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SI.00 A YEAR.

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ments. "The Way Out." Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn.
PAGE 15—Gossip About Stock. Sunflowers.
The Markets.

in good condition; a good many farmers complain of losing nearly all of their young pigs. Fruit prospect good, except peaches. Harber.—Wheat a good stand and a good growth; no spring wheat sown in this county. Live stock in good condition, owing to the great amount of feed raised last year. There is more corn in this county now than we raised in 1888, but the farmers as a general thing are hard up. Corn very low—been selling from 10 to 12 cents. The bulk of farmers have very little stock.

Brown.—Wheat in splendid condition; but a very small area of spring wheat sown. About the usual acreage of oats sown this spring. Live stock of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle sown. Live stook of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle sown. Live stook of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle sown. Live stook of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle sown. Live stook of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle sown. It is too early to make any predictions as to the outlook for fruit.

Coffey.—Growing wheat is in first-class condition; no spring wheat sown in this county. Live stock of all kinds has come through the winter finely. No bearing fruit trees to speak of.

Clay.—Winter wheat in this county is sown. Live stook of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle have died on cornstalks. The spring is backward. It is too early to make any predictions as to the outlook for fruit.

Coffey.—Growing wheat sown in this southwest part of the county are in very poor circumstances; they are

NEW PLANT OF HUBER MANUFACTURING CO., MARION, OHIO.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Our Correspondents Generally Report Favorable Crop Conditions, Except That Rain is Needed in Many Localities .--Fruit Prospects Good. -- Stock in Good Condition.

The KANSAS FARMER presents reports this week from its special correspondents in some seventy counties of the State. They present conditions existing March 28. Winter wheat is generally in pretty good shape, but rain is needed in many localities. Spring wheat is not far enough along to tell anything about it, except that it has been sown to some extent. Fruit prospects, with the exception of peaches, favorable. Stock in good condition. There was plenty of feed of all kinds. Prices of farm products are extremely low, but aside from this, and lack of moisture in some sections, Kansas farmers have rea-

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good except peaches, which will no doubt be a failure. Bourbon—Acreage of winter wheat is

small in this county; what there is at this

Bourbon—Acreage of winter wheat is small in this county; what there is at this time promises a good crop; no spring wheat sown here. The mild winter has been favorable for stock; all kinds coming out in good condition, free from disease, and with a large surplus of feed on hand. Prospects for fruit of all kinds are excellent; some complain that early budded peaches only are slightly injured.

Chautauqua.—Fall wheat on bottom lands quite good, and also some portions of upland; best pieces killed a little by the last freezes and not so vigorous and strong as in February. No-spring wheat sown. Stock of all kinds healthy and in fine condition. Fruit prospects never were better, except early peaches and apricots, which were mostly killed in early winter. Corn planting commenced this week, the ground very dry and a little cool yet, too much so for the good of wheat.

Cherokee.—Wheat badly injured by late freezes; prospect not as good as April 1, 1889, by 40 per cent.: no spring

some sections, Kansas farmers have reason to feel encouraged.

Allen county.—Condition of wheat much changed since last report. The last freezing and high winds since have injured it badly; in some cases will be plowed up (where sowed broadcast and poorly seeded); where ground was plowed early and properly seeded has come out in good shape. Farmers are generally harrowing and rolling, which will be a great benefit if rain comes soon. Stock of all kinds are coming through in good shape; feed is plenty but badly scattered since the storm of 27th. Fruit prospects good for average crop.

Anderson.—Wheat in good condition, plenty of feed and no disease. Too early to tell fruit prospect, except peaches are killed.

Atchison.—Most of the wheat looks fine; some late-sown wheat very poor; we need rain; no spring wheat sown here. Stock

no spring wheat worth mentioning in this county. Condition of live stock unusually good. Fruit prospects good.

Comanche.—Our fruit is most all killed; we will have a few peaches if there is no more cold weather. The pleasant winter up to February 26 gave an immense growth to winter wheat, and all late-sown wheat is looking fine, but that sown early is dead in spots through the fields. I hear many causes for it; some attribute it to the Hessian fly, others that it had jointed and consequently the severe cold and freezing of February 26 and 27 killed it. I have examined very closely to see if I could find any eggs deposited in the stalk, and failed to find any; yet if we don't have any more drawbacks we will have more than an average crop, as a large acreage was sown late. We have already realized a good profit from our early-sown wheat in the way of pasture. Stock is looking well. Farmers are busy planting and hope the next year will bring about better prices.

Cowley.—From 15 to 20 per cent. of the growing wheat is killed; the last days of February did it. Some farmers think the fly had more to do with killing the wheat than did the cold weather; if such is the fact the damage to wheat is not all in sight yet. There is no spring wheat sown

fly had more to do with killing the wheat than did the cold weather; if such is the fact the damage to wheat is not all in sight yet. There is no spring wheat sown in this county. Stock of all kinds have wintered in fine condition. The fruit is all right, unless the freeze of last night injured it; it froze ice one-fourth inch thick, but I think it will not kill the fruit.

Crawford.—Poor prospect for a good crop of wheat, on account of cold, dry weather; spring wheat, none sown in this county. Live stock generally looking well and healthy; feed plenty. Prospect good for apples, pears and small fruits; peaches will be a fair crop if nothing happens them from this date. Oats all sown and farmers all busy plowing for corn; not so much will be planted as last year on account of low prices.

Decatur. — Winter wheat suffering for

rain; no rain since last August; high winds, dust fearful; no spring wheat growing as yet. Live stock in good condition; plenty of feed.

Dickinson.—Winter wheat has passed through a severe ordeal during the month of March; no rain, but abundance of withering, frosty wind, yet the Russian and other hard varieties have withstood the storm and the fields are looking firstrate, the plant strong and vigorous and beginning to cover the ground; the soft varieties such as Orange, Deihi and Mediterranean, are badly winter-killed in exposed places; 80 per cent. is a fair average of the condition of this cereal. Horses are in good working condition; they feel their oats this year, no whip required. Cattle are looking fine and in good health. Feed of all kinds in great abundance. Hogs and brood sows in fine order. Considerable loss of young pigs during the cold snap in February. No disease of any kind. Peach buds killed, cherries, plums, pears and apples all right as yet.

Dontphan.—The condition of winter wheat is good; no spring wheat being put in in this county. Farmers just commenced sowing oats and clover. Live stock in good condition. The fruit prospects are good; buds not swelling yet; peaches were killed in January.

Douglas.—Winter wheat in good condition; a fine rain to-day, which will startit to growing; large area sown; no spring wheat sown. Live stock a little poor; any amount of feed. Fruit prospects very good except peaches, which are damaged, although not all. Prospects in general very good.

Elk.—Growing wheat is in good condition but needs rain; no spring wheat is

every good.

Euk.—Growing wheat is in good condition but needs rain; no spring wheat is grown in the county. Live stock is in good condition. There will be some peaches and probably a large crop of applies.

peaches and probably a large crop of apples.

Ellis.—Winter wheat I think is quite generally in very fair condition, although some that was put in late on late plowing has perished; no spring wheat. Oats and barley have been sown to a considerable extent. The weather is rough and windy, much dust is being moved in many fields, in many cases leaving wheat routs and seed recently planted exposed. An stock is in very fair condition, although in lost cases thin in flesh, but not weak. Fruit prospects as yet fair except peaches, which have been killed.

Ellsworth.—Growing wheat tip-top; condition 110. Live stock healthy. Oats sown. Farmers are plowing for corn. Dry weather:

sown. Fa weather.

weather.

Finney.—Wheat is in fine condition, and is growing well; some spring wheat, though not a large area was sown, and is coming up, though there has not been rain enough to start it in good condition as yet. Live stock is doing well, though grass is just starting, and stock is still on feed. The peaches are killed, though apples, plums and small fruits are in good condition, and unless some injury should yet occur there will be an abundant crop of each. The general outlook for the farmer is good. Alfalfa is "king" here, and the fields are already becoming quite green, in fact the plant seems to be from two to three weeks earlier than in former springs.

two to three weeks earlier than in former springs.

Ford. — Wheat in fine condition, has stood the winter well; very little spring wheat growing in this county. Live stock of all kinds in fine condition. Fruit prospects generally good; peaches will be a full crop.

Garfield.—Wheat still looking fine, and also vive: no spring wheat sown. Have

Garfield.—Wheat still looking fine, and also rye; no spring wheat sown. Have had no spring rain yet; are having a good bit of dry, windy weather of late, which may hurt the wheat. Live stock in fair to good condition, with green grass in advance of any season for several years past. Considerable numbers of young calves dying with scours. Peach bloom killed by the late cold spell; plums seem all right; no apples in bearing.

Graham.—Winter wheat looking well;

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 9-W. S. White, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb. APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicage.

APRIL 23-F. McHardy, Galloways, Emporia
Kas,

Best Breed of Cattle for the Farm. paper read by Dr. D. D. Rose, before the Ford County Farmers' Institute, February 28, 1890.

Cattle-raising naturally divides itself into two classes, the first high-bred or pedigreed stock, breeding for the improvement of the general herd, in which perfect form, color, a perfect lineage and other points of excellence, in accordance with the breed and particular style according to the fancy of the breeder. This is a class of breeding which but few of our Western farmers. are prepared to enter into, but we should all profit by its results.

The second class of breeding is that which is to supply the general market. This class is again divided into two subclasses-the producers of milk or meat, for butter or the butcher. Which of these sub-divisions can be made the most profitable for us?

Whatever breed we raise, and for whatever purpose, we should select that which we assume to be best adapted to our purpose and our surroundings, then endeavor to keep that breed as pure and perfect as it is possible for us to do. How are we to judge which is best for us? Shall we leave the decision to our fancy, or shall we seek for facts? I assume the latter. Then how are we to ascertain? Can we judge from our immediate market, or shall we go where our products compete in an open field with those of other countries? We can come to the safest conclusion from the supply and demand in a foreign market. It should be our aim to secure the very best prices in any market in which our products compete, whether it be meat, dairy products, or whatever it may be. How is this result to be secured? By offering nothing in the market but that which is first-class. To do this with our cattle we must breed and rear none but the very best. It costs more to feed and raise an inferior animal than it does a good one. That which is true of the individual animal is also true of the breed. England is the best market for the surplus of our cattle and their products. How are our cattle products graded in that market? Our butter is sixth in quantity and tenth in quality, as indicated by prices offered. Our cheese is first in quantity and ninth in quality. In the fresh meat market our products stand first in quantity and fourth in price. We will be first in price when the prejudice which has been engendered by the English butchers can be dispelled. In the live cattle market our products are first in quantity and first in quality, as indicated by the price, with, perhaps, the exception of a few fancy head of Jerseys and Alderneys shipped from the Channel islands. Then, from these facts, we conclude that it is more to our profit to give attention to the production of meat, letting milk and its products be a secondary consideration.

From among the meat-producing breeds it is difficult to choose the one best adapted to the Western farmer. The Short-horn or Durham has long taken the lead and been the favorite with most beef-raisers; they have been bred longer and with greater care in this country than any other. But now

in the Herefords and Polled Angus or Aberdeens. The Short-horns have their advantages; they attain a greater size and are frequently excellent milkers. Points against them are, they do not mature so early and are not so hardy as either of their rivals. The Herefords breed and are poor milkers; but they have the capacity to adapt themselves to almost any climate or circumstances; they mature early and have less waste when slaughtered. The Polled Angus or Aberdeen, by careful breeding, may be made as the Short-horns; they mature much earlier, give as good a per cent. of meat to live weight as the Herefords; the meat is of better quality, they are more hardy than either of their rivals, their milk is richer and makes a greater per cent. of cheese, besides the advantage of being hornless, which is no small item where cattle are frequently kept with horses, in corrals, and have to be shipped so great a distance to market as they do from western Kansas.

Kansas City Stock Yards--Their Use and Their Extortions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-At the stockmen's convention at Topeka, January 8, I offered a resolution in reference to the extortions practiced at the Kansas City stock yards. I said nothing in support of the motion, from the fact that I had no data to base an argument on, but in common with thousands of others believe, we were grossly swindled whenever stock were shipped there. I have in my possession the nineteenth annual live stock report of the Kansas City stock yards for the year 1889. wish to call the attention of farmers to just three items in that report. First, the total number of cattle handled for the year were 1,220,343, charges for selling \$610,171; number of hogs 2,423,262, 8 cents a head for selling, \$193,860; number of sheep 370,720, 5 cents per head for selling, \$18,501; total, \$822,532. We have here charges to the amount

of \$822,532 just for selling the stock that passed through the yards in one year. I have not counted the charges for yardage, or corn or hay. These charges would make the total expenses on cattle, hogs and sheep that passed through the yards in one year over \$1,000,000. This is a systematized robbery that will not be tolerated much longer, for it affects every farmer who has a few animals to sell. This steal is not like the beef combination, it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the State of Kansas, and the remedy can be applied by the alliance electing men to the Legislature who will stand by the farmers' interests, enact a good wholesome law regulating these charges, as large numbers of stock are weighed it and weighing be under the immediate superintendence of a State officer elected for that purpose. There are many other would be well for the alliance to discuss, such as railroad charges, elevators on railroads, losses of grain and coal in transit. In time of peace prepare for war. Soon our summer work will be on us; let us work and think, and when the time comes be ready to act intelligently, and instead of electing gassing and bossy lawyers, elect good, honest farmers that will stand by their colors, and we will soon begin to see our "Way Out." W. RAMSEY.

Solomon City, Kas., March 17, 1890.

The fecundity and excellent nursing qualities of the Merino ewes give them the Short-horns have two worthy rivals the first place in breeding for early lambs.

Horse Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-On the colt that will then be considered as do not attain the size of the Short-horn find. The stallion should be free from vices of temperament and disposition.

> Mares that are in foal should be given good care and a light diet. Regular exercise is a great benefit to them, provided care is taken not to overwork.

> Use the comb and brush, as it promotes health and comfort.

> Water the horses before feeding, and if they are heated when they come in allow a short rest before watering. This will often prevent an attack of colic.

As warm weather and hard work approach, reduce the corn and increase the oats in the feed of the work horses. Equal parts of oats, corn and bran make a good feed, although I believe for warm weather nothing is better than whole oats. Corn alone is entirely too heating. Plenty of oats and bran will build up the muscle and bone, and should always be fed to young stock and mares that are kept for breeding. I don't believe corn was intended for horse feed, although we are forced to use it as such. A little intelligence and care in feeding will prevent nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses.

The past winter has been a hard one on brood mares, and, in fact, all classes of breeding animals. Many cases of premature births have lately occurred. No locality seems to be exempt from this dreadful scourge. As many as five cases are reported in a little band of fifteen breeding animals in this vicinity. Kentucky breeders are suffering great losses from the same cause. It is estimated that one-third of all the brood mares in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., will lose their foals. Horsemen are at a loss to account for it, though a great many attribute it to the condition of the atmosphere.

When a mare once aborts she is liable to do so again at about the same time from conception as when the first accident occurred. They should not be bred in less than three months from the time of dropping their foals.

W. P. P., JR.

Feeding Hogs for Gain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-For the fall and winter of 1888-9 I fattened a carload of hogs, seventy-five head, of which I kept an accurate account as to weight of hogs and number of bushels of corn, shorts and bran fed per day. My object in writing this letter is not that I thought that they made any extra gain, but to get an expression of opinion from other feeders through well as the weighing. Where such your paper as to their manner of feeding hogs. On the 26th of November, is absolutely necessary that the scales 1888, I put up to fatten twenty head of hogs-average weight 152 pounds; fifteen head, average weight 162 pounds; forty head, average weight 175 pounds. things that concern the farmer which From that date to the 14th of February, 1889, when they were sold, I fed them ten bushels of corn a day, having always soaked the corn for twenty-four hours. I fed them morning and evening; at noon I fed them a slop made of four buckets of shorts and four buckets of bran in two barrels of water, they having always access to clean water. They were grade Poland-Chinas, from nine to ten months old, and weighed when sold, on the 14th February, 1889, an average of 282 pounds per head, making a gain of nearly one and one-half pounds per dav. JAMES FRASER.

Haven, Reno Co., Kas.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

Formula for Buying a Horse.

A friend of mine, who is a greenhorn average farm mares should be kept, as in the matter of horse flesh, was anxious a rule, to do all the work, and raise a to purchase a horse, but was much afraid of being taken in. He tried to persuade nearly all profit. Select good mares an acquaintance experienced in such and breed to the best stallion you can matters to accompany him to inspect an animal that was on sale at a horse dealer's establishment. "There is no occasion," said the latter, "for me to accompany you. All you have to do is to appear knowing. When you get to the place put your hands in your pockets and your stick under your arm, and in an off-hand manner say: 'Groom, run him down. Now, then, pull him up and let him walk;" and then in a knowing but doubtful tone: 'Open his mouth. What did you say his age was? I think he's a little long in the tooth. Seven years did you say he was? I should call him ten or eleven years old. O, he's a very cobby little chap; but I think you're asking out of the way." My friend found the above an excellent formula.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Do Hogs Pay?

When the price of pork is as low as at present many farmers get the idea that raising hogs does not pay. Let us look at this question and ascertain, if we can, whether anything on the farm pays better. One acre of clover and one acre of corn (fifty bushels) will produce 800 pounds of pork. This at \$3 per hundred, which is low enough, is \$24. Suppose you say the pigs and the care of them for eight months, when they ought to be ready for market, is worth \$8, leaving \$16 for the use of two acres of ground. But you say there is danger of cholera and other diseases with hogs. That is true. But the mortality among hogs for the past twenty years does not exceed 10 per cent. But say it is double that or 20 per cent. This on \$24 would be \$5.80-leaving \$18.20. Deduct from this the \$8 for pigs and their care, leaves \$10.20 for two acres or \$5.10 per acre rent. If a man has fifty acres of corn and hogs enough to eat it, and ten of clover, making sixty acres, he will have a clear profit for the use of his land of \$357.—Des Moines Register.

American Horse Farms.

It is not generally known, says an exchange, that the turf in the United States gives employment directly to 50,000 persons, one-half of them in families; that indirectly it assists 50,000 more to a livelihood; that the thoroughbred stallions and brood mares on the great stock farms are valued at \$6,000 .-000; that the issue of these stallions and brood mares earned more than \$2,000,000 during the last season; that the value of the stock in training for racing purposes is \$7,000,000; that the capital invested in race tracks and the stables thereon or adjacent thereto is \$6,000,000; that stock farms embrace more than 140,000 acres of the best land in the country, the money worth of which cannot be accurately estimated; that on these farms are costly dwellings; finely laid out walks, commodious stables and barns, and in many instances, rivate race tracks; that the attendance at the race course last year numbered 3,500,000; that the yearling sales ran well up to \$1,000,000; that the rich prizes offered for the development of the horse have led to as high a price as \$49,000 for a yearling; that such competition has sustained the value of stock farms; that the available land in Missouri, Kansas, California, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States is constantly being purchased for the establishment of stock farms, and that the improvement of the

horse has gone to such an extent that agents from European countries have been here to purchase horses for cavalry purposes. It is only a question of time when America will be able to supply the world with horses. This good result will come about chiefly because of the incentive to breeding given by the rich and reputable jockey clubs in offering great prizes for the development of speed and stamina.-Ex.

In the Dairy.

Whey and Skimmed Milk.

In a room on the top floor of 35 William street, A. Wahlin yesterday exhibited a dairy product which merits attention from scientific men. It is the invention of Prof. W. Rehnstrom, Dairy Instructor and Agricultural Engineer of Sweden. With his knowledge of milk he was well aware of the many valuable elements running to waste, being considered worthless by butter-makers as well as cheese manufacturers. In hunting for means of utilizing these he made one practical discovery which has apparently opened up new sources of profit for dairymen.

The product is named lactoserin, which is derived from the Latin word lac-milk -and serum-whey. Skim-milk is curded in the same way as commonly used in cheese-making, only that a larger quantity of rennet is used and at a higher temperature, so as to make the precipitation complete. To the whey thus obtained is added an equal quantity of skim-milk, and the bulk, through a simple process of evaporation, is transformed into solid, nearly water-free cakes, which are afterward cut or ground, and more or less roasted to suit whatever purpose intended. These solids contain azotic or organic nutritious substances and carbo-hydrates.

Mr. Wahlin says that lactoserin mixed with coffee produces a beverage which in taste approaches and sometimes even surpasses that of the best unmixed coffee, and in nutritious value far surpasses the same. In salutary respects it produces for invalids or the physically weak a beverage where the enervating properties of coffee are reduced to a minimum. Mixed with cocoa a chocolate is produced which in nutritious qualities stands quite equal to the best-known and most-valued cocoa preparations. For household purposes, such as for thickening and flavoring soups and sauces, in preparing desserts and ices, it has been found to be of great value. Confectioners and bakers in the old country have found the preparations of great benefit in their business. As a food for infants and invalids lactoserin, many physicians attest, is superior to similar preparations of world-wide fame.

In Germany and the northern or principal dairy countries of Europe the only use found for skim-milk during certain seasons of the year, prior to the invention of Rehnstrom, was to give it back to the cow or to pigs. It is the same in America now, and the method of utilization is not profitable. Rehnstrom found by experiment that the cheesy matters in milk proved a very effective milk-producing, muscleforming and salutary factor in developing the physical character of the cow's body. As a consequence he invented dry curds, thus demonstrating that by his system all wastes appertaining to the dairy industry could be utilized in various practical ways.

Dry curds are produced by pressing the the lactoserin, and putting them through a simple process of drying and grinding. They are called caseine, and containing, as they do, a very high percentage of protein, or that which constitutes the basis of all animal tissue, they are valuable as an ingredient in feeding cakes for cattle, horses, dogs, poultry, and also in bread, biscuit, and other kinds of human food. This product, it is claimed, is richer in protein and of greater nourishment than meat, even.

The crude material exhibited by the American representative yesterday had the appearance of slabs of white marble

Pieces had been sawed into cubes the size of dice. A lot of these had been roasted a rich brown. Specimens had in turn been ground coarse and fine. Mr. Wahlin is now engaged in interesting dairymen and scientists and in forming a company to develop the business in this country as it has been done in Europe.

The Effect of Curing Cheese.

It is easy to make cheese, but difficult to make it good. The goodness of cheese is mainly in the curing. As soon as the cheese is made the curing should begin, and this should be hastened or delayed, as the cheese may be wanted for sale or use sooner or later. The change which goes on in the cheese by curing, is in all respects allied to the digestive process, and is due to the effect of the rennet. The result of the curing is to make the cheese more digestible, and to change a part of the protein or albuminoid substance - the caseine in fact, into fatty matters. This same result precisely is produced in the digestion in the stomach. So that a wellcured or ripened cheese is more digestible, and is moreover an aid to the digestion of other food. Hence cheese is eaten at the end of a meal, and with pastry, for this good reason.

The curing is effected by exposure to heat. The curing room is kept at a temperature of 65° to 70°, for ordinary slow curing and for a period sufficient to develop the change of the protein into fat. A skim-milk cheese, by good curing, may be made as rich and mellow as a full-milk cheese, and very nearly as digestible, for, while an extra good cheese will contain 95 per cent. of digestible matter, a skim cheese having, when fresh, only 72 per cent. of digestible matter, may be so cured as to have 921/2 per cent. of it digestible. The digestibility of cheese depends on the very intimate mixture of fat with the caseine, for the fat being removed from the caseine in the stomach, leaves this part of it porous and spongy and more readily attacked by the gastric fluid and dissolved. And as the caseine is in part changed to fat during the curing, and the cheese becomes mellow and meaty by the production of fat through the substance of it, the most effective curing is a matter of much importance.

This change in cheese is accompanied by a strong odor, which in some cheese, highly cured, is thought by many to be an evidence of putrefaction. This conclusion is wrong. The odor is due to the fatty acids, produced as above described, and in properly ripened cheese is not at all an evidence of any unwholesome quality. It s true that by exposure to too much heat The Popular Line

and the Control and the Lake and the Control and the Control and the Lake and the Control and the Control and the Control and the Lake and the Control and the Control and the Control and the Lake and the Control and the Con or for too long a time in the curing, the change will in time result in actual

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.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine Troubles—Falling, Displacements, Leucorrhœa and Irregularities, finally found remedies which completely CURED her. Any lady can take the remedies and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice, securely scaled, sent FREE to any sufferer. Address, Mrs. M. J. BRABIE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Hog Cholera.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., authorize us to state that they will send their expert, Mr. Townsend, (when not engaged), to cure hog cholera with their Specific for responsible parties, who have any considerable num-ber of hogs, within a distance of two hun-dred miles of Fort Scott. Terms to be agreed upon. No cure no pay.

Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

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Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that wellmown book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supoly us with a limited number of Farm Records a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Pald Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owing, Notes and Obligations Owing, Notes and Obligations Owing, Notes and Obligations Owing, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscelaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12½ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the Kansas Farmer one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address

Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas. fied with the following contents: Directions

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For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kan-sas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via sas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via Santa Fe Bouts. Favorite line to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35-regular second-class rates. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars, through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agents, Santa Fe Boute, or addr-ss Geo. T. Nicholson. G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS.

probably one-half spring wheat already sown; acreage of spring wheat will be twice that of any previous year. Early corn, almost entirely, will be planted here, and acreage will be large. Live stock of every sort well wintered and an abundance of feed, both roughness and grain, will be carried over. Farmers much encouraged carried over. Farmers much encouraged by present prospects.

Gray.—Winter wheat and rye looks well

carried over. Farmers much encouraged by present prospects.

Gray.—Winter wheat and rye looks well; some spring wheat sown and some barley. Live stock is in good condition, all doing well. There is not much fruit in this county, but what trees are growing look well. Some oats are sown and more will be put in this week. All are hopeful.

Greeley.—The winter has been dry and warm, with scarcely any precipitation, and none so far this spring; have been some high winds that have injured small grain, until it does not look as well as it did last Christmas; considerable spring grain sown; do not know of any up. Stock O. K. Trees in better condition than last spring.

Harper.—Wheat is in fine condition, fully 100 per cent. of an average condition; there is no spring wheat sown. Live stock is in fine condition generally; horses and mules in fine condition for spring work; cattle have wintered well, milch cows in good flesh; dehorning is coming into more favor, it will soon be general; hogs in fine condition, yet I am sorry to say cholera has been brought into our neighborhood by shipping hogs from Arkansas to this place. Prospects are fine for a good crop of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, and berries. Farmers generally well along with their spring work; oats nearly all sown; old ground in spiendid condition; prairie getting rather dry for breaking. We are expecting rain, as there is every appearance of it.

Harvey.—Wheat is 100 per cent. in condition, but would be the better for a good rain; no spring wheat growing in this county that I know of. Live stock generally good for most all kinds; apricots are generally killed, budded peaches most all killed, seedling peaches generally sound; farmers have mostly seedling trees. Juckson.—The condition of the growing oats, and are preparing their corn lands.

Jackson.—The condition of the growing

ing oats, and are preparing their corn lands.

Jackson.—The condition of the growing

ing oats, and are preparing their corn lands.

Jackson.—The condition of the growing crop of fall wheat is fully up to the average for this time of the year; no spring wheat sown. Live stock is in fine condition. Excepting peaches, the prospects for fruit are good.

Jefferson.—Good condition of winter wheat prevails; no spring wheat being sown. Live stock in good condition, no disease. Fruit prospects good except for peaches, which are killed.

Johnson.—Wheat is in good condition; no spring wheat in the county. Live stock in very good condition. Fruit prospects good, except peaches—mostly killed. Soil in very good condition. Season earlier than usual.

Kingman.—The growing wheat is not

than usual.

Kingman.—The growing wheat is not quite as good as it was last year at this time, but is improving rapidly; there is not much spring wheat being sown this spring. All live stock has wintered well

not much spring wheat being sown this spring. All live stock has wintered well and is in good condition; prices are not so good as a few weeks ago. The prospects for all kinds of fruit is very flattering.

Kiowa.—Growing wheat looks well; a heavy wind storm yesterday injured the plant to some extent in sandy lands; no spring wheat in this section sown. Condition of live stock good. Three-fourths of budded peach crop winter-killed, very little damage to seedlings; apples and grapes promise well.

Labette.—Wheat is looking bad generally, especially bottom wheat; no spring wheat in this section. Live stock is in good condition. Peach crop a failure;

wheat in this section. Live stock is in good condition. Peach crop a failure; prospects for fruit good otherwise. Dry and windy; a good rain would be greatly appreciated.

appreciated.

Limn.—Condition of wheat not so proming as in February; badly damaged in many fields by freezing late in February and first few days of March; is now needing a good rain; indications are that there is a falling off of prospect since February 15 at least 25 per ceat.; no spring wheat grown in county. Live stock in excellent condition; no diseases among horses and cattle. A few localities, covering an area of perhaps one-tenth of the county, have been seriously affected with hog cholera and losses have been heavy. Fruit prospects quite up to the average.

grown in county. Live stock in excellent condition; no diseases among horses and cattle. A few localities, covering an area of perhaps one-tenth of the county, have been seriously affected with hog cholera and losses have been heavy. Fruit prospects quite up to the average.

Logan.—Wheat moderately good, is needing rain; a large acreage of spring wheat is being sown. Stock is looking well, prices tending upward.

Lyon.—Up to the 1st of March the winter was favorable for the protection of the wheat crop, and at that date all the fields were looking exceedingly well; during the month of March the dry freezing weather has slightly injured some pieces (mostly upland), and yet the prospect at this date is fairly good. A good shower of rain is needed now, although the ground is in good condition for plowing. No spring wheat that I know of. All kinds of stock healthy and in good condition, with plenty of feed. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, etc., all very promising. Last season produced a large growth of vines, and now

the prospect for grapes, raspberries, black-

berries, etc., is very good.

(2) The growing wheat on all bottom land is in good condition. I have no knowledge of any attempt to grow spring wheat in this county for several years. The condition of live stock of all kinds is heart the every for many years, event.

land is in good condition. I have no knowledge of any attempt to grow spring wheat in this county for several years. The condition of live stock of all kinds is above the average for many years, except hogs, which have suffered more or less during the winter from the hog disease, and on many farms it has been fatal in a large number of cases.

McPherson.—Winter wheat in fair condition, probably 10 per cent. winter-killed, but needs rain, especially late-sown; no spring wheat sown in the county to my knowledge. Stock in good condition and plenty of feed to spare; hay only bringing it per ton at the stack. Fruit prospects fair; peach buds damaged to some extent, however, but hard to determine how much just at present. Farmers busy sowing oats.

Miant. —Wheat all right; no spring wheat sown. Live stock in good fiesh and no disease, save an occasional case of cholera in hogs. Weather rather dry.

Mitchell.—Early-sown wheat in good condition; much of the wheat was latesown, and is suffering for rain; no spring wheat growing. Stock in good condition. Prospect for fruit good; except grapes and peaches, which are badly winter-killed.

(2) Winter wheat is growing and satisfactory in every respoct; but little spring wheat sowed here this spring—none up yet. Live stock in fine condition. Fruit prospects good except peaches, apricots and grapes, the fruit buds of which are injured.

Montyomery.—We are very much discouraged at the present prospect for wheat; some think that half of the wheat will not pay for expense of harvesting and some are plowing up and sowing to cats. But very little will be as good as usual; no spring wheat. Stock doing well. It is too early to tell the results of the later frosts as to fruit, but there has been some fears that the warm weather we had in midwinter started buds so that they would be killed by the later frosts. A light rain last night will help everything.

Morton—The condition of growing wheat is excellent, except in some instances where it has been damaged by high wind blowing the ear

the hard, steady wind storm of the 23d and 24th inst., many patches in exposed situations being blown out by the roots. The best prospects are where the seed was drilled in on stubble and trashy ground. Live stock is in good order.

(2) Wheat in fair condition, but needs rain. Live stock in average condition for the time of year. Occasional herds, traveling too far from water to pasture, especially fresh helfers, are very thin.

Osage.—The condition of winter wheat is good; no spring wheat sown. Horses,

Osage.—The condition of winter wheat is good; no spring wheat sown. Horses, cattle and swine are in a healthy and thriving condition. Prospect for apples, peaches and other fruit is good.

Ottawa.—Growing wheat in good condition; no spring wheat sowed in this vicinity. Live stock in good shape. Fruit prospects not flattering—too early to tell yet.

yet.

Phillips.—Wheat is in good condition up to the present time. There has been rather more spring wheat than usual sown this spring. Live stock is in good condition. The prospects for fruit up to the present time are fair, and if we have no late frosts we look for a good crop, although as yet there are not many orchards planted in the county, yet farmers are now beginning to turn their attention somewhat in the direction of horticulture.

mild in the fall, swelling the fruit buds.

Rooks.—Wheat prospects in our vicinity are good; some of it is small, but with sufficient moisture it will come out all right; spring wheat is not yet up so as to tell much about it. Live stock of all kinds doing well, with prices for all kinds of cattle advancing.

Rush.—Windy weather has damaged late wheat somewhat, but we hope rain and warm weather will bring it out yet. Live stock in excellent condition. Fruit prospect good.

stock in excellent condition. Fruit prospect good.

Sedgwick.—Growing wheat within twelve miles of Wichita all good; the same may be said of the south part of county, and so far as I have heard, of the north part, but my own observation in traveling through Sumner county is that much of their wheat is winter-killed and the land being plowed up for corn. Have seen no spring wheat; don't think there is any sown in either county.

wheat; don't think there is any sown in either county.

Sheridan.—Winter wheat is in good growing condition; early sown spring wheat has commenced to grow. Owing to the mild winter and abundance of feed, stock of all kinds has wintered in splendid condition. Dry weather the latter part of last summer and fall have injured the fruit prospects to some extent.

Smith.—Winter wheat looks very well, has commenced growing but needs a shower; no spring wheat is up yet enough to be seen from the road, not all sown yet. Some oats sown, but not more than half of the farmers are done yet. Tame grass has started a little. Fruit promises an average crop. All kinds of stock in better condition than at the corresponding period of last two years. The season is backward here.

Stafford.—Wheat is very dry and needs

tion than at the corresponding period of last two years. The season is backward here.

Stafford.—Wheat is very dry and needs rain. We have not had any rain or snow this month and have had hard and dry winds for some two or three days. There is no spring wheat sown in this county. A large acreage of oats being sown this spring. Most of the peach buds are killed, the plums are all right, and there is lots of small fruit here which is all right. Fat hogs are \$3.40 per hundred, fat cows 2 cents per pound, and stock cattle are very dull. Corn is worth 15 cents and oats 14 cents per bushel. Lots of corn to shuck yet, and about one-third of the crop in the hands of the farmers yet and not half enough hogs to feed it to.

(2) The condition of winter wheat has materially changed since last report; severe freezing has injured it considerably, also hard wind on the 27th, the result of which cannot be definitely ascertained at present; wheat sown in cornstalks is all right. Live stock in fair condition and free from disease. Peach buds nearly all killed, other fruit as yet all right. No spring wheat sown in this county. Large acreage of oats being sown.

Sumner.—Ten per cent. of the wheat killed by freezing; in fair condition, needing rain; no spring wheat grown. Live stock in fair condition, some cholera among hogs. Prospect for an abundant fruit crop never better.

Trego.—Winter wheat somewhat damaged by freezing, but seriously damaged by recent hard winds and continued dry weather; very little spring wheat put in. Live stock generally in good condition. Too early to estimate on fruit—no show of budding yet.

Wabaunsee.—Wheat is in fairly good condition, but needs rain; no spring wheat is heing sown. Live stock of all kinds in

Wabaunsee.—Wheat is in fairly good condition, but needs rain: no spring wheat is being sown. Live stock of all kinds in good health. Fruit prospects good, except

is being sown. Live stock of all kinds in good health. Fruit prospects good, except for peaches.

Wallace.—Fall wheat is in only fair condition; the west half of the county had rain sufficient to give it a start, and unless there is more rain soon will prove detrimental, while the east half of the county is dry and wheat prospect good. Spring wheat has not sprouted.

Washington.—Fall wheat is in good condition; spring wheat has been sown later than usual and is not up yet. Live stock is in good condition, owing to the mild winter. The outlook for fruit is good, especially the apple; the peach buds appear to be all right at present, raspberry and blackberry canes are green to the tips, the strawberries are alive and growing, even without the usual winter mulching, the cherry and the currant promise a fair yield. Tulips are up, ready for blooming. The prospect with the opening spring is bright for a promising harvest, and the farmer, as he steps around in a bustling, active manner, realizes that economy and good crops, with lighter public burdens, will soon place him in the front rank again.

Wilson.—Wheat condition not so favorable as last report, owing to the colder

Wilson.—Wheat condition not so favorable as last report, owing to the colder weather in this month and last days of

weather in this month and last days of February; late sowing badly killed; upland wheat looks well, but very littlesown; no spring wheat in this county. Live stock of all kinds looks well; some cholera among hogs—confined to the bottoms mostly. The outlook for all kinds of fruit good, except early peaches.

(2) Wheat is looking better than at the first of the month, but is needing rain; no spring wheat is sowed in this part of the State to amount to anything. Live stock is in excellent condition as a rule. The mild winter and an abundance of feed has kept live stock in good shape. Fruit trees are budding out, and the prospects for all kinds of fruit, save peaches, are good; peaches have all been killed.

Woodson.—Some wheat killed this month

—think about 10 per cent.; no spring wheat. Stock is in better condition than I have ever seen it at this time of year. Oats nearly all sewn and coming up. Flax about two-thirds sown and 100 per cent. more than last year. Ground in fine condition. Fruit prospects good for all kinds; peaches just beginning to blossom.

(2) Wheat in good condition; no spring wheat raised. Live stock of all kinds in good condition; no disease of any kind. Fruits all right, except peaches—nearly all winter-killed. Plenty of feed of all kinds and lots to spare.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Soon to be a Converging Center of Several Railroads Rapidly Approaching Completion. -- Smelters to be Erected Here. --Splendid Markets Thus Opened Near at Hand for the Products of the Extraordinarily Fertile Soil of This Locality.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., March 20, 1890. EDITOR ORANGE JUDD FARMER: - In my previous letters I have written only of the fruit and vegetable resources of the Grand Valley. I wish now to call attention to some other resources of this favored locality. Immediately surrounding the locality. Immediately surrounding the valley are the famous Book Cliff Mountains; through these cliffs, for miles, large coal measures crop out at the surface. The coal is varied in kind and quality, including large veins of a fine bituminous variety suitable for domestic and steam purposes, and also a fine quality of cooking coal, and in quantities that are practically inexhaustible. Back of the mountains containing coal, the precious mineral-bearing mountains begin, in which the famous mining camps of Leadville, Aspen, Ouray, and a dozen other mining camps are situated. All of these are tributary by simple gravitating power to the town of Grand Junction, which will on the completion of the railroads now building make this one of the great smelting centers of the West.

Now with regard to railroad facilities, Grand Junction is to-day the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge from Denver westward, and the terminus of the Rio Grande Western from Salt Lake City eastward, and also of the little Book Cliff railroad. The Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland are now building a broad-gauge road down the valley of the Grand to meet at Grand Junction Salt Lake eastward. All of these broadvalley are the famous Book Cliff Moun-

of the Grand to meet at Grand Junction the broad-gauge road now building from Salt Lake eastward. All of these broad-gauge roads are to be completed by next June, the grading being now practically completed and track-laying commenced. These thus give an outlet in every direction for this season's crops, and in a short time several other trunk lines will be built here, fully a dozen others having already made surveys or now making them with a view of either terminating at this point or passing through. Representatives of two large Smelting syndicates have been here within the past few days, with a view of securing suitable sites for the erection of Smelters. More anon.—

W. W. F., in Orange Judd Farmer.

Our Illustration.

The cut on page 3 is a correct representation of the new plant just completed by the Huber Manufacturing Co., of Marion, Ohio, manufacturers of farm engines and threshing machinery. The entire plant covers about 200,000 square feet of flooring, and the buildings are all brick, from one to three stories high. While the outside presents a very pleasing appearance, the inside is a model of systematic arrangement. The machinery is of the latest and best patterns, and so arranged that from the stock of rough material to the finished work, there is no labor lost. With these improved facilities they hope to be able to fill all orders in their line for 1890 with promptness and satisfaction, as they anticipate doubling their output this year over last. They have the capacity of employing from 800 to 1,000 men, and each year their business has been gradually increasing. Every department is under the management of skilled men in their several lines, while the whole is under the direct supervision of Mr. Edward Huber, the President of the company, who is now recognized as the foremost inventor of traction engines and grain separators, while the financial de-partment is under the direct management of their very able Treasurer, Mr. S. E. Barlow.

Prospect Stock Farm.

For sale, four registered, two imported, and six high-grade Clydesdale stallions and six high-grade Crystates and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchasers. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road.

H. W. McAFEE.

Affiance Department.

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STATE GRANGE. Master. William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary George Black, Olathe.

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

MEETING OF COUNTY PRESIDENTS

Pursuant to call of President Clover, the Presidents of County Alliances assembled at Trades Assembly hall, in the city of Topeka, March 25, 1890. The meeting was called to order by President Clover, and S. McLallin, of the Advocate, and B. E. Kies, of the Kansas Commoner, were elected Secretaries. Credentials presented showed sixty-eight counties represented. The rules adopted at the regular meeting of the State Alliance at Newton were endorsed for the government of this meeting.

The following is a list of delegates present and the county which they repre-

Ed. Haney, Republic; J. W. Young, Edwards; H.S. Landon, Barber; J. E. Hunt, Stevens; W. L. Fuller, Trego; E. M. Black, Rice; A. G. McCormick, Barton; S. E. Farmer, Greenwood; H. A. Allen, Russell; A. F. Waugh, McPherson; M. H. Markham, Cowley; E. H. Budds, Stafford; R. M. Victor, Pawnee; Rev. F. M. Chaffee, Lyon; F. M. Smith, Nemaha; D. E. Winters, Kiowa; D. Shomber, Harvey; M. A. Householder, Cherokee; C. F. Moler, Brown; W. O. Duyprey, Washington; N. W. Taylor, Crawford; J. W. Tucker, Linn; O. W. Jones, Butler; Joseph Caxon, Marion; B. F. Vanorsdal, Shawnee; H. S. Steele, Lincoln; J. F. Maxey, Franklin; G. H. McKinney, Mitchell; W. E. Hopkins, Meade; S. M. Scott, Osborne; J. S. Hollinger, Dickinson; G. J. Coleman, Labette; T. P. Hawkins, Elk; J. Jackson, Grant; A. J. White, Atchison; E. W. Currier, Clark; W. G. Jenkins, Wilson; L. C. Rightmeyer, Pottawatomie; J. Jones, Harper; J. Cartwright, Smith; J. H. Morris, Montgomery; J. F. Willets, Jefferson; Thomas Anderson, Salina; J. C. Van Thomas Anderson, Salina; J. C. Van Girson, Sedgwick; B. A. Dewese, Kingman; D. S. Steele, Cloud; Wm. H. Letts, Clay; John Reifsnyder, Ottawa; Phineas Edwards, Pratt; Charles E. French, Comanche; J. T. Dunning, Phillips; James Darling, Norton; J. W. McGlasson, Sheridan; W. G. Patten, Chase; W. L. Purdum, Gray; S. J. Adkins, Reno; Frank Hopkins, Ellis; J. A. Blackman, Wyandotte: E. J. Abell, Riley; W. S. Ross, mittee. dotte; E. J. Abell, Riley; W. S. Ross, Osage; F. H. Chase, Jackson; E. W. Melville, Douglas; J. C. Poucher, Chautauqua; L. Current, Morris; J. Blackley, Leavenworth; C. C. Gardner, Wabaunsee; M. D. Eaton, Ellsworth; McComas, Barton.

gates there were over one hundred prominent members of the order from various participated in the councils of the convention. parts of the State in attendance and that

unanimous endorsement of the conference:

unanimous endorsement of the conference:

To his Excellency, Gov. L. U. Humphrey, and the
Executive Council of the State of Kansas:
Inasmuch as the term of office of one
member of the Board of Railway Commissioners has about expired, and it is your
duty to appoint a man to the position, we,
the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas, in conference assembled, would respectfully recommend for your consideration in this respect the name of P. B.
Maxon, of Emporia. Mr. Maxon is a man
in whom we have the utmost confidence as
regards his integrity, morality and business ability, and we believe that if appointed his rulings and actions would be in
the interest of farmers and all parties concerned.

B. H. Clover, J. F. True and J. Bleakley were delegated to present the resolution to the Executive Council.

The following was unanimously en dorsed and the Secretary instructed to forward an official copy to our Kansas delegation in Congress:

MEXICAN ORE AND RECIPROCAL RELA-TIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY.

TIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY.

To the Congress of the United States:

WHEREAS, The largest manufacturing establishment in the State of Kansas, the Smelting and Refining works at Argentine, in Wyandotte county, exists mainly from the use of ores imported from Mexico; a second smelter is being built in the same county because of the facilities of handling said ore at that point; and

WHEREAS, Said ore has always been admitted free of duty, and thus American capital has been induced to develop in our State this line of industry, with the promise of growing into the largest smelting and refining center in the world; and

WHEREAS, Rulings have recently been made embarrassing the importation of this ore, resulting in a retaliatory tax by Mexico upon our exports, totally excluding Kansas meats and placing a tax on our corn of 28 cents per bushel; and

WHEREAS, The agricultural interests of Kansas are suffering great depression, although corn is stacked at railroad stations like cord-wood, with an unlimited abundance of everything else; and

WHEREAS, It is proposed that a duty be placed on this Mexican ore, greatly to the embarrassment of our largest manufacturing industry, with a certainty that its growth will be limited, while on the other hand an important market is being closed against our agricultural products; therefore

Resolved, By the Presidents of County

fore Resolved, By the Presidents of County Alliances in special session at Topeka, March 25, 1850, that the Congress of the United States is respectfully petitioned not to place a tariff on this ore; we urgently request that the capital invested among us, in consequence of the universal rulings of the government admitting this ore free of duty, and which promises so much for our industrial advancement be in good faith protected, in not disturbing the conditions under which these industries sprung up among us; that we earnestly petition for such reciprocal relations with Mexico as will admit our products into that country free of duty; and the into that country free of duty; and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas are urgently requested to advance the interests of the State as herein set forth.

On motion of S. M. Scott, it was declared as the sentiment of this meeting that the rulings of the judiciary board should be enforced.

The following miscellaneous resolutions adopted during the session, are grouped here to save space;

Resolved, That the President of the Kansas State Alliance send printed peti-tions to every sub-alliance in the State for signatures, praying Congress to immediately pass a law authorizing the loaning of money to the farmers of the country on and at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. That as soon as said petitions are signed and returned to him, that he forward them at once to Congress and that he request the Presidents of all the State Alliances to take similar

lotte; E. J. Abell, Riley; W. S. Ross, Sage; F. H. Chase, Jackson; E. W. Melville, Douglas; J. C. Poucher, Chautauqua; L. Current, Morris; J. Blackley, Leavenworth; C. C. Gardner, Wabaunsee; M. D. Eaton, Ellsworth; McComas, Barton.

In addition to the aforementioned delegates there were over one hundred prominent members of the order from various parts of the State in attendance and that participated in the councils of the convention.

The following resolution received the

and seem determined to force the farmers of the State to buy through their agents at old prices, thereby causing the farmers to pay from 25 to 75 per cent. more than their wholesale price; therefore be it Resolved, By the Farmers' Alliance assembled, that we will not purchase any farm implements from any manufacturers which refuse to sell us, through our State agent, at their lowest wholesale price.

WHEREAS, We have organized a State Exchange in order to concentrate our purchasing power; therefore be it Resolved, That the various exchanges throughout the State and all sub-alliances are hereby requested to place all orders for goods of any kind soever through the State Exchange.

Exchange.

The Committee on Resolutions appointed in the early part of the session submitted the following report, which was adopted:

1. That we demand legislative enactment, apportioning the shrinkage of farm values that are under mortgage, obligations by reason of circulating medium or other unjust legislation, between the mortgager and mortgagee, in proportion to their respective interests, at the time the mortgage was drawn.

2. That we demand that Congress appoint a committee to investigate the original bill relating to national bonds, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the word "for" was erased and the word "after" substituted, making the bonds payable with the premium of 28 to 30 per cent.

3. That we demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. That we demand legislative enact-

United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

4. We demand the election of Railroad Commissioners by direct vote of the people, and that they be given plenary powers to regulate rates, as is now the law in the State of Iowa.

5. That we demand that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of Kanasa allowing legislative enactment, exempting occupied homesteads by their owners from taxation in whole or in part, and that a cumulative system of taxation and that a cumulative system of taxation be levied on lands held for speculative pur-poses by non-residents, aliens, or corpora-tions, in proportion to increase of valua-

That we recommend the organization 6. That we recommend the organization of a lecture bureau for the State of Kansas under the supervision of the Executive board, dividing the State into four districts, and providing a lecturer for each district, for the better education of the members of the order.

7. Notwithstanding the fact that John J Ingalls, has represented Kansas for

J. Ingalls has represented Kansas for eighteen years in the United States Senate, it is a difficult matter for his constituents to point to a single measure he has ever championed in the interest of the great agricultural and laboring element of Kan-sas. And we therefore resolve that we sas. And we therefore resolve that we will not support by our votes or influence any candidate for the Legislature who favors his re-election to the United States Senate.

A committee consisting of S. J. Adkins, W. P. Brush, J. G. Otis, C. Hawkins and J. Blakley were appointed to revise the State constitution and to report the same at the next annual meeting of the State Alliance.

The following was adopted at a subsequent session, to increase the efficiency of the lecture system herein provided for:

Resolved, That we add to the lecture bureau organized for the State, yesterday, by resolutions of the committee—one lecturer for each Congressional district in the

The committee appointed to devise ways and means of relief from present conditions, submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature was elected on demands that were in the interest of the farmers; and WHEREAS, We believe that such acts as they did pass were adverse in their effects to the farmers' interests, viz.: the usury law and the law making it a penal offense to receive any property from mortgaged

law and the law making it a penal offense to remove any property from mortgaged premises; and.

WHEREAS, They refused to pass any law in regard to alien ownership of lands in the State, and refused to pass a law reducing the salaries of officers, as well as a law for the publishing of school books by the State, or any law tending to relieve the condition of our people;

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, we do not believe that we could gain anything by a special session of the present Legislature; and

WHEREAS, It is given as the opinion of eminent jurists and published in the leading papers, that no relief can be had from the enactment of any form of redemption law; and

WHEREAS, The mortgages on the farms of our State have heretofore been exempt from taxation, while the mortgagor has been extend where the first step to reform, therefore we recommend that every member take some good alliance paper.

S. We recommend that congress make appropriations sufficient to construct a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of opening up more direct communication and trade with Central and South America.

9. At the present prices of agricultural products the legal interest of the State is too high; therefore we demand that the usury law of the State shall be amended so the legal rate of interest shall not be more than 6 per cent. per annum.

10. We will not support for nomination nor vote for any man for United States Congress, State Senator or Representative, that will not pledge himself to his utmost ablity to add in carrying out the objects of the above resolutions.

the enactment of any form of redemption law; and

WHEREAS, The mortgages on the farms of our State have heretofore been exempt from taxation, while the mortgagor has been taxed upon a full valuation of his farm without regard to his indebtedness thereon; therefore be it

Resolved, That a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people for their action thereon, giving the Legislature power to enact laws exempting homesteads up to a certain valuation from taxation

and increasing the taxes in the proper proportion on lands owned by aliens, non-residents of the State, syndicates and corporations, sufficient to supply any deficiency caused by the above exemption; and

WHEREAS, We believe the results desired can best be obtained by a reversal of the present methods of electing our law-makers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will no longer divide on party lines and will only cast our votes for candidates of the people, for the people and by the people; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the greatest and most permanent relief will come from the enactment of a law similar to that proposed by Senator Stanford, of California;

Therefore we demand that our Senators and Representatives work and vote for the passage of such a law, and would respectfully suggest that the interest on all loans made in each State be guaranteed by such State to the general government, and that the State require a like guarantee from each county on all loans made in said county; and

WHEREAS, Another means of immediate relief would be that the surplus now lying in the public treasury be expended in public improvements, giving employment to labor and putting the money into the hands of the people, where it properly belongs;

Therefore we demand that the government, proceed to the construction of

Therefore we demand that the government proceed to the construction of a double track line of railroad from some point in the agricultural portions of the West, commencing not farther east than the Mississippi river, with a view to a final construction to the Atlantic seaboard; and a like line from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and that the cost of the economical construction of these roads be made the basis on which all freights and fares shall be regulated.

Resolved, That the speedy control of the legislative and executive departments of our State and National government by the industrial classes uniting their strength at the ballot-box is an imperative necessity, and to secure this result we most earnestly invite the Knights of Labor, trades unions and trades assemblies of all the incorporated cities of the State to unite with us in helping to secure the demands herein set forth.

M. A. Householder, Chairman Therefore we demand that the govern-

set forth

M. A. HOUSEHOLDER, Chairman. The meeting was harmonious and the utmost good feeling prevailed. A spirit of determination animated every member present, and all seemed to be inspired with hope for the ultimate triumph of our principles. This spirit of determination is a certain augury of success.

From Ness County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Ness County Alliance held a special session at Brownell, March 22. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we endorse the articles of agreement of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, adopted at St. Louis, December 6, 1889.

2. We demand the passage of the sub-

St. Louis, December 6, 1889.

2. We demand the passage of the subtreasury bill.

3. We advocate free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to the present tariff duties), free lumber and free coal.

4. We demand such legislation as will suppress all trusts, pools or combines which interfere with natural laws of trade, supply and demand.

5. We demand that our County Commissioners shall let the county printing to the lowest responsible bidder.

6. 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 class at the expense of another; we believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, therefore we demand that revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

7. That in our opinion education on the present condition of the agricultural class is the first step to reform, therefore we recommend that every member take some good alliance paper.

8. We recommend that Congress make

C. H. FERRIS, President.

J. P. LINVILLE, Secretary.

Prospect Alliance, Butler county, advocates the obliteration of party lines.

Additional Alliance matter will be found on up to a certain valuation from taxation

The Bome 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.

Two Careers.

So much one thought about the life beyond, He did not drain the waters of his pond; And when death laid his children 'neath the sod He called it "the mysterious will of God." He would not strive for worldly gain, not he— His wealth, he said, was stored in God's To Be He kept his mortal body poorly dressed, And talked about the garments of the blessed And when to his last sleep he laid him down, His only mourner begged her widow's gown. II.

One was not sure there was a life to come, So made a heaven of his earthly home. He strove for wealth, and with an open hand He comforted the needy in his land. He wore new garments often, and the old Helped many a brother to keep out the cold.

He said this life was such a little span, Man ought to make the most of it for man; And when he died, the fortune that he left Gave succor to the needy and bereft.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Contentment, like a fair, enchanted maid,
Invisible through false Ambition's art,
The slave of Doubt, by Avarice betrayed,
Still waits the chosen hero of her heart.
Still waits she, and perchance is near thee now,
If but thy groping hands might lift the veil,
Or subtle intimation teach thee how,
Successfully, her foemen to assail.
Be brave, O Knight! and battle for her smiles!
Rejolee in each impediment o'ercome!
Array thy cheerful thoughts in serried files,
And bid thy vallant heart to sound the drum.
So, haply, thou shalt break the magic spell,
And thou and Sweet Content together dwell.

The "Alliance Movement."

I have just been reading in the last FARMER "The Alliance Movement," by "Englishwoman." As I am not a member of the alliance, I would not be capable of writing up any of the advantages to be derived therefrom; but I am a farmer's wife, and am interested in all that pertains to farm life and the home and the growth and culture of society. I have only lived on a farm three years, and my experience is so limited in poultry-raising that I can't tell her what to do for her choking hens. But this much I have learned about poultry-that you should clean the houses they live in almost as often as the one you inhabit yourself, and don't spare lime and ashes. If poultry are kept clean and not overfed they are not apt to be sick. She wants some of the ladies to tell of some of the Christian work they find time to do. I help in the Sunday school and church work; we don't have much church work. Our ministers don't come very often and the flock is so scattered that they need a shepherd all the time. I am doing all I think I can to banish strong drink from our land. We have a W. C. T. U. here, and I invite all who will to take part in our mass meetings. I also edit a column in two of our county papers and distribute temerance literature. Now we don't need to be benighted if some of us do live in new and wild country districts, for we can all find a little time to read. And who should have a clearer brain or purer or better thoughts than the farmer's wife? Sisters, send in your thoughts to the FARMER, on resubmission or any subject that will promote the happiness or prosperity of our State. If we can only capture the press we will not need to reclaim drunken sons or weep for fallen daughters. I shall have Mrs. M. C. Clark's article on resubmission published in our W. C. T. U. column. Every woman in the State should shoulder arms and march against the saloon. Will you do it, farmers' wives and daughters? or will you let the saloon again enter your State, that your boys may be led away and their hard earnings squandered and you deprived of your stay and support in your FARMER'S WIFE. old age?

The Star of Bethlehem.

Astronomical calculations show that we shall witness a most interesting phenomenon in the course of 1890. A sixth star will be added to the five fixed stars form-

ing the constellation of Cassiopeia. If this star appears in 1890, it will have been seen seven times since the beginning of the Christian era. It was discovered last time by Tycho de Brahe in 1572, who described it as a star of extraordinary brightness. which outshone the stars of first magitude, and could be seen in the light of day. But after three weeks the brightness faded, and after having been visible seventeen months it-disappeared as suddenly as it had come. The star is on record in the annals of 1264 A. D., and of 945 A. D., during the Emperor Otto's reign. It has been supposed that this heavenly body is the identical Star of Bethlehem, and it seems to appear once in about 315 years .- Correspondence London News.

What Women Like in Men.

Women, I think, like manly, not lady

They like honesty of purpose and consideration.

They like men who believe in women. They like their opinions to be thought of some value.

They like a man who can be strong as a lion when trouble comes, and yet, if one is nervous and tired, can button up a shoe and do it with an amount of consideration that is a mental and a physical bracer-up.

They like a man who can take hold of the baby, convince it of his power and get it to sleep after they have been worrying with it, and walking with it, until their eyes are tired and they feel as if they had no brains.

They like a man who is interested in their new dresses, who can give an opinion on the fit, and who is properly indignant at any article written against women.

They like a man who knows their innocent weaknesses and caters to them; who will bring home a box of candy, the last new magazine, or the latest puzzle sold on the street, that will do more than its duty in entertaining everybody for the whole evening.

They like a man who is the master of the situation - that is, who has brain enough to help a woman to decide what is the best thing to do under the circumstances, and who has wit enough to realize when one of the fairer sex is slightly stubborn, that persuasion is more powerful than all the arguments in the world.

They like a man who likes them-who doesn't scorn their opinions, who believes in their good taste, who has confidence in their truth, and who, best of all, knows that the love promised is given him.

That's the sort of a man a woman likes. and her every sigh of satisfaction, as his virtues are mentioned, is a little prayer that says: "God bless him."

WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN.

There is a certain something, which, for want of a better name, is called womanliness, and it is that which makes women attractive to men. A great many virtues go to make up this one great possession and they are what men like in women.

Men like, in the first place, amiability in

They like a pleasant appearance.

They like the doing of little things that re pleasant to them. They like the courtesy of the fireside.

They like women whose lives and faces are always full of the sunshine of a contented mind and a cheerful disposition.

They like an ability to talk well and a knowledge of the virtue of silence.

as the younger boys.

They like a disposition to speak good ather than evil of every human being. They like sympathy—which means a willing ear for the tale of sorrow or glad-

They like knowledge of how to dress well, which, by-the-bye, doesn't mean conspicuously. Men are most attracted by good material, plain draperies and quiet

colors, not by showy colors or designs.

interested in their lives and their plans and in their hopes; who knows how to give a cheering word, or to listen quietly and by a tender look express the grief which the heart is feeling.

They may sometimes say that children are a bore and a nuisance, but a man shrinks from a woman who openly declares her dislike of them. A man expects the maternal instinct in a woman and is disappointed if he does not find it.

They like women to be affectionatethere never was a man yet, no matter how stern, no matter how cold, no matter how repressive as far as his own feelings were concerned, who did not like a loving squeeze of the hand, or a tender kiss from the woman nearest to him.

These are some of the things that men like in women.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Kerosene Oil Stove.

For the expenditure of 2, or at the most cents, in kerosene oil, a comfortable meal for a family of six persons can readily be prepared by the means of a two-wicked stove. For example, first heat until boiling a large kettle of water; then remove and in its stead place a smaller, covered kettle or pot, in which is the proper quantity of lamb for stew or pot-pie. Cover this with some of the water previously heated: later add your potatoes, onlons, tomatoes, thickening and whatever your taste may desire. This cooked it will remain hot in the pot long enough to allow for the frying of other meat or fish, or some other one thing, such as oyster stew or clam soup. It will also give you ample time to make tea or coffee. To this bill of fare may be added lettuce or other salad, with which you would have crackers and cheese, and with a dessert, previously made, or gotten from the bake-shop, and fruit, you will have a very appetizing meal, and a little thought can insure the production of a tempting and varied dinner daily, cooked without other agency than this one small stove. While eating, a large pail of water should be heating for the dishes and other purposes. This done the fire may be put out.

A stove of this character is one of the essentials for country use. A lady once taking it will never try vacation time again without it. When packing, you will find it easy to stow away, and with it should go an iron, a tin-pail and a funnel the latter for the purpose of pouring the oil through. So often country rooms, even in good-sized hotels, are not heated, and by means of the drum, which is a part of the stove, you are independent of other fire. Also frequently when away from home, hot water is needed for lemonade, medical or other purposes, and at such times the little stove will prove a perfect boon. Besides, it is sometimes pleasant to entertain our summer friends and give a 5 o'clock tea in our own apartments. At such seasons what a blessing to be independent and to be able to make our own dainty cups, because our own hands did it small trees, but which were not thriving, all. And believe me, the stove will be found far more reliable than are a large proportion of the average hotel waiters. Good Housekeeping.

The Magnolia Tree.

While this city abounds in rare and curious trees, two specimens of the Southern magnolia, known by botanists as Magnolia grandiflora, thriving outdoors in this ered from this when, according to its his-They like a motherliness big enough to section, are particularly interesting to variety. One of these trees is growing on the Broad street side of the grounds of Mrs. Lippincott, 1333 Walnut street, and the other in Laurel Hill cemetery, near the group of "Old Mortality." The latter tree is the larger and handsomer specimen of the two, but Mrs. Lippincott's tree is better known, and is, besides, a beautiful example of the species.

These two trees are said to be the only ones growing outdoors as far north as this colors, not by showy colors or designs.

They like intelligence, but they prefer that the heart should be stronger than the brain.

They like a companion—a woman who has sufficient knowledge of the world and its ways to talk well with them, who is

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S utter Utter

process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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all other efforts to acclimatize the kind here have failed. It is said, however, that in all these efforts the trees have been brought from the Carolinas or from Georgia. The change from a semi-tropical climate to one as cold as this was in each case too much for the plants' constitution The two trees, however, that were the exception to the rule were brought from Virginia, the climate of which is nearer that of Philadelphia, and gardeners who are acquainted with the history of these two trees say that there is no reason why efforts to transplant other trees from Virginia should not be equally successful, and thus make plentiful in this locality one of the handsomest of the magnolia family.

In the neighborhood of Savannah, Ga., and near New Orleans, the Southern magnolia commonly grows to a height of from sixty to eighty feet, and occasionally trees are found the graceful and spreading summits of which are a hundred feet from the ground. It is one of the handsomest trees of the South, and when in bloom its large white flowers form a striking contrast to the dark green foliage, and the delightful fragrance which the flowers exhale fills the air for a long distance. Travelers who have seen this royal species of tree for the first time in blossom declare that it is a sight never to be forgotten.

It is said that the first specimen of the magnolia grandiflora was introduced into Europe in 1732, and was transplanted from the banks of the Mississippi river to Maillardiere, about five miles frem Nantes, where it seems to have been speedily forgotten until twenty-eight years later, when M. Bonami, a physician, and also a botanist of Nantes, took notice of it, and at a meeting of the States of Bretagne, in September, 1760, in Nantes, he presented a large branch of this magnolia in flower to the Princess of Rohan-Chabet. Its loveliness, both of foliage and flower, made it so much talked of that Louis XV., who tea, which will taste all the better in our had a short time before received several sent two gardeners to see whether the tree, which was then about forty feet high, could not be moved to Versailles; but this they found to be impracticable.

During the civil war of La Vendee the tree was badly mutilated, and it lost many of its branches. A few years later it was still further damaged through the burning of an adjacent house. It had not recovtorian, a severe winter nearly killed it. In spite of these disasters the tree made other effort, with such success that a few years ago it was still alive, with a height of between thirty and forty feet, and a trunk four feet in circumference, bearing nearly 400 flowers annually.

During the civil war in this country so great were the straits to which the Confederate army were driven for medicines, that Dr. Frances Peyre Porcher, surgeon in charge of the city hospitals in Charleston in 1861, was directed by the Surgeon General of the Confederate States to study

The Houng Folks.

The Courtier's Reply.

An old Norse king, one dark and stormy night, Sat with his courtiers in his windy hall, The oak logs blazed, and shafts of ruddy light Wavered like moving spears along the wall.

Without, like some old Viking armed for war, The tempest wandered in his robe of rain, Or, rushing with a clamor from afar, Roared through the castle and was gone again.

The monarch and his bearded courtiers sat All silent round the fire, with downcast eye, No sound within was heard, save when a rat Scampered across the floor, with dismal cry.

But suddenly a bird, wet-winged and bright, Flashed over them, and vanished as it can Out of the night, it vanished into night, As brief and beautiful as a falling flame.

"Such," said the king, "such is this life of ours— A moment's passage through a lighted room; One taste of this sweet breath—then death de-

Life's transient day in its eternal gloom."

A moment no one spoke; then with a tear An aged courtier hastened to respond: "True, sire, the tired bird did not tarry here Because the nest God gave it lay beyond." -James Buckham, in Lippincott's Magazine.

And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

—Byron.

TRICKS OF SHOWMEN.

Old showmen who traveled with the late Adam Forepaugh or were intimately acquainted with him for many years, have countless stories to tell about the veteram circus man and his long career under the canvas. Perhaps one of the most interesting tales is that which gives the real history of the famous white elephant, which is now a historic animal, but whose artificial color has long been well known to those who were attached to the Forepaugh show. An old circus man, who was in Adam Forepaugh's employ for many successive seasons, tells the story:

"When Barnum announced that he had procured a sacred white elephant, Adam Forepaugh made up his mind that he must have one at once. Not long afterward he proclaimed that he had secured a genuine white elephant from Siam with extreme difficulty and at a cost of \$50,000. This socalled sacred white elephant was merely a small elephant worth about \$3,500 that had been painted with a preparation devised by a man that used to work for Barnum at Bridgeport, Conn. Of course, the elephant was not pure white, but a dull gray, and, in a manner that can hardly be accounted for, even eminent scientific men who examined the animal were deceived into the belief that the color was really natural, notwithstanding the expenditure of an immense sum of money by Barnum's people in their endeavors to prove the elephant bogus. The elephant was touched off with the preparation about every other day, and on Sunday it was fixed up for the coming week. On Monday morning the elephant always appeared surprisingly bright, but along toward the end of the week the color became so dingy that visitors often asked which was the white elephant.

"In 1884, when Forepaugh had his white elephant in his show, an embassy from Siam visited the country for a tour through the States. The Siamese and the show chanced to be in Chicago at the same time, and Forepaugh's agent saw a chance to work the foreigners for a big card. The scheme was to get the Siamese visitors to attend the show, take a look at the sacred how can they? They have the requisite Siamese white elephant and thereby get a disposition, and the capacity, and the big advertisement out of it. After four feathers, the will and the nest, and everydays of hard work the agent succeeded in getting the embassy to visit the show. they sometimes sit obstinately and defy They passed the white elephant without comment, watched part of the performance felt the sharp bill of old Dominick strike and then went out, pausing in the menagerie tent to take another look at the elephants. Adam Forepaugh, in his shirt house to see what the matter was, had it sleeves, stood at the gate, and, seeing the not been that the boy wanted to excite no Siamese gentlemen, he rushed to them and suspicion as to the nature of his expedigave the Siamese prince, who led the tion. Immediately over the hen's head party, a rousing slap on the back and said: comes the boy's cap, and there is a scatelephants you have in your country?' The foreigners, none of whom understood But at last the evening before Easter English except the interpreter, looked at comes. While the old people are on the Mr. Forepaugh in amazement at his familplazza the children come in with the accu

| STH WONDER and other new positively fastest comes. While the old people are on the EMPIRE MFG. CO., 62 Varick Street, N. Y. Agents, either sex, write at once for outst.

iarity, and then quickly departed. The agent, who had worked so hard to get the Siamese visitors into the show, nearly fainted at what Mr. Forepaugh did.

"The white elephant appeared on the bills and in the show until interest in the animal began to flag, and then it was suddenly announced that the sacred creature had died, having been unable to stand the climate. Mr. Forepaugh fixed his loss at \$50,000, and an admiring public gave him its sympathy. The truth of the matter was that the elephant was washed off and turned in with the herd. It has been with the show ever since, being billed of late years as John L. Sullivan, and doing a boxing act in the ring. The once famous white elephant is now in the winter quarters at Front street and Lehigh avenue. Barnum's white elephant was no more genuine than this one. They merely sandpapered off the rough outside hide until it began to show pink."—Philadelphia Rec-

Hiding Eggs for Easter.

About a month before Easter there comes to the farm-house a scarcity of eggs. The farmer's wife begins to abuse the weasels and the cats as the probable cause of the paucity. The feline tribe are assaulted with many a harsh "Scat!" on the suspicion of their fondness for omelets in the raw. Custards fail from the table. The Dominick hens are denounced as not worth their mush. Meanwhile, the boys stand round the corner in a broad grin at what is the discomfiture of the rest of the family.

The truth must be told that the boys, in anticipation of Easter, have, in some hole in the mow, or some barrel in the wagonhouse, been hiding eggs. If the youngsters understand their business, they will compromise the matter, and see that at least a small supply goes to the house every day. Too great greed on the part of the boy will discover the whole plot, and the charge will be made: "De Witt, I believe you are hiding the eggs!" Forthwith the boy is collared and compelled to disgorge his possessions.

Now, there is nothing more trying to a boy than, after great care in accumulating these shelly resources, to have to place them in a basket and bring them forth to the light two weeks before Easter. Boys, therefore, manage with skill and dexterity. About this time of the year you see them lurking much about the barrack and hayloft. You see them crawling out from stacks of straw and walking away rapidly with their hands behind them. They look very innocent, for I have noticed that the look of innocence in boys is proportionate to the amount of mischief with which they are stuffed. They seem to be determined to risk their lives on mow-poles where the hay is thin. They come out from under the stable floor in a despicable state of toilet, and cannot give any excuse for their depreciation of apparel. Hens flutter off the nest with an unusual squawk, for the boys cannot wait any longer for the slow process of laying, and hens have no business to stand in the way of Easter. The most tedious hours of my boyhood were spent in waiting for a hen to get off her nest. No use to scare her off, for then she will get mad, and just as like as not take the egg with her. Indeed, I think the boy is excusable for his haste if his brother has a dozon eggs and he has only eleven.

At this season of the year the hens are melancholy. They want to hatch, but thing but the eggs. With that deficit, the boy's approaches. Many a loy has the back of his hand, inflicting a wound that would have roused the whole farm-There, now, prince, ain't that the kind of teration of feathers all over the hay-mow, and the boy is victor.

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Here we portrain of Mise Anna
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mulated treasures of many weeks, and put down the baskets. Eggs, large and small, white-shelled and brown, Cochin-Chinas and Burrampooters. The character of the hen is vindicated. The cat may now lie in the sun without being kicked by false suspicions. The surprised exclamation of parents more than compensates the boys for the strategy of long concealment. The meanest, thing in the world is for father and mother not to look surprised in such circumstances.-Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy prage to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
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send the cash with the order, however monthly or
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are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
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EF All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The game laws of Kansas prohibit the killing of insect-eating birds at any time.

PRAIRIE Dogs .- Inquiry is again made for something that will destroy or drive away prairie dogs. Who has anything to offer on this subject?

We have a timely letter from Wilson Keys, criticising the party press. Our own article, discussing the party question, in this issue, expresses our view of the situation at this time.

Sunnyside Gardens, C. B. Tuttle & Co., Topeka, are furnishing first-class vegetables, and various preparations for early table use. We have sampled their prepared horseradish and can testify to its good quality.

J.V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas., is out in a circular letter, alleging that "the two direct causes of hard times is the private control of our money system and our transportation system." He is certainly not far wrong.

Some friends have written to us kindly offering suggestions by way of amendment to the plan outlined in "The Way Out." We esteem these friendly comments very highly. They show that the subject has taken deep root in the public mind.

A new bill has been prepared, offering a bounty of 1 cent a pound on beet sugar manufactured in the United States-to continue three years. Why not include sorghum? And if foreign sugar is not to be put on the free list, why offer any bounty?

Judge Peffer writes a scathing editorial against Ingalis for the Kansas Farmen and then goes over and writes a scathing reply to it in the Topeka Capital.—Salina Republican.

-If our Salina neighbor never gets nearer the truth than that, he will be in danger of going into the final record as a child of the father of lies.

In an agricultural article in the Hope Dispatch, the editor says: "The Western farmer must come to a realization of the fact that he must depend on himself, and until he does do this the door is not open unto him. When farmers shall organize for such an effort they will succeed; until then, never."

Leonidas Carson, Anthony, Kas., writes: "In the Alliance department of your excellent paper of March 19 you make me say that there is twenty-five sub-organizations in Harper county when it should read forty-five. Please make the correction. The next regular meeting of the County Alliance will be on the 11th and 12th of April."

THE FARMER AND THE MANUFAC-TURER.

The KANSAS FARMER has been a long time asking a reduction of tariff duties to such reasonable rates as would equalize benefits and burdens between farmers and manufacturers. Both of the great parties promised in 1884 and again in 1888 to revise the tariff schedules and to reduce duties. The first effort—the Morrison bill, was not even considered in the House. The next effort was the Mills bill, which reduced duties from 47 to 42 per cent., and that was followed by the Allison bill in the Senate, which left most of the duties, except those on sugar, about where they were. Neither party attempted any considerable reduction on manufactures of cotton, wool and iron. And now Congress has been in session nearly four months, and no tariff bill yet ready to report. Enough is known, however, to satisfy everybody that the new bill, when it does appear, will be substantially a duplicate of the Senate bill of October, 1888. We have grown weary and impatient waiting for the promised revision and reduction, and have made up our minds that there is no desire or intention on the part of leading Congressmen and Senators of either party to do anything more about this matter than to play with it before the country. We do not look for any substantial reduction of duties until another Congress is elected.

The writer of this, a few years ago, was elected Vice President (for Kansas) of the American Protective Tariff League, a nonpartisan organization in the interest of American labor, proposing "a union and organization of all industrial workers of America in defense, and for the elevation, of the American standard of wages, living and self-government." The League was made up and officered by men of all parties; but conditions have become such that it is hardly possible for it to be other than actively partisan. The League is now supporting higher rather than lower duties. With this explanation, the following correspondence will be easily understood:

TOPEKA, KAS., March 12, 1890. To Edward H. Ammidown, President American Protective Tariff League, New York City:

DEAR SIR:—I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Vice President for Kansas of the American Protective Tariff League, to take

You will, doubtless, desire to know the reason for this course. You shall be informed. Pro tection is founded on a just principle; or, if you please, a principle of justice. The nation needs protection as well as its individual citizens. Protection, in the beginning, was needed to insure and to complete our commercial independence; it is now needed in order to save our own markets to our own producers. The extent of protection is the only matter at issue. All political parties agree that some protection is needed; Democrats two years ago gave to the country a bill which proposed to reduce the average ad valorem rates from 47 per cent. to 42 cent.; Republicans followed in six months with another bill, making no greater reduction; and there is nothing in the attitude of either party at this time to indicate that they propose to move a whit farther than they went in those two bills. The Ways and Means committee cannot agree, a majority favored a large reduction of duties, the minority stood for substan tially the present rates, and I am satisfied the minority will win in the dispute or they will defeat action. The American Protective Tariff League will, as I believe—and I judge from the tenor of the Economist, its organ-indorse and support the high protectionists in the interest of manufacturers as a class, without regard to agriculture. I believe an average duty of 30 per cent., properly adjusted, will afford sufficient protection to all industries. I believe further, that all above that, instead of going to the workingmen where it belongs, it goes di rectly into the pockets of the factory owners This is not just, and I have lost all hope of see ing it changed for the better until the people are again heard from. Manufacturing interest have dictated the tariff policy long enough. The people have been demanding a revision of the tariff in their interest, and both the great parties promised twice at least to perform the needed work; but they have falled and refused. Now, let us change front. Let the people be heard in their own behalf.

I am a protectionist, but do not want to pay for protection more than it is worth. As you know, I favor free sugar, free salt, free lumber and free coal, and I would reduce the duties or iron, cotton and wool manufactures to about 30 per cent.-that is what present duties on raw vool amount to, and I would open direct com-

munication with all other nations whose people trade with us, for the purpose of establishing, as nearly as possible, reciprocal trade in all those commodities most largely in demand in the particular countries.

Summed up, the case is this: I believe there is no longer room for expecting any considerable reduction of tariff duties from the present Congress, and I believe, further, that the American Protective Tariff League will feel called upon to support whatever action is taken; and being in favor of a large reduction—a reduction which will bring protection down to the labor cost line, I do not feel that I can properly remain longer an officer of the League.

If you favor me with an answer to this, pl understand that I may desire to publish it in the Kansas Farmer. Very truly,

W. A. PEFFER, Editor KANSAS FARMER

MR. AMMIDOWN'S ANSWER.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1890. Hon. W. A. Peffer, V. P.:

DEAR SIR:-I have your favor of the 12th but you are very wide of the mark in your views as to the purposes and principles of this League respecting farming interests

To correct your views on this point, I send a few recent numbers of the Economist, which, you will observe, are largely devoted to advocating protection to the agricultural interests of the whole nation.

I venture to suggest, also, that you may be premature in the assumption that the Repubican party in Congress will not redeem the pledges of the last campaign, by an intelligent revision of the tariff in the interest of the whole people. It is not clear that intelligent revision sarily implies a reduction of the average ad valorem duty on all dutiable imports. It may be so. On some things the duty should be reduced, but on others it should be increased I can see good reasons why the duty on woolen goods should be increased; first, in the fact of an import of \$55,000,000 worth of woolen goods last year, or one-fourth of the whole quantity consumed in the United States; and second, in the further fact that the woolen manufacturers of this country are gradually sinking, and if the existing conditions are not changed, will go out of sight, turning their operatives loose into farming to produce a still larger surplus of food products to rot upon the ground or to be forced on to foreign markets where they are not wanted.

The secondary effect will be the loss of the only possible demand for American wool Thereby two of the chief industries of the United States will be ruined; wool growing, the sixth in importance of farming industries, with a product valued at about \$80,000,000 annually; and wool manufacturing, the fifth in importance among manufactures, with a product worth over \$300,000,000 per annum.

I could give other illustrations to prove the need of intelligent discrimination in tariff revision, and to show that to reduce all duties to 30 per cent. ad valorem would simply work ruin, primarily to manufacturing and mechanical industries, and secondarily by impoverishing consumers of farm products, and end in the ruin of farm industries. I ask you further to consider, if the duties on raw wool are 30 per cent., as you say (they are actually more than this), why manufacturers should have only 30 per cent. protection, who begin by paying our Western farmers 30 per cent. or more on their

As to the general proposition that manufac turers and not workers get the benefits of our protective system, I confess surprise, and can only explain the toleration of such an error in your mind by imperfect information as to the condition of our great manufacturing interests From my long familiarity with them, I know that the reverse of your proposition is the truth, and that it is the workman and not the owner who gets the benefit of the system. To prove this, compare the wages and incomes and savings of our workmen with the wages and savings of workmen in the same industries in other countries. I will not burden you with details, but it will be easy to satisfy yourself that whereas our workmen get more than double the pay, and save more than all their earnings would be in Europe, there is no exten sive manufacturing or mehanical industry in Inited States not protected which yields, in the long run, on the average more profits to the owner than the same industry in foreign countries. On the other hand, so vigorous and exacting is competition in this country that I venture to assert that the profits of manufacturing and mechanical operations are not as great in the United States as they are in Europe. If protection is reduced indis criminately, we must then make up our minds to witness the wholesale destruction of many important industries, a wholesale reduction of wages, and a wholesale diminution of the pur chasing power of the people on whom farming enterprises now depend for support.

To show the insignificance of foreign markets and how absolutely the people of this country are dependent on home markets, it may be stated that of the \$14,000,000,000 worth of salable other branches of industry with effects so wide

commodities now annually produced in the United States, we export only about \$700,000,000, or say about 5 per cent. Prices are fearfully low to-day. Yet our exports do not materially increase. Why not? The sea is free and ships are plenty. It is because foreign markets are already supplied at prices with which we will not compete, for the reason that we can do better at home. If we should force our way into foreign markets by underselling those who are now supplying them, what would be the consequence? We should forthwith depress prices for our own commodities. If we insisted we might secure foreign markets; but not until we had reached a level of prices lower than the meanest and poorest of our competitors could afford. What this would signify for the American producer is not pleasing to contemplate: No doubt American ships and greater facilities would measurably enlarge our exports, but not in proportion with our growth. To depend on this or any other help from foreign markets to ecure and maintain the welfare of our people, would prove a fatal delusion. Our true policy is not only to avail ourselves of all opportunities and facilities which legislation or individual enterprise can furnish, to export such articles is we are able to produce as cheap or cheaper than other nations, or whenever the foreign demand will afford a fair return, but to limit and diversify our productions according to the consuming capacity of our own markets. Then apply all our intelligence and our best powers to develop this consuming capacity to the greatest possible degree; to secure by wise legislation and by organization, a proper distribution of employments, so that none shall be dangerously excessive, and none inadequate to the demands for its products. It cannot be hoped that legislation will at once, or under all contingencies, accomplish this end, but it can do more than is now done, by measures which will make more widely known in advance of production the probable demand, and the probable supply, year by year, especially of farm products, and see to it that farmers in every part of the country have full information of the crop, of the need of diversification, the varieties of production most wanted, and those for which each section is best adapted. Together with this, let legislation do what it can to protect and develop all kinds of industry everywhere, so that consumption will go along with production with the least possible transportation, and the least possible use of middle-

It is the duty of all intelligent persons to point out the real cause of the depre prevailing among farmers in the West, which is overproduction of the great staples largely beyond the capacity of our own or foreign markets to absorb.

If you will present the actual statistics of wheat, corn and pork products, as compared with former years per capita, every one will see the cause of his trouble. But there can be only one remedy; reduction of surplus products by diversification of farming, and development of other industries which will withdraw men from farming, and make more consumers who are not producers of food. Any plans involving the depression of manufacturing and mechanical industries would not improve, but still further aggravate the unfortunate condition of our farmers. I go with you as far as you will in excluding foreign food products from this country, by tariff legislation; but I also advocate the other branch of the remedy, the protection of all other industries from destructive foreign competition, and their vigorous development in all parts of the country.

I observe that you are in favor of free sugar. have hoped that we should protect and promote this farm industry in some way, until every pound of sugar consumed in the United States should be the product of our own farms, just as much as our bread and our meat. Here is an article for which we pay \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually to foreign countries, which might be, and of right ought to be paid to our own farmers. No other country has soil or climate better fitted for sugar-growing than we have. No better relief by diversifying their crops could possibly be offered to our farmers everywhere than this. Yet it is sought to deprive them of it and why? To save them a present taxation which is not 50 cents a year, or even less per capita, to our farming population. till the industry becomes more developed, as a revenue tax. Our government requires money for its expenses, and no fairer way can be proposed, in the present state of our finances to raise this money, than the duty on sugar.

Cut down the internal tax on tobacco, which is a burden and does no good, but get part of our needed revenue from sugar till we shall at last make its production from beet, sorghum or cane, a great national farming industry yielding wealth to all branches of industries, to the tiller of the soil who produces the crop, to the mill, with its extensive and complicated plant of machinery for extracting the crude sugar, and to the refineries which fit it for the table.

Every one of these processes would support

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take charge of the money of the country so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the people upon fair terms and on equal terms—the same rate of interest on the same amount of money for the same length of time; it wants transportation controlled by the government in the public interests in its burdens and benefits; it wants a readjustment of our land system, that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and dispesed of to settlers under the homestead law; it wants alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way; its wants to secure for the people the largest possible measure of benefits from the unused lands of the country; it wants legislation that will cause vacant lands to bear their full share—acre for acre—of the public burdens resulting from taxation; it wants homesteads protected in the interest of citizens and their families; it wants a restoration of the redemption law so that citizens, when misfortunes befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes; in short, as to these three great matters first, and as to all related matters afterwards, the alliance wants such legislation as will equalize burdens and benefits of government, affording equal protection to all the citizens, destroying the influence of the money power, suppressing combinations against freedom of trade, and placing the debtor on terms equal with his creditor.

These things the alliance has set out to achieve. They naturally expected to have the work done through the machinery of existing parties, and hence no questions of party building or party disintegration have yet been discussed by the alliance.

Now what have the parties to say about this? Are you ready to incorporate the foundation doctrines of the alliance would be a missionary in his own party to spread alliance doctrines there. And that is the status of the alliance at this writing.

Now what have the parties to say about this? Are you ready to incorporate the foundation doctrines of the alliance would parties. The alliance means bus

THE MEETING AT OSBORNE.

We regret that a full description of the farmers' meeting at Osborne, the county seat of Osborne county, last Saturday, March 29, cannot be given here. The day opened threateningly, gloomy and cold. By 10 o'clock the sun was shining, and the temperature rose. At 11 o'clock the town was filling with people from the country, a few minutes later a procession was formed, and when the whole was in motion it was fully two miles long, practically encircling the town. Over two hundred wagons and carriages were in line, and three bands of music enlivened the march. No room in town large enough to hold onefourth of the people, it was determined to hold the meeting in the street. At least 3,000 persons, men, women and children, had massed themselves about the speakers stand and far away up and down the street -all standing-an hour before speaking began. Never was better order, never a more earnest and enthusiastic reception given any speaker, never more respectful attention to a discourse than was given by those good people there. The writer of this has witnessed many popular demonstrations and has often taken part in the proceedings, but he never witnessed a longer procession of civilians, and never spoke to a more interested and responsive assembly. Organizer S. M. Scott, to whose energy the success of the meeting was largely due, delivered a short address, and President Clover spoke briefly in words of counsel and encouragement. Mr. Clover is heavily burdened with his new and accumulating responsibilities. He could not carry all were it not that the people are with him to sustain and support him. He will gather strength as the work pro-

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In an agricultural Dispatch, the editor s farmer must come to fact that he must de until he does do this unto him. When fa: for such an effort the then, never."

Leonidas Carson, A "In the Alliance dep cellent paper of Mar say that there is twer tions in Harper cot read forty-five. Ples tion. The next reg County Alliance wi 12th of April."

Borticulture.

THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--TEXAS MEETING.

Second paper-By Prof. E. A. Popence In a paper upon "The Horticulture of the Staked Plains," Mr. J. M. Howell, of Dallas, Texas, drew comparisons between El Llano Estacado of the older geographies and that plateau as now known. Much of the former reputation of that region was based upon pure myth, and it is at present well understood that horticulture in certain lines can be made a success within the very borders of this once dreaded land. He spoke of the fine climate and referred to young vineyards and plantations of fruit trees that he had seen, in a visit to Marianfeld, as making as good a growth as might be found in many spots thought more favored. He judges that in a day near at hand the Staked Plain will be in close competition with California in the production of the raisin, which seems to be perfectly at home there, and states that grapes, prunes and apricots are all successful. Like other sections of the interior

plains, this region is dependent upon irri-

gation for the best results in cropping.

Of kindred interest, but containing much more practical information, was a paper by E. M. Hudson, of New Orleans, upon "Horticulture in the Pine Woods Region of the South." The region considered by the paper is an extensive belt lying approximately between the parallels 30° and 33° of north latitude, and in greater part originally covered by the forests of longleaved pine. While lumbermen have been attracted here by the abundance of fine timber, and others by the wealth of naval stores easily available, certain shrewd gardeners have gone largely into the production of vegetables and fruits for Northern markets with most gratifying success. While the advantages of cheap lands of easy culture in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity are attracting many immigrants, the writer calls attention to the disadvantages of the country, chief among which are the lack of facilities for the shipment of the products, the lowering of price following overproduction, and the difficulty in securing competent and faithful assistance, the colored population lacking in intelligence, interest and efficiency.

In the cultivation of the pine lands fertilizers are of prime importance, and it is the beginning that will demand the principal outlay. With abundance of manure must go regular and frequent cultivation, level culture being suited to most crops; potatoes, cabbages and strawberries are excepted from the last rule. Fertilizers are best applied as top dressings, and should be cultivated in to prevent waste and to secure best effects.

Apples of Southern origin may be planted successfully everywhere throughout the belt, but Northern sorts should not be planted in the Southern portions, as they are generally failures in those parts, hough flourishing within the Northern imits. Cherries and apricots sometimes fail toward the Southern borders because of late frosts that kill the blossoms or young fruit; in most localities, however, they are quite certain to bear, as is the peach, the king fruit of the pine belt. The growth of the peach in this region is such that pruning must be vigorous and systematic and in a manner to reduce the height and spread the top. The first application of manure, at setting of orchard, plant in some soils, and, oddly, the pear is is made by spreading 200 pounds of sul- more likely to be affected in places where phate of potash, 300 pounds of fine rawbone meal and 250 pounds of cottonseed of the progress of the disease, the chief the South. meal per acre, and this quantity must be manifestations being the sudden and comdoubled and even trebled when the trees plete death of the tree in full leaf after an reach full bearing. The Persian varieties apparently healthy and vigorous start in of the peach give place toward the South spring. No remedy has been found for to the Chinese and Spanish varieties. The peach yellows is a disease almost unknown. | also the question of proper stocks for the European varieties of the plum do not succeed, the favorite sorts being of the Chick | its own roots, and also upon French stocks. asaw parentage, the Wild Goose, the together they seem to be more prolific, stock, producing an unsightly trunk; the probably through the cross-fertilization of stock is very likely to sprout in a troublethe different flowers. Japan plums, such some manner, even at a considerable dis-

late years come into fashion, and the fruit of the grafted tree is much less vigorous is of fine quality, resembling some of the gages in size and flavor. They ripen late, and carry well to market, where they command good prices. They are better grown on Marianna stocks. Of northern sorts of the pear, the favorites are the Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Lawrence, Angouleme, Howell and Barlett, but the 'Chinese' pears, Keiffer, LeConte and the Sand pear have proven yet more successful. The latter are set thirty feet apart | tips of the LeContes blighted, but the disand thoroughly manured, pruned to low is most profitable, and though not a fine pear, as pears go, it is good enough to compete in Western and Northern markets always gathered green and so shipped, so cultivated his orchard for a dozen years, that it reaches market in a condition suit- with no appearance of blight. He then able for redistribution. The Sand pear is stopped the plow and in two years the only fit for canning or cooking, but the dwarfs suffered seriously. A few years Keiffer, if properly handled, is a very fair later even the deep-rooting standards pear for the table, and especially good for | began to fail, until now every one of a forcanning and preserving. Southern-grown merly thrifty orchard is dying. His place Keiffers are far superior in quality to those is seventy-feet above tide-water in latigrown in the North. Farly grapes are a tude 28° 40'. source of great profit. The favorite varieties are—earliest, Champion and Moore's Early; next early, Hartford, Ives and this fruit one of the most profitable he can Concord. Near the Gulf the former can be grow. He finds his market best suited marketed by June 25th to June 30th; the with fruit fully matured and colored up, latter before July 15th. These inferior and stated that he could get no bids for black grapes always command a higher fruit shipped before it was well colored.

than when on its own roots; and, further, grafted trees yearly deteriorate, while those on their own roots are yearly more thrifty. The LeConte thrives best in a 100 mile belt along the Gulf, from Texas to Florida.

Its apparent resistance to blight may be due to a thick epidermis. When blight is prevalent on European varieties of the pear, it is common to see the rapidly-growing ease stops at a short distance below and a heads, and well cultivated. The LeConte new growth soon extends beyond the blighted portion.

Mr. Onderdonk, a pear-grower in southern Texas, of twenty-five years' experiwith the California Bartletts, to which it ence, stated that he set his standard trees is little inferior in quality or price. It is 25x25 feet, with dwarfs alternating. He

Mr. Stoner has grown pears in north catalogue. Louisiana for fifteen years, and considers average price than California sorts, be-cause they reach the market a little earlier ready boxed, in a warm, dark room, and

Secretary of Agriculture at Washington The Governor's home and farm is one-hal day's drive from La Crosse. All that w have to say of the potato is, that it will, i all the qualities that go to make up a goo potato, do credit to the distinguished an honorable name it bears."

Size of same, is medium to large, varing in different soils and running from roundish oblong to long, the latter silvi dominating. Among the many excelle qualities of this potato we mention but ARI

1. It is of healty, vigorous growth.

2. An enormous yielder.

3. A good keeper.

4. Excellent for market purposes, selliat ti rapidly.

5. Fine for table use, cooking mealy auties 6. Not affected by rust, drouth or dear

In order that every reader of this part"or may give this grand new potato a triame Mr. Salzer offers same by the barrel-iba this paper is mentioned—for \$3.50; by thin bushel, \$1.50; or fifty potato eyes, sufficie "1 to grow three bushels, for 75 cents; or outi hundred eyes for \$1. Send to him for Hob

Strawberries and Soil.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have been very much interested in the articles or small fruit culture that have appeared in the FARMER lately. I wish growers of small fruits would oftener tell their experience in the same columns.

F. W. Dixon, in the issue of March 12th. strikes the key-note when he says: "Nothing aids one so much as a knowledge of varieties suitable for his soil and climate." Right here lies the secret of the success or failure of hundreds of farmers and others who have tried to raise strawberries for home use. If they got hold of the right kinds for their soil and climate, exposure, mode of culture-success and shortcakes; if not, failure and a weed patch.

On my place the Crescent is a partial! failure, because my soil is a heavy loat. wish a clay subsoil. And the Captain Jac Th is a complete success for the very sam wo light soils, say that the reverse is tri with them. On a heavy, rich soil, at in t with good culture, the Captain Jack wi give more quarts of better berries the the any other variety I have fruited. It is no the the largest of all, but it is the most even in size and shape of any, from the fire picking to the last. Add to that a dark in rich color, firm flesh, good flavor, hardi regio ness and immense productiveness, and yo will have a berry that will do to brag or to But don't plant it on a poor or light soil us plant Crescent instead.

Will some one who has had experience tell me how to rid my fruit ground of moles? Is there any mole trap that will catch them? Can they be poisoned, and if so, how? A practical and not too expensive plan to destroy them would be a boon to all fruit-growers and truckers around here. I hope some one will heed this cry of distress and give us a remedy.

E. C. SPENCER. Prospect Hill Fruit Farm, Holton, Kas.

Farmers' Fruits--No. 2.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The blackberry, on account of its medicinal qualities, should be on every farm where there is a family, if the land and climate is suitable to its culture. Ripening in the hot weather as it does, at a time when the numan system is so liable to derangement from drinking water too freely and from any other cause disturbing the vitals, the blackberry is more relished than any other fruit; but it must be grown perfectly and served in its most luscious state, fresh from the vine, to be of greatest benefit as a food and medicine.

When they are not rightly cultivated or left without cultivation, they dry up on the vines or get overripe, and sour on the vines when not gathered regularly, in. either of which condition they are not so relishable. They can be grown in the driest and wettest seasons more successfully as Kelsey, Satsuma and Botan, have of tance from the base of the tree; the growth ernor of Wisconsin, and at present efficient should be cultivated as frequently as a than any other fruit. In dry seasons they



Delawares, reaching market by July 1st to he finds profitable sorts. 10th, at 20 to 40 cents—this a higher price than ever paid for California grapes. The Berckmans is a profitable sort, much like the Delaware. Well rotted cow manure is, all things considered, the best fertilizer for grapes. Whatever the quality of the fruit, good prices are realized only by the careful packer. Only "select" brands are worth shipment.

In the various discussions, other points of interest in connection with Southern fruits were from time to time brought out. Professor Brunk, of the Texas Agricultural college, spoke of a disease of the roots of the pear, commonly called the pear-root rot, quite prevalent in certain sections. This disease has some resemblance in general to a root rot that affects the cotton cotton suffers most. But little is this fatal disease. The writer discussed LeConte pear, which has been grown on Trees worked on French stocks are found

than the latter. These black grapes are | ships at once when the proper stage of sold at 10 to 20 cents, and Southern-grown ripeness is secured. Howell and Bartlett

Mr. Stringfellow, of Hitchcock, Texas, has an orchard of LeContes in soil where water is always within five feet of the surface, and finds them most satisfactory in their growth, under any system of surface culture. He considers the lack of water in the soil below an important cause of blight. In his soil the application of manure cannot be overdone. Trees grown by him from cuttings stand twenty-five feet high and spread twenty feet at the age of seven years, and will this year bear fifteen bushels each. His favorite treatment is clean culture for four years, then allow a heavy crop of grass to grow. This serving as a natural mulch, and by decaying, as a fertilizer. He ships his pears, packed in tight barrels, by steamer to New York, and realizes \$7 per barrel for all he can furnish. He thinks that the culture

Governor Rusk Potato.

This magnificent new variety is a seedling and one of unusual promise, both as to yield and quality. Of it John A. Salzer, the La Crosse, Wis., seedsman, and who has the reputation of growing more seed potatoes than any one seedsman in the world, says: "We have tested the Governor Marianna and others being generally to be much less desirable on many acplanted. When several sorts are grown counts, for instance, the top outgrows the cropper, and no better medium late potato grown. It is named in honor of Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk, the great farmer Gov-

corn crop through June and July, and the hen that ever lived. Therefore I place cultivation should be very shallow, so as not to disturb the wandering roots which are, on the large varieties, about a quarter of an inch in diameter and sometimes fifteen feet long. They propagate from the wandering roots. The little fibrous roots are the ones that gather most of the food which perfects the berry, and the surface soil must be kept loose and fine for these little rootlets to do the best work. When the season is wet, blackberries will bear good crops without any cultivation, if not too thick.

I've had best success with patches which were planted in rows ten feet apart, with plants set three feet apart in each row. The second year they are allowed to come up as promiscuously in the rows as they will till July, in which month they are thinned to an average approximating six plants to every three feet square along the main rows, except in the part of the patch where I wish to raise plants for the trade. The last of July the tops of the young plants are pinched off; this pinching off causes them to grow laterals which bear fruit the next year. In winter the laterals are cut back half on some varieties.

Pruning is a matter of judgment. If the vines are not very thick they require but little pruning.

The old vines should be taken out as soon as the fruit is gathered from the Kittatinny patches. With other kinds it does not matter so much when the old vines are removed.

The bark on the Kittatinny will not stand the puncturing of the thorns on the old plants without being injured.

The Kittatinny, like the Sharpless strawberry, will not stand neglect.

For a "rough-and-ready" berry, plant the Snyder; it does not require winter protection of any sort and never fails to bring fruit.

The Early Harvest is a nice little berry and pays well for the room it occupies.

T. F. SPROUL.

Evergreen Fruit Farm, Frankfort, Kas.

The Poultry Hard.

The regular annual meeting of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, occurs in Hiawatha, Brown county, on Monday, April 7. All breeders and fanciers invited.

G. C. WATKINS, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kas.

Broiler-Raising for the West.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have before me a Denver market report dated April 15, 1889, that quotes broilers, weighing two and one-half pounds per pair, at \$9 per dozen. I also learn from a Denver paper of about the same date that these broilers were shipped there from Hammonton, N. J. Now the question, if Hammonton broilers can be shipped to Denver, Colorado, at a profit to the producer, why can't they be produced here in the West at a profit? There are plenty of large cities here in the West inhabited by chicken-loving epicures who would gladly pay top prices for well-fatted broilers during the months of February, March and April. The great drawback seems to be a lack of "Yankee enterprise," and a great lack of know-how. I have experimented a little in winter-hatching and raising chicks artificially, and have drawn from my limited experience one very de cided conclusion: That it is useless to hatch the chickens in dead of winter without being thoroughly equipped with the necessary buildings and brooders to accommodate them. It is a comparatively easy matter to hatch them, but this is only the beginning.

With this fact fully demonstrated it is evident that the brooding house is of primary impertance; the brooder second, and the incubator, although it does the hatching, I place last. I am aware that this is reversing the usual order, but there are a number of good machines on the market at the present day which, with proper management, will hatch fully as large a per cent. of fertile eggs as any old

them a little in the background and look to the brooding arrangements, without which it is useless to hatch the chicks. In this ever-changing Kansas climate a winter brooding house, to be a success, must be made in the warmest possible manner and large enough to admit of exercise and scratching room, as going outside for this purpose would be out of the question during a greater portion of the brooding season.

To put up such a building for the accommodation of a thousand chicks and furnish it with brooders or heating apparatus would entail a heavier lay-out than any of our Western chicken cranks would care to risk in an untried venture. So it has never been demonstrated to us that broiler-raising on a large scale could be made profitable in Kansas. It seems to me that with good markets as close as we have them and prices paid equal to those in Eastern cities, it would pay some one having the necessary capital to give the business a fair trial. Farmers, who are usually at leisure during a greater part of the winter, might add much to their income by running a "broiler plant" during this season of enforced idleness, but it must be first proven as practicable and profitable.

Hammonton, N. J., is known the country over as the cradle of the broiler industry. There the business originated and to-day its inhabitants make this their chief occupation. Thousands, yes millions of chicks are annually hatched and raised here to supply the demand for a "fry" in mid-winter by the wealthy classes. But Hammonton can't supply the world nor even the United States. The demand already is far in excess of the supply, so why not supply Western epicures with a Western-grown article. What think ye, G. C. WATKINS. poultrymen?

Hiawatha, Kas.

Plymouth Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In trying to answer your lady reader who desired to know more about Barred Plymouth Rocks we would suggest that she write to Ferris Publishing Co., Albany, N. Y., for a book treating exclusively on the Plymouth Rock: it costs about \$1.50.

The Standard describes the color in one clause. If an isolated feather is placed on white paper, it shows almost white and black. In regular and natural position on the fowl the plumage is bluish-gray, barred with dark blue, and where they overlap, as they do on the back, the plumage shows darker blue. The females shows a darker shade on the wings and tail than the male. Among Eastern breeders the dark female was the choice for breeding, to avoid white under color and tendency to white in wings and tail, which were almost sure to appear in the offspring when lighter plumaged females have been gradually produced which are now in demand for breeding purposes, thus removing the many obstacles which heretofore impeded their use as breeders.

The color and barring to produce the bluish tinge so much desired and so highly prized in standard Plymouth Rock birds will be better described in the Standard of Excellence.

There are several strains of Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins, Conger, Gilliam and Corbin are all good. There is but one colored Plymouth Rock, but white or sports from them have been established. very true to col

J. W. C.

Care of Chicks.

It is supposed that you have some chicks out by this time. Feed is an important thing to young chicks now. As a rule, there is little danger in feeding growing birds too much, because, during the grow ing period, while every part of their organism is undergoing development and change, they devour all the food they can pick up. Very young chicks can not consume enough food at one time to last them a half day, consequently they need food often and a little at a time, as their mouths and crops are small.



MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,"
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

And life, dear child, a This is sense, even if it is not Shakespearean. Indeed, it is the opening stanza of an anonymous poem. It was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has made her life a very happy one because she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As peculiar in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it

imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical, Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

erce's DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmiess.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easie to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dosc. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

small quantities; many in early spring give a mess by lamplight. This system of feeding every few hours while the chicks are under a month old is in one sense both economical and profitable, although it means extra work, for it first causes rapid growth and early development. The next thing in its favor is the faster they grow the better, as one can turn the products of spring work over quicker and realize the ready dollar by the shortest method. With a liberal range, the grubs, insects and seeds they pick up will greatly assist their growth; indeed it may truly be said that these and vegetables are the natural food of young birds. But domestication goes a step beyond by providing a great deal of human food, such as wheat, corn, oat meal, milk, bread, and such like. Move the coops every day or every other day to a clean place and place them far apart, so that the chicks will have a more extended area to forage over.

Poultry Notes.

Some farmers have several hundred chicks out and growing; how many have you? Don't be behind.

Don't find fault with your hens because The best poultrymen feed often and in they yield you less than your thorough-

bred cows and horses; neglect is where the trouble lies.

Fruit and poultry go well together. Every run will be planted with either plum or pear trees now, for experience has demonstrated good results both ways.

April usually brings rainy weather; look out for roup. Dry quarters, void of draughts, seldom permit roup about. Are you looking out and providing comfort for your fowls? If not, its time you're awakening; don't go asleep, it never pays.

Don't discard the older hens Set them first; the younger stock will see how they conduct themselves. The older birds sit closer and are not so fickle as the pullets. If you set thirteen eggs, a hatch of ten young chicks should fully satisfy; don't expect too much and disappoint-ments will not confront your efforts. Patience is a lesson to be learned by every poultry-keeper.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees. IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND \$1.00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. EF Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT-CONT'D.

Organization Notes.

Osage County Alliance meets at Osage City on Friday, April 11.

The next quarterly meeting of the Elk County Alliance will be held at Howard City on Thursday, April 17.

The alliance must be on the alert and steer clear of all political demagogues and party cranks. Keep them out.

The producers of this country have begun to see clear through the "millstone" that has been grinding them down for so long.

The producers of this country have concluded that it is time they should stop taxing themselves, their children and grandchildren to death for the benefit of Eastern plutocrats and millionaires.

C. A. Wheaton, Secretary of Alliance No. 1017, Lapland, Kas., informs us that their alliance, with a membership of fiftyfour, heartily endorses the demands of the State and National F. A. & I. U.

Rochester Alliance, Shawnee county, ends resolutions of condolence for their deceased sister, Miss Maggie Robinson, who died March 15. The bereaved perents have the sincere sympathy of all who knew her.

Why is it that one class only is entitled to all the benefits, and the other class—the great producers of the wealth of this country—is always "in the soup," so to speak? Remember that a noted poet has said that "he who would be free must strike the blow."

Lone Star Alliance No. 412, Haysville, Kas., believing that it is detrimental to give assessors crop statistics, and as only one farmer in a hundred ever gets the State Agricultural reports, they resolve that the farmers of the State do not give the assessors crop and stock statistics.

F. A. Gresham, Secretary Farmers' Alliance, Ford county, writes us that the farmers in that county are getting awake to their interests and are rapidly organizing. Assistant State Lecturer T. J. McLain lately visited that county and instructed the Presidents of a few sub-organizations, since which the work has moved more rapidly.

"The Way Out" has had a marvelous sale, notably among the alliance and other farmers' organizations. Two whole editions have been entirely exhausted and this week we issue the third edition. We are now able to keep up with the orders. We fill orders for twenty copies or more, express or postage prepaid, at 5 cents per copy. Orders for less amount 10 cents each.

Laden Alliance No. 451, Neosho county, heartily endorses the declaration of principles adopted at the St. Louis convention, and on account of the burdensome expense to farmers and renters for school books they resolve that it is the sense of their alliance that the State should adopt a uniformity of school text books which the State should furnish the districts at cost. Other alliances in the State are requested to consider this matter and report their action to the Kansas Farmer for publication.

The Lone Elm Alliance, of Montgomery county, passed the following resolution at a recent meeting, and A. L. Scott, President, informs us that all the alliances in that portion of the State have adopted resolutions to the same effect: Whereas, the retail implement dealers in council during the past twenty years in the Westassembled pledged themselves not to buy goods of houses that have sold to the Farmers' Alliance, therefore, we, the members of Lone Elm Alliance No. 527, of Montgomery county, Kansas, in council assembled, pledge ourselves that we will not buy goods of any retail implement dealers who participated in the above convention and so pledged himself.

S. O. Aubrey, President Harmony Alliance, Stevens county, writes that they have indorsed "The Way Out" and will send an order for thirty-two copies. All would take the KANSAS FARMER if they had the money, as it is they do considerable swapping. The wind has damaged wheat 75 per cent. on sandy ground, but are so disposed.

only 10 per cent. on hard ground. Some GEO. R. BARSE, President. oats, castor beans and corn already planted, but the crop will be light unless more seed is sent to the county. The farmers can not afford to buy seed and pay and 3 per cent. per month interest for their money.

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:

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.

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.

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 foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are sotually used and needed by them, he reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights

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 country, 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

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 extention 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 inancial 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.

Brush in the Field.

In reply to the many invitations, both personal and by letter, from various parts of Kansas, to deliver lectures on the purposes of the alliance, especially that of cooperation, will state that I have concluded not to work in Nebraska for the present, and in order that arrangements may be made to do the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time, I desire that you write me, Topeka, Kansas, giving place and date that will best suit you to hold your meeting, that same may be arranged and published in the Kansas FARMER.

My terms are the usual organizer's fee and actual expenses, which may be where desired paid in subscriptions for the National Economist and the KANSAS FARMER. When desired I shall take pleasure in presenting the history, workings and success of the Johnson County ern States. Will also exemplify the secret work of the order when desired.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

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 appoint ments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:

April 10, Holton, Jackson county.

April 12, Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county. April 24, Lucas, Russell county.

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscrip-tions to the KANSAS FARMER, when the people

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

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"THE WAY OUT."

The demand for this little book is increasing very fast. The first edition was mailed a week ago; the second edition is now being mailed, and the third edition is in press. "The Way Out" opens a new field of thought; it not only shows where we are and how we got here, but it shows the way out and makes plain every step as we go. No man has yet appeared to refute the doctrine of "The Way Out"-That the proper function of money is to serve a public use. And nothing unreasonable, nothing wild and visionary is proposedonly that the people, through their government, shall take charge of their own financial affairs to the extent of supplying themselves with money at cost of issue, without the intervention of interestcharging agencies of any kind, and this by the adoption of methods now operating every day. No inflation, no wildcat or shinplaster scheme is proposed. Good money, what is now in existence, with a restoration of what has been retired since 1882, is all that is needed to begin the work of removing the debt-burden by paying it all-every dollar of it-honestly and according to the contract. Payment, not repudiation, is proposed; with good money, honest money, money good as gold, but ONE PER CENT. money. The book goes out at cost. It is for the people-let every citizen have one and study it, for it surely is the beginning of a movement which will emancipate labor. Send in your orders. Single copy 10 cents; ten copies 75 cents; twenty or more copies 5 cents apiece.

Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn.

The following communication was sent n some weeks ago and was overlooked:

I have given these two new forage plants each a two years' trial. I got the seed from Barteldes, Lawrence, Kas. I gave them such preparation of soil and culture as is recommended. They did not pay me for my trouble. They both started out finely, but at six inches to a foot high the red midge attacked and weakened the plants, and the chinch bugs (Kansas) Co-operative Association, the finished all but a few rows. These few rows most successful of all co-operative efforts had grown large and hard before the bugs got to them, and they refused to eat it. So also did my cattle refuse to eat any of it but the seed, when later I fed it to them. I regard these two plants as unworthy of place on my farm. Yellow Amber cane I find to be hardler than either of these plants to withstand drouth and chinch bugs. It gives a large yield and is much better feed. I have Kaffir corn seed for sale if anybody wants it, but I don't.

MAXWELL PHILLIPS. Salina, Kas

Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Illiance Insurance Company of Kansas. FRED JACKSON, Secretary, McPherson, Kas.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud: no waste; no work; healthy hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

R. E. HIGGS & CO., Receivers & Shippers of Grain,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

RANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890. In view of the present depressed cendition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1880, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price herotofore made.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. GIVEN HAGEY, POUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY

HAGEY BROTHERS.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

220 North Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

To Members of the Farmers' Alliance of

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. having appointed me to represent their interests in the live stock business at Kansas City, and the said Alliance Exchange Co. having become a member of the American Live Stock Commission Co., I will be found at their offices at the Kansas City Stock Yards, prepared to look after all shipments of stock by members of the Alliance. Consign all shipments to me in care of American Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

The American Live Stock Commission Co. is a co-operative corporation organized for the purpose of handling the stock of its members, and the net profits of the business are divided among the shareholders at the close of the year. EDWIN SNYDER.

In writing to our advertisers please say that you saw their "ad." in Kansas Farmer,

Gossip About Stock

C. J. Jones, Garden City, says that "crossing buffalo bulls with Galloway cows is successful with me this year. Such calves nowhere exist. They stand all kinds of weather without artificial food or shelter, and never turn their tail to the blizzard. Their robes are equal to the black bear, and they are the coming range cattle."

We direct the special attention of our readers to the public stock sales advertised in this issue. Now is the time to stock up at your own prices, so that when more prosperous days come, as come they will, you will be prepared to realize handsome profits on your investment. The farmer and breeder is wise now if he stocks up with good pure-bred animals while they can be secured at bottom prices.

S. A. Converse, Cresco, Iowa, writes: "My herd of nearly 100 full-blood Red Polls, all registered, are doing finely and sales have been good. All are in good flesh and health and increasing rapidly. Have a few young things to spare, and would let a few older ones go to start herds. I have on another farm a few miles out 140 grades that are very fine, and I am selling a few bunches of them to start herds of unregistered Red muleys, and at cheap rates."

A representative of the Kansas Farmer visited the Eureka stock farm, at Scottsville, Mitchell county, last week, and although the proprietor, C. W. Culp, was in Missouri at the time, our representative made himself at home in the large and well-arranged barn, and examined each animal as best he could through the bars. He reports some very fine animals, especially Percherons, and is convinced that Mr. Culp thoroughly understands his business. His valuable farm consists of 620 acres of fine undulating land, in one square body, and mostly under cultivation and otherwise well improved.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, writes: "During my illness the Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas received many inquiries, some of which got misplaced and were not answered. I trust the parties so treated will not take offense, but will write again if not supplied. Late sales and shipments are as follows: Five head fall pigs, all females, to D. B. Layton, Weston, Mo.; one male and two females to Willie Urbansky, St. Marys, Kas.; two females to C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.; one female to J. M. Henson, same place; one male to E. Prouty, Arlington, Kas., and one pair of pigs went to King Fisher, I. T. We will have pigs from Kaw Chief and four other first-class boars for season's trade."

The last few weeks has seen many stallions placed in new hands, and Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., has been doing his share of the placing. The following are the noteworthy sales made since his letter of a few weeks since: To C. F. Leadley and others of Casselton, Ill., the Cleveland Bay stallion, Cyrus 488; to A. J. McGee and others of Logan county, the English Shire, Great Wonder 2800; to Chas. S. McMore and others of Michigan, the Cleveland Bay stallion, Consort 40. This horse is perhaps better known than any Cleveland Bay horse in the United States, and is undoubtedly the greatest show horse in his class. To Wittenwyler & Co., of Clay county, Ind., the Shire stallion, Weston Bill 2865 (6555); to Barber & Goss, of Somerset, Va., the Cleveland Bay stallion, Governor 334. This horse won first prize in his class at Chicago last fall, and will be heard from again. Moulton Match-6 (6181) was sold to a company at Plainfield, Ill., and the Cleveland Bay stallion, Francus 489, was sold to L. D. Smith, of Chipman, Ill. To J. W. Keeler and others, Decatur county, Iowa, the Shire stallion, Moulton Hero 2823 (6180); to E. J. Alexander and others of Dubuque county, Iowa, the Cleveland Bay stallion, Lord Dunsley 505; to S. J. Bryant and land Bay stallion, Hopkins 493; to Mr. Owen Morford, Sandoval, Ill., the Shire mare Nora Lee 355 (Vol. 6); to Mr. Lewis Hyne, Stewartsville, Ind., the Shire stallion, Chancellor 3d 2781 (7010), and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. Frank Ford, of Christian, Ky., the Cleve-

Cleveland Bay stallion, Foraker 495. Also another load of six Shires and Cleveland Bays to the Fort Worth Importing Co., Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Brown writes that never in his experience has there been such a demand for Cleveland Bays as this season, price being no handicap when the individual is found, and although many good sales of Shires have been made, he still can show more good horses than any one in the business, and not one inferior horse or an unsound one on the place.

Sunflowers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - As some one asks in the FARMER in reference to these, I will give my experience. I have raised them for a number of years and consider them one of the best feeds for poultry that can be secured; and especially when the fowls are moulting, and during the winter when it is often quite an item to furnish a good variety. They are easy to raise, as by planting in rows nearly or quite all the cultivation necessary can be given with the cultivator. The soil should, be prepared the same as for corn or potatoes, marking off the rows about three and a half feet apart and drilling the seed about one foot apart in the row. They should not be covered deep. Sufficient cultivation to keep down the weeds and the soil in a good tilth should be given, as it is as necessary with this as with all other crops to secure a thrifty, vigorous growth. The Mammoth Russian I consider the best variety, as they grow the largest heads and yield the best. The heads must be gathered before they get too ripe or a good per cent. of the crop will be lost, as birds and the poultry will pick out the grains as soon as they ripen; the heads being so heavy they will bend the stalk over and the fowls can reach them very readily. They should be cut off and stored in a dry place until cured or dried out sufficiently to shell out. Mice and rats are very fond of them, and if care is not taken in storing them away considerable damage will be done. They are very rich in oil, and a handful to a dozen fowls will be sufficient, given three or four times a week. They are good for an old horse, and will help materially in building up one that has been allowed to run down. A few rows can be raised at a small cost, and they will prove a valuaple crop to use in connection with other materials. They will stand drouth better than corn. Some consider them hard on land; perhaps they are, but there is no necessity for planting should not be covered deep. Sufficient will stand drouth better than corn. Some consider them hard on land; perhaps they are, but there is no necessity for planting any considerable acreage, as a few shert rows will furnish as many as an average farmer will care to raise. The seed can be secured from almost any seedsman, and a pint will furnish a full supply.

N. J. Shepherd.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A Thing of Beauty.

Mr. W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, who has an enviable reputation in being the producer of many novel advertisements in the interest of his popular line, is just issuing one of the popular line, is just issuing one of the greatest novelties in the shape of a transparent map of his line, which is about eight inches square. In the center, in delicate colors, is a leaf and the line of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which is surrounded with a dark background. There is a preparation on the paper which enables one to attach it to his window glass, when it appears like a painting and shows up in a most conspicuous manner the map of the line. A number of them are being placed upon the various windows throughout the city, and they are all attracting a great deal of attention.—St. Joseph Herald, January 22.

Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace. You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 3 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to point; reached via Santa Fe Route in that State Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will

Handsomest Train in the World.

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Satate Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with hand some reclining thair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a burry. When Nellie Bly was in a burry she traveled Santa Fe Route. For additional information inquired agent Santa Fe Route or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Where and What Is It?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas,-that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair,—that's what." This show will give in miniature "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa-Fe Route has liberally arranged for a 'NE-FARE round-trip rate to Fort Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route. or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Housson, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas &

san Antonio or any point in Sanas and Antonio or any point in Sanas at Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid, undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston, and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico. Solid trains having Pullman buffet sleeping cars between the above points. Bear in mind the M., K. & T. railway is the road, and see that your ticket reals via this short line. For tickets or general information regarding the above, call on your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address J. L. Daugherty, General Passenger Agent, DesMoines, Iowa, or Gaston Meslier, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

(MARCH 31.)

	. GR	FRAIN.		AIT	LIVE STOCK.		
	Wheat- No. 2 red.	Corn-No. 2.	Phest—No. 2. Beef Cattle. Fat Hogs.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses. Mules.	Mules
New York Chicago St. Louis	81. 781.0 481 768.0 718 •	7.88 7.88 7.880 7.880	4 5004 95 4 3004 95 3 8004 50	4 15@4 42% 4 15@4 30 4 20@4 30	3 75@6 00 4 00@5 70 3 85@4 45	75@160 60@165	8000166

WANTED, COUNTY AGENTS - To sell "John March to a Chemical Deborter" (applied to call VV March Co.'s Cheminal Dehorier" (applied to calf revents growth of horis) and two other specialties letail si and less. Permanent busines; exclusive erritory MOREY M'F'G. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

CERTAIN CURE for Piles, Gathered Breasts, Sort Nipples, Sore Eyes, Burns, Scald Head, Cancer and Fever Sores, Tetter, Sent by mail for 25 cents. Stamps taken, Dr. J. D. LAUER & SON, Conover, O.

ANTEDATON

DERIVED THE NEWS. For \$1.00 fee, you can keep posted by private letter, and thereby be able to stay at home, save yourself time and money and ask any questions you wish to know. Enclose \$1.00 and address.

R. H. HESS, Arkansac Oity, Kas.

IMPORTANT TO . HORSE OWNERS

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS.

VETERINARY SURGEOMS OF THIS COUNTRY.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Imposible to Produce any Scar or Blem For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped I Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Pur Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, theria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Sp Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. E all Bunches and Blemishes from Horses and A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE **CU**

give satisfaction. P by druggists, or sen with full directions fo for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. CLEVELAND, O.



THE EMPORIA AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Dis-sace, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institu-tion, permanently located at

No. 10 East Sixth Ave.,

Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those mest obstinate chronic cases that bame the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any intitute in all the West. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute, or write for medical circular or question list to

DRS. DOOM & EIDSON, Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE



Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Dis-eases. We have practiced medicine and surgery her-fer fifteen years, and during that time have treate-successfully hundreds of chronic cases which has resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES,

DISEASES,

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the kaife. cur
piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASE
PRCULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successful
treated. We remove tape worm entire in from tw
to four hours. If you have any chronic or privadisease, you will find it to your interest to write a
Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; J'hn 1
Ronx & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizen's Bank, Nort
Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

Send for printed list of questions.

DRS MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Mention Kansas Farmer.] 110 W. 6th St., Topeka Ke

BEAUTIFYING&COMPL**exio**n

Use McGee's Cream for beautifying the coion. Also cures chapped hands and tips, tan, a pimples, black-heads, etc. A few applicationake the skin beautifully smooth, soft an giving it that healthy youthful brilliancy impossib to obtain by other means. 25 cts. MoGRE MED. Co Commerce Building, Chicago.

PILES Instant cure. We guarant to do this. Large boy so for 50 cts. McGER MED. Commerce Bidg., Chicago.

14

ALLIANCE DEPARTMEN'

Organization Notes Osage County Alliance mee City on Friday, April 11.

The next quarterly meeting County Alliance will be held City on Thursday, April 17.

The alliance must be on the steer clear of all political dem party cranks. Keep them ou

The producers of this co begun to see clear through the that has been grinding them long.

The producers of this count cluded that it is time they sho ing themselves, their children children to death for the bene plutocrats and millionaires.

C. A. Wheaton, Secretary No. 1017, Lapland, Kas., info their alliance, with a member four, heartily endorses the de State and National F. A. & I

Rochester Alliance, Shaw sends resolutions of condoler deceased sister, Miss Magg who died March 15. The ber have the sincere sympathy knew her.

Why is it that one class or to all the benefits, and the otl great producers of the we country-is always "in the speak? Remember that a n said that "he who would strike the blow.'

Lone Star Alliance No. 4 Kas., believing that it is d give assessors crop statistics one farmer in a hundred State Agricultural reports, that the farmers of the State the assessors crop and stock

F. A. Gresham, Secretary 1 ance, Ford county, writes us ers in that county are getti their interests and are rapid Assistant State Lecturer lately visited that county : the Presidents of a few subsince which the work has rapidly.

"The Way Out" has had sale, notably among the allis farmers' organizations. Tv tions have been entirely e this week we issue the third are now able to keep up wit We fill orders for twenty cc express or postage prepaid, copy. Orders for less amount

Laden Alliance No. 451, I heartily endorses the decla ciples adopted at the St. Lot and on account of the bu pense to farmers and rent books they resolve that it i their alliance that the Stat a uniformity of school text the State should furnish tl cost. Other alliances in the quested to consider this ma their action to the KANSA publication.

The Lone Elm Alliance, county, passed the followin a recent meeting, and A. I dent, informs us that all th that portion of the State resolutions to the same en the retail implement deal assembled pledged themsel goods of houses that har Farmers' Alliance, there members of Lone Elm Al of Montgomery county, Ka assembled, pledge ourselve not buy goods of any ref dealers who participated in vention and so pledged him

S. O. Aubrey, President 1 ance, Stevens county, wr have indorsed "The Way send an order for thirty-t would take the KANSAS F. had the money, as it is th able swapping. The wind wheat 75 per cent. on sar

Arkansas Valley Herd.

O. McINTYRE & BRO., Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas,



Breeders of Theroughbred POLAND-CHINAS.

Give or Take and other noted strains. Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO. Breeder of fancy



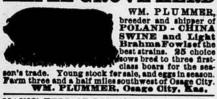
POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy lot of April, May and fall pigs, sired by six differ-ent boars. Write

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Property of T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.



Pigs of high meri and good pedi-Also Langshan
Also Langshan
Fowls. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



WM. PLUMMER POLAND - CHINA

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



A fancy lot of sews bred and to breed and fall pigs of both sexes for sale. My stock first purchased from the most noted breeders of Ohio. I have endeavered to make such crosses as would insure large growth and fine finish, by adding new blood from the mest neted strains of the country. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Recerd. James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kas.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.



Dietrion 2 Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.

Lord Corwin 4th 4801 A. R., the sweepstakes boar at 8t. Louis and Chicago in 1885, at head of herd, assisted by Victor Chip 4076 S. R., sired by the noted Victor. Also David Finch's choice young boar, Butler Chief 4088, sired by King Butler 5577, dam Queen of B.E. Tribe 40958. Some very fine young sows bred for sale. Forty fall pigs for as et reasenable prices.

Mention Kaneas Farmer.

LAWNDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS



THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



for catalogue

Fifty choice sows safe in pig, due to farrow in April and May next, and eighty October pigs of either sex for sale. Merchandise express rates and safe arrival

Btock shipped from Stock shipped from Stock shipped from St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES



Of the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large, ficshy qualities, with such top breeding as British Champion, Longfellew and Sovereign Duke. Orders booked now for choice pigs. Address G. W. BERRY,

Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

STOCK FARM





Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS.

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families.

The grand Bates bulls Imp. 3th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of kerd.
Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-sonal inspection invited. Call on or address JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kanaas.

HIGHLAND HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

JOHN T. VOSS, Breeder,

My herd consists of fifty head of registered BHORT-HORNS, grand individuals of extra breeding and uniformly deep reds in color. Have stock of both sees for sale, or will exchange a limited number for young mares or celts. Correspondence and inspection invited.

DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL.



Royal Belgian Draft, Percheron, and French

Coach Stallions and Mares.

Our last importation of thirty-one horses arrived in October. They are all first-prize winners. Come and see them. We make prices down to bed-rock. Ottawa seighty-four miles from Chicago, on the C. R. I. & P. R'y

${f Burdick Brothers}$



Pure-blood Clydesdale, Belgian and French Draft Horses. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

CARBONDALE, KAS

To Farmers and Horsemen



We, COLBY & VEALE, invite yeu all to visit our barns, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, Topeka, Kas., to see and examine our large collection of CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE?, PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS.

It will justify any intending purchaser to visit our barns before buying elsewhere, as we can shew such horses as were never before seen in the State of Kansas, and terms and prices to suit the times and people. We can simply say we have the largest collection of French Coach Horses west of the Mississippi river. We solicit correspondence, which will receive prompt attention. All visitors welcome.

COLBY & VEALE,

Address all letters 406 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas

TOWHEAD STOCK FARM. LEONARD HEISEL, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas,



Importer and breeder of Clydesdale, Perche-ron and Royal Bel-gian Draft Horses. I have a choice lot selected

have a choice lot selected with reference to style, action and quality, combined with good pedigrees. Many were prize-winners in both Scotland and America. I have added the Royal Belgian Draft horses to my stud. They are of a blocky build and of bay color. My Belgian impertation of 1839 were the first ever imported direct to Kansas from Brussels, and they were selected from the best breeders. I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds, blocky build, with extra good style. He will make a horse that will weigh 2,200 pounds. I am proud to say to the public that I have the black Percheron stallion Trackador, which I purchased of Mr. Auguste Percheron horse dealers in France. His grandsire, Brilliant, is the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Brilliant, 18 the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Brilliant, 18 the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Brilliant to 1271 (755).

Farties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding horse, please come and examine my stock before purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices than any importer in the United States. Write for prices. Visitors always welcome.

| AMERICAN BANNER PRIZE CLUSTER.

Per Bushel \$1.00. Ten Bushels or WHITE BONANZA. WHEAT SASKATCHEWAN FIFE VELVET CHAFF BLUE

Per Bushel \$1.25. Ten Bushels or over, \$1.10 per Bushel.

STEM.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONSBURY SEED BARLEY. Per Bushel \$1.00. Ten Bushels

Do not fail to try one or all of these leading varieties of Seed Grains. Large Sample
Packet, 10 cents. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Blair Brothers,

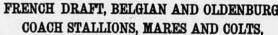
AURORA, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, English Shire and Cleveland Bay -HORSES.-

A new importation just received. The animals now on hand are of large size, good colors, low, wide and blocky, with good, heavy bone, good feet and the best of action. We have winners at the greatest shows in England. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Ear Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. Always mention the Kansas Farmer.

Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa.



D. P. STUBBS & SONS, Fairfield, Iowa.



RIVER HOME STOCK FARM.

AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., PROPRIETORS.

-IMPORTERS OF-

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND ENGLISH COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Also the premier Trotting Stallions Scott Chief ("The ghost from Kansas"), record of 3:28 in his first race over a mile track; Allen Herr, the only full brother twing to a campaigner with a record of 2:17%, and one hundred and twelve heats in 2:30 and under—the mighty Joe Davis.

Our horses are all young, of the very choicest strains, and every animal guaranteed a breeder. **ET** Will sell on longer time and a lower rate of interest than any other firm in America. Give us a call or write us, and we will do you good.

*References:—Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Vt.; First National Bank, Salem, N. Y.; First National Bank, Emporia, Kas.; Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kas.

*BARNS one block north of A. T. & S. F. }

EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

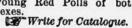
Sexton, Warren & IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

ENGLISH SHIRE, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES AND RED POLLED CATTLE.



HITCHING PRINCE.

Have just received a fine lot of two and three-year-old horses of above named breeds—all good colors, sound, ac-tive and well bred. Low prices and easy terms. Also young Red Polls of both





PRIME PIPER (717). MAPLE HILL, WABAUNSEE CO., KANSAS.

Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

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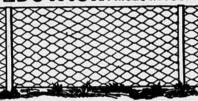
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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1890.

Chase county-J. S. Stanley, clerk. ULL—Taken up by William Norton, in Bazzar tp., O Cottonwood Fal s, February 28, 1890, one red and ie spotted 2-year-old buil, ears either frozan or er-slope in each ear, no other marks or brands; and at all.

Cowley county-Salem Fouts, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Christy, in Bolton tp., March 12, 1880, one gray horse, 15 years old, branded 8 on left sboulder.

Butler county-T. O. Castle, clerk. STEER-Taken up by J. H. Jones, in Fairmount tp., F. O. Elbing, February 8, 1890, one 4 year-old red dehorned Texas steer; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1890.

Wabaunsee county-C.O. Kinne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Grafke, in Quindare tp, March 16, 1890 one clay-bank or yellow mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Tilton, in Rim Grove
tp, March 11. 1890, one iron-gray filly, 2 years old,
il ht spot in forehead; valued at 835.

Allen county-E. M. Eckley, clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. H. Childs, in Humboldt tp., P. O. Humboldt, March 28, 1890, one iron-gray horse colt; valued at \$15.

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