly number of Coffey county farmers gathered, with their families, in the grove on the fair grounds, near Burlington, to hear brother Prather and others speak, and to enjoy the day together. Brother Prather was called to a scene of sadness—his mother's death-bed, and brother A. F. Allen filled his appointment, giving the people some sound doctrine. W. S. Ross then talked for a short time, after which the delegates to the county alliance met in a hall and organized, while a number of brethren of the F. M. B. A. entertained the waiting people. This is the beginning of a great movement of the people of Coffey county. They are sure to be heard from later. Brother C. H. Custenborder, of Gridley, was elected President of the County Alliance, and F. A. Atherly, Gridley, Secretary.

W. S. Ross, Lecturer Fourth Cong. Dist.

Inalienable Rights.

Hugh Cameron, Secretary, writes us that sub-Alliance 2070, Jefferson county, at a meeting held August 21 passed the following with great unanimity:

WHEREAS, It is currently believed that the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas has been organized into a political party by the men who hold the offices therein; and
 WHEREAS, It is apparent that the party known as the People's party, like all other such organizations subject to the infernal methods of party spirit, lies, lash, etc., is sure to be cursed with and controlled by the most unconscionable demagogues, party bosses and ward repeaters as soon as or before it has achieved its first victory, as all its predecessors have been; and
 WHEREAS, It is pretended "by some of our brotherhood, by whom the resolution of the Jefferson County Alliance has been misinterpreted" that Alliance principles bind Alliance

members to vote for the nominees of the People's party; therefore
 Resolved, 1. By Sarcoxie Alliance No. 2070, that we affirm what we understand to be sound Alliance doctrine on this point, to-wit: that no one, by becoming an Alliance member, impairs in the slightest degree that inalienable right and duty which belongs to American citizenship, to take a proper interest in the politics of this American country.
 2. That it is reserved by every Alliance member, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will for the time being best carry out correct principles.
 3. That any class organization which seeks to deny or to impair this inherent right and duty of party action and affiliation is an enemy to country and a peril to civil government.
 4. That it is the unwritten law of this republic, binding upon all the citizens thereof and recognized by most of them, that they must affiliate with the political party that will best carry out correct principles in the administration of government in all its relations and obligation which is most nearly corresponding to their judgment as the wisest in policy, soundest in principle and safest in the custody or management of governmental affairs.
 5. That all Alliance members, all American citizens, are in duty imperatively bound to attend all the primary conventions, and by their united, earnest, prayerful effort prevent the sordid, the mercenary, those who can be bought, from attending, as delegates, any nominating conventions, county, State or national, and so build up a strong popular opinion to enforce the exalted sentiment of the great grandfathers, which requires that the man shall not seek the office.

Allay and Suppress Sectionalism.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, ASHESVILLE, N. C., August 13, 1890.
 Resolved, That the North Carolina State Alliance has listened with profound interest and pleasure to the assurances of our brother, L. L. Polk, President of our national order, that our brethren of the great Northwest are ready and anxious to join us in restoring peace, unity and fraternity between the two sections.
 Resolved, That we hereby express our warm appreciation of the noble and patriotic efforts of our beloved President on behalf of a reunited country, and thank him for his manly espousal of so great an important work.
 Resolved, That we extend to the brotherhood of the Northern and Western States the right hand of fellowship, and pledge them our earnest and honest purpose to do all in our power to allay and suppress sectionalism, and give to our posterity the blessings of free government founded on the basis of unity and fraternity.
 Resolved, That the Secretary of this State Alliance is hereby instructed to forward an official copy of these resolutions to B. H. Clover, President of the Kansas State Alliance, with the request that they be published in all reform papers of the Northwest, and also a copy to Brother Polk for publication in the *Progressive Farmer*.
 ELIAS CARR, President.
 E. C. BEDDINGFIELD, Secretary.

First Congressional District.

The First Congressional district convention met at Holton, August 20, nominated L. C. Clark, of Brown county, for member of Congress from the First district, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That we indorse the St. Louis platform and the platform of the People's State convention.
 Resolved, That we will not support any man for Congress who will accept a nomination from either of the old political parties.
 Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of our State and Congressional convention.

Official—State Meeting.

To members of the Alliance, and especially delegates to the State Alliance meeting in October, 1890:

It is expected to make this a business session. The subject of a State paper, either alone or in connection with the national order, will call for serious consideration. The Dakota plan of making the State dues \$1 per year, with the mammoth paper free, will be discussed; also a plan of transportation reform. The question of insurance—and as I have had many complaints of our State Insurance Commissioner's acts, I should be pleased if he would give us personally a history of insurance since his term of office; also others posted in such matters. Amendments to the constitution will be discussed, and other important work. Come to stay until the work is done. The State organization will probably be able to pay all expenses of delegates. Fraternally,
 R. H. CLOVER.

Hutchinson, Kas., August 21.

Citizens' Alliance of Kansas.

OLATHE, KAS., August 16, 1890.
 Having formed a State organization of the Citizens' Alliance, hereafter all communications regarding the formation of Citizens' Alliances should be addressed to the State Secretary, W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., who will furnish, for 10 cents to cover expense, the proper official papers to form a Citizens' Alliance, in accordance with the plan authorized by the State Citizens' Alliance at their State convention, August 12, 1890.

Any person who can give this grand work a little time is hereby authorized to organize in his locality, whether it be in a city, town or school district.

All Citizens' Alliances organized before August 12, 1890, should send 10 cents to the State Secretary and secure the new work as ordered by the State convention of the Citizens' Alliance.

The Citizens' Alliance is not a secret so-

ciet, as some erroneously suppose, but holds open meetings and invites everybody. It is an auxiliary of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. We sincerely believe that no reformer will have done his duty until he shall have organized his locality.

D. C. ZERCHER, Pres't Citizens' Alliance of Kansas.

People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Advocate* and the *KANSAS FARMER* for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Alliance Lectures.

In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

A partial list of appointments to date:—Kackley, Republic Co., August 28; Pipet, Wyandotte Co., August 30; Tescot, Ottawa Co., September 6; Howard, Elk Co., September 9; Effingham, Atchison Co., September 10; Atchison Co. Fair, September 11; Everest, Brown Co., September 13.

W. P. BRUSH,

Ex-National State Organizer.

Citizens' Alliances.

Parties desiring to organize a Citizens' Alliance in their locality can obtain the proper documents and instructions for organizing by inclosing 10 cents to cover expense, to

W. F. RIGHTMIRE, State Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

Notice to Fourth District.

W. S. Ross, Lecturer of the Fourth Congressional district, will go wherever desired to lecture in the district. Address him at Burlingame.

Public Speaking—Appointments.

The demand for public addresses by the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* has become so great as to make it important to publish appointments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:

August 29, Fall River, Greenwood county.
 August 30, Paola, Miami county.
 September 3, Hope, Dickinson county. (Alliance day at Central Kansas fair.)
 September 4, Harveyville, Wabunsee county.
 September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county. (County fair.)
 September 13, Oxford, Sumner county.
 September 18, Clyde, Cloud county, (1:30 p.m.)
 September 18, Concordia, Cloud county, (8 p.m.)
 September 19, Miltonvale, Cloud county, (1:30 p.m.)

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the *KANSAS FARMER*, when the people are so disposed.

A New Alliance Song Book.

Mrs. Florence Olmstead has just issued a new Alliance song book, "The Alliance Nightingale," containing songs suitable for opening and closing Alliances, for picnics, funerals, and a few campaign songs. Price 10 cents each, or \$1 per dozen. Address Mrs. Florence Olmstead, Douglass, Kas.

Before deciding to go elsewhere get a catalogue of Washburn College, Topeka, Kas. Fall term begins September 17.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Leavenworth, Kansas. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Terms:—Board and tuition, including bed, bedding and washing, per scholastic year, \$180. Music, painting, drawing and needlework form extra charge. For further information send for Prospectus. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of August 13, in a communication entitled "Mortgage Loans and Constitutional Amendments," occurs the following:

The pending constitutional amendments should be well considered before being adopted by the people of this State. The joint resolution submitting amendments in relation to the Supreme court, making seven Judges instead of three, is all well enough so far. A few years ago a similar amendment was submitted and overwhelmingly voted down, because it increased these Judges' salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Now this amendment contains all that the other did, except it leaves out the salaries; but it leaves the salary to be fixed by the Legislature. Under the present form of the constitution, no salary of these Judges could be increased during the term for which they are elected. As these elections only occur one Judge at a time, there was no way to increase their salaries by law. This provision is left out of the proposed amendment and leaves the matter of salary to the Legislature; here is where the catch and fraud comes in, and the people should not be deceived by such tricks. The people will never submit to raise a single salary in this State, nor will they give up a constitutional inhibition of this kind and run the chances of such legislation as our last to raise these Judges' salaries under the pressure of their influence of the lobby. The policy of the present constitutional provision is to save the Supreme Justices from the disgrace and the people from the mortification of the corrupting influences too often brought to bear in a lobby.

It would be difficult to frame a more misleading and inaccurate paragraph. This correspondent deliberately attempts to make the point against the proposed judicial amendment that under the present form of the constitution there is no way to increase the salaries of the Justices by law (i. e., through the Legislature), and that this amendment, if adopted, will confer upon the Legislature this new power. The fact is that the Legislature always had the power to fix the salaries of the Justices—to increase or decrease them, and the adoption of the amendment will not change or modify this power in the least.

The exact words of the present constitution on this subject are these: "The Justices of the Supreme court and Judges of the District court shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective term of office." Under this provision, the Legislature of 1861 fixed the salary of Chief Justice at \$1,800 and the salary of each Associate Justice at \$1,500. In 1868 the salaries of all the Justices were increased to \$2,000—and this was done by the Legislature "under the present form of the constitution," when, according to this correspondent, "there was no way to increase these salaries by law." Again in 1872, the Legislature, under this same constitutional provision, increased these salaries to \$3,000 for each Justice—the amount now being paid. It is not very fair, to say the least, to urge against the amendment that it will confer upon the Legislature the new power to increase the salaries of the Justices, in face of the fact that the Legislature has always had that power and has frequently exercised it. Under the amendment, if adopted, the Legislature will have the same power on this subject that it has now and has always had, and no more or less.

Under the present constitution, whenever these salaries have been increased the change could not affect any Justice till the end of the term he was then serving, because of the words "which shall not be increased during their respective term of office." The practical effect of these words is best shown by an illustration. In 1872 the salaries of all the Justices were increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The increase could not affect any one till January 1, 1873. At that date the court consisted of Chief Justice Kingman, and Associate Justices Valentine and Brewer; Kingman then entered upon a new term, there were two years left of Valentine's term, and four years of Brewer's term. During the two years from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1875, the salary of Kingman was \$3,000, and the salary of Valentine and Brewer was \$2,000; during the two years from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1877, the salary of Kingman and Valentine was \$3,000, and the salary of Brewer was \$2,000. What public interest was subserved by this inequality in the salaries of the Justices during this period? But so it had to be, because of the words "which shall not be increased during their respective term of office." This proposed amendment omits these words; and the plain and simple effect of this omission, and its only effect, is, not to invest the Legislature with an additional and new-born power to increase these salaries—

to cause any change that may be made in the salaries to apply to all of the Justices alike, at the same time, and as soon as the change is made. The purpose and effect of the omission of these words is plain and simple. There is no catch or fraud or trick about it. If it shall ever be right to change these salaries at all, the change should apply to all of the Justices alike and at the same time.

In any fair discussion it will not be assumed that the Justices of the Supreme court are or will be corrupt and unworthy of men. But if there ever shall be a Justice who is disposed to disgrace himself and his position by improper influence upon the Legislature for an increase of salary, as this correspondent suggests, there is the same opportunity for it under the present constitution as under the amendment.

This distinguished correspondent further urges against the amendment that it contains all of the objectionable features of the amendment which was defeated in 1886, except the salaries. It is well known that the amendment voted upon in 1886 was rejected because by its terms it increased the salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000, lengthened the term of office from six to ten years, and because it omitted entirely the provision making a Judge ineligible to any other office. The people were opposed to an increase of salary, opposed to lengthening the term of office, and opposed to opening to the judges the door to common politics. The pending amendment contains none of these objectionable features. It is entirely free from them. It does not increase salaries, it does not lengthen the term of office, it does not make a Judge eligible to any other office except a judicial office, and it does not change the present powers of the court or the power of the Legislature over matters pertaining to the court.

If this correspondent, who is known to be a very prominent and able man, can be so completely mistaken as to the contents, purpose and effect of the proposed judicial amendment, it is certainly very necessary to the average voter that it should be carefully and truthfully analyzed. It will be found by a careful study of the proposition that this amendment proposes the following changes in the constitution:

First—The increase in the number of Justices.

Second—The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election will be Chief Justice, all the members of the court being elected as Justices.

Third—The present constitution provides, on the subject of compensation, as follows: "The Justices of the Supreme court and Judges of the District court shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective term of office." The amendment omits this last clause—the words italicized. [Above I have endeavored to make plain the meaning and effect of this omission.]

Fourth—The amendment provides that "any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court." The present constitution does not prescribe any qualifications.

Fifth—The present constitution makes Justices or Judges ineligible to any other State or United States office during the term for which they have been elected. The amendment adds to this provision "except a judicial office." The effect of this change makes a District Judge eligible to a position on the Supreme bench. As the constitution now is, a District Judge cannot be elected to the Supreme bench during his four years term.

These are all of the changes proposed by the amendment. The first change named—the increase of the number of Justices, is the only one of special importance to the tax-payer, and the only one about which there can be any serious difference of opinion.

The eminent correspondent, in his communication above quoted, says: "The joint resolution submitting amendments in relation to the Supreme court, making seven Judges instead of three, is all well enough so far." If by this he intends to concede that the proposed increase of the number of Justices is necessary and proper, he will, on deliberation, support the amendment, because that is all there is involved in it about which good citizens will differ.

It can be demonstrated beyond question

of appeals is always in the interest of the more helpless litigant, that our Supreme court is now so far behind with its business that cases filed now cannot be heard and decided in less than two years, and that those who suffer most from this long delay are those who can least afford to suffer at all. At any rate, it will be found that there are such interests involved in the proposed judicial amendment as will demand its candid and fair discussion, and the avoidance of deceptive and misleading argument.

FAIR PLAY.

Kansas State Fair Notes.

Many extensive and costly improvements have been made from year to year, until the grounds are most admirably fitted for the eighth annual exhibition, commencing Friday, September 12, and closing Saturday, September 20. The outlook is encouraging, and every indication points to the most successful fair ever held in the State.

Passenger rates will be one fare for the round trip from any point in Kansas, tickets to be sold from one day previous to the opening day, and good to return until one day after the close of the fair.

Shipments of live stock, agricultural implements, machinery and other articles intended for exhibition at State, county, municipal and educational association fairs or expositions during the year 1890 will be transported subject to the following rules: (1) The freight will be way-billed at owner's risk of damage, and regular rates will be charged to the fair. Exception: On shipments of fruit, grain or vegetables the freight charges will be refunded upon presentation of certificates from the secretary of the fair that such shipments have been placed upon exhibition. (2) On return of the freight, no change of ownership having occurred, and with proper evidence of its exhibition from the secretary, it will be returned free, at owner's risk of damage. (3) The usual live stock contract in the regular form must be executed for shipments of live stock. (4) Shipments of race horses are not to receive the benefits of the circular, but are to be charged full tariff rates both ways in all cases. (5) All property must be returned within ten days after the close of the fair at which it has been on exhibition, otherwise full tariff rates will be charged.

Galloways and Devons were added to the cattle division of the premium list this year, and some of the best herds in the West are coming.

"Buffalo" Jones wants to exhibit a carload of buffalo and half-breeds, showing the progress being made in crossing the wild buffalo of the plains with our native cattle.

Expert judges have been secured for nearly every department. The one-man judge system is the only satisfactory one nowadays, and does away with any large committees and discrimination.

The fair grounds will present the appearance of an immense manufacturing district this year, with the numerous steam engines and machinery in motion. This department will be a "dandy" this year.

The liability of accident by fire at the fair grounds this year has been reduced to the minimum by the exclusion of gasoline or any kind of stoves in or about the grand stand or other buildings.

The diplomas for this year will be more metropolitan than in the past, and those fortunate enough to secure them will have something to be prized for the beauty of the work as well as for the honor it confers on the article or animal that merits it.

The importers of this continent are making special efforts to bring their several breeds to the front in this State. The patrons of the State Fair this year will witness the finest show in this department that has ever been made in Kansas.

Director W. W. Phillips is now superintending the repairing of the old line of horse barns along the north boundary of the grounds. They will be put in good shape and re-roofed entire, making them just as desirable as any on the grounds.

Shawnee county, though debarred from competition, will be handsomely represented by Oak Grange, which organization has placed the work in the hands of Mr. White, of Mission township, who reports that he is gathering some fine specimens of grains and grasses, as well as vegetables.

ing to make a show in the manufacturers' division in Exposition hall should make their applications at an early day. General Superintendent Leecher is determined to make this hall a feature of the fair that will be visited with pleasure by everybody, old and young.

Superintendent N. Milliken, of the machinery department, is re-arranging his plat for accommodation of the enormous exhibits promised in this department. A line of shafting 200 feet long will be set, and power has been arranged for to run the entire plant, making this by far the greatest display that has ever been seen upon these grounds.

General Stone, of Leavenworth, will exhibit his butter-extractor at the fair, and it may be said in advance that no one exhibit will attract more attention than this. The machine, by centrifugal force, turns out butter by the hundred pounds in a very short space of time, leaving the milk perfectly sweet. It is a great improvement over the old-fashioned churning process, and the skim milk equals much of the lacteal fluid sold by milkmen in large cities for pure milk. About 600 pounds of milk will be used each day in showing the merits of the machine.

The Smalley Cutter.

Modern methods in farming cannot be pursued without a good feed-cutter. Whether the forage is cut up green and ensilaged or cured and cut as it is fed out, all experience has shown the advantages of cutting it. This fact gave special interest to the exhibit of feed-cutters at the recent fair of the American Institute in New York. The highest award in the class in which such implements were shown, was awarded to the Smalley Ensilage and Feed Cutter, exhibited by Minard Harder, of Cobleskill, N. Y. The prize awarded was a special medal—the only one of that grade given in the department. —*American Agriculturist*, New York, January, 1890.

New Cider Works.

Farmers of Shawnee county who are fortunate enough to have bearing orchards this year, will find it is to their advantage to take their apples to the new cider works, two and a half miles west of Topeka, on Sixth street road, at "Prospect Farm."

Henry W. McAfee has lately purchased a complete new cider-making outfit, which has been set up in an entirely new building erected for the special purpose of cider-making. The machinery is of the famous Boomer & Boschert make, which with power furnished by a steam engine is capable of making five barrels of cider per hour. The cider is pressed from the pomace through new cotton cloth made especially for this purpose, and as the clear juice comes from the press it is entirely free from pomace, and being clear it will keep sweet a much longer time than cider made by the old methods.

The Improved Williams Corn Harvester.

These machines now being manufactured by Paul & Jacobs, of Abilene, Kas., are giving the best of satisfaction. The cheapness of the cutter, its durability and simplicity, will readily commend it to every farmer. The intrinsic value of corn fodder for feed is so well understood, and the demand for it so great, and often the procuring of help so difficult to obtain at the proper time the fodder should be cut, that farmers are usually compelled to allow the largest share to remain uncut, and often their whole crop. With the aid of this valuable invention the disagreeable labor of cutting is entirely overcome. The implement does the cutting; the man simply stands on the platform and gathers the stalks, as they are cut, in his arms, and when he gets the distance of fourteen hills the horse stops, the man steps off and places the corn in the shock, steps back, the horse moves on and the man gathers fourteen more hills, and so on. It is the lightest draft for a horse of any machine in the market, and the best machine for a man to operate. The machine being manufactured in central Kansas, and placed in the hands of the Alliance, makes it the cheapest machine to the farmer of any of its kind. The wheels (as shown in the cut) are left off on account of the clogging and did not prove a success. Address all communications to C. A. Tyler, Business Agent of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co., Kansas

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

The Gift of the Sea.

The dead child lay in the shroud
And the widow watched beside;
And her mother slept and the channel swept
The gale in the teeth of the tide.

But the widow laughed at all.
"I have lost my man in the sea,
And the child is dead. Be still," she said,
"What more can ye do to me?"

And the widow watched the dead,
And the candle guttered low,
And she tried to sing the passing song
That bids the poor soul go.

And "Mary take you now," she sang,
"That lay against my heart."
And "Mary, smooth your crib to-night,"
But she could not say "Depart."

Then came a cry from the sea,
But the sea rime blinded the glass,
And "Heard ye nothing, mother?" she said;
"Tis the child that waits to pass."

And the nodding mother sighed,
"Tis a lambing ewe in the whin,
For why should the christened soul cry out,
That never knew of sin?"

"O, feet I have held in my hand,
O, hands at my heart to catch,
How should they know the road to go,
And how should they lift the latch?"

They laid a sheet to the door,
With the little quilt atop,
That it might not hurt from the cold or the dirt,
But the crying would not stop.

The widow lifted the latch
And strained her eyes to see,
And opened the door on the bitter shore
To let the soul go free.

And there was neither glimmer nor ghost,
There was neither spirit nor spark,
And "Heard ye nothing, mother?" she said,
"Tis crying for me in the dark."

And the nodding mother sighed,
"Tis sorrow makes ye dull,
Have ye yet to learn the cry of the tern,
Or the wall of the wind-blown gull?"

"The terns are blown inland,
The gray gull follows the plough,
Twas never a bird the voice I heard,
O, mother, I hear it now!"

"Lie still, dear lamb, lie still,
The child is passed from harm,
Tis the ache in your breast that broke your rest,
And the feel of an empty arm."

She put her mother aside;
"In Mary's name let be!
For the peace of my soul I must go," she said,
And she went to the calling sea.

In the heel of the wind-bit pier,
Where the twisted weed was piled,
She came to the life she had missed by an hour,
For she came to a little child.

She laid it into her breast
And back to her mother she came,
But it would not feed, and it would not heed,
Though she gave it her own child's name.

And the dead child dripped on her breast,
And her own in the shroud lay stark,
And "God forgive us, mother," she said,
"We let it die in the dark!"

—Rudyard Kipling.

AUTHORITY.

To Exercise It to the Best Advantage Is Not an Easy Matter.

One of the most difficult things to learn is how to exercise authority to the best advantage. Some men and women otherwise capable are wholly unfitted to command by temperament, and can do little to improve themselves in this regard. Others there are who, by learning to control themselves, can prepare to wisely exercise authority over others. The first essential to success is that they shall have self-command and be self-reliant. If they are whimsical and cannot control their own tempers others will neither respect nor obey them. But if they gain a mastery over their own weaknesses the exercise will do them good, and they can use authority over others with that firmness that is based upon confidence and self-reliance. A weak administration of any office, large or small, is usually characterized by hesitancy, sometimes by willful obstinacy. Either is opposed to good government, which requires to be considerate, yet firm. As nearly everybody is called upon to exercise authority in some form and at some time in life, it is worth while to learn how to do it with some degree of success. Those who have a genius for the work and are fitted by temperament and attainments for command have opened before them the highest offices in civil and military life. They are so rare that they are sought after to fill important places of responsibility and trust. But in lesser degrees everybody is made better by learning how to exercise authority. The mother

of her children, according to whether she has learned to govern and guide them wisely and firmly or is petulant and erratic, and by her little injustices and displays of temper begets in them a spirit of resistance to rule and to authority. There is no place where the wise exercise of authority is more needed than in the nursery, for its inmates are peculiarly subject to impressions there received. If they find that their conduct is not treated as good or bad in itself, but is reckoned good or bad according to the whims and present humors of those who govern them; they lose what should be a sure guide to proper behavior. One day a certain act will provoke laughter, the next a rebuke, but on some other occasion, when the parent is sick or worried, a similar act will bring upon the offender immediate and severe punishment. There are some parents who pride themselves that they never whip their children in anger; that they restrain themselves until they can make the whipping more impressive by doing it in "cold blood." But there are very few who consider that words sting as well as blows, and who control their tempers and their tongues as well as they do their hands. Yet in the management of children and the due exercise of authority over them one of the first essentials is that the guardian shall govern himself. Another is that he shall be just. One of the greatest temptations to a parent is to be indulgent, imagining that to be a form of kindness. Yet, if it is unjust indulgence, it may be as mischievous in its effects as any other kind of injustice. Indulgence, moreover, usually leads to an appearance at least of injustice when for some reason it is discontinued. Children who are habituated to having their faults overlooked naturally consider themselves aggrieved when this course is abandoned and simple justice meted out to them. But probably the worst form of a bad exercise of authority in a nursery is that known as "nagging." The mother, it may be, is weak, sick, fretful, worried over household matters of importance, and her children irritate her even in their play. She rebukes them frequently, punishes them occasionally to relieve her own temper, and as this habit grows comes to be regarded by them as the personification of injustice, who may be deceived but cannot be conciliated. It is a terrible abuse of authority of which the unhappy woman is guilty, and one that may have the gravest consequences. Her children may grow up to fear rather than love her, and become habituated to deceptions that undermine character. She loves them, it is true; she desires to bring them up to right behavior, but she goes about it in the wrong way. They can not understand her irritability, her petulance, the teasing questions she asks because of her solicitude for them; they only know that she makes them miserable, interrupts and prohibits their innocent amusements and plays the petty tyrant over them. They are happier and have more freedom elsewhere than at home, and they begin to make all sorts of excuses for their absences therefrom, until finally bad habits are formed and deeply rooted, and these, with perhaps bad associations away from home, lead them to ruin. These are all possible consequences of a bad exercise of home authority. The knowledge that they exist should inspire all those who have authority over children to learn to exercise it wisely, which they cannot do if they are whimsical or have failed to get full command of their tempers. By firm and just government children may be taught to love and respect those in authority over them, be given clear ideas of right and wrong, be inspired to love right-doing, and above all be trained to be brave and frank enough to confess their little faults and be truthful at all times.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The White House Silver.

Women all over the land, says a correspondent of the New York World, know what it is not to have enough silver knives and forks to go 'round, and they have felt the anguish of seeing the most distinguished guest get the plated one by mistake. But who would dream that the White House would not have knives and forks enough to go 'round? and yet it is true. Every time fifty people sit down to a state dinner two of them take their bouillon from plated spoons, their terrapin from plated forks, and cut the fillet of beef with plated knives.

only four dozen genuine silver knives, forks and spoons in the butler's pantry, and by the most skillful ingenuity they cannot be made to do duty for fifty people. There is one set of knives and forks in the sideboard which has a history, for it cost a President his re-election. They are the gold knives and forks which Van Buren added, and when the people learned that the public moneys were being taken to put gold spoons in Presidents' mouths they promptly defeated him.

Now the truth of the matter is that they are not gold at all, and the people were hasty in their judgment. They are solid silver washed with gold, and it was only a few years ago—in President Arthur's day—that they began to wear off and disclose the hoax. He had them re-washed, and they are still used on state occasions. They are small, fine-bladed, and much more delicate than those commonly in use in this day. Many of the larger pieces date back to Madison's day, although no memoranda have been kept, and it is hard to tell when things were purchased.

Good Things to Know.

1. That salt will curdle new milk, hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.
2. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.
3. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.
4. That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid in the whitening process.
5. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm salt or gum arabic dissolved.
6. That beeswax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of beeswax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.
7. That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedsteads is an unfailing bed-bug remedy, as a coat of whitewash is for the walls of a log house.
8. That kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.
9. That kerosene will make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture.
10. That cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.—*The Sanitarium.*

Mexican Cookery.

Every yard almost has an oven, built out of earth and rock, half under and half over the ground; here they bake their meats and some kind of cakes, but their own bread is tortillas. These are made by an interesting and peculiar process. The Indian corn is boiled whole in water, into which a little unslaked lime is thrown, until the grain is tender. It is then taken out, washed, put into clear cold water, and allowed to soak all night. In the morning it is drained dry and crushed into flour between two stones—the bottom one like a three-cornered tray on legs of uneven height, so that it slopes downward; the upper, like a rolling-pin. They place the tray upon the floor, and kneeling, they mash and roll the grain until it becomes a beautiful, white, starchy flour. That is then mixed with water into a paste, next kneaded and flattened out between the hands into broad, very thin cakes. In the meantime the mesquite fire in the corner of the jacal has burned into a grand bed of coals; on this is thrown a flat sheet of iron, which is soon hot. Here the cakes are placed, and brown instantaneously; they are turned, and in a minute are ready to be eaten. They are good, too, but need salt, for the Mexican mixes none in his bread. The Mexican of the lower class uses neither fork nor spoon, but rolls a tortilla into a scoop, and so eats his *chile con carne*, *frijoles*, etc. When too much softened by the gravy to take up the food, he eats his improvised spoon, takes another tortilla, and proceeds as before. They sit on the floor to eat, placing the dish of food in the middle of the circle, and not in one house out of six of the lower order is there a table. They are hospitable in the extreme, welcoming a perfect stranger to



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their homes and offering him of their best. The Mexican cooking, though Americans have a prejudice against it, is exceedingly appetizing, but for most palates too highly peppered, chile entering largely into the composition of every dish.

Out in the street, on the sidewalk at night, one finds here and there about the town blazing fires, and over them great three-cornered pieces of iron sheeting supported on legs. These sheets have round places cut out of them, and over these holes are tin cans, their contents boiling merrily. Tamales are cooking here, and the Mexican woman who is tending them looks like one of the witches in "Macbeth," as she moves about in her short red skirt, with her black shawl around her wrinkled brown face, while the fire-light falls upon her in fitful gleams, now throwing her figure into broad relief, then leaving it in shadow. Behind her, the open door of the jacal shows a blazing fire within, and on the floor, playing gravely in the quivering, dancing light, many children of different hues, for, be it known, this people is not a moral one, and a family of Mexican children may vary in all the shades between black and white. This is, *hien entendu*, of the lower orders. —From "Texan Types and Contrasts," by Lee C. Harby, in Harper's Magazine.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness, and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

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The Young Folks.

Old Aunt Mary's.

Wasn't it pleasant, oh brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth, when the Saturday's chores were
through,
And the "Sunday wood" in the kitchen, too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back so clear to-day!
Though I am as bald as you are gray—
Out by the barn lot and down the lane
We patter along in the dust again
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain,
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

We cross the pasture, and through the wood
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood;
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped
away,
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clearing"
sky,
And lolled and circled as we went by,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And then in the dust of the road again;
And the teams we met, and the countrymen;
And the long highway with sunshine spread
As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind and our hearts ahead,
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

Why, I see her now in the open door
Where the gourds grew up the sides, and o'er
The claspboard roof? And her face—ah, me,
Wasn't it good for a boy to see,
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

And oh, my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you she waits to-day
To welcome us, Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Tell
The boys to come!" and all is well
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

MYSTERIES OF THE BODY.

Some days ago a person remarked in my hearing that, while science dealt with both the big things and the little things of life and nature, it had in reality thrown very little light indeed on the more intricate bodily processes by virtue of which life is carried on. The plaint of my friend was that science knew about things "in the rough," but could not descend to take cognizance in the same degree of things of minute estate. "So much the worse for science and mankind at large," I replied, "were your assertion true." As a matter of fact, there is no field of inquiry which has yielded such a large harvest to the truth-seeker of late years as that of microscopic research. There is scarcely a great discovery which has been made within the past decade in which our knowledge of the infinitely little, as shown forth by the microscope, has not figured most prominently.

Disease germs and countless other lower forms of life have been traced out in their development and tracked to their origin. Living things whose dimensions are to be estimated by the thousandth parts of inches are as well known to us to-day as is the ostrich or the elephant. So far from the "little things" of the universe escaping our attention, I should be inclined to maintain that they largely monopolize science to the exclusion of big things. We are beginning to find out, in fact, that only by knowing something of the actions which proceed in the lower byway of life can existence in the main be understood at all. Hence, if any preparation for a knowledge of humanity be required, I should say one would find it in a microscopic study of what the ditches contain and of what a leaf harbors. "The proper study of mankind is man," said the poet of Twickenham. To this very proper aphorism (in its way) science adds that the only safe preparation for the study of mankind is the knowledge of what lower life is and what lower life does.

MAN A WORLD WITHIN HIMSELF.

The remark of my friend suggested that within the compass even of human structures (and that strictly following out Pope's aphorism) one may find many phases of life such as will warrant the declaration that to the microscope we owe a vast amount of knowledge of ourselves. It has often been asserted that man is a microcosm—a world within himself; and this is highly true if we apply the saying to the microscopic structures of his frame. No sooner do we begin to investigate the composition of man's tissues than we discover that, so far from a human being having any right to be regarded as a single entity, he might claim a title to be considered a compound or colonial organism. One man in his time is said to play many parts, according to the Bard of Avon; physiologically, it may be said, one man is very many parts or entities working together to form and to maintain an harmonious whole. This statement is easily proved. We

not speak without knowing when we make such an assertion.

Glance through the body's constitution, and you will find, first of all, that wherever you have life and vital activity, it resides in a particular kind of living jelly which everybody knows (by name, at least) as "protoplasm." This is the "matter of life"—it is life stuff, in the truest sense; since no other matter on the face of this earth, save protoplasm, shows the phenomena or actions of life. Now, what is true of a man's body in this respect is equally true of the body of every other living thing—animal or plant. When we come to investigate how this protoplasm (or a speck of which the whole body in its germ state once consisted) is disposed in our frames, we discover that it is represented in its most active state by microscopic bodies to which the name of "cells" is given.

WORKS OF THE BODY.

These cells, then, are the workers of the body. They are the population of the vital kingdom. The democrats are the cells—useful and necessary and respectable members of society—which toil and labor to build up bones, to form muscles and to make the various secretions. The aristocrats are the nerve cells, which are by no means an idle plutocracy, however, but which work hard enough in the ruling, direction and governance of the frame. There is perfect division of labor in the living state. One group of cells does not interfere with the work of another group. Each piece of labor, from the building of bone to the making of gastric juice, is carried out independently and thoroughly by workers set apart for the given purpose. The economy of a bee's hive is not more rigidly ordered than is the work of our own body in respect to its labors and their specific duties; and in the vast proportion of their affairs these workers of ours are self-directive, even while they own the supremacy of brain and nerves as their controlling power.

If we think of the countless operations which have to be undertaken from hour to hour to maintain our bodies in action, we may begin to realize what perfect co-operation really means, and what this colonial constitution of ours implies. For example, saliva has to be secreted, for the purpose of digestion, in the mouth, and for other functions as well. This fluid is supplied by three pairs of salivary glands. Now, the working and essential parts of these glands are living cells, which, out of the blood (as the raw material) supplied to the glands, secrete saliva, which is the manufactured product. Again, tears have perpetually to be made for washing the eyes. This secretion is supplied by a couple of tear glands, and making out of the blood a very different secretion to that of the mouth. The cells of the gastric glands of the stomach make, from the blood, gastric juice. Again, we see a change of duty as we pass to a different set of cells.

The cells of the liver compose that large organ, and discharge its multifarious duties. They are the living units of which the liver is composed, and are thus part and parcel of the living colony we term our body. The cells of the sweetbread make the digestive juice of that gland—another change of duty and another race of cells. The brain cells guide and direct the body's highest acts equally with lower nervous operations. Cells in the skin repair our wounds and throw off other cells which are cast away as the outer skin wears. The bone cells renew and repair that dense structure and build up the solid portions of the frame. In a word, every act of life is performed by the cells, each group of which remains distinct as a colony of workers charged with the performance of a specific duty. Truly, then, it may be held that our life is a divided existence physically, while from another point of view it is an harmonious existence, because of the perfect co-operation of these wonderful workers of the body—the living cells.—*Andrew Wilson, in London Illustrated News.*

The Old Ship Niagara.

One of the results of the 1892 world's fair is a growing interest in the raising and restoration of the brig Niagara of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet, the well-preserved remains of which are at the bottom of Lake Erie. Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was raised successfully and transported to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The

lieve that the old hulk, so plain and simple in its construction, was the historical vessel that so gallantly withstood the fire uninterruptedly for two hours of the British squadron commanded by Captain Barclay. The Lawrence, therefore, received the ignominious treatment of being sold at Sheriff's sale and whittled up into canes and other mementoes for the benefit of relic hunters.

The Niagara, which may be raised in the near future, is, therefore, the only important relic of that naval encounter and magnificent victory of September 10, 1813. The public square of this city is graced with a heroic monument in marble of the gallant Commodore, and in bas-relief on the pedestal is immortalized the historic scene which gave to Perry victory and probably prevented a national disaster. In the midst of the storm of battle, when only seventeen men escaped either injury or death out of a command of a hundred on the flagship Lawrence, Perry, seeing the Niagara at a safe distance and uninjured, determined to change his flag to that vessel. With the words, "If a victory is to be gained I'll gain it," he boarded a rowboat, and thus exposed to the guns of the enemy for a distance of half a mile he made the passage, part of the time standing erect as a target for the British guns. The oars were splintered, shells were flying thick and fast around and about him, but he gained the Niagara, poured a deadly fire into the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, which boats became hopelessly entangled, and in seven minutes the enemy was forced to surrender.

The Niagara now lies in Misery bay, near Erie, Pa., about a mile and a half from the main land, in thirteen feet of water. She is careened to one side, and her ribs on the upper side are plainly visible some three or four feet under the surface. A careful examination recently made by an expert diver showed the hull to be in a very fair state of preservation, being in a much better condition than was the Lawrence when she was raised. The remains of the cabin and other parts that have fallen are in the hold, and one of the skylights removed in 1895 with a boat-hook is among a collection of antiquities and curiosities in Erie. Owing to a number of most favorable conditions, among others that she is in the sheltered water of a landlocked bay, the Niagara could be raised and placed upon Garrison hill at a comparatively small expense. The diver reports that there is nearly half of her hull remaining, although she has been washed by the waters of Lake Erie for more than three-quarters of a century, serving as a landmark so-called for the fishermen and as the prey of a few dare-devil relic-hunters, who converted much of her timbers into canes and other relics.

And so the poor old boat which has figured so conspicuously in the most brilliant victory ever recorded in naval history, modestly concealed beneath the waters of the old Erie for nearly a century, may be exhibited to the throngs of World's Fair sight-seers, so that the Niagara's seeming insignificance, when compared with the frightful engines of death and destruction that float the seas to-day, may be more readily commented upon. This is what Pennsylvania's Governor (Beaver) had uppermost in his mind when he wrote: "The movement of the raising and restoration of the Niagara ought to be popular, as the exhibition of the ship at the World's Fair in 1892 would not only appeal to the patriotic impulses of our people, but would at the same time illustrate the wonderful change in naval architecture and construction in three-quarters of a century since the Niagara went down."—*Exchange.*

"Mamma's Gittin' Better."

There is gladness in the household;
The shadow fades away
That darkened all the sunshine
Of many a summer day.
"O, mamma's getting better,"
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

\$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Seale's

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

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A full course at Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., is better for a young man than 2,000 bushels of wheat in the bin, for the wheat can only be sold once, while the business education gotten here can be sold and resold, times without number, and is a constant source of gold dollars that the possessor cannot be deprived of, like a large stock well, whose supply of water cannot be exhausted. Fall term begins September 22.

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The fall school at Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., begins September 9, 1890, with a grand reunion Friday evening, September 13. A full Business course, a Normal Penmanship course, Shorthand and Typewriting all taught by efficient teachers. Catalogue and full particulars sent FREE. Address D. L. MUSELMAN, Principal, Quincy, Illinois.

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A friend writes us from Boulder county, Colorado, that from 128 colonies of bees he had 7,000 pounds of comb honey this year.

Rough feed will be in demand this year. Every farmer should make a special effort to save all fodder and hay within his reach.

An interesting article on "Money Interests in Political Affairs," by E. L. Godkin, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, will appear in the *Forum* for September.

Farmers will need every bit of feed they can secure. Save everything in the feed line. There will be demand for rough feed of all sorts next fall and winter.

We are asked by a Colorado friend how to save apple trees from depredations of rabbits. We never found a better way than wrapping the trees with paper, corn-stalks, straw, or anything which can be handled quickly and will not be blown off.

In the vicinity of Dover, in Shawnee and Wabaunsee counties, hay is reported a short crop, and rye as well as timothy is being sown by many farmers. Corn in this vicinity is variable, from very good to poor, and will mostly be cut up for feed. Messrs. Goddard & Co. are filling their silo with green corn fodder.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has received four small cheeses from that successful and pioneer dairyman of western Kansas, Mr. John Bull, of Ravanna, Garfield county. The cheese was in good form and of superior quality, and would command the top prices in any market. Mr. Bull has demonstrated an important fact concerning the resources of western Kansas, and well deserves credit for his enterprise and success. Buffalo grass and good water in abundance will produce dairy products equal to the best anywhere, as well as other live stock products. Buffalo grass pasture is especially valuable for raising horses and sheep, and now we may add dairying. Mr. Bull's experiment is significant.

The dispatches of the 23d Inst. announce the total destruction of the new sugar mill at Ness City by fire. It is said to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the building for months. The mill was the largest in the State and had a capacity of 300 tons daily. The machinery alone cost \$100,000 at the factory and the total loss will reach \$150,000. It was insured for about \$60,000. The mill was built new last year and expected to start up in two weeks. Thousands of acres of cane, almost matured, will have to be cut and used for feed. Sixty thousand dollars of a bonus was voted by the people, and these bonds will have to be paid, while no benefit whatever will be realized therefrom. The destruction of this mill will practically cripple a number of citizens. The loss on cane to farmers will be light, as most of

THE STATE FAIR.

The Kansas State Fair, to be held at Topeka next month, beginning on the 12th day and ending on the 20th, bids fair to excel any of its predecessors in some respects. The display of farm products may not be as large as it was in 1882 or 1884, and Horticultural hall may be less inviting than it was in those years, though of this we are not certain, for there is abundance of good grain, vegetables and fruit, and there never was a better year than this to get great good out of advertising in that way; but even if we fall a little short in these two departments, in every other it is confidently expected by the management that the fair this year will far surpass any one held in past years. The premium list is unusually large and comprehensive, and every facility for convenience and comfort of exhibitors will be arranged. The grounds are readily accessible from all directions, and the Santa Fe railway, which connects with all other roads, has a track laid into the fair grounds, so that all property intrusted to railroad carriers for delivery at the grounds will get there without difficulty. The grounds are ample, well grassed, with abundance of water supplied by the Topeka Water Supply Company. Buildings for the exhibition of farm products are ample and first-class arrangements are made for the exhibition of fruit and vegetables. Power for the running of machinery will be supplied, and it is expected that the machinery department will be unusually full this year. Stalls and sheds for stock are abundant and in good condition; indeed, nothing has been or will be omitted which is needed to make the arrangements first-class in every respect and sufficient in all respects. The officers expect some of the best stock in the world. From what is already known, nothing but accident can prevent a most successful exhibit in all departments.

The people of Kansas are interested in this matter. Times are hard, and crops are not generally good, but a fair showing of what we have made this year will be convincing proof of what we can do in more prosperous years. The *KANSAS FARMER* would be particularly well pleased to see an extensive exhibit in every department, from corn through, horses and machines, to poultry. Agriculture lies at the very foundation of all production; when a good condition of agriculture exists all the world is better for it. Fairs are educators; let the people bring in their products and help teach.

Arrangements have been made with all roads leading to Topeka for the cheap transportation of property to be exhibited. One fare for both ways to persons attending the fair. For particulars, write to E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka, and ask for copy of premium list.

WHO ARE UNFIT CANDIDATES?

A Reno county friend writes concerning the disqualifications of candidates. The *KANSAS FARMER* always was very plain on this point. No man is fit for public office if he is unfit for private employment. A drunkard is wholly unfit for any public position, so is a gambler, a libertine, a brawler, a traitor. And if, whether by mistake or by collusion, an unfit person has been placed in nomination for office, no voter in any party is bound either in honor or in morals to support him.

Our correspondent refers particularly to intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. Unfortunately a great many public men are guilty in this respect. Senator Plumb is now trying to get the Senate saloon closed. Think of a dram-shop in the basement of the Senate chamber. It is a standing disgrace to the nation and has been for many years. We are utterly opposed to the elevation of drinking men to office, and have all along advised against voting for such when they

tions know no better than to foist upon voters candidates of this character, the voters should see that the office is not disgraced in that way. Let the drinker forsake his evil ways before he asks to be raised up where all the people must see him.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT A NECESSITY.

The party press insist that everything of a practical nature which the People's movement demands could be better obtained through the old parties. Let us see. Our first demand is that national banks be abolished and that treasury notes be issued in place of bank notes, and directly to the people. That is practical, is it not? In 1878, every one of the Kansas Congressional district Republican conventions adopted a resolution of that character, and the State Republican convention did likewise. Here are the resolutions, with time and place of adoption, just as they were published to the people:

[Republican Congressional convention, Second district, Garnett, August 7, 1878.]

4. That experience having shown that United States notes—commonly called the greenbacks, originally issued by a Republican administration during the war—are admirably adapted to all the purposes of a permanent paper circulation, we hereby declare ourselves in favor of retiring the notes of the national banks, and making greenback currency the sole paper currency of the country; and demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully accommodate all the wants of business, without depreciation in value, and that they be made receivable as for all debts and dues, whether public or private.

[Republican Congressional convention, First district, Manhattan, August 14, 1878.]

Second—That as experience has indorsed the greenback currency originated and maintained by the Republican party, as well adapted to the purposes of a permanent circulating medium, we hereby declare ourselves in favor of a repeal of the national banking law, and a substitution of the currency issued by the government on the security of a deposit of government bonds, on which no interest shall be allowed while so used, and demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully accommodate the wants of business, without depreciation in value, and that it be made receivable for all debts, whether public or private, unless otherwise specified.

[Republican Congressional convention, Third district, Wichita, August 15, 1878.]

3. We declare in favor of greenbacks as the money of the country, as being admirably adapted to meet the wants of trade. Their existence is due to the Republican party, and though denounced and stigmatized by the Democratic party as rag money, they have by the fostering care of the Republican party, and the faith of the loyal people of the country, been brought to par with coin. To the end that there shall be but one paper circulating medium as money, we demand the withdrawal of the national bank circulation, substituting therefor greenback currency as the sole paper currency of the country; and we demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully meet the wants of business, without depreciating its value, and that it shall be received in payment of all debts and dues, public and private, except as otherwise expressly specified by contract. * * *

[Republican State convention, Topeka, August 23, 1878.]

Fifth—That experience has shown the greenback currency (the creation of the Republican party and under whose fostering care it has been brought to a par with coin) to be admirably adapted to the wants of trade; and to the end that there may be but one class of paper currency we favor the withdrawal of the national bank notes, substituting therefor greenback currency issued directly by the government, as the sole paper currency of the country. And we demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully meet the wants of business, without depreciating its value; and that it shall be received in payment of all debts and dues, public and private, except as otherwise specified by contract; that we are in favor of an honest greenback that shall always be worth its face in coin, and that it be issued in the largest volume that can be kept afloat at par with coin, to which end we favor a law of Congress by which the volume of greenback currency in circulation shall always obey the natural law of supply and demand.

Is there any Member of Congress to-day of either party that is in favor of what these resolutions demand, and that would be willing to introduce and urge a bill to secure it? What one of the Kansas members is headed that way? Not one. It is only a few years since the banks secured another twenty years lease of life—five years after the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, and not one of our delegation has seriously objected. The banks are entrenched behind both parties, and will so remain until dislodged by the people.

Our second demand is for free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is only a few weeks since the country had information on the coinage question enough to last all summer. There was an actual majority of members in each house in favor of free coinage, but through a shameful manipulation of a party caucus the majority in the House was deliberately prevented from voting for a free coinage bill. The Republican caucus, on request of Mr. Conger, chairman of the Coinage committee, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Reed and a few others, agreed to stand by whatever a majority of the party members should determine, and the majority decided to vote against free coinage. Mr. Conger,

were enough free coinage Democrats to unite with free coinage Republicans to pass a free coinage bill, but in that case it would go to the country as a Democrat measure, and he hoped the party alignment would be preserved so as to prevent such a result. He insisted that whatever was done should be done as work of Republicans and not of Democrats. The country has the result—not free coinage, however. Coinage will cease under the new law on the first day of July, 1891, while under the law which this mongrel repealed, coinage would have continued at the rate of at least \$2,000,000 worth of bullion per month, and might have reached twice that much if the Secretary of the Treasury were willing to go to the full limit of the law. Ninety per cent. of the people, all of the workers, asked for free coinage and got a bill which will abolish coinage within a year. How is that for free coinage? Shall we expect free coinage from a party that deliberately refused to grant it when an opportunity was presented, and which could do so now inside of three days if it were so disposed?

We need go no further. On this great overshadowing question—money, the leaders of both old parties are on the side of the rich as against the poor, and nothing short of revolution will change their opinions. The independent political movement of farmers and laborers is necessary if we would be successful. If we are agreed upon essentials we must stand together. Let those who are of like mind with us fall in line and help. We can expect no reform in financial methods as long as our legislative bodies are controlled by the money power.

WHY NOT WE AS WELL AS THEY?

In the estimation of some people the farmers' independent movement is not in order for the reason, as they allege, that it interferes with party management. Did it ever occur to these patriotic citizens that that is precisely what this movement was begun for—to interfere with party management? If parties were properly managed—in the public interest, so that the people in general were getting good instead of evil out of it, there would not have been any farmers' movement. It is because and only because parties have drifted under the influence of a dangerous leadership that the masses are now in rebellion. Parties are made up very largely of men whom Mr. Lincoln spoke and wrote of as the common people, the plain people; and it is these plain people of all parties that are organizing their forces to overthrow the power which now rules them to their ruin.

And why not we as well as they? What is there in the institutions of our people or in their habits and customs which forbid the common people to assert themselves in this way? Have they not earned their liberty? Are they not politically free? If leaders fall into evil or dangerous ways must the followers be led to ruin? Is there any reason why the farmer and the mechanic and the day laborer—the men who have made all the wealth that has been made, the men who have performed all the manual labor which built the republic—any reason why these men must do the bidding of leaders who are in collusion with public enemies? Are the people blind that they cannot see?—are they slaves that they must serve the men whom they have hoisted to power? Nay, verily. They are the first men to be considered when reformation is needed, because they are the first to feel the weight of the oppressor's hand and the last to get rid of it. They made all these strides of the rich possible. Are they to be ruled out when justice is in demand? Are they to be set aside by a wave of the hand when their homes are at stake?

Again we ask—why not we as well as they? Is there anything sacred about the anatomy of a political party—any supernatural influence which renders the mistakes, the errors or the crimes of public men improper subjects for criticism? Is a man beyond the reach of his constituency after his induction into office? Putting it on stronger grounds, are the people to account for their conduct to the men they have chosen to lead? When for any reason they become dissatisfied with the manner of administering public affairs, are their mouths to be muzzled and their pens broken lest they offend men who have betrayed them?

The truth as to this matter is, the

pecuniary responsibilities of government rest find themselves confronted by grave dangers brought close to them by a course of legislation enacted in the interest of money-changers while the common people have been overlooked, and the farmers' independent movement is the result of a spontaneous uprising of the people in an effort to regain as much as possible of what has been lost, to re-establish justice among the people and to save their homes. Why not we as well as they?

THE ALLIANCE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Perhaps the most senseless cry of party managers is that of the Southern influence in the Alliance. When the Grange movement was begun in 1867 its inspiration came from a personal inspection of the helpless condition of Southern farmers. The waste of war had been general as it was destructive. President Johnson sent a man South to look about among the farmers there and to report what he saw. It was what was seen and learned on that trip that first suggested an organization among farmers for mutual self-help. But the conditions were such and the prejudices of the people were so strong and their suspicions so ready and prompt that the Southern farmers would have nothing to do with the proposed movement in their interest, suspecting its object to be dangerous and the motive mercenary. Hence it happened that the Grange did not take root in the South, but it soon began to grow in Northern States. In 1874 its membership was very large, extending into nearly all the Northern States. But it had grown loosely and the first effort (1874 at St. Louis) to introduce discipline and limit membership to proper persons brought on dissolution and decay. The Grange went down nearly as fast as it had gone up. It was then that the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Wheel and other associations of farmers were organized in different Southern States. Beginning about the year 1875 and extending to 1882, all the Southern States became more or less interested in these movements among the farmers. About 1886 a proposition was made to join hands and consolidate all the bodies into one great national organization. Several meetings were held for this purpose, one in Texas in '86, one in Mississippi in '87 and another in the same State in '88, when the union was finally completed. The name adopted was Farmers' and Laborers' Co-operative Union. All the Southern States were represented, with a delegate or two from Kansas, at the last meeting.

As another outgrowth from the Grange, a Farmers' Alliance was organized in Illinois in 1877, and in a few years this spread into Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Later, in southern Illinois another movement among farmers was begun—the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. It spread into Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota.

A tendency toward national unity grew stronger as the membership in the various bodies increased, and a meeting was called at St. Louis December 3, 1889, for the purpose of effecting a union of the Southern and Northern farmers. At that meeting Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, with all the Southern States, were represented, and a plan of union was agreed upon. It was found that the principles of all the different bodies were substantially the same, that there was no conflict whatever in this direction, that in all of them work was being done along two lines, one social, the other political. The plan of union was submitted to the sub-Alliances and unions in the different States with the result that Kansas, and afterwards Nebraska and Dakota, and all the Southern States, adopted it with the name—"Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union." The F. M. B. A. did not unite with the Alliance, and some of the Illinois and Iowa Alliance people have remained to themselves.

There was not in the beginning and is not now any material difference between the principles of the Grange and the Alliance, except that in Southern States, while any State might mix color in the membership, in fact white and colored people met in different bodies just as they do in their schools and churches. Both races prefer that plan. There is no distinction of color in the Grange, nor is there in the Alliance in Northern States. In Kansas many colored farmers are Alli-

ance men. The F. M. B. A. limits its membership to males. The Alliance begun in Illinois had no secret work. All its meetings, except such as for good reasons the members preferred to have private, were open to the public. Latterly, however, some of them have adopted the secret work of the F. A. & I. U., so that now there is practical uniformity in method as there has been from the beginning substantial agreement in principles.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the doctrines of the Alliance which is in any respect repugnant to the exercise of the best and the purest patriotism, nor a syllable, word, line or paragraph in all the Alliance creed which is not conceived, written and practiced in the best phase of loyalty. The foundation is "Peace on earth, good will toward men." The Alliance believes in the decalogue and the golden rule. The central idea in the Alliance creed is charity for all, malice toward none. It is founded upon the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—"all men are created equal."

There is no one object of the Alliance more sincerely and earnestly sought at this time than the nationalization of the people on a basis of patriotic devotion to the best interests of all the people—a union of North and South in sincere fellowship. When a Southern Alliance man comes North he comes with an olive branch in his hand and a message of peace and goodwill in his mouth. Not a word does he utter in ill temper or in unmanly mood. A fraternal spirit moves the whole body South. It is constantly giving evidence of a sincere effort to obliterate all unfriendly feelings between the sections. The following dispatch in the papers of last Friday gives a fair representation of the Alliance sentiment in all the States:

LYNCHBURG, VA., August 21.—The State Farmers' Alliance, in convention yesterday, with every county in the State represented, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Alliances are shaking hands across the Potomac, across the Mississippi, across the rugged peaks of the Rockies, and far grander still across the bloody chasm, across Mason's and Dixon's line; and WHEREAS, Conscienceless persons in our national Congress have advocated measures and expressed sentiments to arouse the old sectional feeling engendered by the war, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the State Farmers' Alliance of Virginia, do intend to grasp with and tighten in the Alliance grip the hands of our brothers of the North, determined to hold together with locked shields in spite of all efforts to arouse prejudices between us until the emancipation of the laborer and producer is accomplished.

Was ever a nobler sentiment uttered? Who among us does not admire it, and who but must feel a responsive throb in his heart? "Let us have peace."

A PARTY FRAUD EXPOSED.

Last Sunday morning the Topeka Capital published a long article—two and one-half columns small type—under the title "Its Origin." It was written and published with a malicious intent to deceive the people. It is a fraud from beginning to end and forces us to a very unpleasant conclusion—that the Capital has adopted the rule laid down by Senator Ingalls in his illustrated interview, that politics is a contest for mastery, that parties, like armies, may deceive, entrap and decoy, may hire mercenaries and employ any means, no matter how dishonorable, to achieve success. The editor of the Capital, probably, did not see or hear of the particular article until after it appeared in print, but it is so perfectly in accord with a great deal of matter intended for the same purpose which has appeared in the Capital during the last few weeks, that it is altogether probable it would not have been thrown away even had the editor-in-chief seen it in manuscript. Aside from that, however, an editorial article in same day's paper called attention to the article we mention, indorsing it and recommending it to the farmers of Kansas as something of special interest to them.

The article—"Its Origin," pretends to give the origin and secret history of the Alliance, to show that it was born about two years ago and that its sole object is to disrupt the Republican party and place Democrats in power. It is signed "Interviewer," and purports to be a report of a conversation with a Southern man who was present when the plot was inaugurated, but who, from fear of his fellow men South, would not state the place where the work was done, nor would he make known his own name or place of residence. The whole thing, as said before, is a fraud, written and published deliberately with intent to deceive the

people. Has it really come to this—that party papers claiming respectability and the right of leadership will deliberately set out to impose upon people who are entitled to fair treatment? This pretended treason was concocted, according to "Interviewer," since the 82,000 majority election in 1888, while if he had wanted to state the truth about the origin of the Alliance he could easily have learned that the Southern Alliance was begun thirteen years before that time and that one of the cardinal principles of the "order" was then and still is, to get rid of sectional prejudices and to unite the people North and South in bonds of peace and perpetual good-will. There is nothing, absolutely nothing in the history of the Alliance, in its creed or in its work, that is not superlatively loyal in every outline and lineament. Had "Interviewer" or the editor of the Capital desired information on this subject they would have been supplied with full and authentic information at the KANSAS FARMER office on request. The editor of this paper prepared an article entitled "The Farmers' Defensive Movement," which was printed in The Forum for December, 1889, and in that article the origin and history of the Alliance were stated from official sources. The Alliance was started to heal not to open sores, to bring the people together, not to separate them, to nationalize and not to sectionalize citizenship, to build up and not to destroy the country, to establish peace, not to prolong strife, to perpetuate friendship and not to encourage hatred, to restore good-will, not to foment discord. Briefly, the Alliance means peace, justice, equality, friendship, loyalty, progress.

The KANSAS FARMER is not accustomed to this kind of discussion, and therefore engages in it reluctantly. But such deliberate outrage as this must be rebuked.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

A friend sends us a newspaper clipping containing an article under the heading above this, and he calls our attention to the argument therein presented. As it appears to us the author has taken hold of the "silver problem" reversed. Does he want silver for money at all? If so, why not treat it in that way? When we purchase gold bullion to make into money we never think of gold millionaires. When the government wants corn to feed the army horses it never stops to consider what farmer or how many farmers will be benefited by the sale of corn. So of gold and silver. If the government wants gold and silver bullion for use of the people in the form of money the bullion must be obtained from whoever has it for sale. And if gold and silver both are to be used as money metals on equal terms, what does it matter who sells the bullion to the government? If gold alone is to be our standard money metal and if the holders of gold bullion are to supply all the bullion we need, then, of course, no silver bullion is needed. If we need some silver, but not an unlimited supply, then we ought to purchase the bullion at the lowest market price as we did under the law which was repealed by the late silver law and not at the highest price as we are now doing.

If Mr. R. will settle in his own mind whether he wants silver to be used as money and then settle whether he wants it to be placed side by side with gold or whether it shall be classed as a baser metal and used only for fiat money, as we do nickel and copper, he will have no difficulty in determining whether we should have free coinage of silver or whether we should coin only what is needed for subsidiary purposes.

Protection and Free Trade.

A correspondent writes to know how protectionists and free traders are to fraternize in the Alliance. His letter came too late to have the attention it merits this week. We will prepare an article on the subject for next week's paper, drawing a common sense line along which all classes of our people who believe in any sort of tariff can walk without clashing.

Kaffir Corn.

A correspondent wants information concerning Kaffir corn—how to save it for feed, etc. If it is grown in rows, like corn, let it stand until near enough the ripe stage to mature the seed after cutting, then cut and shock same as cornstalks. If it is growing from broadcast sowing—that

is, if the intention is to make hay out of it, like millet, then apply the clover rule—cut when just a little past the blooming stage and before the stalks have become hardened. The seed alone is valuable, and when stalks are grown far apart the seed ought to be all saved in a fairly well ripened stage.

A good deal of Kaffir corn was grown this year in Kansas. We would be pleased if some of the growers would favor the KANSAS FARMER readers with reports on results, giving details as to methods of culture, cure and use.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending August 22, 1890:

Precipitation.—The rainfall has continued more general in its character, and has been well distributed. It is heaviest, this week, in the western part of McPherson, where it amounts to upwards of four inches. Diminishing northwards, it is one inch in Republic; southwards it falls to 0.38 in Sumner; eastwards it falls to less than three inches in Marion, Chase, Coffey and Woodson, but thence increases to over three inches in Anderson, Allen, Bourbon and Linn.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has ranged below the normal. The sunshine has been about an average in the west, but deficient east.

Results.—The improvement in pastures is so decided that it is shown in the quantity and quality of the milk, and in the generally improved appearance of stock. The hay grass is improving. Stock water, which had become a serious problem in many parts of the State, is now abundant and of good quality. The Arkansas river, which has been dry for some weeks at west of Larned, is now full. In the central counties, the fodder remaining uncut has improved, and is now better than that cut before the rains. In the eastern division, the corn is rapidly improving in weight and quality, and there is a decided improvement in late potatoes. Plowing for fall seeding is general. In Cowley, experiments are being made by planting potatoes and sowing seeds for all kinds of garden vegetables.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps U. S. A., Asst. Director.

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county, Garnett, August 26-29.
Atchison, Atchison, September 8-13.
Barber, Kiowa, October 1-3.
Bourbon, Fort Scott, September 23-26.
Brown, Hiawatha, September 9-12.
Chase, Cottonwood Falls, September 23-26.
Cheyenne, St. Francis, September 24-27.
Coffey, Burlington, September 8-12.
Cowley, Winfield, September 2-4.
Crawford, Girard, September 23-26.
Dickinson, Hope, September 2-5.
Ellis, Hays City, September 15-18.
Ford, Ford, September 17-19.
Franklin, Ottawa, September 2-5.
Graham, Hill City, September 25-27.
Jefferson, Oskaloosa, September 9-12.
Johnson, Edgerton, September 9-12.
Lincoln, Lincoln, September 18-20.
Linn, Mound City, September 16-19.
Linn, LaCygne, September 23-26.
Logan, Russell Springs, September 24-26.
Marion, Peabody, August 30-22.
Montgomery, Independence, September 2-5.
Morris, Council Grove, September 23-26.
Nemaha, Seneca, September 16-19.
Nemaha, Sabetha, September 9-12.
Osage, Burlington, September 9-12.
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.
Reno, Hutchinson, September 12-16.
Rush, LaCrosse, September 24-26.
Sedgwick, Wichita, September 29 to October 4.
Sherman, Goodland, September 2-5.
Sumner, Belle Plaine, September 4-6.
Sumner, Wellington, August 26-29.
Wilson, Fredonia, September 22-26.

Indiana Farmer: While corn, wheat and oats have only made a partial yield, the prices of good horses keep up. There never will be a time when a good horse will not bring a good price. A Pennsylvania buyer was at Plainfield last week and bought nine two and three-year-olds by Scotland Glory, and paid respectively \$160, \$180 and \$200 for three of them. Suppose the owners had raised three steers instead, and they would have taken as much, if not more, to rear them, they would have done well to obtain for them \$40, \$46 or \$50. Nothing on the farm pays better than well-bred horses, of any breed, so the breed is pure.

The last issue of the Dakota Farmer has the following sheep experience: There is no doubt but that sheep is one of the most profitable businesses that our farmers can go into, but it is a business that must be learned, and parties that know nothing about raising sheep should start in with a few until they have learned how to take care of them. In conversation with Wm. Brunelle we learn that he went into sheep raising about two years ago, with a capital of \$600. He has sold \$700 worth of wool and \$300 worth of sheep, and has 400 sheep now which he has been offered \$3.50 apiece for, but refused to sell. His sheep have been a good investment. He lost about forty by wolves this spring, out west on the range, but has no fear of any trouble from wolves here.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society held their regular August meeting at the residence of G. F. Espenlaub, near Rosedale, Kas. By noon the beautiful grove across the road from the house where the dinner was spread was filled with the members and friends of the society. After a hearty repast the meeting was called to order by the President, J. C. Evans. After the approval of the previous minutes the several committees presented their reports.

STONE FRUITS.

L. A. Goodman reported peach trees badly injured by the extreme cold of last winter. The peach crop is almost an entire failure, but the heaviest loss will result from the injury to the trees.

SMALL FRUITS.

Geo. W. Hopkins, ex-Secretary of this society, but now of Springfield, Mo., gave an interesting account of his experience the past year with small fruit. The poor market for strawberries made that product a losing investment this year. Raspberries and blackberries helped out the fruit-growers.

G. F. Espenlaub reported strawberry vines at present in very poor condition, and unless rain comes soon many patches will be entirely ruined.

J. C. Evans reported blackberries in a similar dried-up condition.

VINEYARDS.

G. F. Espenlaub reported grapes an unusually large yield, but was afraid the price would not keep up.

Harvey Hughes reported his grapes wilting on the vines for want of rain.

ESSAYS.

Dr. E. R. Heath presented a very interesting paper on the "Birds of South America."

Miss Lulu Goodman read a selection from the pen of Mrs. Helen V. Austin entitled "Johnny Apple Seed," it being a short biographical sketch of Jonathan Chapman, of early Indian history, who had a mania for scattering tracts and apple seeds among the early settlers of that State.

VEGETABLES.

Mr. C. E. Kern reported that gardeners this year have suffered much from the dry weather, although those who have cultivated thoroughly have been fairly successful on account of the better prices.

A communication from Mr. Dan Carpenter, of Barry, Mo., asking for the September meeting of this society, was read, and on motion of C. E. Kern was accepted by the society on the condition that the entire day be devoted to horticultural society work.

The committee appointed to award premiums were L. A. Goodman, Dr. E. R. Heath and Geo. W. Hopkins, who presented the following, after which the society adjourned to meet with Dan Carpenter, of Barry, Mo., on the third Saturday of September:

PREMIUMS.

Best collection grapes, G. F. Espenlaub, \$2.

Best plate black grapes, Wm. Gerher, 50 cents.

Best plate white grapes (Niagara), G. F. Espenlaub, 50 cents.

Best plate red grapes (Delaware), J. C. Evans, 50 cents.

Best collection crabs, H. Hughes, 50 cents.

Best collection pears, J. C. Evans, \$1.

Best plate apples (American Summer Pearman), J. C. Evans, 50 cents.

Best box plums (Lombard), H. Hughes, 50 cents.

Best plate peaches (Foster), Geo. Holinger, 50 cents.

Best hand bouquet, Bertie Goodman, 50 cents.

Best table bouquet, Mrs. Espenlaub, 50 cents.

Best vase bouquet, Mrs. Hughes, 50 cents.

Best new grape (Jewell), Dr. Stamen, 50 cents.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

The Rot in Grapes.

A correspondent of *Field and Farm* writes to that journal, giving his treatment of rot in grapes, and also his theory of the disease, if it may be so called. He says the rot commences about the 1st of July in the Isabella and Catawba grapes, in the form of a dark spot upon a few

berries. The berries thus affected are in time entirely destroyed, and the rot extends rapidly from bunch to bunch until nearly all in the garden are attacked. Wet seasons of course are more favorable for the growth and spread of this disease than dry ones. No one has yet been able to stop or prevent the disease effectually, but many suggestions have been made to this effect. The rot evidently comes partly from the weather and partly to the lack of some inorganic substance in the soil, or perhaps to the use of crude animal manure. Nearly all of the grape vineries abroad are in localities where volcanic soils abound, the large constituents of which are lime and sulphur. Gypsum likewise abounds, and shoots of the vines which are pruned off each year make good vegetable manure. In treating a number of my own vines, which were trained on upright trellises, all of these facts were taken into consideration for the following experiment: At the time of the summer pruning all of the side shoots of the vines were cut off and buried in shallow trenches at the roots of the vines pruned. These trenches were only four or five inches deep. When the pruned vines and stems were placed in the trenches they were sprinkled with gypsum or plaster until the foliage was white. The whole was then trodden down and buried. In the autumn a similar process was performed. All of the dead leaves and branches were raked up, sprinkled in the same way and buried in trenches around the roots of the living vines. For two summers this operation was performed faithfully and the soil supplied with sufficient lime and sulphur. As a result of this the vines so treated have not been affected by the rot, although other vines in the same garden have been nearly ruined by it. This result might be partly due to pure accident, and to the superior cultivation which the vines received; but a large part of it was certainly due to the treatment of the vines with the minerals suggested. It is well known that the foliage and shoots of the vine afford the most perfect food for the growth of the grape vine, and one should not waste them as they are pruned off every year, but bury them around the roots of the growing vines.

Grape Culture.

Archie N. Wilcox, Minnesota, says in *Farm and Home*: During the first season grow one strong cane from the plant with no pinching or pruning whatever in the summer, except to remove such extra sprouts as may start around the vine at the surface of the ground, and all fruit stems which may form. When the season's growth has passed and the leaves have fallen, trim away the entire growth above the second well developed bud on the new growth, which is usually about one foot from the base where the cane started. Just before the ground freezes bend it in the direction which the vine naturally leans and cover entire with three or four inches of earth for winter protection. A crop of beans may be grown the first and second years without injury, and sometimes, when cut-worms are thick, with positive benefit to the vines. Corn or potatoes are better than weeds.

The first operation of the second year is to remove the covering and lift the vines, when all danger of spring frost is past. Handle with care and tie to stakes with bagging twine. The stakes may be of any cheap wood that will last two years, and five to six feet high. Plow at once with one horse three or four inches deep as near the row as possible to cut the surface roots, throwing the earth away from the vines. Afterward cultivate clean.

This season allow two canes to grow, one of which may be stopped at three and the other at six feet from the base by pinching the bud end. Check all laterals in the same way, after one leaf has formed, until August 1, then let them alone until after the wood has ripened and the leaves have fallen. In November the fall pruning should be done by cutting all laterals and shortening the stronger cane to about four feet and the reserve cane to two buds. Two or three bunches of fruit may be ripened this year. Always lay down and cover with earth, as previously described, for winter protection.

During the third season follow the same directions as previously given for taking up, tying to stakes, plowing, clean cultivation and covering. In pruning carry the leaders forward to about double their previous length, remove all feeble or

secondary sprouts as soon as they start, and pinch the laterals freely, but never cut away the foliage or full-grown leaves. Much injury is often done in this way, and it should not be tolerated. Pinching the end bud is the true way for summer pruning. Yet no arbitrary rule can be given, for no two vines and no two varieties are alike in growth and needed requirements. The good judgment of the grower, with some general suggestions, will be the best guide from this time on.

One general rule should apply: When the trellis is covered with vines the fall trimming should leave nothing but fruit buds, these well distributed along the vines, and only in such quantities as the age and vigor of the root will bear. The form of trellis to be covered, the ideal vine to be grown, the variety of grape under cultivation, and its liability to disease, all have an important influence on the treatment required.

Always have an ideal vineyard in mind, and keep the vines as perfect as possible. This may be done by permitting the strong and vigorous vines to ripen a full crop of fruit, while the vigor of the weaker is increased by thinning to a few perfect bunches. Never permit the vine to overbear; it will impair its vitality, retard its growth and damage the succeeding crop. The grower should be prudent in limiting its productive capacity.

The formation of seed is the most exhaustive function of plant life, so a few large, compact, well-formed bunches, weighing ten to twelve pounds, are much less injurious to the vine than the same amount in small, inferior fruit.

The Diamond grape, of which mention was made of samples sent from Sterling by E. P. Fisher, was produced by crossing Concord with the Iona, and it seems to possess the vigor, health and hardness of the former, with the fine quality of the latter. The vines during this dry season have made a vigorous and healthy growth all the season without irrigation. The fruit of the Diamond is fine and it is promising as a market grape; about as large as Pocklington or the Niagara; bunches large shouldered and very compact, pulp tender, and flavor is fine.

In the Dairy.

THE PRACTICAL FEEDING OF COWS.

Few men would prefer silage to good hay as a chief food for dairy cows. Yet is there considerable merit in well-preserved silage, for it is easily masticated and digested. Mixed with hay, the mixture is better for milk production than either hay or silage alone would be. All the same, however, it does not appear likely that the system of ensilage will obtain a very wide and permanent position among the farming practices of the British Islands, and in this event we may not look for it becoming a very common and general food for dairy cows. Some of the urban milk salesmen will not have milk produced from silage, and this objection, well founded as it probably is, will greatly check the system.

The discussion as to a properly-balanced ration of food for a cow in milk has not at present developed unanimity of opinion on the subject. It is understood that the proportion of albuminoids to carbo-hydrates in the food should be about as 2½ to 11, along with .75 of fat; but no final conclusion has been arrived at in reference to feeding for butter and cheese respectively. And even when solid conclusions have been reached on these various points, there will always remain the difficulty of ascertaining at once the exact proportion of nutritive ingredients in each and every article of food supplied to dairy cows. In order to determine this point, analyses of each hayrick, each parcel of any kind of corn or cake, will have to be made; and so a farmer—the ideal farmer of the scientific man—will have need to become an expert analytical chemist, or otherwise to spend a little fortune in analyses performed by some one else. The first is impracticable, the second extravagant, and it may be doubted if either will pay. There is a chance of farmers indulging in science till they burn their fingers.

It is commonly supposed by many who are theorists that food rich in fat or sugar, as linseed and mangels, is calculated to directly cause an increase in the proportion of butter in the milk produced by the

follow, for the breed and individual properties of the cow have far more to do with the question than has the composition of the food she eats. And again, it has been repeatedly proved that food rich in albuminoids or flesh-forming ingredients, as distinguished from fat-formers or carbo-hydrates, has an effect in making milk richer in butter fat. It may be taken that more and better food given to a cow will, to begin with, rather increase the quantity of milk than make it richer either in cheese or butter; though, of course, by increasing the quantity of milk the yield of both cheese and butter will be at all events correspondingly increased. All the same, however, a generous diet, sustained week after week, will gradually increase the proportion of solids which the milk contains. But this point, again, is influenced by the fact that the longer a cow is in milk the richer in solids will the milk naturally become.

The proportion of fat in the food bears no special and unvarying relation to the proportion of fat in the milk, but an increase of fat in the food causes a greater yield of milk. A change in the proportion of albuminoids in the food has been found to have more influence on the yield of milk than similar changes in the proportion of carbo-hydrates have done, and an increase of albuminoids has resulted in an increase of butter fat rather than of curd in the milk. The proportion of butter fat in milk responds more readily than the proportion of curd to an improvement or otherwise in the composition of the food. The curd in milk, indeed, varies less than the butter, under changes of food, of shelter, of kindly treatment, and so on. As a matter of fact, the results of variations in food differ so much with different cows of the same breed, or with different breeds of cows, that no certain given result may be confidently expected from a given feeding; and hence it follows that the scientific ration theory will probably remain a theory, and therefore will not very likely develop into a general practice.

The functions performed by food are various. First of all, food sustains life, maintains the temperature of the system, and restores the waste of tissue that is constantly going on; and it is only after these functions have been fulfilled that the surplus food goes to the production of milk or of flesh, as the case may be. The degree of digestibility which food possesses is an important matter; for the less easily digestible it is, the more of it is used in the process of digestion. Therefore the amount of surplus food available for milk or flesh depends on the degree of digestibility which the food possesses; and hence it is that steamed or otherwise softened food is better than it would be in a dry and unsoftened state. And, similarly, in cold weather cows will milk better—this has been often proved—and will probably put on flesh faster, if the water they drink be slightly warmed, say up to 65° F. This, indeed, is explained on the ground that a given portion of the food a cow eats goes to maintain the heat of her body, and it is obvious that several gallons of ice cold water will reduce the temperature of the cow into whose stomach it is taken, and that there will be an expenditure of vital force in raising the temperature of that water from 32° to 98°, which always has to be done. In any case it is certain that pigs will fatten faster on a given quantity and quality of food if the food is slightly warmed, particularly in winter time; and we may take it for granted that a similar effect will follow an identical cause in cows as well as pigs. The digestibility of food, therefore, and its temperature in cold weather, are factors whose importance may be impressed on the notice of farmers, the remedy being so simple and a test so convenient. The condition of food, indeed, is, in some of its points, quite as important as the quality of it; for even food of naturally good quality is inferior stuff if out of condition. For instance, linseed cake or corn of any sort is inferior and dangerous if it is moldy, and the safest plan is to boil or steam it, in order to kill the insidious fungoid growth; and similarly with moldy hay or straw—these should be chaffed and steamed to make them harmless, if they must be eaten at all.

I hold the opinion that we do not attach enough importance to the question of digestibility in reference to the food given to dairy cows in winter time. The grasses and other green food eaten by them in summer and autumn is succulent and easily digestible; the hay and straw of

winter and spring are dry and hard, and so far less digestible than green food; hence the toll of digestion is increased, and more of the food consumed at a loss. The chief merit of silage lies in its easy digestibility. It will be found a marked advantage, especially with straw, that it should be wetted several hours before it is fed to cattle of any sort, in order that it may be soft, and, therefore, easier to masticate and digest. Cattle like it better in this condition, and, indeed, it may be wetted several days before it is eaten without taking any harm. Dry or wet, straw is poor stuff alone, and not at all suitable to cows in milk unless considerably improved by the addition of corn. Barren cattle will winter well upon it if it be softened, and each of them receives three or four pounds of linseed cake per day. For dairy cows it should generally be chopped, softened by pulped roots or water, and improved by corn, bean, pea, rice, maize and barley meals. Crushed oats, boiled linseed, and so on, are all useful and available for the purpose. There is no advantage in chopping straw, save with the object of mixing these things with it. The least trouble with it is to soften it with water, feed it in length, and supplement it with some kind of cake. This is probably the most economical and satisfactory way, especially when it is fed to store cattle that are not in milk. When the straw is all chaffed, the cattle must needs have two feeds of hay per day, to assist rumination and prevent mawbound.

Every practical farmer knows that no given or precise quantity of food can be laid down as a ration suitable to all cows of any given age, or breed, or size, in milk or out of it. Some cows require much more food than others, but the big eaters seldom make the most profitable return for it. Gluttonous and greedy cows eat, as a rule, too quickly, and too large a proportion of the food goes to waste. It is a question of digestion and assimilation. The careful herdsman knows the peculiarity of each cow under his care in reference to appetite, and feeds her accordingly. He feeds each cow rather sparingly than otherwise. Lavish and indiscriminate feeding is a folly all round. Cattle make the best return for the food they eat when they get just as much as they will eat up cleanly, and with a relish. To starve cattle until they become bags of bones is a folly; nay, it is a crime, which ought to be atoned for on the treadmill. I have known cases of this sort, but not one in which the man prospered. If a man's cows are habitually poor, he will very deservedly be poor himself. It is the careful man, who feeds his cattle liberally, to whom profit always comes. What the farm produces is hardly good enough for dairy cows in winter, unless a man grows corn and consumes it; and hardly then, if all the straw is also eaten. Purchased grain, as a rule, is necessary to profit, and a man improves his farm this way, makes it yield more and better food for his stock. Few farms are good enough to be self-sustaining, and most farms will gradually become poorer if neither corn nor manures are purchased.

A scientific ration for cows in milk is all very well where the farmer understands the subject well, and has time and money to devote to it; but it cannot be left to servants, and the rank and file of dairy farmers can hardly be expected to take it much in hand. The farmer who feeds his cows liberally is usually on the right track for profit, and he knows that low-priced cake or corn is not the best of its kind to buy. The best is generally the cheapest in the end, and a variety of sorts is a good thing for milk. The most practical and important feature in the feeding of dairy cows is to give them just so much food, whatever it may be, as they will eat up cleanly and with a relish. Underfeeding is an evil, and so is overfeeding; the "happy mean" is the thing to aim at, and he who attains it, and maintains it, is not far wrong if the food be good in quality and condition.—Prof. Sheldon, in *London Journal*.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curdling number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.


Turkey-Raising.

A Michigan woman, in the *Stockman and Farmer*, under the nom de plume of "Another John's Wife," gives her method of raising turkeys. If a woman in as cold a climate as Michigan can be so successful in raising turkeys the fact should stimulate farmers' wives in States that are blessed with a much more favorable climate to renewed exertions in this direction. The young turkeys are at certain stages quite delicate, or at least are so considered, but proper care prevents their loss, for if young turkeys are kept free from lice and fed on a varied and proper diet, they prove as hardy as chickens. Young turkeys will, however, when infested with lice, quickly become weak and act as if they had lost all desire to live. They cannot stand vermin like chickens. When the young are about eight or ten weeks old they are what "old-timers" called "shooting the red," which is simply the period when the distinctive characteristics of the gobble, such as the carunculated skin of the neck and comb, are being developed, and at this period they should be well fed, and on rainy days not allowed to ramble around in the wet. On such days it is advisable to add a trifling stimulant to their food, such as a slight sprinkle of black pepper. As the writer says, the young turkeys are great drinkers of water, and care should be observed to always have the water fresh, for after it has become sun-heated it has in many instances a tendency to cause diarrhea. Diarrhea is often produced by feeding too much curd, and from feeding it after it has soured from excessive summer heat, which generates a gas. Diarrhea can be easily checked by giving boiled milk to drink or by mixing common white chalk in the food. Young turkeys troubled with it should be carefully looked after, and the vent gently washed off with warm water. They should then be anointed slightly with sweet oil. The lady referred to gives her experience as follows:

"Many speak about my 'good luck.' Now the truth about the case is there is no luck about it. When I have raised 140 turkeys it has been the result of watchfulness and work. Well, then, in the first place have good, strong birds to commence with; a good, strong Bronze gobble, with no white streaks, and good, strong legs, and you can keep even ten or twelve hens if you want. Do not let the eggs get chilled, and set under chicken hens the early eggs, in round, deep nests, as half of nail kegs, on soft hay. Feed your sitters well to keep up plenty of animal heat. Just before hatching time—you can tell by putting eggs to your ear—give the hen a new, clean nest. If your stock is all right your eggs ought to all hatch. Leave poults in nest until strong enough to stand and act hungry. If the weather is cool and damp keep in some building where they will be dry and warm. If warm, put in coops outside in a partly shaded place on grass and watch them, or put up a board yard, so they will not stray away until they get used to the call of the hen. Dust the hen when first taken off (after all are hatched) with Persian powder to free her from lice.

"Now about the feed: Sour milk cheese (Dutch cheese), no salt, made firm but not hard and stringy, makes the best feed. If you cannot furnish enough for them, bake Johnny-cake from clean corn meal; use part sour milk and water, as it does not take so much soda; bake the cake brown and dry, and when you feed it give a soak in cold water. I think turkeys are often killed with fussing with them. Chopped nettles, onions, hard-boiled eggs, etc., is all nonsense, but don't forget to give them plenty of good, clear water in shallow pans. Try them and see how they will rush with their little joyous cry to the water-dish.

"If you find any drooping, pick them up and look on the inside of the wings and around the tail quills for lice. Then get your Persian powder-box (one with perforated top—a spice-box is good), raise each wing and give a little dust, around tail the same, and put each into a box or basket, making sure to get every one. Put on but a little, and watch them again a week later. If they can get to dust and sand they will soon dust themselves. Don't let them get to potato vines where Paris green or any poison is used, as they will



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eat the dead bugs and die. Now I believe I have told all I know about this business, and I seldom lose a turkey. I sent to Indianapolis and got a gobble, which cost me over \$7. In three years I raised 400 turkeys, besides what were stolen and killed by vermin, and they averaged me in selling over a dollar each, and the above has been my method of raising. Fattening turkeys is quite easy if one has plenty of feed."

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1890.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by George Case, in Murdock tp., P. O. Murdock, July 2, 1890, one slightly dappled gray gelding pony, dark mane and tail, 14½ hands high, saddle and collar marks; valued at \$60.
 PONY—By same, one brown gelding pony, 13½ hands high, both hind feet and left fore foot white, left hook scarred, brand on left shoulder, saddle marks; valued at \$40.
 2 MULES—Taken up by G. W. Worrell, in Rosalia tp., P. O. Rosalia, August 2, 1890, two brown mare mules, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.
 Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by Dr. William Brown, in Fall River tp., P. O. Fredonia, April 14, 1890, one light bay horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
 COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, slit in left ear; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by George Cunningham, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, July 19, 1890, one bay horse mule, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye, warts on nose, collar marks on neck and shoulders, 12 years old, weight 700 to 800 pounds; valued at \$10.
 Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. E. Steele, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, July 26, 1890, one dark bay mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.
 HORSE—Taken up by R. H. Sama, in Illin is tp., P. O. Centralia, July 20, 1890, one bay gelding, 17 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, crippled in left front foot; valued at \$15.
 Kingman county—N. G. Muster, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. O. Yeoman, in Minnescah tp., P. O. Kingman, August 7, 1890, one red and white decorated steer, branded W J N on each side; valued at \$15.
 FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1890.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by J. V. Titaworth, in Mound Valley tp., P. O. Mound Valley, one sorrel horse mule, 1 year old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.
 COLT—By same, one black horse colt, 2 years old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.
 FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.
 COLT—By same, one horse colt, white face, three white feet, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.
 MARE—Taken up by W. L. Keeler, P. O. Elm City, July 20, 1890, one bay mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead and stripes on nose; valued at \$35.
 MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead; valued at \$35.
 MARE—By same, one black mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$35.
 HORSE—Taken up by W. O. Couplin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, July 4, 1890, one brown horse, 15 hands high, blind in one eye, one white foot, white spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by W. L. Walters, in Oak Valley tp., P. O. Oak Valley, July 26, 1890, one roan-sorrel horse, 13½ hands high, small white strip in face, saddle marks on back and lariar marks on hind feet; valued at \$50.
 Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Philip Classen, in Sherman tp., P. O. Andale, one roan mare pony, about 7 years old, white hind legs and bald face.
 FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1890.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
 CALF—Taken up by W. H. Meddy, in Wellington city, August 4, 1890, one mostly red bull calf, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$12.
 HORSE—Taken up by S. S. Robertson, in Wellington tp., July 1, 1890, three black and white male hogs, weight about 200 pounds each, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clk.
 PONY—Taken up by Joseph McMahan, in Franklin tp., July 20, 1890, one dark bay mare pony, 4 or 5 years old, branded W. O. or W. C. on left shoulder, with colt foaled after mare came on farm; valued at \$25.
 Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. H. Ellis, in Lancaster tp., (P. O. Huron), August 1, 1890, one chestnut sorrel horse, star in forehead, two white feet, about 12 years old; valued at \$25.
 Chautauque county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. S. Lemley, in Little Cana tp., P. O. Caney, one sorrel horse, left hind foot white, wire mark on nose, dim brand on left shoulder, about 12 years old; valued at \$30.
 Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by M. O. Robinson, in North Topeka, P. O. North Topeka, one black hog, hind feet white, stripes in forehead and spot on nose, weight 225 pounds; valued at \$10.

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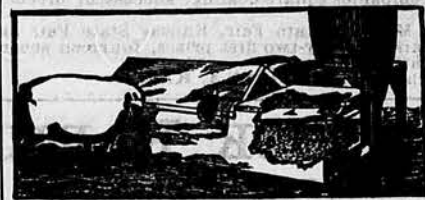
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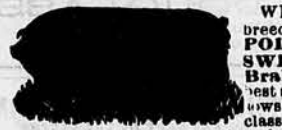
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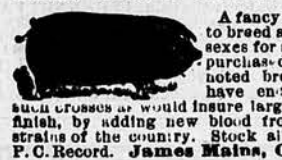
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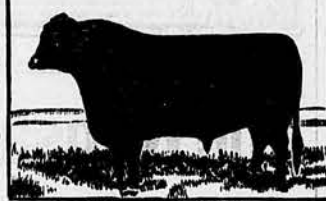
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Rea..... 2:47 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood..... 2:55 p. m. 7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford.... 3:02 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.... 3:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 5:30 p. m.
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Cawood.... 12:23 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.... 12:38 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
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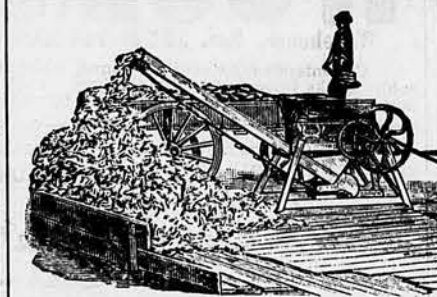
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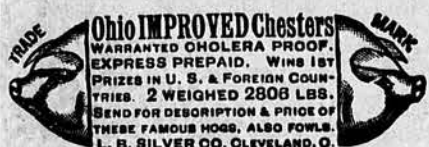
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