

Agricultural Matters.

TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

An address delivered by John McDonald, editor of the *Western School Journal*, before the Oak Grange Farmers' Institute, Shawnee county. [This address has been on file a long time. We have saved it for the special benefit of members of the new Legislature.]

We have, said a certain well-known Kansas Governor, the most perfect common school system in America, not even excepting Massachusetts. We have, said a well-known Kansas editor, a school system without a flaw. And not long after the editor wrote that he sat in his inner sanctuary and deliberately wrote something like this: There is something radically wrong with our school system; there is a general demand for a change. And the same Governor who boasted of our perfect school system was heard by some of us some years after criticizing our schools with keen severity. Without a flaw, and radically wrong; how to reconcile these antagonistic statements is a problem, but it is safe to say that an editor can harmonize the most divergent propositions. It should in charity be remembered that when the Governor said we had the most perfect school system he was addressing an audience in an Eastern State, and the editor when he said the system was without a flaw was addressing a convention of editors. In both cases the statements were made for advertising purposes and for circulation abroad. Among ourselves, we occasionally, at least, tell the truth concerning our schools, and it must be admitted by any person who has made a rigid analysis of our school tax laws, that we have, without exception, the most unequal, and therefore the most unjust system in the United States. A person might declaim upon this subject hours—even days and months, and prove nothing, but a few facts and figures will be sufficient, it is hoped, to open the eyes even of the blind.

The year before last there were twenty-two districts in Smith county which levied 20 mills on the dollar, 23 in Russell, 23 in Ottawa, 24 in Rice, 32 in Reno, 35 in Phillips, 43 in Washington, 46 in Republic. Do we fully realize what 2 per cent. in addition to the county tax, the township tax, the railroad bond taxes and other taxes means in a county largely settled by men who are daily engaged in a hand to hand struggle for bread and butter? These are the people who are the chief sufferers from this most iniquitous system of taxation. The ways of the wicked are unequal says the Scripture. Verily, verily, this can be said of our school system. Bear in mind, too, that the 2 per cent. is for tuition and incidental expenses, and that in addition to that burdensome tax there is often a heavy tax for bonds issued to build the school house. How enormous that tax is can be seen from the following rates from representative counties: In 1886 the total rate in three districts of Wabaunsee county was 29, 30, 30½ mills on the dollar; in Mitchell, 20, 22½, 27½; in Jewell, 30, 32½, 34; in Harvey, 50½, 60, 60. In every county in the State the rates of taxation ascend and descend like the notes on the musical scale. In Saline county year before last the school tax ranged from 5½ to 37 mills on the dollar; in Shawnee from 3 to 28; in Riley, 3 to 23; in Wyandotte, 1½ to 20; in Harvey, 3 to 60; in Wabaunsee from 0 to 30½. That is to say, one district in Wabaunsee was so rich that no tax at all was necessary. And thus we could go on, taking every county in the State, and finding the same iniquitous unevenness.

In 1886, for instance, the average valuation of the districts having the lowest valuations in Chautauqua county was \$6,270. The maximum levy of 2 per cent. gives on this basis \$125 a year. The average valuation of the five dis-

tricts for all school purposes at the maximum rate. In Elk county the average valuation of the five lowest districts was \$5,071, which would yield a school revenue of \$101 a year. The five lowest districts in Rush county had an average valuation of \$3,537, which would give an annual revenue of \$70 at the maximum rate.

The figures for 1886 are taken, because they happened to be accessible. Figures from the roll of this or any other year would be equally effective. Figures and facts by our own doors appeal to us with more force than the same facts and figures brought from a distance. Note, for instance, this striking contrast in the tax rates of two districts in the Waka-rusa valley last year: In District No. 86, in the southern part of Auburn township, the rate was 28 mills on the dollar, and even with that burdensome tax the people could keep school open but six months, and could pay their teacher but the lowest wages. Traveling down the valley we come to District No. 28, Monmouth township, and find the rate but 3 mills on the dollar. It is found, too, that with this low rate the people of No. 28 are able to keep school open eight months, and that they can pay wages fully up to the average rate. Here then we have the whole school tax grievance compressed into small space. A school district at the head of a stream pays more than nine times the rate that a district twelve miles farther down the stream pays. The people of both are in the same Representative district; they and their children, under the constitution and laws of this State, are entitled to equal privileges with the people and children of every other district. The State requires every man to educate his children. Therefore, the State should as nearly as may be furnish equal facilities for so doing.

It is sometimes asked why County Superintendents form such weak districts? Circumstances make it necessary to form them. Many districts having valuations ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000 have large areas, too large indeed for the convenience of the children and people. With what may be called the railroad evil, we all are familiar. The course of a stream or the trend of a range of hills determine the line of a railway. It passes through certain districts; the whole county is bonded to build the road, and the districts through which the road passes get all the incidental benefits of taxation. In many cases two and even three railroads run through the same school district. One district in Shawnee has three railroads and a rapid transit line. This is a new application of the text, "Unto him that hath shall be given."

In the brief time and space assigned to me, it is impossible to give this subject the exhaustive discussion it should receive. It is hoped enough has been said to lead to a serious study of the question. The facts and figures given very fairly represent the unevenness for which our system of school taxation is responsible. The remedy is county and State taxation. Districts might be permitted to levy a small additional tax for improvements, but the schools should be supported mainly by the county and State tax. Now let us suppose that we have a county system of taxation, and let us take for instance the county of Shawnee. Its assessed valuation in 1887 was \$6,531,070. In the schools on that territory there were employed 105 teachers, representing 105 school-rooms. Allow each teacher \$50 a month; each district seven months school—that is usually the average here; allow \$125 a year for fuel, repairs, improvement of grounds, library and apparatus, and the total required will be \$49,875, which amount can be raised by a levy of 7½ mills on the dollar. Make the term eight months, and the levy will be 8.4 mills. Make it nine months, and the rate will be 9 mills.

throughout the county; to at least forty of our districts a light tax compared with that of former districts; to all a reasonable tax; liberal wages to teachers, and a fair provision for incidental expenses. It will be urged that our plan still leaves inequalities as between counties; but absolute equality can never be attained here below—at least not until the millennium. It is our duty to reduce inequalities to the minimum, and that we do by reducing from seventy-five to ninety different rates of taxation to one. Objections to the county system have been made, and will continue to be made. These can not be answered at any length in this paper. That the rich should be taxed to educate the children of the poor is a proposition which in our day needs no discussion. It is accepted by all. Therefore, should the wealthy districts assist the weak; and the rich parts of the State the poor. But it is urged, the right of the people to self-government is sacred, and must not be disturbed. Granted; but what people? The ten or a dozen families who live in the Kangaroo district, or the people of a township, a county? What is a school district but an arbitrary division established for the convenience of the people? Is the self-government any less apparent in a township 6x5 miles, or even in a county 30x20 miles, than in a school district 4x3 miles; any less real on thirty or three hundred square miles of territory than on twelve? Self-government is the means and not the end. After we brush away the sophistry, is it not clear to any unprejudiced man or woman who has given this subject an hour of serious study that almost the entire opposition to county taxation is based upon selfishness? It is natural; it is human; but none the less selfish, for the man who can secure for his children a common school education at a trifling cost to be satisfied with the present law.

We boast much of our schools and our school system; but we have still much to learn of older States, upon whose schools some of us perhaps look down with some scorn. Educationally speaking, one-half our people subsist at the expense of the other half.

The spirit of the Kansas people in the work of education can be excelled nowhere on this terrestrial ball; and we have the worst of systems. A magnificent motive power but most defective machinery.

Half our population are groaning under excessive burdens, and our first duty is to let the oppressed go free. Let us legislate not for the narrow area of our particular school district; but for the State; not for the interests of two or three men or families, but for the people, and the whole people.

Wheat-Growing in Greeley County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas has just issued a report, mainly on the following subject: Profit in wheat-growing. As not a word is said about Greeley county (the information having been furnished too late to find place in the report), I will endeavor to check the bad impression that must necessarily follow—that Greeley county cannot produce good wheat and plenty of it to make farming profitable. I have the following report from Mr. W. T. Downey, whose home is about fifteen miles northeast of Tribune:

The net profit in growing sixty-eight acres of wheat in Greeley county, Kansas, 1890:
Cost of preparing the ground—none.
How was the ground prepared? Drilling in cornfield and stubble. No preparation whatever.
Cost of sowing..... \$ 17.00
Cost of seed..... 30.00
Cost of cutting and stacking..... 68.00
Cost of threshing..... 29.92
Cost of hauling to market..... 29.92
Total cost growing and marketing..... \$175.44
The total product by weight, 748 bushels.
Price per bushel paid..... \$.70
Total value of product (straw not in-
cluded)..... \$ 523.60

Net profit on crop..... 348.16
Value of land per acre on which the crop was grown..... 5.00
Percentage of profit on money invested—200 per cent.

Now, while these results are most satisfactory, several other farmers have done even better, having a yield of twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, while that of Mr. Downey only averaged eleven. If we add that the season was most unfavorable, it can be readily seen that Greeley county is well adapted to wheat-growing. The acreage in wheat sown this fall is four times that of last year. Mr. W. J. Hill has 600 acres, and scores of others have 200 and over.

We must also notice a new departure in stock-raising, as several of our farmers are now engaged in the sheep industry, and their number is steadily increasing. That the climate and grasses of this county are well adapted to this pursuit has been fully demonstrated, and we feel safe to predict that, as far as Greeley county is concerned, we shall soon reach an era of prosperity; in fact, few counties in Kansas, at our present stage of development, have made such good showing; the county never called for help, has no paupers, but in its limits possesses a self-relying population of energetic farmers whose faith in the future of the county cannot be dampened by hot winds and freezing blizzards.

EUGENE TILLEUX.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

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New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home-seeking farmer.

What are they?

Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually-increasing need for food.

For instance: Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel, when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion.

Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year.

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No more brief stops for indifferent meals! You can "fare sumptuously every day," at your leisure and in comfort while rolling across the country at forty miles an hour, upon the vestibule trains of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, in the new and luxurious Dining Cars of the Pullman Company.

By a recent decision of the United States Court the patent Vestibule cannot be used on other than Pullman Cars. Particular attention is therefore invited to the fact that the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines are operating PULLMAN Sleeping and Dining Cars, which are properly fitted with that convenient and appreciable device—the PULLMAN Perfected Safety Vestibule.

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The Stock Interest.

AMERICAN FAT STOCK SHOW.

Below we give extracts from the *Farmer's Review* report of the American Fat Stock Show, just held in Chicago:

"After 1890 no place will be provided in the classification for fat cattle over thirty-six months of age."

At the Fat Stock Show now being held within the walls of the Exposition building, Chicago, the judging has been accomplished with unusual dispatch, so that we are this week enabled to present our readers with a complete report of the awards to cattle on foot. The single expert system of judging has been adopted this year and has given very general satisfaction. The awards in the various classes were made by Mr. John G. Imboden, of Decatur, Ill., and in sweepstakes contests, by Mr. David McKay, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Both gentlemen are eminently qualified to perform the onerous duties entrusted to them. Mr. Imboden is a practical butcher, and a judge of long experience and just popularity. Mr. McKay is well known as a most successful breeder and feeder of Galloways, and at the Illinois State fair, this year, when appointed to tie the sweepstakes ribbons, at once established his name at the head rank of our best judges.

It will be seen from the quoted clause at the heading of this report that the State board has decided at future shows to exclude animals over thirty-six months of age. This is a step in the right direction and will doubtless meet with the approval of modern breeders and feeders.

As to the show of cattle this year, it must be said that in number they fall seriously behind the aggregation of previous shows, while at the same time it can be truly recorded that the quality is well up to the standard. Especially so is this the case among the Herefords, which are an uncommonly meritorious display and as it will be seen captured a large share of the honors. Unfortunately there are no pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Sussex cattle at the show this year, thus much of the usual interest in the judging has been wanting, and the Short-horns and Herefords have had it almost wholly their own way. In the grade classes, however, the interests of the Galloway breed was admirably defended by Mr. S. P. Clarke's grand three-year-old steer Hornless Sam. We are sorry to say that, perhaps, owing to the unfortunately wet and dismal state of the weather, the attendance of farmers has been very poor indeed. Another drawback this year is the fact that the time being too short to properly prepare the building for the show, the stock on exhibition is hidden away in dark horse-stalls and loose boxes, making it a difficult task for visitors to make an intelligent tour of inspection for purposes of study. We sincerely regret to report that owing to tardiness on the part of the printer, the official catalogue of the show has not yet (Tuesday night) been provided for use by the public, and yet the judging has been practically finished. In next year's contract for the printing of the catalogue, it would be well to have an understanding in writing that the pamphlet must be in readiness for sale before the show is over, or the printer shall forfeit his right to remuneration for his work.

The grand sweepstakes prize for best breeding herd has not yet been awarded. The grand sweepstakes prize for best animal in the show has been deservedly awarded to the magnificent Short-horn steer None Such, bred, fed and exhibited by Mr. W. H. Renick, of Austerlitz, Ky.

In the following table appear the names of animals which have won the grand sweepstakes honors of the show since its commencement:

Yr.	Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age.	Breed.
1878	J. J. Gillette.....	Sherman.....	3 yrs.	S. Gr.
1879	Col. Graves.....	Nichols.....	4 yrs.	S. Gr.
1880	Col. Graves.....	Nichols.....	5 yrs.	S. Gr.
1881	J. J. Gillette.....	McMullen.....	3 yrs.	S. Gr.
1882	J. J. Gillette.....	McMullen.....	4 yrs.	S. Gr.
1883	C. M. Culbertson.....	Roan Boy.....	4 yrs.	H. Gr.
1884	Bow Park.....	Clarence Kirklev'gt'n	4 yrs.	S.
1885	Fowler & Van Natta.....	Regulus.....	3 yrs.	H. Gr.
1886	Wyom. Hereford Cattle Co.....	Rudolph Jr.....	2 yrs.	H.
1887	D. M. Moninger.....	Dr. Glick.....	2 yrs.	S. Gr.
1888	J. G. Imboden.....	Dot.....	2 yrs.	A. A.
1889	Elbert & Fall.....	Rigdon.....	2 yrs.	S. Gr.
1890	W. H. Renick.....	None Such.....	3 yrs.	S.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

under 4.—The six entries in this ring were a good, strong lot, but lacked somewhat in levelness and approached the overdone stage. Renick's P. D. Armour, age 1,308 days, weight 2,000 pounds, gain per day, 1.53 pounds, was placed first, with Primm's Sherman, age 1,107 days, weight 1,845 pounds, gain 1.51 pounds, second, and Clarke's Galloway grade, Hornless Sam, age 1,381 days, weight 2,080 pounds, gain 1.51 pounds, third. The last named animal is wonderfully level, low-down and blocky, and is a great credit to the breeder and his feeder, David Lorimer. In this class he was a general favorite and would not have been out of place if given the blue ribbon. He is tremendously solid and heavy in the smallest of "packages," so to speak, and carries a fine back-load of meat. His faults are that his bone is a trifle coarse, his nature shy, and his ribs lacking covering. Without doubt, he is the best Galloway grade ever shown here, and with his massiveness and splendid curly coat did much to popularize his kind. P. D. Armour stands higher from the ground, is level, well-fleshed, handles well but a trifle soft, and might be better covered on his back. Sherman has been a great steer, heavily fleshed, but somewhat overdone. His style and quality are, however, first-class. Emigrant, age 1,307 days, weight 1,860 pounds, gain 1.42 pounds, is a very well-fleshed steer, but his loins are so strong and full that they do not balance well with his fore quarters, and thus detract from his appearance. The other steers in this ring were of good average quality.

Steers 2 and under 3 years.—This large class compared fairly well with similar class shown at previous shows. First prize was well taken by C. H. Elmendorf's Charlie, by the Sir Garnet bull Autocrat, age 982 days, weight 1,705 pounds, gain 1.74 pounds. He is a twin and the dam raised both of her offspring. Charlie is a splendid animal in every respect, and carries a beautiful lot of evenly laid on mellow flesh on the best parts under a very mossy, "kindly" skin. There have been few better animals of the age shown here. Makin Bros.' Tom, age 953 days, weight 1,480 pounds, gain 1.55 pounds, won second, and is, while small, very level and an excellent handler. He is not so heavily fleshed or so good on his ribs as the Nebraska winner. Fowler & Bassett's The Boss, age 1,055 days, weight 1,705 pounds, gain 1.62 pounds, a big, heavily-fleshed and rather overdone steer, got third. Adams Earl's Eastlake, age 942 days, weight 1,590 pounds, gain 1.69 pounds, is one of the other good ones in this strong ring, and Moffatt Bros. had also a most creditable entry in their Candidate, age 789 days, weight 1,325 pounds, gain 1.68 pounds.

Steers 1 year old and under 2.—Earl's Sultan, age 621 days, weight 1,435 pounds, gain 2.31 pounds, placed first in this contest, is by Garfield, of first-class quality and well loaded with deep, valuable meat, and better at crops and shoulders than Culbertson's big, level, heavily-fleshed but rather paunchy Dick, age 718 days, weight 1,540 pounds, gain 2.14 pounds, placed second. Third prize was won by George W. Walker's G. W. Swift, age 700 days, weight 1,315 pounds, gain 1.88 pounds. This grand beast was brought out from calfhood by the owner, a young man of 16 years of age, who has done the feeding without assistance. He deserves great credit for his work, and has shown us in his G. W. Swift an animal so ripe, broad, deep and grandly fleshed that even the oldest and most experienced feeder might be proud of having fed him. He has a lovely coat of the thick, curly kind which characterized George Morgan's Rudolph, Jr., champion at this show in 1886, and, indeed, this fine animal resembles that winner in many of his best points. It is but just to state that G. W. Swift had many friends among the spectators who would have given him a higher place than third in this ring. Hudson's Devon grade McGinty does not show very well on foot, but if fat enough will certainly kill out a pretty carcass. Van Natta showed two good beasts. His Dan Fraser, age 653 days, weight 1,535 pounds, gain 2.35 pounds, is quite meaty, and his Hoosier, age 669 days, weight 1,315 pounds, gain 1.96 pounds, the Sussex cross by Cherry-boy, is as thick as ever, but a trifle overdone. Ponting's George, age 651 days, weight 1,320 pounds, gain 2.03 pounds, will do well to go on with. Renick's Smith, age 703 days, weight 1,260 pounds, gain 1.79 pounds, and Potts' entry are good beasts, and Geddes' Blackbird and Red Clover, two Polls that should sell well in any market.

BREED SWEEPSTAKES.

In these contests the prize-winners in

rings come together that the best of each breed may be chosen as the recipient of sweepstakes prize. Mr. David McKay, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., than whom there lives no more practical, thorough, or conscientious judge, was appointed to make the awards.

Short-horns.—Here Renick's None Such carried away all the sweepstakes, his keenest rivals for the honor being Milton E. Jones & Bro.'s three-year-old "Col. Mills," and two-year-old Confidant. The latter is a very compact, neat, well-finished, fleshy steer. None Such beats Col. Mills in quality, finish of hind quarters, and also in the remarkably perfect manner in which the breadth of his wonderful back is carried forward to his crops.

Herefords.—In the competition between the best "white faces," Mr. McKay made a sensation by giving the breed honors to Adams Earl's perfect calf, Earl Wilton 430, by Sir Bartle Frere, over the older animals. He worked long and earnestly between this phenomenal calf, Tom Clark's yearling, Abel, Earl's three-year-old, Earlington 8th, and also looked closely at Culbertson's Bowdoin and Gudgell & Simpson's Bellman, but at last he made up his mind and slapping the little marvel from Shadeland emphatically said, "this is the best matured, ripest and fleshiest beast of his age of the lot." Then commenced the comments, for breeders were anxiously speculating how this grand calf would look beside Renick's big three-year-old, None Such, in the grand sweepstakes contest, and came to the conclusion that he would be rather small to pose as champion of the breed.

Devons.—From the few head of Devons shown by Morse, his Perfection, a good beast for the block, was given the sweepstakes prize.

Holsteins.—Here Waddel won on spot, winner of a similar honor last year and unquestionably the best beef of the breed that has yet appeared here.

Sweepstakes Grades and Crosses.—In this pretty contest there was a very close fight for the honors, but Mr. Elmendorf's Charlie came off victorious and nobody disputed the correctness of the decision. His strongest competitor was, according to the freely expressed opinion of the judge, S. P. Clarke's Hornless Sam, who lacked rib roasts, whereas Charlie is good in that respect. Seeing that the Galloway grade only got third in his class, and here met his successful rivals, this opinion of the new judge must be comforting to Mr. Clarke.

Heaviest fat Short-horn steer.—Heaviest steer, any age: First premium to Jumbo, age 2,372 days, weight 2,820 pounds, gain 1.19 pounds, owned by A. Sandusky, Indianapolis, Ill. Second premium to Hereford Breastplate 7th, age 1,332 days, weight 2,145 pounds, gain 1.61 pounds, owned by B. M. Culbertson, Newman, Ill. Third premium to Short-horn Lad of Meadow Lawn 6th, age 1,078 days, weight 2,115 pounds, gain 1.96 pounds, owned by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

The all-important event of the show brought together everybody interested and caused "breathless silence" while David McKay handled the magnificent candidates for the chief honor of the occasion. Elmendorf's Charlie pressed close on Renick's None Such and Earl's calf Earl Wilton 43d, was given very careful consideration. None Such was, however, too strong for the other and won, to the general satisfaction of the spectators. He beats Charlie in handling and also in the wonderful width and depth of the choice meat he carries on his loins and forward to his wide chine and crops. The calf is not so good in depth of flesh in back, but is a sensational little animal and gave his older rivals a close call. Mr. Renick is to be heartily congratulated on bringing here as champion of the show one of the very best animals that ever entered the building and, in addition to this, he will undoubtedly kill out a very thick carcass of good but fat meat.

The People

are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood medicine sold, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

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In the Dairy.

Feeding Milch Cows.

Stripping, stripping, stripping, that is what a large share of the dairymen are doing at this season of the year, and they are using a good deal of finger manipulation to secure a small quantity of milk. These dairymen are foddering their milch cows with dry hay and cured corn fodder, and, without other food, it is an excellent diet upon which to dry up the lacteal fountain.

In my immediate neighborhood I am, however, personally cognizant of a few farmers who are feeding ensilage. There exists a glaring contrast in the effect of the two rations, hay and corn fodder vs. silage. Mark you the difference. A, who is feeding his cows with the former, earns what little milk he now gets in securing it. His cows do not average over two quarts at a milking and that is yielded in dribbles, making milking a long and tedious job. B, who is addicted to the use of ensilage in his dairy, has nothing phenomenal to show in point of lacteal yield, but he is getting pay for labor expended in milking, is receiving a compensation for the "keep" of his cows, and is quite sure that he is making a net profit on his general dairy investment.

The difference in B's favor is not due to any extra money outlay on his part, as he is furnishing his dairy with the same food constituency, only in a different form, as A. The manner of preparation did it in this case, and it will do it in others. Delinquent dairymen, do you see the point? Last August A and B both had fine fields of sown corn designed for dairy consumption. A fed from his till fear of frost induced him to cut and shock it, and then turned his cows into afterfeed. B also cut his field of corn when it had attained its prime, but instead of a desultory cutting from day to day, to be dealt out to stock, he harvested it at one fell blow, and garnered it into a silo.

Now, both dairymen are reaping results, and the financial balance leans heavily in B's favor. I do not propose to go wild over the subject of silage, but I know that it has merits which commend its use to every dairymen. In the first place, you get an excellent milk-producing diet without any direct moneyed outlay. Principally, you put labor into silage, and not money. Of course labor is money, but a farmer is often chock full of the former and deficient in the latter.

I find that it is often difficult to convince farmers that there is a margin of profit to be made in the use of grain procured at a direct money outlay. They say that the results are simply changing money from one pocket to the other, and that they get no pay for the labor involved. This is doubtless due to an improper mode of rationing, as thousands of thrifty dairymen are making money in the manner described.

As above intimated, some are afraid to risk cash investment in the procurement of commercial dairy food, but they ought not to be afraid to risk a little extra labor in the pitting of fodder that gives almost similar results.

This coming winter is the time to consider what you will do in the premises, and when the spring opens make plans accordingly. Most of the silos in this vicinity are very cheaply constructed, by being attached to the cow barn, and yet as fodder-preservers they give the best of satisfaction.

A dairymen of my acquaintance recently invested in a ton of barley sprouts from a brewery for cattle food. The result of the experiment will be watched with some interest by his neighbors, as the value of the food for milk-producing purposes has not heretofore been tested in his vicinity. He told me that on wetting the sprouts they swelled enormously, and that he fed them after soaking with a mixture of bran. He had not then fed them long enough to be convinced of their value as a milch cattle diet.—George E. Newell, in *American Cultivator*.

Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

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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.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.
Vice President.....Mrs. F. B. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....S. M. Scott, McPherson, Kas.
Lecturer.....Van B. Frather, Neutral, Kas.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.
Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.
Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carls, Kas.
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F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

STATE GRANGE.

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

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.
Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbia, Kas.
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
Lecturer.....S. H. Bayder, Kingman, Kas.
Executive Committee.—First district, John Stoddard; Second district, B. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Menquonet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

SPECIAL.

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

"Ingalls or a Chump."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This letter is somewhat personal, but I beg of you to lay aside your accustomed modesty and print the whole letter, just as it is written, because I want to say these things to the brethren, not to you.

There is an item which has appeared in some of the papers to the effect that the result in the Senatorial contest would be "Ingalls or a chump." It need not be either, if the proper course is pursued, and the idea followed out which first had a place in the minds of the people. But if a few more candidates are brought forward, it will greatly complicate matters and keep us in darkness up to the time of election. It seems to me that we should soon come to some understanding as to who is to be our candidate for this most important place—in fact this numerosity of candidates should never have occurred.

Instead of combining on the man first proposed, the man whom our Central committee deemed a proper man to discuss issues of the day with Senator Ingalls, and a man who has justly earned the right to stand at the head for this position, we nearly every day see some new name proposed. These suggested candidates are not all fit material, and is there one among them that will compare favorably with Judge Peffer as regards fitness for the place? I do not believe another man proposed should have been mentioned in connection with that office.

In the State nominating convention a resolution was offered indorsing Judge Peffer for Senator and placing him in nomination for that office, but some of his friends seemed to think it might not be best at that time to pass such a resolution. I was informed by a number of delegates that the sentiment was apparently unanimous in that convention for Judge Peffer for this place, but for fear of in some way hampering him, he was not nominated, and that this was the only reason. So that so far as the spirit was concerned, Peffer was the nominee of that convention. The State ticket was nominated, and we stood shoulder to shoulder for it, and now I propose that we do not desert that other and no less deserving nominee, Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

I do not think any of us were overly sanguine of complete success, at the time of holding our State convention, and hence left some things undone that we might have done—among them, nominating outright the man of all men who should stand for our side in the Senatorial contest; not

our ranks. No one is so blind as to think for a moment that all the candidates named are competent men, and if there are any such, they certainly have a poorer idea of this exalted position than I do. I regard the United States Senate as the highest law-making body in the world, and think that the best man we have is the only man to send. And at this time we are working on new lines, and must not make a mistake! It will be too expensive. Shawnee Co. S. N. R.

Bound for Ocala.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas delegation arrived at Pensacola this 1:25 a. m., having started from St. Louis on the evening of the 26th. Party delighted with the trip. Having passed through Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky on the night of the 26th, we were not permitted to have a view of this grand belt of country. Arrived at Nashville, Tenn., Thanksgiving morning; left in the evening, passed through that part of Tennessee that is varied as to its agricultural qualities—a small per cent. suited to agriculture, while a large per cent. is calculated for stock raising.

About two miles above Columbia, on the L. & N. R. R., is the old historical farm of Major General Ewell, where the 50th Illinois veteranized in the winter of '64. Mr. C. W. Culp, one of our party, could point out just where they were drawn up in line when sworn in. This is the most beautiful farm in southern Tennessee. The farm is stocked with thoroughbred Jersey cattle, which could be seen by the hundreds from the train, imposing a beautiful sight. The route through Alabama was very rough, mostly timber and mineral lands.

We have been entertained royally since we came to this city, an escort being appointed by the authorities to show our party all the points of interest surrounding this historical city. After dinner, carriages were found waiting at our pleasure to drive us to the Natural Park, now used for the fair grounds. This park is favored with a beautiful forest of live oak, which at this time affords a dense shade, which to a Kansas man appears most beautiful. Florida is truly a land of flowers and tropical fruits. After leaving the park we visited the farm of Mr. Stoddard, where we were permitted to see all kinds of vegetables growing as luxuriantly as in mid-summer. The gardeners were getting their vegetables ready for market, while others were replanting the same ground, and in some instances with the same kind of vegetables. In one case some were taking cabbage off the land, while others were re-setting. This is indeed a land of perpetual seasons.

We start for River Junction to-morrow morning at 1:10. MORE ANON.
Pensacola, Fla., November 28.

Incorporated State Alliance.

A charter has been filed with the Secretary of State for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. According to the charter, the objects of the organization are "to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan sense; to indorse the motto, 'In things essential, unity; in all things, charity'; to develop a better state mentally, morally, socially, and financially; to create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order; to constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves; to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition; to buy and sell real estate, and to engage in any and all business of whatever kind that may be for the benefit of the members thereof." The principal places of business will be at Topeka and other cities in Kansas. The estimated value of the property owned by the corporation is \$13,000, and the first Directors are Frank McGrath, of Beloit; J. B. French, of Hutchinson; J. S. Codding, of Westmoreland, and S. J. Adkins, of Burrton.

Federation of Labor.

The officers of the Kansas State Federation of Labor have issued a call for a State convention, to be held February 16, in Topeka, during the session of the Legislature, for the special purpose of acquainting the Legislature with the objects of the Federation and to secure legis-

now being urged by the laboring men: For the enactment of statutes providing for a State board of arbitration; for prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 years in mines, factories, workshops and mercantile establishments; for weekly pay in lawful money; for the suppression of the Pinkerton detective system of police power; for the repeal of the so-called conspiracy act affecting railroad employees; for making a legal holiday of the first Monday in September, commonly called "Labor Day;" for the abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor; for the better protection of miners against accident and the mine-owner's greed, and for the making of eight hours a legal day's labor on all work performed or contracted for by the State.

A Steady, Healthy Growth.

Secretary French says that the organization is being strengthened at every point in Kansas, that "there are 2,900 Alliances in the State, taking in every county in the State except three, and that new Alliances are being organized daily. The order is also flourishing in a business way. County exchanges or business associations have been established in nearly every county, and they are generally prosperous. Of the future of the farmers' movement he says: "I don't think politics has injured the organization. We continued right through the campaign to receive members and to organize. The injury to the Alliance would have come during the campaign. Since the election there has been a steady growth all over the State. I know of one locality where they had 100 applications for membership within a week after the election. I certainly think that the prospects are that the Alliance movement will be permanent and that we will be able to hold our membership as a new party organization."

Organization Notes.

The industrial reform movement has seven members in the Oklahoma Legislature, and have elected Alliance men presiding officers in both branches.

Congressman John Davis was elected a member of the Executive Board of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor assembled at Denver the past week.

There was no need of the government ever issuing a bend, and the only thing that the money power had it done for was to make the people pay tribute to them.

In McPherson county each sub-Alliance has donated \$5 in cash to their paper and are otherwise helping it along. Undoubtedly money could not be expended to better advantage.

The People's movement is no more against the Republican than the Democratic party. It is for our homes and country, and no matter what party stands in our way, annihilation awaits them. This is no "iridescent dream."

Wendell Phillips said that "no reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper classes of society. Each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves."

The Kansas *Agitator* says that a "Non-sectional party, a party that knows no North, no South—a party for the people—is the party that is now being demanded by the honest laboring masses. To accomplish this demand let all the People's political reform organizations come together and unite in one grand national, non-sectional political party."

The *National Economist* wants to know if our industrial readers ever stop and consider why such a large per cent. of anti-monopoly papers are a failure, while so many that serve the interests of monopoly get rich. There is but one cause: monopoly sustains its papers, and the people do not fight them, and when the people attempt to sustain anti-monopoly papers, monopoly fights it with all its might and main. Therefore the only chance is for the people to adopt their tactics, fight monopoly papers and sustain their own with redoubled vigor.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce.

A GREAT AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The Success of "The Century" and its Plans for 1891.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is now so well-known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. *Tribune* has said that it and its companion, *St. Nicholas for Young Folks*, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population,"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of *The Century* went to Scotland,—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago *The Century* about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by General Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System. One great feature of 1891 is to be

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA," describing that remarkable movement to the gold fields in '49, in a series of richly illustrated articles written by survivors, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routes, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committees), etc., etc. General Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841,—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING,—the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man); the experiences of escaping War-Prisoners; American Newspapers described by well-known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wonderfully rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, etc., etc.

It is also announced that *The Century* has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November *Century* begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price (\$4.00) may be remitted directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

1850 and 1890.

To-day Robert Bonner's Sons keep up with modern times, and publish a paper second to none. The *Ledger* now presents a dress embracing all of the newest improvements available for newspaper production at the present time. To thoroughly appreciate the worth of this journal, our subscribers should avail themselves of the offer published in this paper of "three weeks for 10 cents," and in this way make themselves thoroughly acquainted as to what constitutes the modern New York *Ledger*.

On Top.

That is where the Kansas City Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, Mo., claim to be. They are manufacturers of that well-known hay-press known as "Lightning." We are pleased to see these home institutions so successful, and by the use of printers' ink this same Lightning press is known by nearly every one throughout the West as one of the best articles of its kind ever placed on the market. "May they live long and prosper."

Gossip About Stock.

A good horse blanket saves feed, checks disease, improves the looks of the horse, and is a credit to the owner.

The fourth annual poultry and pet stock exhibition will be held at Plattsburg, Mo., from December 17 to 20 inclusive. For detailed information address Con. Harrington, Secretary, Plattsburg, Mo.

A horse that has size, style, extreme beauty and finish, superb constitution, fine disposition and courage, flat, clean legs, with no weak points, the best of feet and ankles, does not go begging for a market.

At the recent sale of the Acme Farm Fine Stock Company's Holstein-Friesian cattle at Hampton, Iowa, thirteen bulls sold for \$1,475, an average of \$113.46, and thirty-five cows sold for \$5,285, an average of \$149.57.

The Frank Leach stock sale at Manhattan last week of seventy-five Short-horns and forty horses was well attended by buyers, and Col. Sawyer, the salesman, reports that the sale was satisfactory to Mr. Leach.

We desire to call special attention to Dr. Going's stock remedies advertised in these columns. The remedies are on sale by Mr. Miller, box 28, Junction City, Kas. Our readers have known Mr. Miller, one of the old firm of Miller Bros., as a successful breeder and advertiser of Poland-China swine.

Dr. S. C. Orr, formerly of Manhattan, has now located at the Farmers' ranch stable at 514 Jackson street, Topeka, and we are glad to announce that on account of his reputation as a skilled veterinary surgeon among the stockmen he has started in with a good business and has all the work he can do.

Samuel Jewett & Son, of Lawrence, sold twenty-eight Merino rams, mostly yearlings, to the Holt Live Stock Co., of Denver, also twenty-one rams to Chas. Cann, of Watkins, Colo. The whole lot of bucks brought \$792. He sold a single buck to Jno. McGibben, of Garden Grove, Iowa, for \$35, and a \$26 buck to a Kansas flock-master.

According to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the number of cattle in Texas have increased as follows during the last nine years: In 1880 the State had 3,387,927 steers and 606,176 cows. In 1886—4,023,177 steers and 700,873 cows. In 1889—7,167,853 steers and 844,342 cows. According to the same authority there are now in the range States 14,379,950 steers and 1,341,167 cows against 4,686,775 steers and 771,592 cows in 1880.

The Stock-Grower, of Las Vegas, N. M., anxiously inquires as follows: It is not long since hides went up with a jump that was entirely unlooked for. The advance in a month was 120 per cent. But a month or two ago they began to decline in price and have gone down 50 per cent. with a steady downward tendency. What caused the rise, and what caused the decline? There were as many hides in sight when the advance occurred as there had been before. There are no more now than there was when the advance was made. Who will account for it?

The annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association will be held at Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, Tuesday, December 16, at which a large number of the stockholders are expected. On Monday evening, December 15, the breeders of Nodaway county will give a complimentary banquet, to which the KANSAS FARMER is invited to be present. The writer was with them at their last annual meeting and knows whereof he speaks, in saying that for an enterprising people, possessed of true, generous hospitality, the breeders of Nodaway county, Missouri, have no superiors. The KANSAS FARMER will be there.

While at Cedar Falls, Iowa, a few days ago, the writer called upon W. M. Fields & Bro., and was shown through their large barns, which were well filled with great prize-winners of the English Shire and Cleveland Bay breeds, among them being the winners of the international challenge cup of solid silver, presented by the English breeders of Shire horses and won by W. M. Fields & Bro., for the largest and best display of Shire horses at the Iowa State fair, Des Moines, 1890. If in want of a good horse, there is no firm we could more cheerfully recommend.

and tried horsemen and men who stand on their representations. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

We wish to call attention to the advertisement of Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke which appears in this paper. It is a great success for smoking and preserving meat; also keeps it free from insects. Write to E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa., for particulars.

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.

Low Railroad Rates for the Holidays.

The Missouri Pacific railway greets all its friends with a wish for the merriest Christmas and the happiest New Year, and takes pleasure in offering greatly reduced round-trip rates to enable them to visit their friends at any point on this road, not over 200 miles distance. Tickets are on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good to return until January 10th. For tickets and all further information, apply to your local ticket agent.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand,

The Lane & Bodley Co.

ESTABLISHED 1851. CINCINNATI, O.



Is the leading Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraph and Penmanship institution in Kansas. Board from \$1.50 per week up. Write us for our illustrated Journal, the most elegant you have seen. It gives full information. Address C. E. D. PARKER, Principal, Emporia, Kansas.

WHY Sell Your Produce at Home WHEN YOU CAN Strike a Better Market.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, HAY, GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES, POTATOES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

OR ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE TO SHIP. Quick sales at the highest market price and prompt returns made. Write us for prices, tags, shipping directions or any information you may want. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

GIVEN AWAY!

W. W. CURDY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Carpets, Upholstery, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We Are Giving This Book Away.

WE GIVE A COPY OF THIS BOOK TO EACH CUSTOMER WHO WILL IN NINETY DAYS BUY TWENTY DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS FROM US.



OR, THE FARMER'S MANUAL WITH A FIFTEEN DOLLAR PURCHASE CALL AND SEE THESE VALUABLE BOOKS.

We hope this will induce a large number of new customers to trade with us, at least long enough to thoroughly test the quality of our goods, our prices, our reliability and our way of doing business.

OUR DECEMBER SPECIAL OFFERINGS will interest all buyers of Overcoats, Furs, Cloaks, and all goods suitable for Christmas Gifts.

W. W. CURDY,
419 & 421 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Great Premium Offers!

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the KANSAS FARMER one year and \$1.00, we will give as a premium to the sender a choice of either of the following premiums:

No. 1—"THE WAY OUT." A scheme to establish a perfect financial system, to destroy the influence of the money power, etc. A 48-page pamphlet by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

No. 2—HAM AND EGGS. A well-edited monthly journal, published by Owen & Co., of Topeka, and devoted to Western swine interests. Price 25 cents a year.

No. 3—THE WESTERN POULTRY BREEDER. On January 1 the price of the Western Poultry Breeder will be 50 cents per year, but to all who send new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER at \$1 each we give it free. This offer will positively be closed after the last day of December. Subscribe now and get the best Agricultural Journal and the best Poultry Journal in the great Mid-West.

No. 4—PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL. A non-partisan statement of facts and figures, showing the origin, history, use, object and effect of tariff legislation in the United States. Only a limited number of copies left. Price 25 cents.

No. 5—HINTS ON DAIRYING. By T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters. Regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing-rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books, which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

FOR COLIC.

To cure Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail.

DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas.

Help FARM JOURNAL Get One Million Subscribers. That is, take it. CREAM! Send 10c. for 3 mos. to Farm Journal. Phila., Pa.



feet warm. Sure cure for Rheumatism, cramp in feet and legs. Made in men's, women's and children's sizes. Mention No. of shoe.

E. Wingren & Co., Burlington, Kas.

Catarrh Cured.

Look here, friend, do you suffer with Catarrh—are you constantly hawking and spitting—have you a running from the nose? If so, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Coryza Remedy Co., 37 E. 9th St., New York, and you will receive a recipe free of charge that will cure you of this dreadful disease.

OUR REGULAR NET \$6 DUBBER SILVERINE WATCH COMPLETE

now \$5, or three description) \$3, is good value. If guaranteed for more warranted \$5 open face, key and make of 15 lever escapement, ment, carefully ob a genuine Dubber ver) yet much



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.

If We Had the Time.

If I had the time to find a place,
And sit me down full face to face
With my better self, that stands no show
In my daily life that rushes so;
It might be then I would see my soul
Was stumbling still toward the shining goal;
I might be moved by the thought sublime—
If I had the time.

If I had the time to let my heart
Speak out and take in my life a part,
To look about and to stretch a hand
To comrade quartered in no-luck land;
Ah, God, if I might but just sit still,
And hear the note of the whip-poor-will,
I think that my wish with God's would
rhyme—
If I had the time!

If I had the time to learn from you
How much for comfort my word could do;
And I told you then of my sudden will
To kiss your feet when I did you ill—
If the tears aback of the bravado
Could force their way and let you know—
Brothers, the souls of us all would chime—
If we had the time!

My spirit bare before Thee stands.
I bring no gift, I ask no sign;
I come to Thee with empty hands
The sooner to be filled from Thine.
—Dora Greenwell.

MONDAY IN CANADA YEARS AGO.

Early as we rose in the morning, father and the boys were up still earlier, for the first thing we saw when we jumped out on the cold, bare floor was the glimmer of the lantern light on the whitewashed wall as they passed along the path below on their way to the barn. Mother was up, and the fire was beginning to roar up the big chimney as we gathered around the hearth to dress our feet, and wait till the kitchen warmed up a little. "Come, girls," said mother; "if you want to go to the paring bee down at Ned Lee's to-night, you must hurry round, for we can't go until the work is all finished up." That made us feel very spry and ready for work, for such gayeties seldom came in our way, and this particular paring-bee was to be followed by a dance in the big kitchen, and the "band" from the corners was to furnish music. The band consisted of first and second violins (in those days they were fiddles), cornet and bass viol. Almost before we had got the long six-foot table set, the men folks came in from the barn, with appetites that would astonish the dainty dwellers in town, for the baked pork and beans, and brown bread, potatoes, pumpkin pie, and cheese, with plenty of new milk, and tea that mother served up on that particular morning. "We will have supper a little earlier to-night, Polly," said father, "for I suppose all these youngsters want to go to Lee's to-night to see the old folks dance"—this with a sly wink at mother, for he did not then intend to try it himself, for when I teased him to dance the first figure with me he said his dancing days were over and he was too stiff to do more than look on. But the sound of the familiar old tune of "The Irish Washerwoman" so excited him that before we girls got off our woolen cloaks and mittens and came back to the kitchen, after our arrival, he was on the floor "breaking it down" with the best of them. Others among our elders joined in the fun, and kept calling for one dance after another, like "Taters and Fat," "Patella," "Chorus Jig," etc., until we younger people clamored for our turn. Even after we had joined them, I saw a gray-headed old man showing his little daughter through the mazes of "Little Stack of Barley," and telling her to "look at your mother, and do as she does." Supper was "passed round" on plates, as we sat on benches formed of boards supported by wooden sap buckets, around the walls, and was enlivened by different singers in the company giving us some songs and extempore poetry. One genius gave us an "Ode to the Fire," as follows:

"Green beech wood is not as good
As wood of seasoned oak;
But it serves our turn, and does to burn,
But it makes a deal more smoke."

Also, when a certain doctor, who was rather unpopular in the neighborhood, was mentioned, he delivered himself of the following effusion:

"Old Dr. Cutter, he's all in a flutter,
His cheeks are as red as a rose;
He can give a blister, and he can draw a blister,
And that's all the Doctor knows."

and knives were hardly picked up before the tuning of fiddles brought all hands to their feet, to finish up the night in the same merry fashion as it began. By agreement, the women and girls turned in next day to help pare the neglected apples.

Study of Astronomy.

Unto Thee I lift up mine eyes, O, Thou that dwellest in the heavens.—Ps. 123.

During our long drouth last summer, when the thirsty wind had drank up every particle of moisture, often at night when wakeful I have thrown up the blind to my window, and soon losing all consciousness of earthly cares in contemplation of the wonders of the universe. One does not need a telescope on such a night. The blue vault is draped as with pearls and diamonds, but they are constellations of worlds and suns, many of whose vast orbits would include the birth and death of our planet. Vast systems that measure incomprehensible distances, where we stood, as 'twere, on the shore of time and look off into eternity. Who can thus look up without the conscious effort to know more of the universe and more of the incomprehensible attributes of the Creator? Thus contemplating his infinite works, one involuntarily asks, "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the Son of man that thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honor."

What are angels, and where among all the universe of worlds is their abode? "Now we see as through a glass, darkly." As the night reveals the light of other worlds, so may not death reveal eternity? Now, while Stanley is throwing open the portals of the dark continent to the light of civilization, and Talmage is thundering eternal truths from Palestine to a sin-sick world, and Edison is listening to hear the music of the spheres, will not some one, out of the abundance of their store, give to the "Home Circle" a series of articles on the beautiful science of astronomy? Suppose that for the winter at least we devote one column to notes, questions and instructions. It may be that from the seed of knowledge thus broadcast some latent fire of Newton or Burnham will kindle to light the world anew. M. J. HUNTER.

Girls Away from Home.

The girl who is going away from home quite by herself, and who will have to travel for several days and nights on the cars, who will be at a strange hotel by herself, wants a little advice about what to do. Her number may be many, so I prefer to tell her in this little paragraph: In buying her ticket for the trip she also buys a ticket for her sleeper, and the railway official will arrange that if she does not get the entire section the other berth is also occupied by a lady. When she wishes to go to bed, the porter, at her request, will arrange the berth for her, and then out of the small satchel that she has provided she will take the dark flannel or delaine dressing-gown in which she intends to sleep, and go to the toilet-room and put this on. Her clothes are hung by the berth, and while she is advised to remove her dress, skirt and corsets and her shoes, it will be wiser to retain some of her underwear and her stockings, not only because of the draft, but because of the facility of getting into things the next morning. Get up early and go to the toilet-room, but do not monopolize it for hours.

When you reach a strange city, get into the stage that belongs to the hotel to which you wish to go, get out at the ladies' entrance, go into the reception-room and say that you wish some one sent from the office to you. Tell whoever comes exactly what kind of a room you want, and ask the price of it. Give him your name to register, and remember, while you are alone in a public house it is not wise to dress in any except a quiet way. No trouble about ordering your meals should be experienced, as the bill-of-fare shows exactly what is served and you can take your choice.

As to "tipping," you will certainly give a small tip to the porter who straps and locks your trunks for you, and to any bell-boy in the hotel who shows you some special service. If you are only there for a few hours it is not necessary for you to tip the waiter, or chambermaid, unless

or putting a stitch in a ripped frock. Although it is not pleasant to be alone, still I do firmly believe that a well-bred girl with a clear head and an understanding mind can go, without any trouble, from California to New York and receive nothing but courteous attention.

The don'ts are these:

Don't dress loudly.

Don't make any acquaintances on the car or in hotels.

Don't sit alone in public parlors. Better by far stay in your own room and read, than make yourself an object of comment.

Make up your mind to be courteous and polite, but reserved, and all men will be like Chevalier Bayards to you, and all women will give you what you demand—respect.—Ruth Ashmore, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Good Things from "Good Housekeeping."

HOW TO COOK A RASHER OF PORK.

It is curious what a difference the cutting will make in the taste of a rasher of ham or pork that is to be broiled or fried; and the latter, if properly done, is quite as good as the former, and more economical, as the fat is not wasted. The rind of either should be pared away with a sharp knife. If the pork is a rib-piece the bones should be removed, cutting them out as cleanly as possible. These may be used to flavor soup, or stews of kidney, veal, chicken, or any dish in which pork flavor is required, and spheres of fat upon the surface are superfluous. The ham or pork should be cut as thin as a sharp knife will cut it, put into a very hot frying-pan, which has been rubbed with a bit of salt pork. The meat will quickly curl from the heat; it must then be turned every moment till delicately brown and crisp, when it should be served upon a hot dish. Cooked in this way its juices are preserved, while it is free from clinging fat or grease. It requires but a very few minutes, yet not one servant in fifty will cook it properly.

SCRAPPLE.

Scrapple is a delicious dish that deserves to be more widely known, for, while head-cheese is to be found in any pork market, scrapple is seldom seen outside of Philadelphia and South Jersey.

Procure a medium-sized fresh pig's head; remove and set aside the brains, which make an excellent entree, soak the head over night in tepid water; the next morning, wash thoroughly in two or more waters and set to boil in sufficient hot water to cover. When the meat separates from the bones and is quite tender, remove it from the pot, leaving the liquor to boil; chop the meat fine; strain the liquor and set it back upon the fire, where it should be reduced to about a gallon; salt it, sprinkle into it sufficient meal to stir, and cook for twenty minutes; pour the mush in the pan with the chopped meat, mixing thoroughly; season with salt, red and black pepper, powdered thyme and sage; remembering that all preparations of fresh pork require to be well seasoned. When cold, this mixture will form a solid cake. Cut in slices about half an inch thick and fry brown. No fat is required, there being sufficient in the scrapple. This is a winter dish and especially good with buck-wheat cakes.

ROAST HAM.

For dinner, nothing more delightfully varies the roast beef or roast mutton than a fresh ham, cooked as follows:

Procure a pig's ham; have the bone removed and stuff the pocket with a dressing made of a cupful of bread-crumbs, two minced onions, a small bunch of parsley, pepper, salt, powdered sage and thyme; moisten with a little hot water in which a teaspoonful of pork-dripping and the juice of a lemon has been stirred; bind with one or two eggs. Score the skin transversely with a sharp knife; lay the ham in a deep dish with half a pint of vinegar, half a pint of water, a tablespoonful of white sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of made mustard; let it marinate for two hours, turning frequently; set in the oven, adding a cupful of hot water to the mixture; baste often. Allow twenty minutes to the pound when the ham begins to cook, as all white meats require to be thoroughly done. If it browns too fast, lay an oiled or buttered paper over; when done, dish and set in the oven. Pour the fat from the pan, keeping the brown gravy; thicken, letting the flour brown and cook well; dilute with boiling water.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

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currant jelly or apple sauce should be served with it.

This is excellent cold, with a salad, or it may be minced and served in bread pates, as directed for cold veal, or minced with sufficient dressing; failing that, half a cupful of bread crumbs, seasoned, moistened with gravy and bound with an egg; the whole mixed well together and formed into a loaf; the surface smoothed and glazed over with beaten yolk of egg, strewn evenly with fine bread or cracker crumbs; set in the oven and bake half an hour, or till it is quite brown. Serve in a deep dish, with gravy poured around it. Should there be no gravy from the first day's serving, it can easily be made with veal-stock. A tablespoonful of currant or cranberry jelly dissolved in the gravy is an improvement.

Be on Time!

Excellent advice always. Adapt it in the treatment of kidney and bladder inactivity, and you will avoid danger. Healthfully, but moderately, impel these organs, if sluggish, to act by the early use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, no less a diuretic than a tonic and general alternative. Don't forget, also, the timely aid it affords when malarial, liver and rheumatic complaints manifest themselves.

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The Young Folks.

Indian Summer.

The land does not forget its ancient ways,
Nor those lithe hunters who went to and fro
Within its borders in the long ago;
For ere the coming of the winter days
A little space it holds in sacred-wise,
In which 'tis said the hunters all return
Unto the hunting-grounds for which they
yearn.
Then 'tis from hill and plain once more doth
rise
The smoke from unseen camp fires; 'neath its
shield
Strange spectres come and go, and all the
land
Is held and 'leagued by the old-time band,
Who pluck the ripened maize adown the field.
Know then by all the haunting smoke and
haze
The land does not forget its ancient ways.
—Lucy E. Tilley, in Harper's Weekly.

The Beautiful Isle.

Oh, there is a beautiful island
Afair in a beautiful sea,
And voices are silently calling
From out of that island to me.
For ever and ever they're calling;
I hear them and always reply,
But, somehow, I cannot get nearer
No matter how hard I may try.
I think I must be there to-morrow,
Perhaps I may find them to-day,
But, try as I may, every morning
I am farther and farther away.
Yet, still they keep calling and calling,
Those voices, and never will cease,
From that beautiful island I never shall reach,
And the name of that island is Peace.
—Albert Bigelow Patne.

Who in life's battle firm doth stand
Shall bear Hope's fragrant blossoms
Into the Silent Land.
—Longfellow.

FREMONT'S EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

Fremont's genius showed itself chiefly in his explorations, which were fully appreciated at the time by his fellow-countrymen, and were known to the scientific world of Europe. His five different exploring expeditions covered a period of more than ten years. Before the first of these expeditions general ignorance prevailed as to the specific character of the country between the eastern slopes of the Rockies and the western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. This hesupplanted with accurate and extensive information as to the entire region west of the Missouri river and between Mexico and British possessions.

The personal experiences of members of the exploring parties would make a volume of thrilling interest. In those days buffaloes swarmed on the Western plains; hostile bands of Indians were frequently encountered and routed. The lives of the explorers were full of extremes. From a superabundance of buffalo meat on the hot prairies, it was often but a few days before the party almost died of famine in the snow of the mountains. At different times some of them were killed by Indians, overcome by the cold, lost in storms, and forced to eat their horses and dogs. They descended rapids, and cut their way through snow-banks until many of their animals died of exhaustion and hunger.

Fremont was an ideal leader. His courage was a constant quality. His companions admired him for his generous feeling for all of his company; and they could not but be brave when led by one who had no fear. Among his companions was the famous scout Kit Carson, whose eccentric daring and skillful hunting enlivened with many surprising incidents the experiences of the expeditions which he accompanied.

The object of the first expedition was to obtain accurate knowledge as to the character of the Territories of Nebraska and Wyoming, and especially of South Pass—the opening through the mountains on the way to Oregon. He accomplished even more than this; going farther north, he planted the United States flag on the highest peak of the Rockies, which now bears his name. His report at once made it evident that much of the Western country was so fertile that it would soon be settled.

The second expedition, which started in the spring of 1843, and lasted for fourteen months, was much more ambitious. Its object was to explore the possible lines of communication between Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon, and to find a way by land from the lower Columbia river to the bay of San Francisco. The wonderful hardships endured upon this expedition were rewarded with the marvellous disclosures of the geographical variety and wealth of the country traversed. The great Salt Lake

curate information existed with regard to California north of Sacramento. It was his report of the resources of Utah that first attracted the attention of the Mormons, and ultimately led to their removal to Salt Lake City. During this expedition Fremont led unguided over the mountains his band, composed mainly of French Canadians, where, the native savages told him, there was no trail, and where his beasts of burden could find neither subistence nor footing. These heroic deeds spread his fame wherever newspapers were read, and won from his government the double brevet of First Lieutenant and Captain.

The purpose of the third expedition, begun in 1843, was to explore the great basin and coast of California and Oregon. Political events interposed, and transformed this scientific expedition into a military and political conquest.

The fourth expedition, begun in 1848, at his own expense, discovered a passage to California via the head waters of the Rio Grande, along a route subsequently followed by the Southern Pacific railroad.

The fifth and last expedition was undertaken in 1853, with a view to discover the best route for a national highway from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean. —Harper's Weekly.

Building a Large Vessel.

The State line of steamships, running between Brooklyn and Glasgow, are shortly to augment their fleet of vessels with a larger one by 1,000 tons than any yet in the line. This vessel is the State of California, which is now being built by Alexander Stephen & Sons, in Glasgow. Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, of the firm of Austin Baldwin & Co., the general agents of the line, kindly furnished an *Eagle* reporter with a description of the new steamship from plans which have just been received in detail from Glasgow. The State of California is to be in length 400 feet over all, 32 feet 8 inches in depth, 7 feet 11½ inches between upper and main deck, 7 feet 11 inches between main and lower deck. She is 6,000 tons measure, barkentine rigged, one funnel and triple expansion engines. She is built under special survey in the highest class of Lloyds and in every respect up to the most exacting requirements of the board of trade. The vessel is built entirely of the best of steel, with cellular double bottom divided into seven compartments, and has water-tight bulkheads. She has two decks, main and lower, entirely of steel. The steering apparatus is run by steam gear, and is one of the special points of the vessel, it being so fine that she may be easily turned in her own length by a small wheel, less than a couple of feet in diameter, from the bridge of the vessel, where all the steering apparatus is situated. Special attention has been paid in the designing to the comfort and accommodations for the saloon passengers. The promenade deck is another feature of the new steamship to which a great deal of attention has been paid. It is eight feet above the upper deck, and extends from the front of the saloon 152 feet aft, and the whole breadth of the vessel. The accommodations for steerage are fully ventilated by up and down draught ventilators of the most improved pattern. The vessel is lighted by electricity throughout, and is to have a builder's guarantee of fourteen knots speed per hour. —Brooklyn Eagle, August 22.

Hunting Ostriches.

When traveling in the Kalihari desert, writes Mr. J. Huneberg, in the *Feathered World*, I had often opportunities of observing bushmen come to our camps with ostrich-feathers. I was informed of the manner in which these children of the desert deceive the birds, and I was very anxious to see for myself; and at my request it was arranged that I should go with two bushmen whom we had been using for some time as guides. Accordingly we left camp one morning at about 2 o'clock, and after a stiff ride of about three hours on horseback we arrived at one of the tremendous sand-hills which abound in this part of the country. One of the bushmen then crept slowly onto the ridge of the sand-hill, while the other transformed himself into what appeared to me at first to be an ostrich without neck and wings—that is, he enveloped himself in an ostrich skin on which all the feathers were left, but which had been

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pliable as a glove. Then a stick about from eight to ten feet long was produced, over which was pulled the skin of an ostrich's neck, with the head left on. Then a pair of wings were fastened to the bushman's elbow, and his toilet was finished. I was all the time lost in wonderment at these preparations, which took about ten minutes, an active conversation being carried on between the two bushmen (the distance between them being about seventy-five yards, by means of signals made by various movements of their arms and legs. Presently my companion, moving on as quickly as his disguise would let him; beckoned me to follow him. We crept cautiously onto the ridge, and there I had to lie down on my chest, while my ostrich, alias bushman, showed himself in his full plumage, gesticulating most vehemently with his wings and turning his long neck in all directions.

Suddenly I saw two magnificent cock ostriches approaching us from different directions at full speed, and so intent were they on what they saw before them that they never noticed the deception practiced upon them by the wily bushmen until it was too late, and they both fell to the well-directed arrows of my two companions. The poison with which the "loose" (the name given to the bark of a certain tree which is used to fasten the point of the arrow to its shaft) is saturated, speedily does its work. The coup de grace was given the two birds, and after taking such of their feathers as were considered worth carrying, we entered on our journey back to camp.

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Prof. E. B. Cowgill left at this office a sample of very pretty beet sugar made at the Grand Island works at Nebraska.

The President's message, delivered to Congress Monday, has some interesting features to which we shall direct attention next week.

Two hundred and forty-eight new national banks were organized during the last fiscal year, but the contraction of bank note currency goes right along.

Prof. Snow says November just past was one of the four warm Novembers in twenty-two years, and that it had less cloudy weather than any November on his record.

The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association proposes to bring suit against the United States for damages because of their compulsory removal from the Strip before the expiration of their lease.

Dr. John Ernst, veterinarian, is to be addressed for a short time at Arrington, Atchison county. Our readers will remember Dr. Ernst as having charge of our Veterinary department some time.

We are in receipt of a very interesting communication from W. W. Admire, submitting several pertinent questions relating to affairs between debtors and creditors. The letter will appear, with answers, in next issue of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

The first manufacturing combination after the passage of the late tariff bill was the carpet trust. Then followed some woolen factories, next agricultural implement establishments, and last is a harvesting machine combine. The last named is said to start with a capital of \$35,000,000.

During the editor's absence, a month ago or more, Mr. Cline, applanist, Topeka, left a sample of choice honey from his own bees at this office for inspection. The honey was inspected, pronounced first-class, and Mr. Cline voted a gentleman and a scholar, but the defrauded editor never heard of the transaction until about five minutes before this note was written.

An interesting *postmortem* examination was made in this city last week by Dr. S. C. Orr, V. S. Col. Williams, of Silver Lake vicinity, had lost some cattle by impaction of the third stomach, but not knowing what was the real cause, brought one animal to Topeka, and Dr. Orr dissected the digestive organs in presence of a number of interested persons, explaining the cause and the operation of impaction.

FOR SENATOR--A FEW WORDS PERSONAL.

The editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* is being extensively advertised as one among several candidates for election to the United States Senate. Up to this time he has not himself announced his candidacy, and he has not authorized any other person to do so for him. Nor has he consulted any member of the Legislature concerning the matter or asked any man's support. He has simply let the whole subject alone—that, so far as he is concerned, it should remain with the people, where it belongs. But the situation is changing. The people and the press have forced the candidacy and are treating it accordingly. The party press, more especially Republican, has opened fire, while the reform press contains many friendly notices. For reasons which our readers appreciate, it would be out of place to take part in the discussion, yet if the attack of an enemy justifies a defense, we see no good reason why the greeting of a friend is not entitled to at least the recognition of acknowledgement. Besides, the *KANSAS FARMER*, aside from all personal consideration, represents a constituency that is vitally interested in this question and is entitled to the news relating to its disposition.

First—A very large proportion of the reform press of the State have expressed themselves openly and frankly on the Senatorial succession. It would hardly be in good taste, even if we had room, to reprint all that has been thus published. Below we give a sample paragraph clipped from an editorial article in the *Salina Union* of November 28, which fairly expresses the average sentiment of the reform papers which have thus expressed themselves. In addition to these, many personal interviews on the same subject are asked for by friends, and approving letters in large number are coming in daily, together with reports of favorable resolutions passed by friendly Alliances. As a sample of the letters referred to, the reader will find one printed in our Alliance department this week. It is quite personal, and yet we do not know any better treatment of it than that suggested by the writer. Here is the *Union* article:

A great deal is being said by the Republican press about the People's party candidate for United States Senator, and quite a number of leading Alliance men have been spoken of as eligible candidates for the position, among whom are P. P. Elder, J. F. Willis, Prof. Canfield, and Judge Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. While we would not say anything disparaging of either of the other gentlemen named, we desire to say that we believe Mr. Peffer to be better qualified for the position than any man whose name has yet been suggested. He is a good straight man, a forcible speaker, a clear, logical writer, and has already won for himself a warm place in the hearts of the farmers of Kansas. We do not believe that there is a man in our ranks whose election to that position would give more general satisfaction. There is much depending on the selection of a man to fill that responsible position, and we sincerely hope that no mistake will be made.

The *KANSAS FARMER* profoundly appreciates this expression of respect for the personal character of its editor and of confidence in his ability, and we desire to include with the *Union* all of the following named reform papers, which have published similar expressions and forwarded them to us in print, namely:

Cottonwood Falls *Reveille*, Greeley *News*, Alma *News*, Voorhees *Vindicator*, Lincoln *Beacon*, Sterling *Champion*, Alliance *Bulletin*, Holton *Independent Tribune*, St. John *Capital*, Oberlin *Herald*, Kansas *Commoner*, Burlingame *Times*, Alliance *Monitor*, Oberlin *Times*, Paola *Times*, Wiley *Bulletin*, Farmers' *Friend* (Iola), New Era (Spring Hill), Scott City *Sentinel-Herald*, Manhattan *Signal*, Lane *Leader*, Louisburg *Herald*, North Topeka *Mall*, Chase County *Leader*.

Having disposed of that, and desiring to avoid, if possible, all further editorial reference to this side of the question, we desire to submit two thoughts on the general subject for the consideration of the people and of the members of the Legislature.

First—Senator Ingalls is a national character, a standing advertisement of his State. Wherever Ingalls is known the people have heard of Kansas. Without stopping to weigh the value of his reputation or his services to the people of this State, the fact is, that Senator Ingalls occupies an exalted position in the estimation of persons outside the State, and these considerations are sufficient to justify the anxious solicitude with which the critical public will await the election of the Senator's successor. The new man will be

analyzed and published to the world by political chemists, and the measures he proposes will be maliciously attacked by the press reporters who swarm about the capital. Upon his bearing under this trying ordeal, and upon the extent to which his work shall escape without detriment will depend largely his usefulness as a statesman.

Second—It is therefore not only prudent, but in the line of self-defense, that we take time and choose wisely in our selection of a man to take the place now occupied by so distinguished a person as John J. Ingalls.

In passing upon the qualification of the candidate, two tests and only two should be applied—loyalty and fitness; loyalty to the fundamental principles of the People's party, with special adaptedness for the work to be done. The test of loyalty is easily applied. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Fitness involves the whole make-up of the man, his habits of life and of thought, the direction and scope of his ambition, his social inclinations, whether toward the people or away from them, the nature and quality of the work he has already done, his capacity to comprehend the vastness of the reformatory work needed, his disposition and readiness to search for causes, the remedies he proposes for relief, his ability and courage to strike where strokes are needed. The new Senator should take to his work not only strong convictions and well-defined ideas upon the work to be undertaken, but he should be able to express them clearly and well in any presence; he should be able not only to weave principles dextrously in the framework of bills, but he should be ready to urge and defend them in debate; he should be a thinker, a philosopher, a strong, practical man—a statesman, that will take rank as an equal among his fellow members, and capable, willing and ready to take a leading part in building up the national party which is sure to come. The man who fills the measure of this standard will do us honor as well as service. Kansas has the lead, let her retain it.

Let the work be done decently and orderly. Above all things, let us avoid jealousies and wrangling. Preserve the best of humor in the midst of generous rivalry. Let us be open, candid and frank with one another, carefully look over the situation, study it in the common interest of the people, then make the best selection we can, present our man and elect him.

"SORIBES, PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES."

The *KANSAS FARMER* unconsciously and without the least intention to do so, is causing a great deal of trouble among a class of patriots who, since the election, have fallen in love with some of the same men whom, before the election, they abused as tramps, vagabonds, imposters, demagogues, repudiators, anarchists, etc. This is true especially of members of the Legislature. Before the election, as candidates, these same men were miscreants, ignoble, bad men of the worst sort; now they are "honorable men," "fit for any office," "high-minded citizens," etc., etc., and have no greater admirers than they who but recently vilified them for all that is mean and unworthy. Hear one of them—the Clay Center *Times*, in its last week's issue, and the *Times* is but one of many papers whose souls have been stirred by the wickedness of the *KANSAS FARMER*. Says the *Times*:

The grossest insult ever offered to a people or class of people has just been offered to the farmers and laboring men of Kansas by their pretended friend and would-be Moser, W. A. Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. An editorial in the last issue of that paper contained the following:

Then it copies the following paragraph from the *KANSAS FARMER* of the week before. [We have italicized a few of the words, and ask particular attention to them.]

A large proportion of the new members have never moved in the exhilarating atmosphere of a political capitol and might not readily perceive that what seems to be visiting angels are in reality mercenary lobbyists who would sell their souls for gold. These oily-tongued ministers of fraud must be watched and their schemes defeated, and the best way to do it is for two or three strong men from every Representative district carried by the People's party to come to Topeka as long as possible before the Senatorial election takes place and remain until it has passed. This will serve to encourage and strengthen our friends. It will add somewhat of home influences to the surroundings, and it will add a great many interested eyes and ears to see and hear what is going on. Our members must be on hand every day and hour of every session. They must remain on duty, and they must resist all approaches of strangers or new acquaintances who offer any sort of social inducements or changes out of the usual order. A theater ticket is a small matter, a friendly

terminate in a council chamber where the souls of men are bartered for money. The lobby is a many-sided infamy. The new member is in constant danger of its vitiating influences, for, like a serpent's charm, they operate unseen.

If that is a "gross insult," let it be so. It was written deliberately, and we are pleased with the effect it had upon the *Times* and other papers of its class, which had expected to have things all their own way in Topeka during the most interesting part of the coming session. They had expected to repeat the program of former years and overwhelm the "country members" with irresistible attentions of a viciously corrupt lobby. Two years ago members came to the capital firmly convinced that a redemption law and a law reducing the rate of interest ought to be enacted early, and they expected to attend to those two matters without delay. The writer hereof listened to many conversations upon these subjects and took part in the preparation of bills to be presented. Strange to say, however, within a week or ten days the lobby had done its work and the "country members" were satisfied that to "tinker" with our interest laws and our collection laws would result in irreparable injury to the State, would drive money out, and would make it harder on debtors. Every banker and every banker's clerk, every loan agent and his clerk and "next friend," every real estate agent and penniless boomer was a self-appointed committee to "buzz" the members and by various devices of politeness lead them away from the matter in hand. There was an army of applicants for clerkships here, male and female, every one of whom had come on a railroad pass obtained through the member or Senator from his or her district, three or four of them coming from one district, and these useless people were serviceable in supplying at least part of the anatomy of entertainments gotten up specially to beguile the members. The female portion of this "reserve force" was literally worn out and sickened by their attendance night after night at receptions, private entertainments, public balls, etc., until the session was two weeks gone, all the applicants for clerkships provided for, and the work of the lobby completed. If the *KANSAS FARMER* can prevent it nothing of the kind will ever again disgrace Topeka. It is the lobbyist we want watched, as our language plainly shows, not the members.

But that is not all nor half of it. The People's party have undertaken to prevent the return of Mr. Ingalls to the Senate, and that gentleman's methods correspond so exactly with his opinions concerning "corruption in politics" that it would be folly to expect his friends to hesitate or scruple about the means employed to secure his re-election. When he had opposition before (session of 1879) his friends were here in delegations, they cajoled members, they bought votes, they corralled members in their rooms, made them drunk there and watched them till voting time, then hauled them to the House and voted them like idiots. Offices were promised and afterwards bestowed, promises of all sorts were made—some of them never fulfilled, and at least one of the "fixers" now offers for a money consideration to make disclosures which he thinks would alone defeat the Senator's present ambition. Whisky, money, everything vile was used in the Senatorial campaign; and at least part of it by the Senator's immediate friends. His first election came through the exposure of a bold and shameless giving of money to purchase the vote of a Senator elected by the people as their agent, not Pomeroy's. And these are but two instances of attempts in Kansas to purchase seats in the United States Senate. Is it not time to put a stop to that kind of procedure? They cannot be repeated if the people are present, and it is for that reason that the *KANSAS FARMER* insists on the people being here. If the people are on hand when the work is done, the lobbyist who is found offering or giving money to a member for his vote will be in danger of the public wrath. It is to avoid a repetition of such things that the *KANSAS FARMER* wants "two or three strong men from every Representative district carried by the People's party to come to Topeka" to watch "these oily-tongued ministers of fraud," and the strong men are coming.

We have frequently tried to explain to our enemies that this great movement of the people is one of desperate earnestness, and that we do not propose to submit to

that we will have or trouble will follow. We elected an anti-Ingalls House, and we elected members enough to secure that gentleman's defeat. The people stand behind their Representatives in this matter; they have confidence in their integrity and do not expect any betrayals. They require a faithful performance of duty on the part of their servants, and woe to that man who offers money or any other mercenary consideration to a People's party member for his vote; it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast in the midst of the sea.

NOT PLEDGES BUT INSTRUCTIONS.

Under the provisions of the United States constitution Senators in Congress are chosen by State Legislatures and not by a direct vote of the people. Because of that method it has been the practice heretofore, except in two notable instances, for the people to leave the whole matter with candidates and the Legislature. The shrewd party manager, if a candidate, managed to have the candidates for Senate and House pledged to him privately before they were put in nomination and then he assisted in their election. It is because of that practice in the past that the newspapers are talking about the strength of different candidates, basing the alleged strength upon supposed pledges of members to their favorites. We observe an item going the rounds of the press to the effect that the "editor of the KANSAS FARMER claims to have sixty-five members pledged to him for the Senate." This is utterly false, and there is not even a shadow upon which to base the story, for he has not proposed the "Senatorial question" to even one member.

The People's party will inaugurate a new way of getting at the choice of Senator. When our candidates were nominated for the Legislature they were pledged against one particular candidate, but not for any one. It was too early then to make a choice. Now, however, that we have secured members enough to elect one of our number to the Senate, it is in order to consider the qualifications of persons who are proposed for the place. This consideration, however, is not to be limited to the members themselves. They represent the people in the choice of a Senator quite as much as they do in discussing an appropriation bill or any other matter; and the right of the people to instruct their representatives concerning the choice of a Senator is quite as clear and appropriate as any other right which belongs to them. A Senator is not chosen to represent the members of the Legislature, but the people whose agents the members are. The people in Kansas propose to enjoy a proper exercise of this right in the matter of choosing our next Senator. They will in one way or another make known their preference and the members will be instructed accordingly. This will be done in every representative district where the People's party elected their candidate. The KANSAS FARMER, two weeks ago, suggested this thought in another form, and now it is repeated in this. Let our people see to it that a fair expression of the voters is had in this matter. It can be done by calling mass meetings of our voters, or by holding separate and special meetings and then acting upon the aggregate result of all. The important thing is to secure a fair expression of the people's preference. This work has already been done in many districts, and we have no doubt it will be done in all the rest. Then the member will be instructed, not pledged.

The expression in favor of a particular person, ought not to be made an irrevocable instruction, however, except in case a majority of districts favor the same person. A majority, in this case as in others, ought to rule. Such a course on the part of the people has every advantage of right and fairness, and besides, it relieves the member of much embarrassment. He carries his instruction as his commission, and it serves him as a chart and guide. He can give the same answer to every questioner—"my constituents have commanded me and I shall obey."

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge.

The Youth's Companion announces as an important accession to its list of contributors, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, who will write on "Success at the Bar." Sir Morell Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor of Germany, contributes a study of the

ARGENTINE MORTGAGE BANK AND "THE WAY OUT."

Recent financial reverses among bankers, brokers and other capitalists have set the world to thinking. What was the cause of it all, they ask. Baring Brothers, of London, an old, strong house, was saved only by a friendly guaranty from the Rothschilds. What pulled down so strong a house as that of the Barings? On examination it appears that Barings had been trading in mortgage bonds issued by the National Mortgage Bank of the Argentine Republic, and the financial condition of the Republic is said to be anything but good, whereupon the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* and other journals in the United States proceed to charge that the financial doctrines of the Farmers' Alliance are precisely those which have brought trouble on our Argentine cousins, that the trouble there was caused by the government's lending money to the citizens on real estate security, and that the plan adopted there is the same as that advocated by the Alliance. The *Commercial-Gazette*, after stating its views upon the general situation in Argentine, says:

The controlling cause of the Barings' downfall was the guarantee of Argentine securities. The collapse so long expected, and which was inevitable from the government guarantee of its immense loans to citizens upon values of every kind, inflated, fictitious and otherwise, fell on the house of the Barings and wrecked it. * * * Thus it will be seen that the flourishing republic adopted a policy which corresponds exactly with that which is now proposed by our Farmers' Alliance.

The Topeka *Capital*, referring to the same matter, says:

Though a catastrophe in itself greatly to be regretted, the collapse in the Argentine Republic came at a most opportune time for the welfare of the United States. The financial difficulties of the South American state are due so clearly and directly to the policy advocated by Judge Peffer in his celebrated "Way Out," that none but the most prejudiced and fanatical will wish to see the experiment repeated in our own country.

It is a good symptom—this looking after financial affairs by our party contemporaries, and it affords the KANSAS FARMER special pleasure to make note of it. Let us ask our brethren, however, in all kindness, to inform themselves well upon this new phase of their studies before undertaking to instruct the people. The *Commercial-Gazette* has no authority for likening the "policy" of Argentine with that proposed by the Alliance and for the very good reason that the Alliance has not proposed any "policy" whatever beyond the mere substitution of Treasury notes in place of national bank notes. It is true that Alliance people and many others do advocate the lending of money by the government to the people on such security as is now considered good in law, and the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry recently declared in favor of that doctrine. We expect the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, now in session in Florida, will so declare, but in no case has any body of people in this country advocated the plan of the Argentine people, nor is it at all probable that such a plan will ever be proposed here.

The only scheme of government money-lending to the people, according to modern ideas, which has ever been written out in detail, is that of "The Way Out," referred to by the *Capital*; and while no national body has yet adopted it, it has been discussed a good deal as if it were really Alliance doctrine. On that account, if the reader please, we will limit the further argument in this article to a comparison of the Mortgage Bank plan in Argentine, and the plan proposed in "The Way Out."

First, let us see what the Argentine Republic policy is. Consul E. L. Baker, at Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has reported fully concerning this matter. We copy a paragraph from his report under date August 10, 1889, as follows:

In addition to the usual facilities for borrowing money on mortgage, the Argentine Congress has by law established a great national mortgage bank, whose special functions are to make loans on the hypothecation of real estate. The law creating this bank was passed on the 14th of September, 1880. The President, in his last message to Congress, speaks of it as "an institution which will greatly multiply the elements of credit in the Republic;" and the Minister of Finance, in a speech he made in the House of Deputies a few days ago, declared that "the bank is a great boon to the people for the reason that land is the great patrimony, the immense capital of the country, and every facility should be given to mobilize that capital and increase its value." By its franchises this bank can operate in all the provinces and territories of the Republic. Its functions are not to loan money on mortgage, but to issue transferable mortgage bonds (*cedulas*) on the execution of mortgages in its favor, which *cedulas* are put upon the market and sold for what they will fetch by the holders, and the nation guarantees to the holders the service of the interest and amortization. They are made payable to bearer, and they bear an annual fixed interest not to exceed 8 per cent., and an annual accumulative sinking fund for their ultimate payment, the maximum of which shall not exceed 2 per cent. The bank is managed in the capital of the Republic by a board of control, consisting of a Chairman and eight Directors appointed by the President, and in the different provinces and territories by means of administrative councils. The board can make no loans of less than \$1,000 or more than \$250,000 to any one person, nor can any provincial council grant loans of more than

nor greater than \$1,000. The responsibility for loans is not limited to the property mortgaged, but extends to all other property the mortgagor may possess, so far as the excess is concerned, in which case the order of preference to be followed is that laid down in the civil code. The central bank is the only one that delivers the *cedulas*, though the mortgaged deeds be executed in the provinces; and no loan can be granted for more than half the value of the property mortgaged. A delay of over sixty days in the payment of the hypothecary obligation authorizes the bank to put up for sale by public auction the property in properties mortgaged without any legal proceedings and to award them to the highest bidder. To provide for the expenses of the bank and to guarantee punctuality in the service of the *cedulas*, a credit of \$2,000,000 is kept open in the National Bank in favor of the National Mortgage Bank.

Let the reader study that carefully, it is a very curious and important financial scheme. The functions of the Mortgage Bank, Consul Baker says, "are not to loan money on mortgage, but to issue transferable mortgage bonds." The bonds are known as *cedulas*. Please note the difference at this, the starting point. The object, as expressed by the Minister of Finance, is to "mobilize" the land of the country; that is, to use the land as capital, and issue bonds on it, just as we issue bonds on railroads; the bonds are to be used for raising money; they are made payable to bearer, are transferable from hand to hand, draw 8 per cent. interest and are to be redeemed in lawful money at a certain time, or the land which is mortgaged to secure their payment is sold without notice. It is not a lending of money to the people, but a scheme by which men may put their land into money for commercial uses. Consul Baker, after discussing the business of the Mortgage Bank and its development, says:

Without going further into figures, the mere fact that within the last two years there have been chartered five or six new banks, with special privileges, exclusively devoted to the business of making loans on real estate, is sufficient to show not only that recorded indebtedness is increasing very rapidly, but that the loan and mortgage business pays large profits.

Instead of the government lending money directly to the people, under this plan, it is a scheme by which a gigantic corporation realizes "large profits" for changing one-half the value of the people's lands into "mortgage bonds" which may pass from hand to hand as evidence of debt. The ordinary citizen who wants to borrow money to pay a pressing debt, to pay for a home, or to save a homestead, can and does borrow money in the usual way, pledging the land as security; but when he wants to engage in trading and speculating, if he has land, he goes to the Mortgage Bank and gets mortgage bonds equal to one-half its value, and these he sells on the market as if they were certificates of stock in a railroad company or a canal. It does not apply to the ordinary settler or homesteader, as we call them; it is for speculators only. Not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$250,000 is to be included in one transaction, and the paper which issues from the bank is not money to begin with, it is in separate bonds—mortgage bonds, of denominations not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000; and if a person have \$500,000 worth of land he can procure \$250,000 worth of the bonds—(*cedulas*)—face value—and put them on the market for sale, realizing in actual money whatever they bring. In other words, the *cedulas* or mortgage bonds are not money, but are a means for raising money, and the Mortgage Bank grows rich doing its part of the work. The Consul uses the word "loan" carelessly in some parts of his report. What the Mortgage Bank does is not lending money at all, but a mere issuing of *cedulas* or bonds, and these bonds are sold on the market for money.

That is in no respect like the plan proposed in "The Way Out," nor is there any similarity between it and anything proposed by the Farmers' Alliance. "The Way Out" proposes that the people in their organized capacity (call the organization the government, if you choose) shall lend money to needy citizens, just as money is now lent, only at low rates of interest, and on such security as is now held to be good in law, whether real estate or personal property or personal obligation. It is not proposed to "mobilize" the land, nor to raise money on it for purposes of speculation; nor is it proposed to inaugurate a scheme to increase the fictitious trading capital of the country. What is proposed is only to so change existing methods and conditions as to bring into active use all the money in the country, so that people who need the use of money can get it from a common fund without paying royalty or profit on it to individual citizens who did not produce it, thus maintaining in idleness and luxury an army of men who do not produce a dollar's worth of any useful property. Let the plan be illustrated in this way: Suppose one-fourth of the money now in the country—say \$500,000,000—were transferred into 300 to 400 national loan agencies scattered conveniently among the people of the several States, with an average force of ten persons to each agency and that all the long-time money lending to the people were done at these agencies, the only charge to the borrower being—say not more than 1 per cent. of the amount borrowed, payable in eleven years, 10 per cent. payable annually, 1 per cent. to pay the annual interest charge, and 9 per cent. to apply on the principal. At that rate of payment, the borrower would pay out in eleven years, and would not have paid any

annually. Here are the figures, taken from page 35 of "The Way Out":

OLD SYSTEM.		
Principal.....	\$1,000	
Interest at 10 per cent., eleven years.....	1,100	
At end of eleven years, due original debt.....	1,000	
NEW SYSTEM.		
Principal.....	\$1,000	
Annual interest, eleven years.....	110	
Payment on principal, ten years.....	900	
Last payment on principal.....	100	
At end of eleven years, debt paid, home saved.....		

NOTE.—In practice, the details would work out this way:

	Int. Paid.	Principal.
First year.....	\$10.00	\$90.00
Second year.....	9.10	90.90
Third year.....	8.19	91.81
Fourth year.....	7.27	92.73
Fifth year.....	6.35	93.65
Sixth year.....	5.41	94.59
Seventh year.....	4.48	95.54
Eighth year.....	3.51	96.49
Ninth year.....	2.54	97.46
Tenth year.....	1.57	98.43
Eleventh year.....	Due	58.40

Total..... \$1,000.00
Showing that the same amount of money which, under the old system, was used to pay interest only, will, under the plan here proposed, pay the entire debt—principal and interest—in eleven years.

Now suppose the other three-fourths of the money in the country—say \$1,500,000,000—were used for banking and the general business of the people, and that about 1,000 banks, instead of nearly 7,000, as we have them now, were charged with doing all the short-time lending of money, exchanging, etc., that the security be the same as it is now, that the time be less than on a year, the charges not to exceed an annual rate of 2 or 3 per cent. of the amount borrowed.

The plan proposed is as simple as these illustrations suggest. We cannot go into details here. If the reader is further interested he can procure a copy of "The Way Out" for 10 cents, and he can study it at his leisure. All we desire to show in this article is, that there is no similarity between the plan of "The Way Out" or of anything proposed by the Farmers' Alliance, and the plan now in operation in the Argentine Republic. Our plan is to lend money already in existence to citizens who need it and because they need it; not to permit citizens to hypothecate their lands in order to raise money to speculate on. We want enough money for the people's legitimate use. The author of "The Way Out" proposes, with a fund of \$500,000,000 to begin with, to inaugurate a scheme by which every home in the country can be redeemed in eleven years, and he does not ask an annual addition to the currency for this purpose of more than \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. This system would force money into circulation and keep it there. It would stop the hoarding of money, prevent panics, and utterly dethrone the money power. When we adopt a correct theory of finance there will be no great houses like that of Baring Brothers meddling with the business affairs of other people.

DON'T SCARE AT THAT.

Last week's issue of the Clay Center *Times* has the following editorial item:

The Manhattan *Nationalist* says Judge Peffer was once a carpet-bagger in Tennessee, and that he left his regiment at the close of the war and went over to the defense of the Confederacy.

Not having seen anything of the kind in the *Nationalist*, and having a good opinion of our Manhattan neighbor, we are loath to believe that the editor of the *Nationalist* wrote or authorized the writing of the statement with which it is credited. Judge Peffer having served in the Union army nearly three years, was mustered out June 26, 1865, some time after the "Confederacy" had collapsed. After settling up his army business he at once engaged in the practice of law, and did as much as any one man could do to restore peace among the people of Tennessee. In the campaign of 1868 he took an active part for the success of the national Republican ticket. For his war record all persons interested are respectfully referred to Hon. E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha, Congressman of the First Kansas district; Hon. B. W. Perkins, Oswego, Congressman of the Third Kansas district; Hon. A. A. Smith, Galesburg, Ill.; and for his peace record after the war while he was in the South, see Hon. J. J. Buck, Emporia, Kas.; Col. J. C. McMullen, Oakland, Cal.; Major S. O. W. Brandon and Capt. Sam Rexinger, Clarksville, Tenn.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 29, 1890.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
November 23.....	58.3	22.0	.....	.....
" 24.....	61.8	27.0	.....	.....
" 25.....	58.0	35.8	.....	Trace
" 26.....	47.0	19.0	.....	.....
" 27.....	43.0	24.1	.....	.....
" 28.....	54.5	29.0	.....	.....
" 29.....	55.2	29.0	.....	.....

Half-Rate Holiday Excursions South.

On December 21, 22 and 23, the Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co.—will sell round-trip tickets from Kansas City and all coupon stations on its lines to all prominent points in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, etc., at rate of one lowest first-class fare for the route, and thirty days for the return.

Horticulture.

BERRY CROP OF 1890 FOR DOUGLAS COUNTY, KAS.

Reported by B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.
Read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, at the Edwardsville meeting, October 20, 1890.

This has been a very busy year with me. I gathered the largest crop of berries I ever raised. My strawberry picking began on May 20, ending with blackberries the last of July. Owing to the extreme drouth continuing through June and July, raspberries and blackberries were seriously injured. But notwithstanding the long drouth, my crop of all kinds of berries rounded up about 42,000 quarts, 40,000 of which were strawberries. This crop in Douglas county was the largest berry crop in its record. Almost every blossom produced a perfect berry. We had the longest berry season ever known in Kansas, lasting as it did thirty-two days. Owing to the favorable weather for ripening, the crop was abundant, in fact the supply greatly exceeded the demand. The overplus was due, in part, to there being less than one week's difference between the ripening season of southwest Missouri, southern Kansas points, and Lawrence. Prices ruled lower than ever before in our county. Our western markets, which heretofore had returned remunerative prices, were so glutted that the consignments of our berry-growers brought them in debt, while others received hardly enough to pay for crates and picking. Hence our strawberry farmer friends are becoming somewhat discouraged over future possibilities. Again, when we read that in all the Eastern and Middle States, berry-growers receive from 10 to 15 cents per quart for their berries, it is still more discouraging when we remember that some of us came West years ago where we expected better prices for our fruits than we had received in our Eastern homes.

The lesson of the season teaches us that it is no longer worth while seeking Western locations for profitable berry-growing, and that it is better to continue the business near the more densely populated districts of the East.

NOTES ON VARIETIES.

Captain Jack.—This grand old variety led the van for shipping a long distance. For three weeks, in succession, I shipped its berries to Albuquerque, N. M., 1,100 miles from Lawrence. No other berry stood the wear and tear so well as this one. Many growers think its berries too small; but give me the berry that sells for the most money in a distant market, regardless of its size.

Crescent.—This sort as usual produced a large crop of berries, but the market being glutted with them, and prices too low for any profit, we gave the pickers all they would take away, and left the balance for the birds and bees, while we picked and marketed firmer and better berries. When the Crescent is about half gone, the rest of the crop is of no value for shipping purposes. In fact it is, all through the season, a hindrance to the sale of good berries, and the sooner berry-growers drop it from their list of commercial berries, the sooner will the markets of the country become more active, and growers will make more money on the less productive varieties.

Bubach.—This berry was a surprise and wonder to all who saw it on my grounds, but my commission merchant in Denver wrote me to stop shipping those large soft berries, and send more of the Captain Jack, or other sorts that could be reshipped to the mountains.

Jessie.—This much-advertised Wisconsin mammoth berry is not as large as the Illinois Bubach, but its flavor has not been surpassed by any of the newer varieties.

Burt.—If any of our friends have the pure Burt, they have the genuine Captain Jack, and vice versa.

Mitchell.—This is the earliest of all my fifty varieties. We picked the first ripe berries of the Mitchell ten days before the Crescent was ripe. Its berries are not of the mammoth order, but large enough for an early sort. It is fairly productive and will be retained until an earlier variety is brought out.

Cloud Seedling.—Am really sorry that I am unable to say a good word for this Mississippi wonder. In all my twenty-five years' experience, I never was so disappointed in any new strawberry. Our

blow, equal to a Kansas cyclone, claiming it to be earlier than the Crescent by at least a week, but with melt is not as early. On the poor, thin soils of the South it may have been a success.

Pine Apple.—A real dead-beat; in fact, I have destroyed several of my own seedlings that were ten times more productive.

Pearl.—The plant is a good, strong grower, and while its berries are not as large as those of some others, they are firmer than the Crescent, Downing or Miner.

Haverland.—The many visitors who were daily on my grounds looking after the behavior of the newer varieties were loud in their praise of this variety. It is nearly as large as the Bubach, but its berries must be tenderly handled before and while being shipped to market.

Warfield.—Has a long future before it, and will stand shipment. It is as productive as the Crescent, and more attractive to the eye.

Gandy.—A fine, valuable berry for Kansas. I have fruited it for two years and shall continue it as it comes in after many other sorts are out of the way. The plant is a strong grower, and is at home in our rich black soil.

Now I have a host of old worthy sorts that you all know. I mean the Downing, Miner, Manchester, Glendale, Mt. Vernon, May King, and others, that need no introduction. Then I have a host of worthless new varieties sent from the East, where, it is supposed, all the good things come from. Their acquaintance will do you no good. These are the Jewel, Gold, Dutter, Itasca, Belmont, Mammoth, Monmouth, and others not worth the writing of their names. I carry several varieties in my list, partly for comparison with good sorts, as well as for patrons who are often behind the times by waiting to purchase at lower prices.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry crops were less satisfactory in product than they were last year. While it was too wet then, this season was too dry. Berries, however, were firmer, and stood the racket of transit, and prices were better than they were last year.

Behavior of varieties.—For earliness and productiveness the Souhegan is first. However, it is not giving the satisfaction it did a few years ago. The cane growth is becoming more spindling, while its fruit is not so large. In fact, some of its friends are losing confidence in it, and they are looking for an early variety that has more vitality. The Gregg is likewise growing less productive, while its cane growth is not as large as formerly. The old McCormick, Miami, Smith's Iron-Clad, and even Hopkins, are not the berries they were eight or ten years ago. Hence it is advisable that we, as berry-growers, be on the alert for varieties of black-caps that will stand the extremes of our seasons, and return us value for labor bestowed on their growth.

The red varieties, Cuthbert, Thwack, and Brandywine, seem to be as vigorous in growth of bush and product as formerly. Likewise the Shaffer, which is neither black nor red, but purple, still holds its own in vigor of growth. The fruit, however, is too tender for distant shipments.

BLACKBERRIES.

In the race among the blackberries for a long life, the Snyder and Taylor are in the lead. These two varieties are as strong and vigorous as they were in the beginning. While there are other sorts whose fruit is larger, their canes are full of disease, made so, probably, by cold winters. Hence the experience among berry-growers is in favor of the Snyder for the first place, and the Taylor next in the race. The Early Harvest is too small and too early, coming, as it does, along with the Souhegan raspberry. Stone's Hardy is but little larger than the Early Harvest, the only merit in it being its continuing a few days after the Snyder has gone.

There is more anxiety among small fruit-growers for improvement in the raspberry and blackberry than there is on the strawberry. We have at least a dozen profitable market varieties of the strawberry, while we have only two or three of blackberries. There is, therefore, an inviting field open to the finder or producer of a few good raspberries and for at least half a dozen good blackberries.

TESTING NEW VARIETIES.

Every season new varieties of all kinds of fruits are offered for sale, and usually

every new thing I see advertised; but when I see that a new fruit has been tested at some one or more of the experiment stations with a good report thereon, then I feel inclined to give it a trial in a small way. My bite at the Cloud Seedling, before referred to, was an exception, as it had never been tested at any experiment station. But new strawberries are frequently introduced by a long story about their origin, with the assertion, by the introducer, that their favorite is the ideal, in fact, the best strawberry in the country. Now, some allowance should be made for the enthusiasm of the originator of a new fruit.

There are possible merits in some of the new seedlings. Probably one in ten is worthy of propagation. In order to be abreast of the times we must keep testing, and by so doing we shall improve on those we now have. It was by testing new sorts that we now have the firm shipping berry in the Captain Jack, and the large size in the Sharpless, Bubach, Jessie, Haverland, Parry, Jersey Queen, Manchester, and others. It was by experimenting and testing that we got the Crystal City and Michell for early berries, and the Glendale, Mt. Vernon, Atlantic and Gandy for late varieties. So when I look back twenty-five years ago, when I began berry culture, when the old Wilson was the ideal of every berry-grower, I think we have made great progress and should never grow tired of well-doing, but should continue testing new fruits as long as there is any possibility of improvement.

I am now testing the Great Pacific, Edgar Queen and Lady Rusk, all from Illinois, and Robinson's and Sproul's seedlings of Kansas origin, together with a few of my own seedlings.

MARKETING THE BERRY CROP.

The question of marketing fruit has grown to be a serious one, and by no means easy of solution. The berry product the last two years has been larger than the demand, or in other words, berry-growers are increasing faster than the consumers. Again, the cost of transportation is not in keeping with the low price of our berries. Another serious matter is the careless handling of our berries when transferred from one road to another. The wagon and truck drivers in the employ of the transportation companies seem not to understand the imperative necessity of carefully handling easily bruised and easily damaged fruits. Tender fruits must be handled tenderly when in transit, even for a short distance, in order that the packages may arrive at their destination in a fit condition to meet the wants of consumers. Were a petition signed by all the small fruit-growers, and sent every season to the transportation officials, asking for the proper handling of our berries, the evil might be remedied. Let us think over this matter and see if we can have our berries handled in better shape next year.

Before closing this long report I would like to discourage the planting of large fields of berries anywhere west of the Mississippi river. Our cities are too small yet to consume the product of our fertile lands, therefore, for the present, let us confine ourselves to small patches of strawberry.

Should the price advance to five or six dollars per crate occasionally, let us not become wild over it, and double the acreage with the view of doubling our product, and also the price. We should remember that every berry-grower may be like minded on the increase of acreage. So if we would only content ourselves with, say, from the half-acre plots up to the two or three-acre patches, then with a diversity of other fruit crops to go with our high-priced berries, we will be slowly but surely climbing the hill of prosperity; otherwise we shall be left in the valley of adversity. We should so gauge all our planting that

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adversity, nor unduly elated by great prosperity. The tendency of the age is to become suddenly rich. We would plant to-day and, if possible, reap to-morrow. To become wealthy in a few years, and spend the remainder of their lives in ease and luxury, appears to be the paramount desire of a large majority of our business men in this fast age. If we would be prosperous berry cultivators we must study how not to produce a surplus, or when we have a year of great abundance, instead of glutting the markets of the country with our berries in their fresh state, we must preserve the overplus for a winter market. Every berry-grower might learn some method of preserving the surplus product and thus have a marketable product for the dull winter season.

THE VETERAN FRUIT-GROWER.

To the fruit-grower who has chosen the occupation for life, it may be said that with all the hindrances there is encouragement in the fact that all kinds of farm products are on the upward tendency, and those who, on account of the low prices of grain products, were seeking for the avenues of horticultural life, will now switch off, or return to the old well-beaten road that leads to agricultural prosperity.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOWS.

DECEMBER 17-20—Fourth annual Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition, Plattsburg, Mo.
JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

Practical Talks on Poultry.

It is advisable for each breeder at this season of the year to cull out the mongrels and inferior hens, leaving only the best layers to carry through the winter. To do this is money in pocket. It seems at the time a sacrifice to kill off old hens and roosters when prices are comparatively low. But on the other hand, a cross rooster or a non-laying hen will eat up the difference in price during the winter. While I advise farmers to kill all the poor stock now, I do not recommend immediate shipment to city markets, because from now to Thanksgiving the trade there will be supplied with the very best offerings to be obtained. To send along inferior goods would be ruinous to the shipper. Kill now, to shut off unnecessary food consumption, and hold the poor stuff for the after-Thanksgiving market.

In killing a fowl I would suggest the adoption of one of these two methods: To either open the veins of the neck or bleed by sticking in the mouth. Let the bird bleed freely, or it will lack a bright, healthy appearance. A fowl should never be fed within twelve hours of killing, but if by chance it gets food the crop and intestines should be opened and drawn. In New York dealers never draw the crop or intestines; in Boston markets the operation is imperative. Fowls intended for shipment to Boston should never be scalded. It is a waste of good money, for scalded poultry never brings within five cents per pound as much as dry-picked. The feathers should be immediately removed while the carcass is warm, and the poultry then "plumped" by holding ten seconds in cold water, to remove all dirt and stray feathers that remain after picking. Never use boiling hot water for this purpose, as the process is liable to turn the color of the comb and shrink the eyes and crack the flesh, causing a sickly appearance.

One of the most important things in shipping is to have the animal heat entirely out, as it will keep stock from spoiling while in transit. Boxes holding 100 and 200 pounds are the most popular with the trade, and care should be taken to pack them snugly. Some shippers use layers of straw alternated with layers of poultry to prevent shifting, but Boston dealers generally prefer poultry packed by itself, excepting perhaps a layer of clean, white paper on the sides and bottom of the package. One kind and quality should be put in a package and the kind marked distinctly upon the cover. It is natural enough for each farmer to believe all of his offerings to be extra prime, but were he to exercise a bit of judgment

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them in a separate parcel from the other turkeys or chickens, he would gain money in the end, and greatly assist the city dealer in handling his goods.

Strictly fresh henner eggs have not been so scarce and high at this season in the Boston market for years as they are to-day. One dealer told me the other day that regular Christmas prices were prevailing for the best grades. This man is paying farmers forty-five cents per dozen for absolutely fresh good-sized dark eggs, and cannot procure enough from the surrounding towns to supply his customers. But for that matter all grades of eggs are higher this fall, and this is partly owing to the good effect of the McKinley bill. Farmers in the provinces are not sending nearly as many eggs to our markets as formerly. The tariff on a thirty-dozen case of eggs is \$1.50, and the freight forty cents more, which is too much of a barrier for Canadian dealers to try to compete with our own farmers.

The season of poultry shows is near at hand, and every farmer and fancier should decide to exhibit his best flocks. The man who is always finding fault with the way an exhibition is conducted, or the manner in which prizes are awarded, is the stay-at-home. He never exhibits anything himself, but is first and foremost in criticizing his neighbor's manner of doing business. To be identified with an exhibition yourself, and to take an interest in making it a rousing success, acts as a strong incentive to bring out the backward neighbors.

Before winter sets in for good, the poultry breeder should lay in a plentiful stock of "necessities," in order to keep his flock of hens in a good laying condition throughout the long, cold months. By "necessities" I mean road dust enough to insure the birds a comfortable bath every day, a stock of green turnip heads and cabbage leaves that are best used when plucking

leaves that have fallen from the trees, and a dozen and one other things that are essential to keep the poultry busy dusting, scratching and in good condition. A lot of hens that are cooped up in a small apartment, with a floor of boards, and with no inducements to make them busy, will stand idly around on one foot, or else crowd together in some dark corner to keep warm.

On the other hand, a hen that has plenty of earth to work over, and a cabbage or piece of meat hung down from the ceiling to pick at, and a warm roost at night, will continue to lay even in extreme cold days. A ground floor is much preferred to a floor of boards by a great many farmers. In the case of the earth, the dirt rarely freezes if the house is properly "banked," whereas the board floor soon becomes foul with the droppings, and is liable to breed vermin and disease.—Dorothy James, in *American Cultivator*.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 19, 1890.

Lafayette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by A. J. Barrick, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm, October 18, 1890, one light bay mare pony, mane clipped, halter on, about 10 years old; valued at \$10.
 HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, blind in left eye, about 14 hands high, about 11 years old; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by A. G. Everett, in Spring Creek tp., one bay mare, about 8 years old, both hind feet white, some white on one front foot, two white spots on back, star in forehead; valued at \$35.

Brown county—W. E. Chapman, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Anton Scheld, in Washington tp., April 19, 1890, one dark brown mare, about 12 years old, blind in both eyes.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.
 STEER—By same, one red-roan steer, white belly, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by J. D. Osburn, in Baker tp., P. O. Opolis, September 1, 1890, one bay pony, fleabitten, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by A. Thoren, P. O. America City, November 1, 1890, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
 HORSE—Taken up by James Neff, P. O. America City, October 15, 1890, one gray horse, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by C. T. Sears, in Williamsburg tp., one 3-year-old dehorned steer, reddish color, ear marks; valued at \$25.
 STEER—By same, one 3-year-old horned steer, light red color, ear marks, brand on right rump; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 26, 1890.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. F. Specht, in Fremont tp., November 9, 1890, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, white face, edge of ear frozen off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.
 HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, under-bit in both ears and slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

8 STEERS—Taken up by M. W. Stratton, in Reading tp., November 8, 1890, three 3-year-old steers, two red and one black, brand somewhat similar to T; valued at \$16 1/2 each.

STEER—Taken up by M. M. Snow, in Jackson tp., November 7, 1890, one red muley steer, 2 years old, crop off left ear and under-bit in right; valued at \$5.
 HEIFER—By same, one black and white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Jackson tp., November, 1890, one dark bay mare, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, brand on left shoulder, with a scar on right fore foot, slit in tip of left ear; valued at \$10.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by C. O. Fiory, in Clinton tp., November 13, 1890, one pale red steer; valued at \$5.
 HEIFER—By same, one white-roan heifer; valued at \$5.

STEER CALF—By same, one red and white spotted steer calf, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$5.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
 COW—Taken up by Mrs. E. Hughes, in Mason Creek tp., one dark red cow, spots under belly, white spot on right flank and forehead, 6 years old, brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
 2 HEIFERS—Taken up by Z. W. Fieley, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, October 26, 1890, two red heifers, line-back; valued at \$12 each.

Greenwood county—J. W. Smyth, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by Thomas Nelson, in Fall River tp., one blackish horse mule, 2 years old past, 4 feet 4 inches high.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by D. B. Glasco, in Ridgeway tp., October 5, 1890, one red steer, one year old, hole in ears and cropped; valued at \$14.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by William Finner, in Talleyrand tp., P. O. Fredonia, one red yearling steer, brand on left hip, white hind legs, white under belly and in face; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Lane Williams, in Shawnee tp., November 4, 1890, one bay horse, about 12 years old, 16 hands high, some white in face, four white feet, saddle and harness marks, right eye out, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
 2 HORSES—Taken up by Phil Scott, in Jefferson tp., July 8, 1890, two horses, both bay with black mane and tail, one branded H on left shoulder and some white on forehead, hoof of one is injured, about 16 hands high, are about 12 years old; valued at \$40 and \$60.

MARE—Taken up by G. Woolsey, in Belleville tp., one black mare, 15 or 16 years old, about 15 hands high, some gray hairs around eyes and nose, lump on left hind pastern joint; valued at \$15.

Republic county—R. H. Galloway, clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by Stephen Root, in Belleville tp., P. O. Belleville, October 25, 1890, one bay mare colt, weight about 700 or 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 3, 1890.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Randall, in Lincoln tp., one red cow with short tail and no marks or brands, age 3 or 4 years; valued at \$12.
 STEER—Taken up by Robt. Douglass, in Liberty tp., one roan steer, brand on right hip with figure 7, about 1 year old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by L. L. Brown, in Pleasant tp., one pale red steer with white face, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$11.
 STEER—Taken up by Robert Gillespie, in Pottawatomie tp., one red and white steer, dehorned, brand on left shoulder with letter S, 2 years old; valued at \$8.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by H. Stone, in Newbury tp., P. O. Paxico, November 11, 1890, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, dehorned, brand N. F. on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Paul Janod, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, November 15, 1890, one red steer, 1 year old, white in right flank and right shoulder, star in forehead, tip of tail white, white under belly, left ear split, right ear bit; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by B. F. Graves, in Pleasant View tp., November 6, 1890, one light bay horse pony, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, white hind feet, brand on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, blaze in face, about 14 hands high, 10 years old; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling mare; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling heifer; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling heifer; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling heifer; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.

October 19, 1890, one roan mare, 14 1/2 hands high, thr e white feet and blaze face, 4 years old; valued at \$41.

Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Sidney Brittain, in Paxson tp., November 14, 1890, one black horse mule, 15 hands high, brand 2 on right hip; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mike O'Day, in Janesville tp., one red steer with white spot in forehead and a little white between fore legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., one yearling heifer, no marks or brands, pale red with white on belly.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Giger, in Fremont tp., November 11, 1890, one red 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Ford, in Agnes City tp., November 10, 1890, one 2-year-old steer, red, white on shoulders and under the belly, brand 8 on right hip, under-bit and slit in right ear.

Kingman county—U. G. Mustoe, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. B. W. Keathe, in Belmont tp., October 18, 1890, one bay mare, collar marks; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Isalah Deal, in Cedar tp., P. O. Wonsva November 7, 1890, one red Western steer, 2 years old, both ears split, brand M on left side.

STEER—Taken up by M. Burnside, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 21, 1890, one 3-year-old steer, dark red with white spots on sides and between fore legs, points of horns sawed or broken off, dim brand on right hip.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. C. Hubbard, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 12, 1890, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, brand D on left hip; valued at \$12.

Riley county—G. F. Guy, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by James L. McDowell, P. O. Manhattan, November 19, 1890, one iron-gray mare, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, ears cropped; valued at \$18.
 STEER—By same, one 1-year-old red steer, under-bit on right ear and slit in end of left ear; valued at \$18.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Thomas J. Louis, in Liberty tp., November 4, 1890, one red steer, brand T, both ears cropped and under-bit; valued at \$25.

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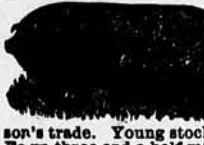
Breeder fancy POLAND-CHINA Swine. Tony lot of March, April and May pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.



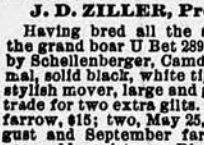
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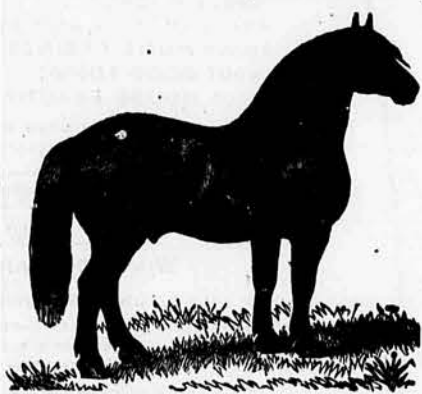
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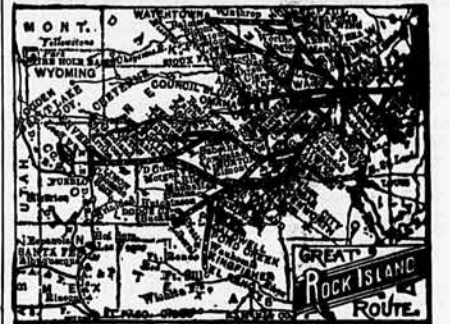
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Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	10:11 a. m.
Des Moines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.

SOUTH.	Local freight.	Through freight.
Des Moines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah....	12:58 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph....	1:25 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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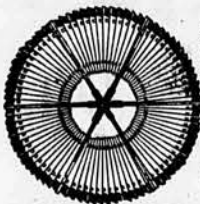


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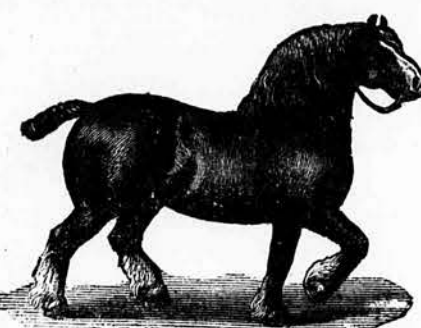
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English Shire and
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Our record for 1888:—42 premiums, 4 sweepstakes and 4 silver medals.
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A record never approached by any other stud in America.

Largest stud of imported horses west of the Mississippi river. Special prices to buyers. Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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