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PUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN DUCKS, PLYMOUTH Rocks, Wyandotte and Brown Leghorn chickens. Stock pure. Eggs in season. No circulars. Write for wants. Mrs. M. R. Dyer, Box 40, Fayetteville, Mo.

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FARMERS AND FANCIERS.—Eggs from thoroughbreds for sale. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Langhans, White Minorcas, Black Red Games—the best all-purpose fowls extant. Stamp for circular. Gail Norris, 106 Locust St., Ottawa, Kas.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Healy, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and note breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

The Stock Interest.

SHOW AND SALE.

An Inter-State Organization of Short-horn Breeders Effected.

Pursuant to the call in the *Live Stock Indicator* a few weeks ago, quite a number of the leading Short-horn breeders of Missouri and Kansas assembled at the Metropolitan hall last Thursday afternoon, and were called to order by the editor.

On motion, Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., was made Chairman, and P. D. Etue, Secretary. The Chairman, in stating the object of the meeting, gave it as his opinion that it would be wisdom on the part of the Short-horn men to hold annual public sales at Kansas City, and urged the organization of an inter-State association for that purpose. He thought, however, that its first sale should be held in the spring of 1891.

W. Z. Darr, of Carrollton, and J. W. Pickett and W. T. Clay, of Plattsburg, Mo., were of like opinion, and the latter urged that nothing but the best cattle be offered, no matter when the sale be held, and on motion it was decided to effect a permanent organization, which was done by the selection of the following officers: President, W. A. Harris; Secretary, P. D. Etue; Treasurer, W. T. Clay.

By-laws for the government of the association were adopted, as follows:

I. This association shall be known as the Inter-State Short-horn Show and Sale Association.

II. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive committee of three, whose terms of office shall be for one year; the term of those elected at the initial meeting to be until the regular annual meeting, which shall be held on the second Thursday of January of each year.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings, be *ex-officio* a member and Chairman of the Executive committee, and be in general control during any sale.

IV. The Executive committee shall compile catalogues, receive entries for sale and show, contract for advertisements, receive all monies, pay all debts, and after deducting expenses per head, pay over remainder to seller. They shall also select judges for the show and arrange premium lists.

V. The Secretary shall keep true and accurate minutes of all proceedings of the association, and shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of the Executive committee.

VI. The Treasurer shall be under the direction of the Executive committee, financial agent, keep account with each seller, receive monies for stock sold, and disburse the same upon the order of the Executive committee.

VII. The annual membership fee shall be two dollars (\$2), and any reputable breeder of Short-horn cattle may become a member by making written application to the Secretary and receiving the unanimous approval of the Executive committee.

VIII. All the stock offered for sale must be registered or accepted for registry, and when catalogued, unless out of condition, must be sold without reserve or by bid to the highest bidder, and any one violating this rule forfeits his membership. The fee for entry shall be eight dollars (\$8) per head, which fee must accompany the pedigree, three-eighths (3/8) of the fund thus raised to be used for premiums, which, in each class, shall be divided into first and second, highly commended and commended, and five-eighths (5/8) of such fund shall go toward the expenses of the sale. The Executive committee shall arrange catalogue, but must not separate any one contributor's cattle. The Executive committee shall also appoint special committees to inspect all cattle offered for sale, and cattle not considered up to the standard of merit shall not be catalogued. In case animals offered are rejected, all fees, after deducting the expense of inspection, shall be returned to the owner of the cattle so rejected.

Upon the adoption of the by-laws, as above, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive committee: T. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.; W. Z. Darr, Carrollton, Mo., and J. W. Pickett, Lilly, Mo.

It was then moved and carried that the association hold its first annual show and sale at Kansas City, the first week in May, 1891. The auctioneers present, Colonels Muir and Sawyer, on motion were made honorary members, and the breeders present paid their annual fees for the present year.

On motion, adjourned.

Pig-Raising.

As I meet farmers at the institutes and other places, I find many of them are questioning the old methods of hog-raising, and are asking—"How can we make

the cheapest pork and run the least risk from hog cholera?" Another question I meet is—"How can we reduce the loss of pigs at farrowing time?" And still another question is—"How can I get my pigs to start into a vigorous and healthy growth without milk?" While I may not be able to answer these questions to the satisfaction of all our readers, I do believe that I can throw some light on them, and at least set others to thinking about it. The time has passed when the biggest and fattest hogs will sell at the highest price in the market, and now the farmer knows that a well-fed pig that will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds will find a purchaser at the top price. Our most intelligent farmers have long known that they could not make cheap pork by keeping hogs till eighteen or twenty months old, as was the universal custom a few years ago, and have shortened the period to less than a year, and now many are questioning if this cannot be largely reduced. I recently met a farmer who had for some time been pushing his spring pigs and selling them at six months old, and he has reached the conclusion that he cannot afford to keep pigs longer than this, and I am disposed to agree with him. I believe that the risk of disease is less rather than more to the pig than to the grown hog, and even if it is the same, we reduce it in proportion to the reduction of the time of feeding the animal. Again, there is no principle in feeding more fully settled than that the cost per pound of increase increases with the age and size of the animal, and to put 100 pounds gain on a hog weighing already 200 pounds or more you must supply the waste of the 200 pounds. Now the gentleman to whom I have referred above has been raising without milk from 100 to 200 pigs a year, and has experimented carefully and reached some definite conclusions which seem to me reasonable, and are confirmed by my own experience. (1) He finds that if he would have good litters of healthy pigs he must not feed his sow corn during pregnancy, but he feeds four pounds of bran and shorts mixed to each of them, and when he can do so allows them to run on a field of winter rye, and when this cannot be done he feeds mangel wurzel. When the pigs are dropped, he begins increasing the feed of the sows and expects in a month to have them eating about ten pounds apiece of the bran and shorts mixture, and he begins feeding some corn. The pigs are taught to eat as soon as possible and are pushed from the start. I would recommend to the farmer who wishes to push his pigs so as to have them ready for market at six months old, that he feed but little corn until they are four months old, but feed slop made from bran, shorts and old-process linseed oil meal. I would use one pound of the oil meal to about ten pounds of the bran and shorts, and would feed it as thick slop and have it slightly fermented. Fresh slop should be mixed each day, so as to control fermentation and prevent it from becoming acid, and salting it regularly will help the flavor. If oats are plenty or can be had as cheaply as other foods, I would make the mixture five pounds of ground oats, five pounds of bran and five pounds of shorts or middlings to one pound of oil meal. If five or ten gallons of milk can be added to the ration for even 100 pigs it will help the flavor of the swill, or if a half bushel or a bushel of potatoes can be boiled and mashed and mixed with it, it will be a good addition to it. I believe this to be the best use to which unsalable potatoes can be put. What corn is fed I would feed in the ear, and the latter part of the fourth month I would gradually increase the quantity, and for the last two months of feeding I would give them all the corn they would eat and reduce the other food somewhat, but I would keep up the bran and shorts slop until the pigs were sold. The more succulent food you can get your pigs to eat with their corn the better, and I have grown my most thrifty pigs when I have had a good crop of pumpkins, and have fed them regularly every day. The advantage of feeding these foods is that they maintain growth and keep the system in good order, the bowels loose and the stomach healthy and cool, while an

all-corn diet produces too much fat and heat and does not develop the frame. To get a lot of pigs on the market at six months old in such condition as to bring the top price will require intelligent management and care. It will not do to trust the feeding to several different persons, and not one day should be lost, but they should be kept thrifty from the start. The small farmer who can combine dairying with pig-growing and have milk to feed with the bran, ought to put from twenty-five to fifty pounds more onto a six-months-old pig than the farmer with a hundred or two and who has no milk for them. Following the general plan laid down here ought to give healthy, profitable pigs, and I feel sure that it will.—Waldo F. Brown, in *Farmer's Review*.

In the Dairy.

ECONOMIC DAIRYING.

To preserve present resources and be provident of the future is economy, and applied to the management of a dairy farm it means success. I saw a farmer the other day drawing out manure and spreading it over his fields. I knew that man was practicing economy. I saw another banking the scrapings of his cow stable under the eaves of his barn, there to let it deteriorate in quality year after year, and rot away the wooden foundations of the building. I knew by this sign that that man was as bereft of economy as the dung outside his barn was lacking in fertilizing qualities.

By the way, how faithfully outside appearances on the farm portray the calibre of the agriculturist! Journeying through a rural scene, it does not take a very close observer to discern the dividing lines between shiftlessness and thrift. A plow left in the furrow over winter will mark one, and a roof sheltering agricultural implements is emblematic of the other.

To be a dairy economist one must take a keen interest in the vocation, and have a regard for the channels of influx and output. It is not economy, as some slovenly inclined dairymen suppose, to allow the milk to get riley with stable filth, just because they are going to part company with it at the manufactory. The bad quality of the fluid will act as a boomerang, and eventually stab the pocket-book of the dirty milker.

Swine should have the free run of a clover lot, but a dairyman is improvident, who, to economize space and care, will force calves to keep company with swine in the same inclosure. The presence of a hog is decidedly disagreeable to a representative of the bovine race, and it is disastrous to the latter to force them into close companionship. We have seen calves sicken and nearly die under such circumstances, which, as soon as they were isolated from the unclean quadrupeds, speedily recuperated. You cannot mix oil and water, neither can you raise calves in a piggery and expect to see them thrive.

If you are short of fodder, desire to economize it, and yet not curtail the wants of your cattle, you will chop up the hay and straw in a cutting-box; and, with a little ground feed to sprinkle over it, moistening the whole, the stock will lick up every atom. Especially is this a great way to feed straw to advantage.

In the butter dairy, set milk for cream so as to get the most out of it. Be sure that aeration has expelled the animal heat and odor immediately subsequent to the drawing, and then set the fluid, neatly strained, in crocks or coolers, submerged in cold water to the milk line. By dispatch in these matters no opportunity is given for the butter globules to seek the surface till the milk has become safe from agitation in the cooling vessels. The water about the coolers should be at a maximum temperature of 45°. This will float the oleaginous matter to the top more expeditiously and thoroughly than a higher temperature.

If the lacteal fluid is permitted to stand about in pails or other receptacles for any length of time after milking, a portion of the cream will of course arise, and when

the milk is subsequently strained for setting, this is broken up, and again forced into the body of the milk. The cream having once been arrested in arising in the manner described, will never thoroughly rise again, so treat the milk naturally and intelligently, that you may extract the full value it contains.

Economy can nowhere be practiced more easily than in the matter of milking. Always draining the fluid in the udder to the last drop is as easily done as to be slack with this work, and you not only get more milk for the time being, but you facilitate an increased lacteal secretion in the cow for the whole season.

Verily in economy is wealth. Some one has said, "Raise the calves as cheaply as you can," but we say, "Cheap feed makes cheap calves." The dairyman who takes a canful of sour whey home from the cheese factory for his calves is a very poor economist, and is apt to find it out before autumn by reading the verdict on the washboard sides of his nursing bovines.

Do not consider it economy to turn cows out to grass too early this spring. The first green of the pastures has but little strength or "heart" to it, and although cattle will graze it with avidity after the winter's confinement, its vapid nature debilitates and weakens, rather than strengthens, the cow's physical frame.

Give especial care to new milk animals this month, as on present attention hinges their usefulness for the ensuing season. I never want to have a milch cow fat, or have her poor, but a happy medium between, a condition that every naturally good animal will keep when given the proper feed, even though it be fed to her in heroic quantities.

As a recapitulation we would say, exercise diligence and care, take a real interest in the welfare of your herd, and personally superintend their management. If dairying is worth taking up at all it is worth being seen to in minute detail, the same as any other business. Economy is not pinching penuriousness, but a broad and liberal policy, looking to future as well as present gain. Put such principles into practice and it will not be your fault if you do not succeed in the dairy business, or any other vocation to which you apply them.—George E. Newell, in *American Cultivator*.

Country Butter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To those who have had experience in handling country butter, some facts present themselves with a great deal of force. The first is that a very few farmers make fine butter, and another is that all first-class fresh country butter, if carefully handled, always sells readily for a fair price, and poorly made butter is hard to sell at any price. It is very evident that care in the management of butter pays. In our trade we find some makers of butter that miss it in one or more points, and their butter comes to us only lacking a little more care to make it A 1 butter. We received butter from a great many different parties, and by closely watching the productions of each we can see at once what is lacking in each kind to bring it up to the standard of perfection. We might mention some of the causes of failure: Poor feed and water for stock; careless management of milk before churning; bad churning and lack of care in cleansing and working butter; bad salt and the care of keeping the butter in healthy condition until market day. All these points need careful watching and system.

We will offer a few suggestions on these points: (1) Look well to the care and food of your cows, and let them have pure water to drink. (2) After milking keep your milk in cool place, fresh running water is the best when it can be had; when the cream rises and is ready for churning fill the churn about two-thirds full and churn continuously until the butter comes in the churn in grains about the size of a pea; occasionally during churning open the churn to let the gases out, and when it is finished drain off the buttermilk and fill the churn partly full of clean cool water, churn this a while to wash out all the sour milk from the butter;

change the water several times until every particle of milk is out, then wash with brine; work in three-fourths to one ounce of clean table salt to each pound, and press out all the water, but avoid working it too much; the natural grain of the butter should not be broken by overworking; then if the butter is to be sold fresh, put up in four or five-pound rolls and wrap with clean cheese or butter cloth soaked in salt water; this forms a crystallized surface around the roll and preserves its freshness; put in a cool, healthy place free from impure odors. Butter and milk are very sensitive and great care should be taken at all times not to let it be exposed to bad odors from oils, paint, gases, decayed vegetation, etc., and damp moldy cellars; if it is kept in cellars see that you have fresh air and good ventilation.

In a great many localities there is no home market for good butter, and farmers become careless and don't try to keep up the quality of their butter. The co-operative system of the Kansas City Butter Co. offers a good market to all good butter-makers living within 150 miles of Kansas City. Our best efforts will be put forth to advance the butter business and fight against the miserable substitutes that city consumers are compelled to use, and in order to furnish a good steady market we must have well prepared butter. All butter sent to us is carefully examined and classed off and paid for according to its merits. In this way we hope to encourage an increased production and sale of straight fresh country butter.

W. D. McLAUGHLIN,
Manager for Kansas City Butter Co.

Hansen's Laboratory.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Prof. Leze gives in a late issue of *L'Industrie Laitiere* a very favorable testimonial to the Chr. Hansen preparations, as he mentions the fact that besides the gold medals awarded Chr. Hansen's Laboratory for their Rennet Extract and Colors, their French agent, Mr. Boll, has also received one (on account of his having spread the sale of these excellent Danish Preparations.) The Professor adds, "We use Hansen's Rennet in all our experiments, and it is used in most experiments, as all the world knows that they can rely on its uniform effect and its purity."

I ask you to insert this paragraph at the risk of being suspected of wanting to work you for a free advertisement, but in any case I think that Hansen's Laboratory is entitled to it, as Prof. Leze's letter to the only French dairy paper was given at his own instance, as he has the reputation of being the best authority on dairy matters in France.
J. H. MONRAD,
Western Representative of Chr. Hansen's Laboratory.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness -- Hay Fever -- A New Home Treatment.

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

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Half-Rate Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, upon Tuesdays, April 22, and May 20, 1890, will sell Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in Texas, Kansas and Southwest Missouri at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days and stop-overs allowed. For tickets, folders and particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent or address Gaston Meisler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

Agricultural Matters.

The Preservation and Application of Manure and Its Effects.

Read before Oak Grange Farmers' Institute by Thomas Buckman.

MR. PRESIDENT: The subject you have assigned to me I deem of much more importance than the average farmer seems to give it. I have attended the annual meetings of the State Agricultural Department at the State House, the different Farmers' Institutes in this county, and I have never yet heard a paper read on preserving and applying home-made manures to the land. It seems to me that Kansas farmers of this generation do not place a very high estimate upon the value of manure as a farm fertilizer, otherwise they would not permit such an unexcusable and flagrant waste of the material they must depend upon for their prosperity and future success as farmers.

When I see the ravines after a shower clouded from the drainage of the corrals located thereon, I am led to believe that somebody is paying dear for the whistle of improvidence or laziness. There may have been some excuse by the first settlers for locating their feeding yards in sheltered places along the streams, or timbered slopes leading thereto, but this practice ought long since to have been abandoned by the farmer that expects to make farming a success. Of course by reason of this location labor is saved by the freshets removing the contents therefrom and carrying it down stream out of the way.

I think I take no risk upon myself when I say that one-half of the manure made on our farms is wasted. The question then is, how can this waste be avoided? I will say, first, by removing the corrals from the ravines, and locate them on higher ground where the water and floods from the corrals can be made to flow over the cultivated lands and protect your stock by the erection of stone walls and shedding from the inclemency of the weather until such times as you are able to build barns, substantial stables, and shedding of a more durable kind. Keep the stock as much as possible confined to the yard or stables, and well bedded with straw or the refuse of hay stacks. Permit no prairie hay to remain in the field because it is spoiled for feeding; haul it into the yard to increase the size and value of the manure pile.

The hog-pen and poultry-house are prolific sources of the best fertilizers that contain all the ingredients of plant food. Home-made fertilizers are much to be preferred to the commercial article, admitting the latter to be pure. It is true I have seen wonderful results from the application of guano, ponderette, and the different phosphates. When applied to special crops those commercial fertilizers have about the same effect upon the soil that whisky has upon the human system—they act as a stimulant and are valuable aids in producing large crops, but will in the end impoverish the soil (the same as whisky will the man that drinks it) unless supplemented by more substantial manure. After the discovery of guano in Peruvian islands the market gardeners and farmers around Philadelphia, or at least some of them, used it to the exclusion of stable manure, for which they have been paying \$2 per load. At first the results were quite satisfactory, but after a few years of experience, followed by a decrease of products, they again began the use of stable manure.

In the States east of Ohio lime is used to a great extent and with satisfactory results in keeping up the fertility of the soil. Limestone of this locality burnt into lime (carbonate of lime) contains too much magnesia to be beneficial to farm crops, besides Kansas soil is not barren of the elements lime would furnish. I will then say to my brother farmers, use all the appliances at your command to increase the supply of substantial barnyard manure, and see that it is hauled and spread on the fields as it is wasted. I would recommend stable and hog-pen manure to be hauled to the field as soon as convenient after it is made.

The richer the food given to stock the

more valuable is the manure made therefrom. Hog-pen manure is one of the best concentrated fertilizers made on the farm. If the hogs in the winter season are kept in pens, well bedded, and the excrements removed to the outer yard every day, and hauled and spread on the cultivated grass fields before it is one-half wasted, it will prove an additional source of profit in hog-feeding. Manure is the very life of tame grasses, and no farmer need expect the full fruition of his labors who fails in its use. In my judgment it makes little difference whether manure is permitted to remain on the surface or is turned under; the main thing is to remove it to the fields and avoid all waste as far as practicable.

Wood ashes should be saved and applied to strawberries, grape vines, or other small fruit. You may say that my method involves too much labor and expense, and that you can buy and apply to your land commercial fertilizers (provided your lands need it) cheaper than you can haul your barnyard manure from the stables to the field. Supposing this to be true, the results ten years hence would be quite different. The constant use of commercial fertilizers and the removal of the crops, without the application of any barnyard manure, would result in the depreciation of the soil, if not the impoverishment of both soil and farmer.

An English landlord said to his tenants, in discussing the value of farm fertilizers, that he believed the time would come when he could carry enough to the field to fertilize a large area of land. The answer of the tenant was that when that time came he could carry the products of the field in the other pocket. I have farmed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and twenty years in Kansas. I have never used manure on land which gave a greater increase in products, or was more lasting in its effects, than in Shawnee county, Kas. Our tough, tenacious subsoil prevents all waste from filtration and retains in the soil the fertilizing elements of the manure until taken up by our farm crops.

My experience as a farmer is that manure made and kept under shelter is worth double that made in the open yard, where it is exposed to the drenching rains, the most soluble and valuable elements of the manure escaping. The sun burns it, and the winds dry it, the volatile gases escape and are lost.

Now, brother farmers, let us manage our farm operations so that the next generation shall not justly charge us with being soil robbers and depriving them of their inheritance in the natural fertility of the soil.

Agriculture in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It must be admitted that it is sometimes too dry to grow corn profitably here. I have tried shallow, medium and deep plowing. As a rule deep plowing is much the best, but it does not always show best results the first season. Eleven years ago, when we first came to this place, we found the prairie sod almost impervious to water, and the subsoil dry, having the appearance that it had rarely been moist. After the sod has been broken a few years the soil becomes porous as deep as it has been plowed, while the subsoil that has not been broken up remains close and hard. Light rains frequently wet the soil as deep and no deeper than it has been plowed, whether the plowing has been three, four, seven or nine inches deep. This leads us to the conclusion that we should plow deep, the deeper the better, for the shallower the plowing the sooner it dries out. There are some disadvantages in deep plowing. Where at one passage of the plow the soil from the bottom of the furrow is thrown on top it not infrequently happens that it does not show good results in the crop, at least for two or three years. Why this is so it is not deemed necessary to explain here. It is sufficient for us that experience and observation prove it. What shall you do? Deep plowing retains the moisture, but in other respects retards the crop, while shallow plowing soon dries out, but the crop grows faster while there is sufficient rain to keep the ground wet.

My remedy is this: Plow some five inches deep in the bottom of the furrow, run a

subsoiler as deep as a good team can draw it or use two teams on subsoiler if necessary. Have the subsoil plow to run four to seven inches deeper than bottom of furrow, breaking up and loosening the subsoil, but not bringing it up on top the soil turned by the first plow.

Thus we have the advantage of deep plowing by breaking the soil deep to hold or retain the moisture, and at the same time secure the rapid growth of the crop by turning up the rich, warm and friable soil only.

It is upon a principle embodied in this that accords the lister its measure of success. While the corn may be planted in the subsoil by the lister, which my experience teaches me is of no advantage, the growing plant receives the warm, rich soil for the roots to grow in as soon as cultivation begins. This and the subsoil being loosened below, experience farther teaches, is the secret, if a secret, to the success of the lister.

There is a proper depth to plant grain as proven by experience and observation. If planted too shallow and it becomes very dry while the plant is small and before it has time to push its roots far into the soil the plant is injured. On the other hand, if planted too deep it is much slower vegetating, and it has no advantage in keeping the crown or corona of the roots down deep in the soil, for the greater number of roots will not leave or grow out from the main root or stem until it is sufficiently near the surface that may be congenial to such a plant. For example: If you take three grains or more of corn, plant the first grain very deep, the second not quite so deep, and so continue to plant each grain a little nearer the surface until the last grain planted is near the surface. After the plants are of considerable size and strength, if you will examine the roots carefully the one at or near the surface will be found to send its side roots down and out; the grain planted at the proper depth will send the side roots out horizontally, while the deep planted grain will send a stalk up until at the proper distance from the surface where the side roots will grow from the upright stalk. Now, the conclusion is: Prepare the soil deep. Plant evenly and at moderate depth. Soil and season should govern in the depth. No definite rule as to inches can be given. Cultivate shallow, thoroughly and often. Do not injure or disturb a root of the plant you want to grow.
G. M. BROOKS.
Buffalo Park, Sheridan Co., Kas.

The Standard.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines," said a well-known physician recently. "It is fully entitled to be considered a standard medicine, and has won this position by its undoubted merit and by the many remarkable cures it has effected. For an alternative medicine and tonic it has never been equalled."

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.

Reliable Farm Machinery.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement, in this paper, of the old and reliable Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, N. Y., over 30 years under the same management; at which, the celebrated Fearless Threshing-machines, the leading Tread-power Machines of America, and of world-wide reputation, as also other machines, are built. These works are also the Eastern Headquarters for the famous Smalley Ensilage-cutters, which alone is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence, as the aim of the proprietor, Minard Harder, whom we advise persons desiring to purchase, to consult, is, to offer no goods except such as possess "the highest standard of excellence."

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....H. Baughman, Burrton, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.
KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.
G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't.....Cloverdale, Ch'qua Co.
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L. Bailey, Callista, Kingman Co.
Judiciary Committee—A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.
Business Agent—J. A. Tyler, Topeka.
Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.
STATE GRANGE

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Ota, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

Russell County.

At the meeting of the Russell County Alliance on Wednesday last, April 30, it was decided to hold a grand mass meeting of farmers and citizens from all over that and adjoining counties, at the city of Russell, Friday the 16th inst. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the occasion, and instructed to invite Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, to address the meeting. Mayor Laing and Judge Sutton were selected to deliver the address of welcome. A basket dinner will be spread for the occasion.

Haskell County.

The Haskell County Alliance, at its last meeting, April 24, resolved in favor of the Australian system of voting; a system of graded taxation that will prevent excessive aggregations of monopolies and combines; a service pension bill; such legislation that will assist the farmers in preserving their farms from the clutches of the mortgage holders; such an extension of the provisions of the bridge law in Kansas as will enable the people to provide themselves with wells under said law; the sub-treasury plan; also the National and State demands.

Butler County.

The county meeting, held in El Dorado May 2, was the grandest gathering they have ever had, both as to numbers and interest. In fact there was so much business that some important work was left unfinished, and a meeting was called by President Jones for the 16th inst. at Augusta. As this organization is composed of thinking members, an intelligent discussion on all vital questions was had in such a spirit as to show that they are moving cautiously, but firmly. The propriety of placing an unpartisan ticket in the field was one of the subjects carefully considered.

Rice County.

Saturday, April 26, was the close of Assistant State Lecturer Van. B. Prather's lecture tour in Rice county. He was assisted during the campaign by D. Bohrer, County Lecturer. The morning dawned with rain and promised very unpleasant weather for the day, but notwithstanding all this by 10 o'clock delegation after delegation had arrived, and when formed in line the vehicles reached a distance of nearly two miles. Many of the wagons were appropriately and tastefully decorated with our national colors and ornamented with banners whose mottoes told the story

of their gathering. It was estimated that over 3,000 people had come to hear more of the Alliance gospel. During the afternoon they were addressed by B. H. Clover, President of the State Alliance, and W. P. Brush, ex-National State Organizer. A night meeting was held in the court house, at which President Clover spoke on the objects and purposes of the St. Louis national platform and Mr. Brush on the objects of the State Exchange. The farmers, their wives, sons and daughters seem to gather together in that quiet, orderly and dignified manner that betoken great earnestness and hope for the Alliance movement. Many young men who were yet in their teens were present and generally exhibited a manly bearing, the result of the association in the Alliance meetings. The success of the meeting—the first grand rally of the Alliance in Rice county—was in a great measure due to the thorough campaign work of Bros. Prather and Bohrer.

Franklin County.

The Franklin County Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association held a very successful meeting last Saturday at Ottawa. It was announced during the forenoon that an open meeting would be held during the afternoon at the G. A. R. hall. Everybody was invited to come out and hear the address of Judge Wm. A. Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. At 1 o'clock every available seat was taken. Much interest was manifested during the two hours that Mr. Pepper occupied the stand, and the proposed plan of "The Way Out" was received with general approval.

W. P. Brush, National Alliance organizer, spoke in behalf of the Benefit Association and the Alliance co-operating in all things essential to their mutual benefit. A closed meeting followed, and business matters were discussed by Mr. Brush and others.

That the farmers of Franklin county are in earnest, and the F. M. B. A. organization is doing great good was plainly demonstrated by their coming together this busy season to devise ways and means whereby they could better their condition mentally, morally, socially and financially.

Comanche County.

On Monday last, April 23, Grand View Alliance, Comanche county, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A Member of Congress is to be elected this fall to represent this (the seventh) district; and
WHEREAS, This district is inhabited almost exclusively by farmers and laborers; and
WHEREAS, Past experience has proved to us that we cannot depend on lawyers and bankers to care for our interests in the legislative halls; therefore be it
Resolved, 1. That we demand that we be represented in the next Congress by a farmer.
2. That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the other sub-Alliances in this county with a view to securing united action, and start the movement.
3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER and the Advocate for publication.

The following were also enthusiastically passed:

WHEREAS, A Governor is to be elected in this State this fall; and
WHEREAS, The great body of the people of this State are directly interested in agriculture; and
WHEREAS, Events of the past winter have demonstrated to us that we cannot depend upon a banker Governor in a time of emergency; therefore be it
Resolved, 1. That we demand that a farmer or a farmer's friend be placed in that office.
2. That, in view of his ability and long services in behalf of the farmers of Kansas, we endorse Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER for that position.
3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER and the Advocate for publication.

We have requested the President to call a meeting of the County Alliance to start the matter, and I believe we will win.
Fraternaly,
HARRY A. BOYCE, Secretary.

Coldwater, Kas., April 29.

Judge Pepper appreciates the good-will of his fellow citizens. He wishes, however, to remind them that he is not a candidate for Governor, nor any other office.—KANSAS FARMER.

Every tissue of the body, every bone, muscle and organ, is made stronger and more healthful by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The organizations of Franklin county have secured Forest Park, at Ottawa, for the Fourth of July, and are making arrangements for one of the grandest celebrations ever witnessed in that part of the State.

About the Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Protective tariff is for the avowed purpose of securing to the workman a better return for his labor than could be secured without this protection. Now I will join the advocates of this theory and assume that the workman, or labor in general, is blessed with better wages by 30 cents in every dollar than would be realized without this protection. Statistics show that dutiable and undutiable articles, taken together as a whole, are subject to an average duty of a little more than 30 per cent. Protective tariff, then, keeps and holds wages up to \$1, where without it the same wages would be but 70 cents. No one will deny this who believes in protection, for if this be not a fact, then the whole scheme is a farce, and admitted as such, leaving the entire matter in search of a new basis of support. Now let no one misunderstand or lose sight of the undeniable fact that wealth is ninety parts in one hundred labor, that there could be no property or wealth to possess except it was brought into existence by some sort of labor. Out of every \$100, \$95 is pure labor. It may be the labor in grain produced, or manufactures produced, or houses produced, or the labor-produced article, whatever it may be, may have been exchanged for a representative value called money; or the article of value may be land, made valuable by its nearness to business and made available for the needs of labor in some of its various channels.

Now, if I want to buy any thing produced in this country, it ought to be, and necessarily is, 30 per cent. more expensive to me, because of the 30 per cent. extra wages secured through protection in producing it. This will be a money fact to me, whether I buy clothing, shelter, food, or labor to be used on the farm. If I buy anything not produced in this country, it is necessarily 30 per cent. more expensive to me, because the tariff laws of our country will not let it land on our soil without 30 per cent. on the dollar paid for the privilege in order that the producer of the same thing at home may be able to pay that 30 per cent. extra to his workers and still sell at the same price with the foreign-made article.

I am a farmer; I buy clothing, shelter, part of my food and some labor. In every dollar I pay out, 30 per cent. of that dollar is, not for the article; but follows that article of purchase all the way back until we reach the customhouse, or the wages of the laborer that produced it. This is protection, and it works. It works me for 30 cents in every dollar I pay.

Talking from a farmer's standpoint, I have somewhat further to say. I think I have shown that there is no mistake about tariff increasing my expenses. If tariff increases my expenses, it ought also in some way to increase my income. But most unfortunate profession! My farm produce is a kind that more than fills the markets of my own country; an immense surplus must go abroad to other countries. It is not in the power of tariff or protection to help me. A product which cost me 30 cents extra to produce must go to the markets of the world where cheap labor produce competes with my tax-labor produce. Not only this, but I must take enough less so that the shipper can afford to carry it by land and sea to this cheap market and still have a profit left to himself; and remember, this long line of railroad which carries this produce to the sea must charge 30 per cent. extra in order to pay properly its labor and for its labor-produced equipments.

Perhaps this is just and a test of loyalty, inasmuch as the farmer element is a majority and therefore should contribute accordingly to the demands of his fellow beings. But "like begets like;" kicking begets kicking; so we want to adjust ourselves for a kick against another feature of this tariff business.

Our government takes in millions of tariff money every month. The amount is so great that we do not have to pay anything to the government when we go, yearly, to pay our other taxes. But these millions of money come out of us people who consume goods, at the rate of 30 cents

in a dollar, because the 30 cents was added to the price of the goods as fast as they were landed in our country. Now if I was a merchant and buying goods to sell, I would just add my per cent. of profit, sell again, and all is well. I could also well afford to pay my help the advanced wages, because my business and prices all lie along in the channels of tariff-advanced prices. But I am a farmer; I do not buy to sell, I buy to consume. I have a neighbor who buys to consume, also. I am worth \$1,000, he is worth \$200,000, it takes \$150 to clothe and feed me a year; it takes \$150 to clothe and feed him a year. Thirty cents out of every dollar makes each of us out \$45 in behalf of the government. Now figure this out, reader, and you will find I pay \$4.50 on every \$100 I possess, while my neighbor pays 2½ cents on every \$100 he possesses. If we each paid according to our wealth, I would pay 45 cents and my neighbor would pay \$89.55 instead of \$45. I cannot blame capital and business outside of farming for contending for a protective tariff, but in these days, when manufactures have grown away from their childhood, I think the old-time loyalty to the cause is too expensive for the farmer, and if the wage-worker should sometime get less money for his work he would "all the same" get more goods for his money.

A. B. SMITH.

Topeka, Kas., April 26.

Sub-Treasury Plan.

Mr. D. Turner writes us that he is not in full sympathy with the sub-treasury plan, as all portions of the country do not have the products to deposit. For instance, he says, what would Stevens county and a large portion of the western part of this State have done this season? And while we are holding our "80 per cent" crops for higher prices. What is to become of the mechanic and other laborers and their families in our towns and cities that have no corn, cotton, etc., to put into the warehouses to draw their 80 per cent. from for support? He says his plan would be to loan the surplus now in the Treasury to the people, say from 2 to 3 percent. on any good security, such as banks take. Then repeal the national banking laws, and let the government issue full legal tender Treasury notes for all dues, public and private. He further declares that we should see that our Congressmen do their duty in this matter, or else put others there who will. As we have been trying both of the old parties for the last twenty years, and only getting from bad to worse all the time, he believes a change cannot but do good—at least no harm. "The Way Out" suits him.

Congressional Elections.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is a very opportune time to discuss the best methods to secure the triumph of Alliance principles in the coming Congressional election. We want the most efficient men, who will be true to us. The situation calls for the most thoughtful and calm consideration. A few thoughts merit serious reflection by all Alliance men in the State just now:

(1.) It is certain that skillful politicians will try to take advantage of our lack of experience and make our great earnestness serve their purposes, and cause us to play a subordinate part in their plans. For example: If one or two Republican candidates find out that the Alliance men will support their rivals, what shrewder game could they play than to stir up Alliance men to hasten into the field with a farmer candidate, so as to thereby draw away this support from their competitors, and afterward, on a Mongrel-Independent-Democratic ticket get elected themselves.

(2.) Our Alliance is growing stronger every day. Our members and political powers are constantly increasing. We are unlike those losing power and have to act quickly. We can well afford to go slow. We are certain to gain by being deliberate, while we might lose much by hasty action.

(3.) Through our compact organization our forces are held well in hand, and we do not need a long campaign to control our strength to do whatever our interests demand. We can best secure our interests by awaiting the nominations of the old

parties. In the South, where the preponderance of the Alliance strength is Democratic, they are wisely acting through that old party; and I fail to see any sufficient reason why a different line of action should be urged here in Kansas. If both parties place men in nomination worthy of Alliance votes, then let every man follow his party preference. If only one party does this then we can direct the power of the Alliance to support its candidate. But should neither party regard our wishes in their nominations (a most unlikely thing) then, having remained as we organized, non-partisan, up to that time, we will have sufficient reason for such separate action as will secure the approval of our course and support of our candidate of thousands outside of our organization who are our friends.

(4.) As we will need all the strength we can get, let us, in the meantime, do all in our power to strengthen our Alliance. Let us avoid petty and unprofitable favoritism in local trading. By a candid and frank setting forth of our principles and aims let us seek to conciliate the good will of townspeople, for whose interests as well as our own, we are working. Let us continue to extend our organization and gather in all worthy farmers and farm laborers.

I would suggest that the coming Fourth of July be made a big day for the Alliance all over Kansas. As there is a good deal of skepticism in the cities as to our numbers, if we could come out in grand county processions all over the State it would be an "eye-opener." In every county in which we are organized let us gather at some central point to celebrate the birthday of the nation we love so well, and make the black Kansas soil shake with our mighty tread, and the very heavens echo the chorus of our patriotic Alliance songs. It is plain to be seen that we are masters of the situation so long as we use good judgment and remain self-controlled.

MEMBER OF ALLIANCE No. 650.

Missouri State Grange.

The Executive committee of the Missouri State Grange has concluded its deliberations at Kansas City, Mo. The committee recommends the order to require of all candidates at the approaching election of members to the general assembly pledges to support efforts that will be made to enact laws providing for a publication by the State of a uniform series of text books to be furnished scholars of the schools at actual cost. It further recommends that farmers and others be permitted the free use of district school houses for society, religious, political, literary and other meetings; favors the prohibition, under the severe penalties of the manufacture or sale of any form of impure food products; suggests that a cordial support be given Congress in the efforts now being made in this latter direction and asks for the co-operation of all organizations in securing the reforms set forth.

The committee comprises the following: D. N. Thompson, President; A. S. Smith, Secretary; S. L. Jewett, John L. Trice and A. E. Page. M. B. Wayde, purchasing agent of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas, was made purchasing agent of the Missouri Grange, with headquarters in this city.

Organization Notes.

The Johnson County Alliance held a regular session at Olathe, Tuesday, May 6.

Every township in Clark county is now organized except one, and that soon will be.

The South Carolina State Exchange done \$50,000 worth of business within seventy-six days.

From all parts of the country come flattering reports of the increase in the enrollment of the Alliance.

W. H. Hermlich, Secretary of Brown County Alliance, has been chosen statistic reporter for that county.

The principles of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union were the principles of the Revolutionary fathers.

At the last meeting of the Phillips County Alliance they resolved to support only an Alliance candidate for Congress.

The forty Alliances in Elk county are composed of an earnest, energetic membership, and are in first-class working order.

The Johnson County Grange has decided on a picnic meeting on the fourth Saturday in May. They propose to combine business with pleasure.

Rev. O. W. Jones, president and organizer of the Butler County Alliance is devoting most of his time in the interests of the movement, or-

ganizing and lecturing. We consider him one of the clearest thinkers and ablest workers in the State, and would therefore extend our congratulations to the noble band in the county of Butler.

Riley county now has about twenty-five sub-Alliances. Organizer F. C. Kessler is a rustler, and will soon have that county in good shape for business.

J. B. Himes, Secretary Alliance 323, of Russell county, writes us that they heartily approve the action of H. A. Allen in voting "no," at the late County President's meeting, on the resolution concerning John J. Ingals.

Our National Lecturer, Ben. Terrell, organized the Indiana State Alliance, at Indianapolis, on Saturday, April 28. The movement in Indiana is making rapid progress, and that State will soon stand well to the front for the amelioration of the producers of this, our beloved country.

The Osborne County Alliance, April 19, with a delegation representing over 1,800 members, resolved that the recent attack on President Clover's integrity was severely condemned. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering, filling the court room almost to suffocation. Men of all political opinions—many of them strong partisans for many years, declaring that they would only vote for men representing the true and just principles of the Alliance.

We regret very much to observe the disposition of a number of the press to willfully misrepresent President Clover in his interviews. As we understand it, Mr. Clover is not an office-seeker, and only has the good of the order and the interest of the producers at heart. He rightfully claims that if the political parties do their duty, they need have no fear of the Alliance. But he justly feels that they will not do what is right, and therefore is preparing for the only alternative. This position is certainly brave and patriotic.

C. B. Bostwick, Secretary, writes: "At a meeting of Hoyt sub-Alliance, No. 150 the following resolutions were passed: That we the members of the Hoyt sub-Alliance No. 150, Jackson county, Kansas, do approve of the resolutions passed at our County President's meeting at Topeka, March 26, 1890. That we sustain our Bro. F. H. Chase, he being of the same; also, that we do not approve of the resolution passed at our last county meeting, believing the same to be injurious to the good of our order. That we believe our only hope and best interest is to vote for men and not for party."

In sending for sixty copies of "The Way Out," Mr. Samuel M. Reid, Osage City, says that their store is doing better than they anticipated. That while the members in that part of the country are not making much noise, they are quietly doing good, solid work, and that they will be heard from when the proper time comes—at the polls. Friendship Alliance, 777, has a membership of over seventy, with prospects of many additions soon. Mr. Reid suggests that it would be a good plan for Alliance members in writing to their papers to give their address, so that they will be enabled to correspond with each other in reference to the good of the order.

At a late meeting, Fairview Alliance, 1287, Edwards county, endorsed the St. Louis articles of agreement, and resolved that they favor the sub-treasury bill; the bill now pending in Congress for the extension of the mortgaged indebtedness of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads. Also that the United States issue legal tender money enough to pay off the mortgaged indebtedness of the farmers, and loan the same on real estate security at 1 per cent. per annum, the same as it is loaned to national banks. That they will no longer divide on party lines, but will hereafter cast their votes for candidates of the people. In favor of free sugar, with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties. For free lumber and free coal. In favor of the cumulative tax system as presented by Wm. Marshall. In favor of reducing the salaries of public officials in proportion to the prices of farm products. Unanimously oppose the calling of an extra session for the purpose of re-submitting the prohibition question to the people; that we denounce it as a scheme to divide the people and attract their attention from the true cause of their present financial condition.

The Jewell County Alliance, at their last meeting, resolved that it is the highest duty of Congress, in the present crisis, to lay aside all discussion and mere consideration of party issues, and give prompt and immediate attention to, and adopt such measures as are required for the relief of the overtaxed and underpaid producers of the country. That they 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 of the country expands. That they demand the free unlimited coinage of silver. Such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interests, by any form of evasion of statutory provision. Favor the calling of a congressional convention in the Sixth Congressional district for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress. Will support no man who asks a nomination at the hands of any of the old parties, or who will work in any way to secure his own nomination. Favor the Crawford County system of primaries in the selection of county officers.

Brush in the Field.

In reply to the many invitations to lecture on the objects and purposes of the Alliance, will state that I desire that you address me Topeka, Kas., so that the date and place can be arranged. 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 (Kansas) Co-operative Association, the most successful of all co-operative efforts during the past twenty years in the Western States. Will also exemplify the secret work of the order when desired.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

GEQ. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

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Public Speaking—Appointments.

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

May 10, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.
May 15, Melvern, Osage county.
May 16, Russell, Russell county.
May 17, Wakeeney, Trego county.
May 19, Zurich, Rooks county, at 2 p. m.
May 19, Plainville, Rooks county, at 8 p. m.
May 22, Leonardville, Riley county.
May 23, Colby, Thomas county.
May 24, Hoxie, Sheridan county.
May 25, Milan, Sumner county.
May 26, South Haven, Sumner county.
May 30, Oxford, Sumner county.
May 31, Paola, Miami county.
June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.
June 6, Maple Grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.
June 7, Lyons, Rice county.
June 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
July 4, Fredonia, Wilson county.

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

Mary Anderson's Complexion.

In skimming the cream of American beauty, we must not forget Miss Mary Anderson, who has so completely vanquished the Cockney heart, much to the chagrin of Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Cornwallis West. Miss Anderson is essentially of the American type. Her complexion is unique and absolutely perfect, and than she no one is more willing to acknowledge that she owes her spiritual appearance, in a great measure, to the free use of CUTICURA SOAP, which has been a favorite with her since it was discovered, or rather recovered, from the lumber store of things and arts that have from time to time been lost.

TRADE PALACE.—Great bargains in Millinery this week and throughout the season. The latest and most fashionable goods.
MME. MARMONT, 631 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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 FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.
Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

TRADE PALACE.—Great bargains in Millinery this week and throughout the season. The latest and most fashionable goods.
MME. MARMONT, 631 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

SALESMEN WANTED at once. A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms ad. Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago.

A NEW BOOK "Horns and Spavins." How to remove them and Curbs, Splints and Ringbones. Book sent free to any address. Send Postage Stamp to J. H. HAAFF, Chicago, Ill.

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

324 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.
In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, 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 heretofore made.
H. F. CHILDS, Superintendent.
Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. GIVEN HAGEN, FOUNT P. HAGEN, FORREST HAGEN, BEN M. HAGEN, THOS. J. HAGEN, LEWIS W. HAGEN

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WOOL!

WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.

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Consignments of Wool Solicited. Cash returns made within six days after receipt of wool. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. References:—Dun's and Bradstreet's Agencies and Local Banks. Send for Circular and Price Current.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY. J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA. resources, immense water power, gold, silver, copper, lead, lumber, coal, iron, cattle, horses, wool and agriculture. Phenomenal growth. For full particulars address SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, Great Falls, Montana.

WIVES Should know how child bearing can be effected without PAIN or DANGER and cure their ills. Send for sealed information. A wonderful discovery. DR. J. H. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Old Meeting House.

I rested in a ruined meeting house,
And phantoms of the generations gone
Came round about me, reveries to arouse
Of all the phases to which flesh is born.

I saw the pulpit as it stood of yore,
The prayerful preacher telling of the tomb,
The village choir perched up above the door,
And patient listeners in pensive gloom.

Yet not all so, for here and there a look
Of faith and trust sublime would haply glow.
And turn devoutly to the sacred book
In glad submission to the lot below.

On yonder high-backed bench a tiny wail
Of weak humanity in parental arms
Abides the christening, innocently safe
From all the horrors of heretic harms.

A bridal pair with tell tale blush aglow,
Await impatiently the holy word
Which binds about their hearts the nuptial bow,
The sweetest sound that either ever heard.

And when the sermon ends the tolling bell,
The silent retinue, the sable pall,
The wail of anguish, the sad story tell
Of sin's just sentence resting upon all.

Those green young boughs fresh budding into
bloom,
Those bent old branches weather worn and
gray.

Alike have passed the portals of the tomb
And melted like the morning mist away.

Soon sinking as the sunset out of view,
The congregation, choir and preacher fade,
And but remain the antiquated pew
And empty pulpit, broken and decayed.

And so methought, the generations glide
And vanish like the vision of the night,
Nor tarry on the inexorable tide
That waits the soul immortal into light.

—David Graham Adee, in Baltimore American.

LIFE IN HONDURAS.

Mr. Alfred Raphael, who has been absent for three years, returned to San Antonio yesterday. A great part of his time has been spent in Central America and especially in Honduras. Concerning the concession to Maj. E. A. Burke, defaulting State Treasurer of Louisiana, he says: It is located three miles from the town of Concordia, and I have been over it very often. It is many miles in extent and is very valuable, particularly from a mineral point of view. The lodes are both gold and silver bearing, the latter predominating, and some of them very rich. I did not see Burke while there.

Of Honduras in general Mr. Raphael says: Like all tropical countries it has its drawbacks. First, the climate. Although we were at an elevation of 3,000 feet and 200 miles from the coast, the changes during the twenty-four hours were at times very severe. During our winter months it will average 85 deg. from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. As the sun lowers a cool breeze comes from the mountains, followed by a heavy mist, which chills one through. The thermometer drops before midnight to 65 degs., and several times dropped to 54 degs.

The houses are made of mud (not adobe). The roofs are made of tiles so laid as to keep out only sun and the rain, but with doors and windows closed the wind will sometimes blow out a candle placed in the middle of a room. Underclothes taken off at night will be saturated in the morning. There is no use making a fire, as the heat all goes through the basket-work roof. Besides, it must be built on the floor in the middle of the room, and the heat seems to draw every insect within forty yards into the house. There is not 5 per cent. of the population free from chills and fever, and it strikes one pretty lively down there. A great portion of the people sleep in hammocks, others on raw rides stretched on a frame. This style of bed can get harder and keep colder before morning than the lining of an ice box. Not even the poorest will sleep on the ground.

The insects are various, vicious and venomous. The scorpion is very plentiful, and builds its nest on the tiles of the roof. It keeps warm and quiet during the day, and at night prowls around, and, getting numbed with cold, loses its grip, and quite too often contrives to fall onto or into the bed. Then there is music. They are much larger than ours—more than twice the size

—but are not considered dangerous to adults. The children go into convulsions from the pain of the sting, and it is so severe sometimes as to cause death. It depends on what portion of the body is stung.

The cassampulga is a small black spider, with red spots and stripes, and it is greatly feared by every one. Its bite is invariably fatal if not attended to at once. Thenegua, or jigger, is the chap that lays its eggs under the skin of the toes, and in three days its nest, of which it is the center, is as big as a buckshot. Its presence is known by a slight itching; then the skin must be carefully raised and laid back with a needle point and the little sac removed without breaking it. It looks like a grain of barley, and leaves a clean cut round hole to the flesh, which will be healed the day following. If the sac is broken, and any of the eggs left, as is often the case, it is sometimes weeks before the person is able to walk, and the sting must be carefully attended to.

There are species of flea brought about the doorway of the houses by hogs, who are often rendered unfit for food from the ravages of this little pest. I have seen them with both toes of the hind foot almost eaten away. The most dreaded of all the snakes is one about twenty-four inches long and as thick as a big sausage. It is of a bright green and mottled with brown. It is called tamagas. It is also a very pugnacious chap.

The men cultivate corn and sugar cane, and the women and children go each day into the hills to wash gold with variable luck. Sometimes a woman will make \$1, and often when they strike gold gravel, it is not unusual for them to make \$5 in a few hours. As may be supposed, poverty is practically unknown. Besides, they have at their door, in almost every garden, bananas, pineapples, oranges, coffee, and a great variety of fruits not known in this country. —San Antonio Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bohemian Women Workers.

Their food consists of a meal of thick soup at night made of lentils and bacon, with black bread and perhaps a few raw garlicks. The other two meals consist of black bread, hard and sour, cheese and raw bacon, with beer for a beverage. At noon time garlic also is eaten raw. This is their regular diet year in and out. Sometimes on feast days they get a little mutton or roast pork, or sometimes a goose and potatoes, the height of their ambition.

On Sundays and feast days the whole number appear in clean clothes, remarkable for their barbaric display of color and ornament. On these occasions the women have clean long sleeved chemises, with black velvet peasant waists, embroidered with colored threads and silver, and a brilliant kerchief is tied over the head, and shoes and white stockings are worn. Children are dressed in the same picturesque style. It makes no difference to them what the physical condition of the woman, she must keep on working, and it is not uncommon to see women on the verge of motherhood climbing the ladders with heavy loads of brick or mortar; but these Bohemian women workers form one of the most picturesque sights of Vienna, at work or in the streets.

How to Dress Children.

The maternal pride that prompts all mothers to dress their children as well as possible under adverse circumstances, says a sensible writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, also induces them to spend many an hour over their clothes without begrudging either the labor or time. Fortunately, the most appropriately dressed girls are the plainest clothed, just at present; but, by being plain in style, it does not follow that the little frock is not to be of a dainty material, tastefully made and in a becoming manner. Do not put too sombre a color upon a sad-faced child; neither have all around sashes on a stout little figure, which requires tapering effects. A little thought will soon settle this part of the task, which is the simplest. Blouse suits of the cottons imitating flannel; lawn-tennis flannel, which is part cotton; and all-wool blue-and-white flannel, and

serge are the most comfortable of play dresses, and for little ones at the seaside nothing can replace them. If trimmed in any manner, let it be with cotton or woolen braid, according to the material of the dress. Sew the gathered skirt, which is amply full and hemmed, to a silesia under-waist, and have a sailor blouse, with the regular sailor collar and coat or shirt sleeves, with a round neck or tiny band as preferred. Misses wear the blouse suits made in a similar style, and their half-worn skirts may be entirely worn out with two or three odd blouses made in this fashion, or, as belted waists of wash surah or striped tennis flannel.

Nainsook for guimpes may be had ready tucked, or the white embroidery can be used. Separate guimpes are advocated, as they are easier to wash. White frocks are of plain nainsook or embroidered flouncing, 27 inches wide. Those of last season may be remodeled by adding a waist-belt of insertion, vest of the same and revers of edging over a tucked guimpe. If the skirt is too short, lengthen it with a row of insertion let in. Plaid and striped gingham are always neat with accessories of embroidery, and small figured sateens are frequently made over for little ones and worn with the inevitable guimpe, which is called an "American idea," though it originated in France.

Any dress to be made over for a young girl can have new sleeves, yoke and skirt border of tartan plaid woolen goods, cut bias. This may be used for any plain, dark woolen goods, and if the renovated dress is of striped material, the extra portions added are of plain cashmere. Their sleeves are full, collars high, or pleated and turned over, and the skirts are usually full and gathered. Round waists, jacket bodices and pointed basques having full fronts, are worn by young girls, with full vests, girdles, half-belts and cuffs similar to those worn by older girls. The only silk addition made to their toilettes is of surah or India silk in small figures.

Notes From "Bramblebush."

Who on awaking Sunday morning has not felt provoked to hear the rain drops pattering on the roof, and at once prepared to be miserable.

But is there any need to feel so? To be happy one must be busy so we will find something to do?

You can't sew, knit or embroider, but there are plenty of other things to do. You can't go to church, so you will read one of DeWitt Talmage's sermons that are printed in so many different papers. You can read the Sunday school papers to the children and sing with them, and give them little Sunday talks that they will always remember because mother told them.

You can look over the pile of papers that have been accumulating for some time, and cut out what you want for your scrap book. Perhaps, too, there are some papers you can lend or give to your neighbors, and you could make a practice of letting her have them every week. Then you can read and write, and before you know it the day will have passed away.

I wonder how many of the ladies keep a diary. They are very useful to refer to. Put down what you do, and what your husband does, and he will soon fall into the habit of coming to find out where he went, or what day he planted the beans.

The farmers around here have organized a Farmers' Alliance, and they seem greatly interested in it.

Peach and rice pudding.—Take cold, boiled rice, beat three eggs light, take a cup of sugar and one of milk, mix the rice up well with this. Then take a can of peaches (or evaporated will do); butter a pudding dish, put a layer of rice in the bottom, then one of peaches, and so on until the dish is full. Bake until a light brown. It may be eaten with sugar and cream or cream sauce made as follows: Two cups of milk, one of sugar, whites of two eggs, one tablespoon corn starch; stir three minutes and put in the stiffened whites; flavor with vanilla.

Syracuse, Kas.

Gratitude preserves old friendship and procures new.

A Talk With a Coin-Dealer.

Old coins are wanted and extensively advertised for by several dealers. The man who does the largest business in this peculiar line is Mr. William E. Skinner, of Boston, Mass. A correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, while recently in that city, called at the establishment of this gentleman:

"What do you do with all the old coins you buy?"

"We find several uses for them," was the dealer's reply, "but most of the old pieces of American money are sold to museums, students, and often persons who are making collections of rare dates."

"Are there many people who will spend money on old coins?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Skinner, "thousands of them; and the number is constantly increasing. Many of these are very wealthy; and my list of customers includes several Congressmen and noted professional persons. Every one has a hobby, you know. Some people spend their time and money on books, others in horse trotting, some in yachting, and so on. Collecting coins is the hobby of another class of persons. Their aim is to get complete sets of all coins that have been issued. It is a fascinating pursuit, and when a large collection is obtained, is worth a high price."

"Do you buy many coins?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, we buy large quantities. These we sort into divisions and sell again to collectors, museums and others who want to buy. It often happens with every collector that he is unable to find certain dates to complete a set, and therefore sends to me. I buy my coins of persons in all parts of the country at a fair premium over face value, then sell them at a profit to these collectors. Our trade is quite extensive now and we often make a thousand sales in a single day. I am always willing to pay high prices for pieces of the dates and conditions required in my list."

"What dates do you buy?"

"I buy coins of nearly all dates before 1876 and even some that have been issued later. For these I pay from 5 cents to \$1,000 over face value."

"Do you ever find coins worth \$1,000?"

"Such coins are not impossible to find. I know of four instances within a year where persons have obtained coins worth between seven hundred and a thousand dollars. There are thousands of coins worth ten to two hundred dollars over face value. I pay big prices for old cents, half cents, three-cent pieces, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars, and others."

Mr. Skinner also buys fractional and Confederate money, relics, etc. Readers of this paper who have any coins made before 1871, with plain dates, should write to W. E. Skinner, 16 *Daily Globe* building, Boston, Mass., and enclose stamp for reply, to secure price list.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

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The Young Folks.

After-Beams.

'Tis the densest growth of thornwood
Often hides the fairest rose;
Coming joys are purer, sweeter,
Purged in sorrow's gallant throes.

And it may be that the lessons
Learned in petty, humble strife,
Goading mind and soul and nature
Through the tortuous paths of life,

From the curb to hold conservant
All the hidden shaping powers,
Bringing strength-imparting vigor,
Needs distilled through bitter hours.

Ne'er did angry storm clouds hover,
Nor the lurid lightnings flash,
But the sun came out the brighter
When the thunder ceased to clash.

So we find a comfort motto
In the symbol of the clouds,
Though life's sky seems thickly laden
With their dark and misty shrouds.

We shall find the mystic lining,
With its promised silver light,
When the shades, dispersing, whisper—
"Tis the morning follows night."

—Ella Gibson.

Search not the roots of the fountain,
But drink the water bright;
Gaze far above the mountain,
The sky may speak in light.

—George Macdonald.

They sin who tell us Love can die;
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity

—Southey.

IN THE TYPE FOUNDRY.

The man who reads his morning or evening paper, and has no knowledge of the vast amount of mechanical labor required to turn out a nicely printed sheet, may think that the production of newspapers is an easy task. He is sadly mistaken. It requires much hard labor to make a newspaper. The compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, mailing clerks, reporters and editors have their share of work. There is yet another class of workmen who pave the way for even the compositors. The types, presses, and innumerable other mechanical devices, which none but a practical printer knows how to put into use, must be made.

The preservative art of printing has undergone many changes since the first types were invented. Even since the first type foundry was established in Cincinnati marvelous changes have been made, and the gentleman who established the first type foundry in this city can tell wonders about the printing business.

A reporter visited one of the large type foundries of this city yesterday and gathered some information about the little pieces of metal which print the almost countless letters of a great newspaper. Large type foundries do not confine their work to the making of the little types such as are used in printing this article, but, on the contrary, all sizes, shapes and designs are manufactured. From the plain minion, such as is seen here, the styles vary to designs which leave impressions almost as clear and beautiful as those produced by the finest lithographing stones.

Then again there are styles so small that the printed letters cannot be made out with the naked eye. Others which are so large that they measure six feet in height. Beautiful script letters which look like one's own handwriting idealized, exquisitely fancy styles to suit the different advertisers, and the world knows how many other designs. There are also brass rules, "slugs," "chases," "sticks," etc., all of which are familiar to the compositor.

To start with, what is type metal? "It is a composition of lead, tin, zinc and antimony," said an old printer who has been in the type-making business for forty years. "The antimony has a peculiar property. Almost all metals contract while cooling, and this property itself would interfere greatly with the type-making business.

"You see, the little types, even the smallest 'diamond' or 'brilliant' styles, are molded, and if either of the four metals save the antimony was used alone in making the letters a perfectly clear outline could not be obtained, although the molds were filled with molten metal, because when it cooled it would contract, and as a result would destroy the clear outline of

the very minute types. With the large letters so much care would not have to be taken. Now, the metal antimony has the peculiar property of expanding while cooling, and for this reason it is invaluable to the type-makers. It expands and fills even the smallest mold; hence the perfect outline of metal types."

He showed the reporter one of the primitive molds used in making type. It is a little device about as large as a teacup, and will cast a single letter at a time. This rude but perfect device was in use for a long time in casting types, and is used yet in small type foundries. A little later on this device of a mold was improved and made more useful. Originally the molten metal had to be poured into the mold by hand, but one of the first steps in the improvement of this rude mold was to attach it to a mechanical device so constructed as to pump the molten metal into the mold in an automatic manner. This was a great step, and rendered the molding process much more rapid. Next the automatic device was improved so that two or three molds could be placed on a single machine, all of the molds being filled by the automatic pumps. This method of casting the types is the one so extensively used throughout the country.

When the little, shining metal letters are first cast they are not yet finished. There is a projection on one end nearly as long as the type itself. As soon as the letters are molded they go to a person who breaks off the projections. Next the letters go to two other parties, who rub them over files to smooth off the rough sides. This planing process is a unique one, and the "planers" must be experts. The little letters are pushed first one way over the rough surface of the file, then back again, all in a second, by the expert "planer." Next the letters go to a person who places them side by side on a long tin shelf, which is about a yard in length. This tin shelf has one edge turned up so that the long row of letters may be placed along the shelf in an even manner.

As fast as the shelves are filled they go to another "planer," who, however, does his work much more rapidly than the ones before mentioned. He planes off the lower or blunt end of the letter. The shelf, which holds at least 500 letters, is placed in a long vise, and then the rough ends of the long row are quickly planed off just as the carpenter planes a piece of wood. One or two movements of the plane is all that is necessary. The types are now complete and ready for packing and boxing.

This process of turning out the types requires the labor of six persons, and although a rapid one as compared with the original one, is considered too slow by the enterprising type-maker. A new machine has been recently invented. The rough type metal is placed in the machine and comes out in the shape of nicely molded types completely finished. This machine does its work automatically, and is a marvelous piece of mechanism. It does the work of six men and does it better. These machines are not any larger than a small hand press, but cost \$1,800. Very few of them are used, as they are so expensive, but when they are used types can be made much cheaper than if hand labor is employed. When the types come from the molds they are bright like newly-coined silver dollars.

They are then packed and boxed ready for shipment. Fonts of type vary in weight from six pounds upward, some weighing as much as 3,000 pounds. One of the foundries of this city carries as much as 200,000 pounds of type in stock, and if the types of one of the large papers of the city were to be destroyed by fire an entirely new outfit could be supplied at once.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Well Becomes a Fountain.

An artesian well was completed at Woonsocket, L. I., last week, an immense flow of water having been struck. The strength of the flow increased rapidly until the machinery could not hold it in check, and a solid column of water, as big as a man's body, was thrown sixteen feet into the air with a roar that could be heard

two miles. The flow was not brought under subjection until last night. A lake covering over forty acres has been formed in the lower part of the town on some vacant lots. A dense fog is constantly rising from the warm water. Many barns and walks are flooded. Half the pressure is now turned on, and the water runs through a six-inch pipe and throws a solid stream fifteen feet high. Artesian experts say the well is the most powerful one in the world. The proprietors of the Woonsocket flour mills have offered the city councils a rental of \$1,000 a year for less than one-half the power.—New York World.

The Forests of California.

The evergreen redwood rises straight as an arrow to a height of from 200 to 300 feet. There are whole tribes of the coniferæ, dozens of specimens of cypress and cedar, a variety and relationship of the oaks that drives the botanist wild, ravines filled with the flowering dogwood, sweeps of glistening manzanita, spattered patches of the red-berried buckthorn, rifts of the petaled rhododendron, sanguinary patches where stand the Judas tree. In this favored country also bloom and bear the pomegranate, fig, olive, almond, apricot, lemon, orange and the nectarine. The camelia is a tree, the heliotrope a stout shrub; geraniums are used for scarlet hedges; the calla lily is a weed. And to round out this riot of luxuriance—this saturnalia of foliage, fruit and flower—nature sows every spring, in and through it all, a crop of wild oats such as was never dreamed of by the original prodigal son.—Harper's Magazine.



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The Johnson County Association of Beekeepers held a convention at Olathe, on Saturday last, May 3.

The Atchison *Champion* truly says that "getting mad at the Farmers' Alliance and blackguarding it is not answering its arguments or impeding its progress."

The horse and sheep business in Kansas have been profitable sources of revenue for stockmen for two years past, and promise to become leading animal industries.

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute held an interesting session at Lawrence on Saturday last, at which the subject of national banks, led by Hon. Ed. Russell was thoroughly discussed.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool-Growers will be held in the city of Galveston, Texas, June 11, 1890. As the Kansas association has not selected any delegation it becomes the duty of the President of the State association to appoint three delegates.

The census of 1880 did not include silos, because they were at that time unknown in our agriculture; now they are numbered in single States by the thousand. They will be counted in the new census and their capacity noted, and the result will prove an interesting item of progress.

Hon. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, will speak at Winfield, Cowley county, the coming Fourth of July. As this will be his first visit to Kansas we think it very appropriate that he speaks first in Cowley county, the first county organized in the State.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held in the Illinois National bank building, Springfield, Ill., May 28, 1890, at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired. Communications from members who cannot be present may be sent to the Secretary, and will be duly laid before the association during the session. S. E. Prather, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The beet sugar industry is looming up in our country. In our large territory and great diversity of soil and climate, there are no doubt large areas just suited to their successful culture, and as these favored sections are brought out by experiment, the production of our full supply of sugar at home, as in France and Germany, will only be a question of time. The number of acres of beets grown for sugar, the product and value will be included in the returns of the new census.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

[The demand for the number containing this article two weeks ago was so far beyond the number of papers printed that we have thought best to reprint it in this issue so that it can be supplied to persons desiring it.—EDITOR.]

Farmers of Kansas, we have something to say to you which is, in our opinion, of special importance at this time. The country is passing into a revolution which will relieve agriculture from existing burdens and emancipate labor generally, or it will further encumber lands, making renters of owners and subjecting labor to the permanent control of citizens who have money. The "irrepressible conflict" has assumed a different phase; then it was the slave power against the people; now it is the people against the money power. And there is no evading it, the issue is present and pressing. Are we prepared to meet it as becomes freemen?

Before going further we wish to remind our readers that the *KANSAS FARMER* has earned the right to speak on this matter, because it long ago foresaw what was coming and did what it could to prepare the people for it. Our old readers—those who were with us when the present management of the paper began, need no reminder—but to those who have come in later, it may be well to say and to prove that the advice we are about to offer is not born of the present. A long time have we been urging farmers to organize in their own defense; and now that they are doing it, we feel not only at liberty to offer counsel, but in duty bound to do so. Referring to our files, on page of issue January 11, 1883, we find an editorial article from which the following paragraph is taken: "There is one thing that the farmers of this country must do before they can make any headway in political reformation: They must strike hands and swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests. If they cannot then control existing political parties which they have aided and supported willingly so long, they must cut themselves loose from all parties and organize one that they can control. The *KANSAS FARMER* said on this subject some time ago: 'It really seems to our mind that the most dangerous enemy in the farmer's way is the professional politician. We do not use the word politician in its proper, but in its popular sense. The true politician is a statesman; the popular politician is a sneak and a fraud.' * * * Let the farmers and all industrialists organize well disciplined associations for the purpose of uniting their efforts on reforming politics, and the old parties will yield."

A year later, nearly—January 3, 1883, in an article on "Education of the Farmer," among other things we said:

"We want our farmers to wake up and go to school—to their own schools, where they, their wives and children, their neighbors, and the passing history of the world about them are teachers, to the end that they may be better fitted for the every-day work of—not only plowing and reaping on the farm, but in the wider field of public duties, so that when grave questions of governmental policy arise they may be handled and answered from the farm firesides, and by the corn-cribs and stock-pens as well as in the cloisters of famous hotels, in lawyers' offices and in council chambers, and to the further end that they, the farmers, may be mailed more securely against the artful lances of frauds and sponges that roam about the land and grow fat on the ignorance and credulity of unsuspecting workers in the soil."

Against the dangerous work of politicians, the encroachments of railway corporations, and later the rise of trusts and trade gamblers and the overshadowing influence of the money power, the *KANSAS FARMER* has done what it found to do, and continuously and persistently urged farmers and workers generally to make common cause in defending themselves against approaching danger. Now that the danger is present and menacing, that the issue is upon us, how are we going to meet it? Have we looked the situation squarely in the face and have we resolved that for us and our house we will serve the people? and are we throwing aside every weight which would hinder us in the struggle? How many of us are in rebellion against the "powers that be," and how many of us will remain true to our principles until the battle is fought and the victory won? Have we considered that sacrifices may become necessary, and are we ready to respond should it fall to our lot to do so? These are serious questions, and they are put to you, dear reader, that you may think of them soberly if you have not already done so.

Let us think of what is before us and what we have undertaken to do. Quoting from a former article, the "Alliance people are agreed upon a few fundamental propositions relating to finance, transportation and land, and they want legislation upon those subjects. They want more money in circulation; they want the government to issue all the money directly, and get it to the people without the intervention of interest-charging agencies; they want money made plenty and put at low rates of interest; they want the government to 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 interest so it may be cheap, certain, safe and equal in its burdens and benefits; it wants a readjustment of our land system, that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and disposed of to settlers under the homestead law; it wants alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way; it 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—more 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 equal terms with his creditor."

Are these "fundamental propositions" vital?

Are they worth working for and fighting for? Are we willing to urge them and defend them? Have we considered the obstacles in our way and have we estimated their magnitude?

We shall have to contend with three great powers—politics, trusts and money. The first is close to us, part of us, indeed; the second is farther away and harder to reach; the third is greatest of all—the "great red dragon," and it will be the last to surrender. It will not be difficult to dispose of the political power if we convert the working membership to our faith. Can we add to the party creeds these new "propositions" on which we are agreed? and if we can, will we insist upon legislation to correspond? If party leaders reject our doctrines as heresies and repel us as rebels, what then? Are these "fundamental propositions" vital? Is the "Farmers' Movement" a farce—mere boy's play? Are we really in earnest? Have we urged this revolution on and struck hands with our neighbors and fellows pledging ourselves one to the other in a common cause against stupendous evils, and are we ready to desert when the test is made? Let us put it to our consciences—are we really in earnest, and do we mean all that we have said in favor of this step toward freedom? What, then? If there is nothing wrong in political conditions why have we complained? And if our complaint is just why not insist upon reform? Consider these matters well now, good friend, and if you do not regard these issues as paramount to all others the best time to halt is now. The "Farmers' Movement" is not a mere advertisement; it is the business advertised. It is valueless or it is worth all that success will cost; and if we are not playing with the most serious problem of the time we must either rise above party or fall below it. A successful issue of this great movement of the people will purify politics and raise the parties to a higher plane; its defeat will let the parties drop below their present low level. If, then, there is any question as to whether we favor party more than progress, let it be decided before taking one more step. This does not mean a declaration of war against parties; it means only an assertion of personal manhood. It means further, that the farmers wish to succeed through the agency of existing parties, if that course be not objectionable to party leaders; but that success must be achieved and that there will be no delay in the movement to await results of official parleys. The word is forward.

As to trusts, there is no difference among the rank and file of all parties. They are regarded as loathsome ulcers which must be removed utterly. There is no patience with them anywhere. A war of extermination has been begun against them all along the line. That is the way the people feel. But what are the politicians and statesmen doing about it? Where is there any vigorous taking hold of the monster? Congress has been in session nearly five months and only a faint beginning made, a few gingerly touches given. It is encouraging, however, to know that even this much has been accomplished. But what are we, the people, going to do about the matter? Are we going to put forth the power of an organized effort to crush out the evil? or will we permit old party prejudices to come in between us and our duty? This is a powerful incentive to combined action. It is enough of itself to drive the people into defensive associations where men bind themselves in oaths.

But the greatest of all the forces of evil, the overshadowing menace of the time, is the money power. As we said last week: "One-half the tilled lands of the civilized world are mortgaged to less than 1 per cent. of the adult male population; 80 per cent. of German farms are pledged for debt; one-third of American farms are under mortgage to non-residents and foreign capitalists; half the city real estate is encumbered in the same way and to the same extent; half the municipalities—counties, cities, townships, in all the West and South are under mortgage to bondholders, and the railroads of Kansas are indebted \$487,000,000 while paying taxes on \$56,000,000. The country is mortgaged to death, and 65,000,000 people are compelled to get along with a money circulation of \$10 per capita." In every town the money-lender has an established business—that of "negotiating loans" and throwing mortgages over the peoples' homes. Fifty years ago a mortgaged farm in this country was a rare thing, and the sale of a home by the Sheriff impressed itself upon children's minds as an event of dreadful moment. Now the country is virtually owned by creditors, and the laws are made and enforced in their interest. When the slaveholders' rebellion was ended the national debt was about \$2,700,000,000, and it was all expressed in "currency" except about \$625,000,000 of bonds payable in currency. During the first year thereafter, \$211,000,000 of the "currency" was "retired, counted and destroyed," and \$181,000,000 were reported "not now used for circulation," making \$392,000,000 of the people's money taken from them and put into long-time interest-bearing bonds owned by rich men. Who brought about that outrage upon the people? Not one farmer or workingman asked for it or knew that it was done or to be done. It was the act of the money power. The work of retiring, counting and destroying, and of funding into long-time interest-bearing bonds continued steadily until all the debt except only the greenbacks and a few demand notes were funded. In '68 the credit-strengthening act was passed, making all the obligations of the government payable in coin, and the next year a funding act was passed extending the time of payment of bonds, reducing the interest and making the whole debt payable in coin of the then standard weight and fineness. Who asked for the acts of 1869 and 1870? Not the people, surely; not the men and women who had to pay the debt. It was the money power. Then came the silver demonization act of '73 dropping the silver dollar out of coinage and making the gold dollar the unit of value, thus making every bond payable in gold. Who asked for that legislation? Not the people, surely. Next came the resumption act of '75 which further enriched the owners of money and securities. Bonds which had cost but 60 cents on the dollar and that in depreciated greenbacks, rose to premium in gold. Who asked for that legislation? Surely not the people who were losing hundreds of millions of dollars by it. In 1883 the national banks began to withdraw their circulation and they continued the work until the present hour, at the rate of \$32,500,000 a year. The process is now in operation. In July, 1885, the amount of "currency" in circulation was equal to about \$62 per capita, and now, according to a statement made a few days ago by Senator Plumb, the actual circulation is only about \$10 per capita.

What caused all this wonderful contraction of the currency, this languishing of business that Senator Plumb talked about, this depression of prices, this stagnation of labor? The Senator says it was caused by legislation. Who asked for the legislation? The men who own our bonds and control our money—men who are growing rich out of our misfortunes. We have paid more than half of the debt, and a good deal more than that amount in interest, besides a thousand million in pensions, still it would require more cotton or corn now to pay what remains of the debt than would have been required to pay all that was due June 30, 1865.

Look at that record and say whether financial reform is not needed and that imperatively. Do you not see that the nation, the people, the government, the farms and all the municipalities are paying tribute to the money-changers? What are we going to do about it? Are the old parties sold to the money power? Look at the action of Congress the last twenty years. Look at the work of the present Congress. Every effort to get a dollar added to the circulation is fought to defeat. What can be done about it? To whom shall we turn for counsel? Must we rely on those that have not saved us? These questions are put that farmers may see the fullness of them. We have come upon perilous times, and relief can come only through the patriotic action of the people. Let us stir our parties to action, but keep the work going on. We cannot stop and live. We must go ahead, taking the parties with us if possible, but going ahead. What say you? Are you ready?

TELL THE TRUTH, BOYS.

Some weeks ago we took occasion to set right some matters of a personal nature concerning the editor of this paper. He was charged with double-dealing in writing one character of articles for the *KANSAS FARMER* and an opposite class for other papers, particularly for the *Topeka Capital*. And now comes the *Dexter Free Press*:

It has been frequently hinted, but lately conceded, that Judge Peffer, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, is playing the role of carrying water on both shoulders. It has been stated he has been writing monopoly and partisan political articles for the *Topeka Capital* and the same week would write an anti-monopoly article for his own paper, the *KANSAS FARMER*. The *FARMER* has pretended to be a fast friend of the Alliance. It asked to be made the official organ. Its editor, Judge Peffer, wrote the article styled "The Way Out" and donated his valuable knowledge through this article to the poor, oppressed farmers, which was very kind in him, indeed. His columns have been teeming with fatherly advice to the Alliance for the past six months. A resolution was offered in the recent State meeting that every member of the Alliance should purchase one of his little books, "The Way Out." But that little scheme was soon set down on. One hundred thousand copies was a neat little item to the Judge. Since then the Judge has been making himself prominent in speaking to the Alliance where they have in two or three cases denounced the Ingalls resolution passed at Topeka by the State meeting. If these are facts, that is time the farmers, and especially the Alliance ones, had shut down on him. No man can be a true friend of the order by working with it and at the same time working in another direction in a manner that will prove a detriment to the order. Judge Peffer can't be a friend to the Alliance by making J. J. Ingalls speeches and writing monopoly articles for the *Capital*. He must come out and show his colors.

Surely our friend of the *Free Press* has not taken any trouble to ascertain the truth about these matters. If he has kept his eyes and ears open during the last six months he ought to know that there is a studied effort upon the part of politicians and the party press to bring about just such editorial utterances as his in papers friendly to the "Farmers' Movement." If it were true that the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* is two-faced in this work, then, indeed, he ought to be exposed and that mercilessly. And it is an easy matter to learn the exact truth about it. He preserves copies of all articles which he writes for other journals, and he keeps two files of the *KANSAS FARMER*. These are at the service of any interested person for examination and comparison at any time. And as to his speeches, there is no difficulty in finding out what he says in them; they are not delivered in secret. If our critics will study the editorial department of the *KANSAS FARMER* they will find all that they need to learn just where the editor stands upon every question discussed. There are some things, however, which our friends do not seem to understand, and among them is the need of careful statement and prudent utterance in discussing subjects now uppermost. If, for example, the *KANSAS FARMER* had been as radical two or three years ago as it is now on some matters which have recently come to be uppermost in the minds of a large proportion of the people, it would have been without readers at the time when its services were most needed. Old readers of the paper have grown into the "Farmers' Movement" without taking note of their growth. They could not two years ago and would not have stood the food they

are now getting. And they are still in the growing stage, many of them; but they are growing faster now than formerly and stronger food will be given them as they will bear it. They now see that we are passing into a revolution, and that the country can be saved only by its friends—those who feel that the whole people are worth more than a part of them, that country is before party, that honest government must be established and maintained, that justice must be meted out equally to the people, and that if we cannot attain these ends through and by means of existing party machinery, we must devise new machinery. The work must be done, and so far as the KANSAS FARMER is concerned, it is ready to strike hands with any and every friend of the movement, no matter what party he belongs to or whether he belongs to any party. The time has come for action, and we do not propose to wait for anybody. We want to organize sentiment among workers along the line of reforms laid down in the St. Louis platform, and we are paying no attention to parties. We have repeatedly said let parties take care of themselves.

Another thing: We know more about the work in our particular field than other persons do; and if friends will not interfere unkindly, but adopt the doctrine "by their fruits ye shall know them," they will find nothing to complain of when the end comes.

As to Senator Ingalls, the KANSAS FARMER will be heard from in due time. Some time ago we submitted some questions to that gentleman and offered him the use of our columns for answer. In reply a letter was received stating that in "a few weeks" the matters involved in our questions would be discussed in a "speech" which was then in preparation. That was in February last. We have not had any further information on the subject since, the speech not having yet been delivered, we suppose. Upon the Senator's answers to those questions will depend the attitude of this paper toward his candidacy for re-election to the Senate. Our own views have been published so often that nobody is or need be in doubt about what they are, and they will be maintained at the expense of personal and political friendships if necessary.

As to "The Way Out," it ought to be read by every friend of the "Farmers' Movement," and our neighbor of the *Free Press* is printer enough to know that 5 cents a copy for a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, including cover, would not produce a very large amount of profit even on a sale of a hundred thousand copies.

FREEDOM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

An important decision was handed down a few days ago by the Supreme court of the United States to the effect that a State law cannot prevent a citizen of another State from selling and delivering articles in that State, even to citizens thereof, intoxicating liquors, when the liquors are delivered in the packages in which they were put up at the manufactory. Iowa has a prohibitory liquor law; a Peoria (Ill.) brewery shipped beer in casks and bottles to its agent in Iowa; the liquors were unloaded into a warehouse belonging to the brewery, and in the same "original packages," the liquors were sold to persons indiscriminately, and immediately removed from the premises. No packages were broken, and none of the liquors were used in or about the building. The agent, when so requested, delivered the packages to purchasers at their houses about the city. He was arrested and tried under Iowa laws for a violation of the State law, and was convicted. He appealed to the Supreme court of the United States, and the judgment against him set aside, the court holding that the State law cannot prevent him from selling liquor in original packages.

This opens the field for liquor as did the Dred Scott decision to slavery. It will operate to nullify local option laws and license laws as well as prohibition laws. It puts liquors on the same level with coffee and sugar and cloth and clothing, and opens the doors of States to the intro-

duction and sale of liquors whether the people there want it so or not. What will the end be? We confess frankly that we do not now feel ready to answer. The effect will be far-reaching and we have not yet had sufficient time to take in the whole field and satisfy our judgment about results. It is a grave matter. Let us all consider it dispassionately. Some way will be opened, a peaceable one surely. We have no advice beyond this just now. The State still has power over the saloon to keep that away, but beyond that it is powerless, the court says.

TO AMERICAN AND NATIONAL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now that it is definitely settled that Chicago is to have the World's Fair in 1893, the place of holding the same in said city will be early considered by the locating committee. As the location will have much to do with the success of a grand live stock exhibit, you are urgently requested to send one or more delegates—three would be best—with power of appointing alternates, to a convention to be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, in this city, on Thursday, May 15, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of consultation, conference with the directors of the World's Fair, appointing committees, etc.

Every branch of the live stock interest should be represented. It would seem desirable that we unite in our demands for space and general recognition. Where delegates are not already provided for, we would suggest that the President of your association, or some one duly authorized, appoint said delegates at once, and report to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary Short-horn Breeders' Association, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

(Signed) N. P. CLARKE,
Pres't American Clydesdale Association,
St. Cloud, Minn.

EMORY COBB,
Pres't American Short-horn Breeders' Association, Kankakee, Ill.

T. W. HARVEY,
Pres't American Aberdeen-Angus Association, Chicago, Ill.

S. D. THOMPSON,
Secretary American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1890.

Instructions for Planting and Cultivating Sugar Beets.

The following instructions have been prepared by the Chemical Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has direct charge of the sugar interest, for the guidance of those who propose to experiment the present season with the sugar beets. A copy of these instructions was inclosed with every package of sugar beet seed sent out.

Soil.—The soil should be well drained and with a good exposure to the light. It should be of loose texture, easily pulverized and of average fertility.

Fertilizing.—Barnyard manure should not be applied immediately before planting, but if the soil has received a dressing of well-rotted manure the previous autumn, which has been well plowed in and left over winter, it may be of advantage. If fertilizers are employed, superphosphates of lime, containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, may be used at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre; if nitrogen is employed it should be only in moderate quantities and best in the form of nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre; potash may be supplied in the form of kainite at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, or a high grade sulphate at the rate of 50 to 100 pounds per acre. It is probable that in most soils where experiments are made this year no fertilizers of any kind will be used and very good beets can be grown on most of our Western soils without the use of fertilizers at present. When fertilizers are employed they may be sown broadcast or drilled in the rows and best at the time of planting.

Preparation of Soil.—If the soil is deep and rich it may be plowed at once to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. In less fertile soils it is best to plow to the depth of eight or nine inches and subsoil to the

depth of four or five inches. The land should be thoroughly harrowed and reduced to a fine condition of tilth before planting.

Planting.—For small patches the seed can be put in by hand. For larger fields drills can be provided. In general, the rows should be eighteen inches apart and the seed planted so as to give one for about every three inches. When the beets begin to show four leaves they should be thinned so they will stand at a distance of from six to nine inches apart in the rows, according to the fertility of the soil. This regular thinning of the beets is absolutely necessary to secure a high sugar content and it should be completed before they show six leaves. In very fertile soils the beets should be left closer together, while in less fertile ones they should be further apart. The object, in all cases, should be to grow a beet which will average about one pound in weight after it is cleaned and topped.

Cultivation.—It is best to have the beets cultivated flat and not planted in ridges. Any method of cultivation which will keep out the weeds and keep the ground thoroughly stirred will be sufficient. It is important that the hoe should be used, especially at the time of thinning, and, to secure good results, this method of cultivation should not be neglected. The cultivation of beets should be continued about the same time as for ordinary crops and they should be laid by when the leaves begin to thoroughly cover the ground.

If beets are planted in small patches they should be in such a position as not to be shaded by other growing crops, especially corn, as the free exposure to sunlight is absolutely necessary to produce a beet containing a maximum percentage of sugar.

Further instruction in regard to harvesting and manufacturing the beets will be contained in Bulletin No. 27, which will soon be issued and sent to each one who has requested a package of beet seed, or who may hereafter ask for it.

Government Depositories.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After reading in the *Capital* the suggestion of Senator Ingalls, that certificates might or should be issued on silver in bars without coinage, and in your paper of the 23d the article of Mr. Culver, of Osborne county, I am so much impelled to enter the race with the finance thinkers of the country that I have laid down the papers and taken up my pen to suggest as follows, to-wit:

That Congress ought to provide at suitable places public depositories where gold, or silver in bars, or lead, iron or copper in ordinary pigs or bars, might be deposited, and upon their weight and fineness being ascertained certificates should be issued therefor. Such certificates would be evidence of the existence of the articles represented and would go in trade. This system should extend not only to the articles mentioned, but include all the absolutely indestructible things. It seems to me this would very materially help out in times of financial distress, as it would facilitate the exchange of actual days work (which is the real basis of all financial transactions) without the aid of so many middlemen, and without so much chance of the laborer being cheated out of a large portion of his earnings, as is now the case. In case of financial prosperity the person holding such certificate could go with certainty and get his stuff, and use it for coinage, manufacture, or other uses. Could there be any objection to such a plan, only from the standpoint of capitalists and middlemen?

MARTIN ALLEN.

Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas.

The United States Department of Agriculture is preparing, under the supervision of the Chief of the Pomological Division, to issue a very full report on the many varieties of fruits grown in this country. This report will consist largely of the actual experience of practical fruit-growers in all sections of the country, and in order that it may be as comprehensive as possible, the Pomologist, Mr. Van Deman, will be obliged to all practical fruit-growers willing to contribute their experience

and reply to the circular of interrogatories which he has prepared for the purpose, who will send him their name and post-office on a postal card. Address H. E. Van Deman, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All those who assist in the work of this report in the manner indicated will receive a copy when published.

Alliance Delegate Convention, Sixth Congressional District.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Alliance delegate convention for the Sixth Congressional district of Kansas met according to call in Grand Army hall, in Colby, on May 1, 1890. Fifteen of the twenty-two counties of the district were represented, as follows: J. W. Hoag, Ellsworth county; C. U. McKee, Mitchell; J. D. Mollison, Smith; A. W. Sterling, Graham; Harry Grey, Osborne; William Baker, Lincoln; Ben C. Rich, Trego; J. L. Devine, Decatur; S. L. Austen, Russell; Frank Hopkins, Ellis; J. F. Arnold, Phillips; H. A. Griffith, Thomas; L. Bardwell, Sheridan; L. J. Holcomb, Norton; J. M. Ewell, Wallace.

C. U. McKee, of Mitchell, was elected President, and A. W. Sterling, of Graham, was elected Secretary; J. D. Mollison, of Smith, Doorkeeper, and J. L. Devine Assistant Doorkeeper. Committees on Credentials, Order of Business, Permanent Organization, Resolutions and Press Reports, were appointed. Temporary organization made permanent.

Wm. Baker, of Lincoln, was elected Lecturer for this Congressional district. James Darling, C. U. McKee and J. B. Hoag were elected District Committeemen on good of the order, James Darling, of Norton, Chairman. The convention ratified and adopted the national and State platforms, except plank 7 of national in regard to railroads, to which we add:

Resolved, 12. This resolution is based upon the "good of the order," and is purely esoteric.
13. That in all cases we believe the office should seek the man and not the man the office.
14. We demand a law making it a misdemeanor for any State, judicial or county officer or employee, during the term of his said office or employment, to take or receive any bribe in the shape of a pass, free ticket, free mileage ticket, free transportation, pass, as agent or attorney, or money, or pay in any form whatever, from any person or corporation doing business in Kansas, under a penalty of heavy fine and removal from office: *Provided*, That the above shall not be construed to prevent a County Attorney from doing business as attorney in cases in which the county is not interested directly or indirectly.

On motion the Press committee were requested to present these reports to the *Advocate* and KANSAS FARMER for publication.

C. U. MCKEE,
BEN C. RICH,
A. W. STERLING,
Press Committee.

Colby, Kas., May 2, 1890.

Alliance Conference for the Fourth Congressional District.

Pursuant to the call of J. B. Franch, Secretary of the State Alliance, the delegates met at Emporia, Thursday, May 1.

Seven counties were represented as follows: W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Butler county; G. L. Bumgardner, Gridley, Coffey county; M. Hayes, Piedmont, Greenwood county; Joseph Frost, Americus, Lyon county; W. S. Ross, Burlingame, Osage county; Charles Drake, Council Grove, Morris county; and L. L. Kiene, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Convention was organized by electing W. S. Ross Chairman, and Charles Drake Secretary. The objects of the meeting were stated by the Chairman as being for the purpose of electing a District Committeeman on the general good of the order and a District Lecturer. Charles Drake was elected Committeeman unanimously, and responded in a pleasant little speech, pledging his best energies to the cause. W. S. Ross was nominated for Lecturer and elected by acclamation, who also responded in a few well-chosen words.

After a discussion upon matters which do not concern the general public, convention adjourned.

L. L. KIENE.

The last session of the Sedgwick County Alliance is reported to be the most interesting in its history. A convention is called to meet at Wichita on the 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for county servants.

Horticulture.

FORESTRY AND AGRIULTURE.

As my early life was spent in a nursery where the growing of all kinds of plants, shrubs and trees was a business, and their study a daily occurrence, I cannot refrain from making mention of a few thoughts that suggest themselves of facts obtained by practical observation and otherwise.

All know in the unalterable laws of nature that like begets like, that certain causes produce certain effects, or results, etc. Now it is a deplorable fact that western Kansas is destitute of native forest, also it has as a general thing insufficient rainfall for the best interests of agricultural achievements. Now it is a self-evident fact forests either natural or artificial have much to do with precipitation, that it increases or diminishes in a certain ratio as they are destroyed or perpetuated.

For illustration and argument we will suppose a piece of original forest land, just as it was in the state of nature, with the ground only disturbed by such wild beasts as passed over it occasionally. First, the condition of that forest, with the leafy overhead, was such that just beneath the heads of the trees was a stratum of air, enclosed and kept quiet. The rapid-flowing winds outside could not pass through this forest. Secondly, the moisture was longer retained there than on the open land. All know that during the season of vegetation our deciduous trees are giving off moisture at a rapid rate. Tones are being continually thrown into the air. The air is continually obtaining moisture from these trees, and will any one say that they have not an effect on the atmosphere in the way of moisture. Under the damp atmosphere of the forest lies what? The debris from the trees—fallen leaves, particles of shedding bark, broken limbs, undergoing a slow decay. When a drop of water falls there, it is held as in a sponge indefinitely soaked out, absorbed, evaporating, or filtered through it. That being the case—the decaying verdure being a layer of sponge to contain water, and the atmosphere charged with moisture above—these two things will quickly show any one why that country is damper in its atmosphere and surface than it would be without that forest. Now let us go downward. Some rain falls upon that forest, and some finds its way to the spongy mass of earth, is retained for a while, and gradually goes down, down, down. You may say that the moisture passes into the roots of trees so much that it leaves the soil dry. How does it get into the roots of the trees? There is a principle involved here—a very fine one, too. The roots are not open mouths sucking up moisture out of the earth like a pump; they are closed cells, with no opening to be seen in them, and the moisture that passes into them passes in on the principle of osmose absorption, and that tree will not remain turgid, and the highest condition of health unless there is moisture in the earth to absorb.

That osmose absorption ceases, to a certain extent, whenever the amount of moisture falls below a certain point. We can find forests in such a condition, that in many places the soil is powder-dry. These are suffering for want of moisture; and if you ever dig down into the forest and find the soil dry and dusty where the roots are, that forest is suffering. Under these circumstances just one thing must happen; the moisture which goes into these trees, and which is essential to their healthy growth, and even life, must ultimately all come from the atmosphere. Whether the tree takes it from the earth by the absorbing root, or directly from the air through leaves and bark, it still must come from the air as rain or dew, or as invisible gas, and as the presence of these trees necessitates a greater supply of moisture from the air than would be necessary for an herbage crop, so if the trees live and thrive, there very existence proves that a larger sum of moisture is being deposited from the atmosphere at this point than would be deposited were they absent. The remark has been made that vegetation does not fix water. Surely this is an error. The growing plant is but

a laboratory where the organic simples are worked over into organic compounds, or where the inorganic compounds are broken up and recombined under the dominance of that mysterious principle, the vital force. Trees are making cellulose, lignine, starch, sugar, oil, resin, gums, etc., in which are the elements—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The carbon is derived from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, while the hydrogen and oxygen come mainly from the water. Here then, in the wood, bark, and the various productions of the vegetative function, the tree has been fixing water as a part of some organic solid. The water which is given off in the combustion of any organic substance has been made water before, and such combustion may be regarded as the undergoing of the work which the vital force has done. Considering the part which the moisture of the atmosphere must take in all forms of vegetation, how can we say that the larger plants, such as trees, have "no appreciable meteorological influence." They must absorb and they must excrete immense volumes of water, else the economy of their circulation, upon which their life depends would be destroyed. They must use a great deal of water as an ingredient of the substances which make up their mast, and all this water must come from the atmosphere. In the life story of a tree is found then a better argument for the meteorological influence of forests than you can find in your rain gauges.

Thus we see how trees affect the general humidity of the atmosphere, also protecting by their shade the quick evaporation of moisture from the earth's surface by the sun as well as shielding the soil from the effects of winds, thus rendering the benefits of rain of much longer duration, and thereby mitigating the severity of drouths.

By observations in many Eastern States where there have been heavy forests that have been cleared up for agricultural purposes, they have found the seasons are changing, the winters are longer and more rigorous, the summers are hotter and more arid. One of the first results perceived from the loss of forests is the falling off of springs, and the shrinking of streams; the spongy mass previously spoken of let the surplus rainfall run off gradually into springs, rivulets and creeks, which fill the larger rivers, making them equable and permanent in their flow. But cut away the forest, expose the naked surface, and what is the result? The rain falls in torrents, and being unobstructed rushes madly on to the river, producing great floods in the rainy season, and none being held in reserve by forest reservoirs for the long dry months, when without rain the rivers must be reduced to unusual famine of water.

By taking a glance at the old world we find the steppes of central Asia, once the garden of the world, covered by the great forests, and producing support for the vast hordes of Aryans, the ancestors of Caucasian races, has, since the destruction of its trees, become a pathless waste, producing only the saksaval, a species of bramble. Although this country is in the same latitude as Ohio, Illinois, and the northern part of our State, yet Captain Brunaby, in his account of his ride to Khiva in the winter of 1875-6 describes the cold of the Kinghis desert as a thing unknown in the Arctic regions. The summers are very short, and the Russian expedition of 1873 suffered intensely from the heated glare of the atmosphere, both men and animals nearly perished from want of water; the thermometer often standing at upwards of 130° Fahrenheit.

Egypt, once the world's granary, would now, was it not for the annual overflow of the Nile, be uninhabited, and that this is caused by the loss of its forests is amply proved by the fact that those portions in which the Khedive has begun the planting of trees, are again being visited by rain after the lapse of centuries. The plantation of the Khedive already number over 30,000,000 of trees on its border. Since the opening of the Suez canal, and the planting of trees on its border, the adjacent country has improved in a wonderful manner in its fertility.

Palestine, described in the Bible as a land "flowing with milk and honey," now



"BOAT, AHoy!"

the rapids are below you!" cried a man to a pleasure party whom he descried gliding swiftly down the stream toward the foaming cataract. And we would cry, "Boat, Ahoy!" to the one whose life is being drawn into the whirlpool of consumption, for unless you use effective measures you will be wrecked in Death's foaming rapids.

If your lungs are weak, breath short, have spitting of blood, experience occasional cold chills creeping up your spinal column, with hacking cough, variable or poor appetite, feeble digestion, with gradual loss of flesh, cold feet, lassitude or general debility, are easily fatigued, don't disregard these premonitory symptoms. Thousands annually, without experiencing half the above symptoms and not heeding their timely warnings, are plunged into the relentless grasp of that most fatal scourge—Consumption.

You can't afford to fool away any precious time, if suffering from any considerable number of these unmistakable symptoms of approaching danger! It's madness to trifle and experiment with uncertain means when thus afflicted. Don't forget at such a critical period that the only medicine possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its proprietors in guaranteeing it to cure Consumption of the Lungs, if taken in time and given a fair trial, is the world-

famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Trying conditions these, under which to offer the afflicted relief and cure. No ordinary remedy could sustain itself under such a guarantee. It would bankrupt its proprietors! Not so with "Golden Medical Discovery." Its best advertisement is the thousands of consumptives, in all parts of the world, which it has restored to health, strength and happiness. To-day no other medicine has so great a sale. Why? Because it does just what it is guaranteed to accomplish, otherwise its sale on so peculiar a plan as this would ruin its manufacturers.

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures Consumption in all its earlier stages, on common sense principles. Being, according to all recognized medical authority, a scrofulous affection of the lungs, it is reasonable to seek a remedy in those agents known to prove most efficacious in conquering scrofulous disease affecting other parts and organs. Now for Scrofula in all its myriad forms, nothing has ever yet been discovered to compare with the wonderful remedy already mentioned. And especially is this true of Lung-scrofula, or Consumption. It soothes the cough, improves digestion, sharpens the appetite, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, cleanses the system of all scrofulous humors, and builds up the flesh and strength.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

it produces less than the scattered population consumes. Large portions of Italy, south France, and especially Spain, which abounded with forests in former days, have, since their loss, become untenable for ordinary agricultural purposes. In many localities of England and Scotland, where the timber has been cut off, the sands have encroached on the cultivated fields at the rate of over five miles in a century, and the sites of towns once teeming with busy life are now but heaps of ever moving sands. That that country in which are situated the pyramids and sphynx was once fertile is known, and Babylon and Palmyra are but further examples of what sand may do when released from the useful bondage of the woods. It is only since the felling of the forests in Asia Minor and Cyrene that the locust has become so destructive in those countries. And the grasshopper that has threatened to become so great a pest to agriculture of many of our Western States, breeds in injurious numbers only where a wide extent of country is bare of woods, which admit of the full heat of the sun to hasten the hatching of the eggs, which gather no moisture to destroy them and harbor no birds to feed upon the larva.

European countries felt the necessity of

forest planting many years ago, and England and Scotland can boast their thousands of acres of majestic pines, larches and oaks at home, and their extensive groves of mahogany and other precious woods abroad. Germany has imported thousands of dollars worth of seed of the valuable redwood from California, and the young forests grown by them are the pride of that nation.

France, Austria and Russia adopted at an early day the same system for promoting forest culture, and the artificial forests of those countries rank among the most valuable government property.

In this country the tendency toward forest planting, we are sorry to say, is of slow development, but where they have been put out their effects are apparent.

Great Salt Lake is said to be over seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and is constantly rising. A part of the city of Denver was built on one of those ancient river beds, where it was supposed that water would never flow again, but there is now a constantly running stream, so large that it has been found necessary to bridge it. Indeed, we don't have to go so far away from home, if you have lived for any length of time in eastern Kansas—if not

just ask some old Kansan who has—and he will cite you to streams that in his earlier recollection were dry that to-day are running; also of springs bursting forth where they were never known before; of deep wells which afforded little or no water once, now are nearer the surface.

It is true, and I am frank to admit the fact that cultivation, building of railroads, telegraph lines, wire fences and the like, play a part in climatic changes; but a casual observation will convince the skeptical that trees are the prime factors in the cause. It is useless to repeat here what the government and our State is doing in the matter, nor what our duty is in the premises; suffice it to say, every prudent agriculturist—nay, all—should turn their attention in this direction that we may realize, not only the immediate and profitable returns in numerous ways, but in order to maintain the proper hyrometric and electric equilibrium for successful farming and guard against the results that have rendered countries quite as fertile as our own barren waste, until-able and uninhabitable.—S. B. Jackson, in Tribune, Greeley Co., Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Hen in the Pocket-Book.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me to correct the mistake in my former article—"Brahmas versus Leghorns," in the misplacement of quotation marks, which should have been placed at the end of the following sentence: "A Leghorn won't lay any more, and she lays them in the summer when eggs are not worth so much as in winter, when a Brahma lays them."

The Leghorn was placed on the same basis as the Brahma and by the same high authority. It is useless to add that Mr. Felch is a skillful breeder, and presume he handles his fowls to obtain the best results possible.

The season when profitable egg-production is over is the season of ripe old age. I suppose the Leghorn lays till the end of her natural life. Exit "Over the Garden Wall." Lots of profit in that. Or perhaps at the age of ten or twelve she can be sold in the spring as a broiler. Brahmas make excellent broilers at two months old; the culls can then be disposed of at a good profit. She may be classed as a fat, stupid, helpless old hen, unable to get out of the way of a horse, but she has the happy faculty of getting into the pocket-book, just where we want her.

Mrs. Emma Brosius.

Topeka, Kas.

Poultry Topics.

Most poultry fanciers are pleased when they have learned to select a bird fit for exhibition out of a number of fowls. This can only be done by a practiced eye after careful observation and study, and yet, for one poultry-keeper who keeps birds for exhibition purposes there are twenty who keep fowls for profit. Therefore it is far more important to make a study of laying qualities than of exhibition points. If the former were studied more it would save a great deal of expense and disappointment to fowl-keepers. For instance, many people keep twenty to thirty fowls during the winter months and often get but very few eggs, perhaps five or six eggs from twenty birds, or eight or nine eggs from thirty hens per week, and the fowls that do lay are kept back by their brethren. If

only seven or ten birds, all good layers, were kept in place of the thirty, more eggs would be the result, and these few birds would be kept at a third of the cost, and the income from them would be considerably increased.

When we kept hens for laying we never kept any but those that would lay in the winter months, and November, December and January were usually higher with me, as regards number of eggs, than any other three months of the year. We had thirty pullets one season that laid in the three months mentioned 1,873 eggs, or about an average of twenty-one eggs monthly for each bird. Some of them laid fifteen and nineteen days together without missing a day. Most things that can be done have been done. We have known of many instances where only six to ten birds have been kept, and the egg return has averaged twenty-five eggs per bird a month.

We often visit people who keep ten fowls and who often get more eggs than their neighbors who keep from forty to fifty fowls during the winter months. It is not the number of birds kept, but the quality and the management of them. We have often picked out the good-laying hens from the bad ones, so that their owners could judge for themselves. It is not always what can be gained from good-laying fowls, but the convenience of having new-laid eggs when they are scarce, and also avoiding being laughed at by other members of the family, who often crack jokes when eggs are expected but do not come. If a hen is not in good health and condition, the laying qualities do not show to advantage, and it is also very necessary to study age and the breed of birds, as birds of some breeds look much older than they really are. An extraordinary good layer of any breed will look younger when she is four years of age than a bad-laying hen does at two years old. Those who are anxious to pick up the good-laying points in hens should watch their own birds very closely, that is if they have one or more which lay better than the others, and this is usually the case when even only six or seven hens are kept. If the owners will observe the heads of these birds, they will find they differ in shape from those which do not lay so often. The heads of the good layers are much finer, not nearly so thick and heavy looking; the eye is bolder, and they have generally a far more intelligent look than a bad layer has. The observant farmer will also notice that the good layers are more active and generally on the move and scratching about—that they are the first birds out in the morning and the last to roost at night, and they usually have the fullest crop.

Great mistakes are often made in trying to economize. It is a safe rule to follow that the best is always the cheapest. A cheap physician may cost you your life. If you have malaria in your system, you will not only be miserable, but unfit to work. Lost time is money lost. One dollar spent for Shallenberger's Antidote will cure you in twenty-four hours. Sold by druggists.

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.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan. MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

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 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 ONE-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.

Half Rate.

From May 8 to 28, 1890, you can obtain of your local ticket agent or by addressing the undersigned, tickets via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to Fort Worth, Texas, and return, good until June 3, 1890, at one fare for the round trip. This low rate is made by the M., K. & T. Ry. on account of the Texas Spring Palace, which opens at Fort Worth May 10 and closes May 31, 1890. Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agt., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

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

On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of 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.

Reduced Rates via M., K. & T. Ry., Account of Southern Baptist Meeting.

Account of the Southern Baptist Meeting, which convenes at Fort Worth, Texas, May 9, 1890, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell upon May 7, 8 and 9, 1890, round-trip tickets to Fort Worth at the rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets to be good thirty days. Call upon your local ticket agent for tickets and particulars, or address Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agent M., K. & T. Ry., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., or Gaston Meslier, G. P. & T. A., Sedalia, Mo.

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 points 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 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.

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, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with hand some reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled Santa Fe Route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Personally Conducted.

For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via Santa Fe Route. 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 Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & 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 reads 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, Des Moines, Iowa, or Gaston Meslier, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

From St. Louis to New York and Return.

The popular train to New York is the Pullman Vestibule Pennsylvania Special, known as "No. 20," which leaves St. Louis Union Station every morning at 8 o'clock after arrival of connecting trains from the west and southwest, and runs through over the Vandalia & Pennsylvania lines, reaching New York at 4 o'clock the next day.

Superb dining cars are attached to this train, serving meals for the entire trip—including breakfast at St. Louis before starting if desired. The cuisine of the Pullman dining cars which run on this train between St. Louis and Columbus will be still further improved, and the price per meal will be advanced from 75 cents to \$1 on the 1st of March.

Returning, St. Louis Express "No. 21," leaves New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, at 2 o'clock every afternoon and reaches St. Louis the next evening before 8 o'clock. A sharp run! Special information may be had and locations secured by addressing JOHN CHESBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 100 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "Eliz" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri river and Chicago, being a solid through vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-Renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "Eliz" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels. The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections. You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for all information, circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 600 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAWES, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent St. Joseph, Mo.

LUMBAGO.



Lumbago is a form of the chronic stage of rheumatism, in the lumbar region or muscles of the back, which is readily cured by rubbing the parts freely with

St. Jacobs Oil. It is commonly known as:

BACKACHE.

Victoria, Tex., June 22, 1883.

I was in bed two months with backache; suffered about three months. I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil permanently; no return in 14 months. G. W. JEFFERSON.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1867. IN KANSAS. 1890. The Kansas Home Nursery

Offers a large supply of the best home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, new and rare varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Small Fruits. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry. Agents and dealers supplied on liberal terms. A. H. GRIESE, Prop'r, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

1869. 1890. Mount Hope Nurseries

For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Correspond, stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Drucat, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives, pleapant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. FLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

FITS

EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

In severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office. Address:

DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer

& Tumors Without the Knife. Book free. T. D. MICHAEL, M. D., 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



This Threshing-machine received the two last Gold Medals given by the New York State Agricultural Society; and has been selected, over all others, and illustrated and described in that great work, "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics;" thus, establishing it as the standard machine of America. Straw-preserving, Eye-Threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage-cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines; all of the best in market. The Fearless Horse-powers are the most economical and best Powers built for the running of Ensilage cutters, Cotton-gins, and general farm and plantation use. For free Catalogues, address: EDWARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

C. P. Crumpacker, Washington, Iowa, claims May 29 as his sale date for forty head of choice Shorthorn cattle.

Hiawatha Journal: "Look out for two new breeds of chickens at next winter's poultry show here in Hiawatha. No doubt the North-eastern Kansas Poultry Association will open the eyes of the people to see value of fine poultry."

Kansas City stock yards receipts for 1890 to May 3 are 433,007 cattle, 4,595 calves, 666,562 hogs, 182,038 sheep, and 14,273 horses and mules, showing a gain of 140,013 cattle, a loss of 24,786 hogs, a gain of 47,116 sheep, and a gain of 2,462 horses and mules, compared with 1889.

The American Horse Show Association of Chicago announces that its second annual exhibition will be held in the Exposition building from November 1 to 8 inclusive. Prize lists will be issued June 1. Address all communications to Secretary Hobart C. Taylor, 182 Monroe St., Chicago.

The horse business in Kansas has become one of the most extensive branches of the animal industry. One buyer from Topeka bought and shipped out of Lyon county forty-three carloads of horses. In the same county he picked up a carload of mules, for which he paid the farmers an average of \$135 per head.

Sumner County Standard: "Sumner county breeders are shipping out a large number of fine hogs just now. We have noticed a number of the addresses on the crates standing around the express offices and we find that a considerable number of the pigs are shipped to parties outside the State. This is evidence tending to prove that hogs raised in Sumner county are of the superior kind."

The "hog sanitarium" manufactured by E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kansas, continues to meet with large sales, and gives satisfaction to its patrons who are now putting on as high as 2 1/2 pounds daily per hog in whole droves by the judicious mixing of feed. This far exceeds the results of Prof. Shelton's famous experiments with shorts and bran and corn meal, in which he only put on 1 1/2 pounds per day, or an average about 1.56 with the two lots. Had he fed with the "sanitarium" and fed the same feed dry and mixed he would have had on at least 2 1/2 pounds per day, as his hogs were large frames to commence with.

Ayer & McKinney, proprietors of the Meridale Farm, Delaware Co., New York, write us that they are having so many inquiries from the agricultural press, and from individuals, as to the particulars of their purchase of Baron Von Rihthofen's Pomona herd of 100 Jersey cattle, which has been so generally commented on by the daily press, that they wish the liberty of answering these questions, as follows: "This purchase is but another step in the plan we have been following. We have made a careful study of the breeding business for dairy purposes, and long ago satisfied ourselves that the best line was the St. Lambert-Stoke Pogs family. We already had a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Baron Von Rihthofen was breeding in exactly the same line, and the Pomona herd contained a larger number of absolutely pure St. Lambert-Stoke Pogs animals than any other herd in the country. When, therefore, we were given the opportunity to purchase, we at once availed ourselves of it, and now have not only the largest, but the finest herd of pure St. Lambert-Stoke Pogs Jerseys in the country, having in the herd forty-eight cows who have tested at the rate of 14 or more pounds of butter in seven days, the largest test of any one cow, being 21 pounds 9 1/2 ounces, on ordinary feed. We believe in the Jersey as the butter cow, and think where butter is the desired object, she is the most profitable animal for either breeder or farmer. It is a mystery to us that more dairy farmers do not take the same pains to breed up their herds that they do to improve the value of their farms, and that they do not realize that the bull is one-half the herd. If dairy farmers would give this matter more careful thought and investigation, we believe that there would be a radical change in the management of their dairies, and that this change would bring a radical improvement in their business. While not claiming to be philanthropists, we have a deep interest in anything which will elevate and improve the dairy interests of the country, and are always glad to do what we can to aid in this cause."

Weather-Crop Bulletin

Of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending May 2, 1890:

Precipitation.—There is an excess of rain this week in Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur and Norton, extending thence southwest to Ness, Rush, Barton and Stafford, and reappearing in Osage, Franklin and the eastern tier of counties south of the Kaw. A deficiency extends from Brown and Marshall southwest to Geary and Ottawa, thence south through Dickinson, Morris, Marion and Chase, it again expands and extends from Montgomery to the westline of the State. Elsewhere the rainfall is normal.

Temperature and Sunshine.—There has been an average amount of sunshine, while the temperature is slightly deficient in the western counties, but about normal in the eastern. Frosts were general the first part of the week, but did no damage.

Results.—The whole State has responded to the favorable weather conditions, except in the northeast counties, where the dry weather of the past few weeks has not yet been sufficiently atoned for. In the southern counties small fruits are forming, and the trees are nearly all full-leaved. Corn-planting is being pushed in the central and northern counties. The fruit prospect continues fine. Wheat, oats, rye, and in the western counties alfalfa, are growing vigorously. Cattle have generally been placed on summer pasture. Tame grasses are far in advance of the wild.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Sergeant Signal Corps, Asst. Director.

THE MARKETS.

(MAY 5.)

New York Chicago St. Louis Kansas City	Wheat— No. 2 red @101 1/4 @100 3/4 @99 3/4 @98 3/4	Corn—No. 2 @49 1/4 @48 3/4 @47 3/4 @46 3/4	Beef Cattle @10 1/2 @10 1/4 @10 1/4 @10 1/4	Fat Hogs @10 1/2 @10 1/4 @10 1/4 @10 1/4	Sheep @10 1/2 @10 1/4 @10 1/4 @10 1/4	Horses @10 1/2 @10 1/4 @10 1/4 @10 1/4	Mules @10 1/2 @10 1/4 @10 1/4 @10 1/4

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, May 3, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
April 27	Max. 72.0 Min. 37.1	..
" 28	78.4 42.5	..
" 29	76.6 42.8	..
" 30	90.0 52.9	Trace
May 1	76.3 47.0	.47
" 2	73.5 44.0	..
" 3	82.8 48.4	.03



How to Cure
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

FASTER TIME.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway to Put on a Fast Freight Flyer.

Arrangements were completed yesterday by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway to put on a fast freight train between the Missouri river and Chicago, which will be run in connection with the fast freight train service recently inaugurated by the Grand Island. The time between St. Joseph and Chicago will be twenty-three hours. This will enable the road to put freight into St. Joseph ten hours quicker than any other line, and it will be the fastest dead freight train ever carded west of Chicago. General Superintendent Shields, of the C. St. P. & K. O. railway, has made all necessary arrangements for the service to go into effect Sunday next. There are being built 250 cars with air-brakes, Janney couplers and all the modern improvements. These cars will be operated jointly by the Union Pacific and the Maple Leaf and used exclusively for the merchandise business. The running of these fast trains in the West is something new, and the scheme will be looked forward to with much interest by the shippers and jobbers.

A Chance to Buy the Center of Kansas.
I offer for sale a quarter section in the exact center of the State of Kansas, situated as follows: Southwest quarter of section 8, township 18 south, of range 9 west, Rice county. On line of Missouri Pacific railway. Address Wm. Werschel, 98 Ransom St., Muskegon, Michigan.

HIRES'

25c HIRES' IMPROVED 25c
ROOT BEER!
IN LIQUID. NO BOILING OR STRAINING EASILY MADE.
THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS.

ROOT BEER.

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. Delicious and Sparkling. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE EMPORIA, KAS.,



Medical and Surgical
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1890.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Bunker, in Delaware tp., April 1, 1890, one brown horse, stripes in face, both hind feet white, string-halt in both hind legs, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old.

Clay county—Chas. E. Gear, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Eades, in Clay Center tp., March 30, 1890, one iron gray horse, about 6 years old, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1890.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Symes, in Clear Creek tp., April 7, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, ten hands high, three white feet, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

Cowlitz county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. McNett, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Maple City, April 18, 1890, one black pony mare, 18 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1890.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. E. Sparks, in Bison, Lone Star tp., April 15, 1890, one dark mare pony, J on left shoulder, had on leather head-stall halter; valued at \$12.

GELDING—Taken up by J. R. Edsall, in Hampton tp., April 12, 1890, one bay gelding, five feet high, some white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by Ben C. Rich, in Ogallah tp., April 7, 1890, two sorrel male ponies; both have indelible brand on left shoulder, and have white spots in forehead, and one has right hind foot white; both about 9 years old; valued at \$15 each.

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TIME TABLE.

Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.
St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Gulfport.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.

St. Joe & K. C.	Local	Through
SOUTH.	Limited.	freight.
Des Moines.....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Gulfport.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	5:30 p. m. 4:52 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

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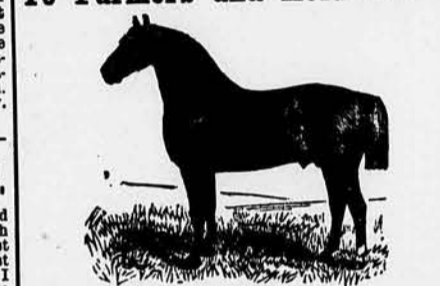
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as good luck in the future as I have in the past, that
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chance to experiment on a sick hog, having a desire
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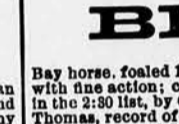
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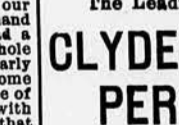
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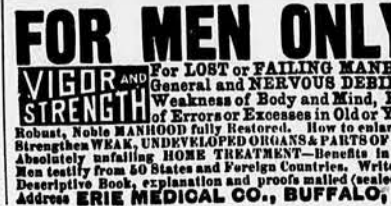
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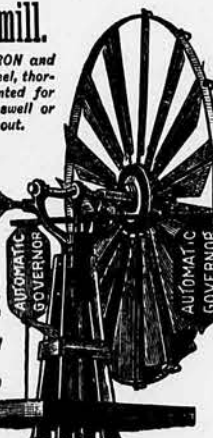


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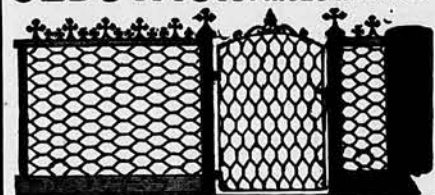


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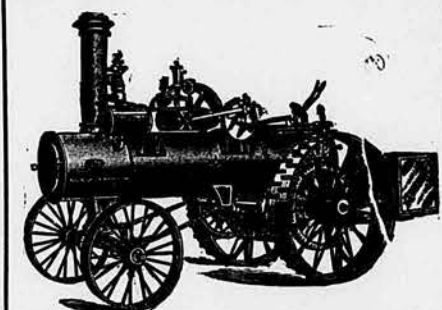
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All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.
The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.
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