

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1883.
VOL. XXVIII, No. 25.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$1.00 per year, or \$1.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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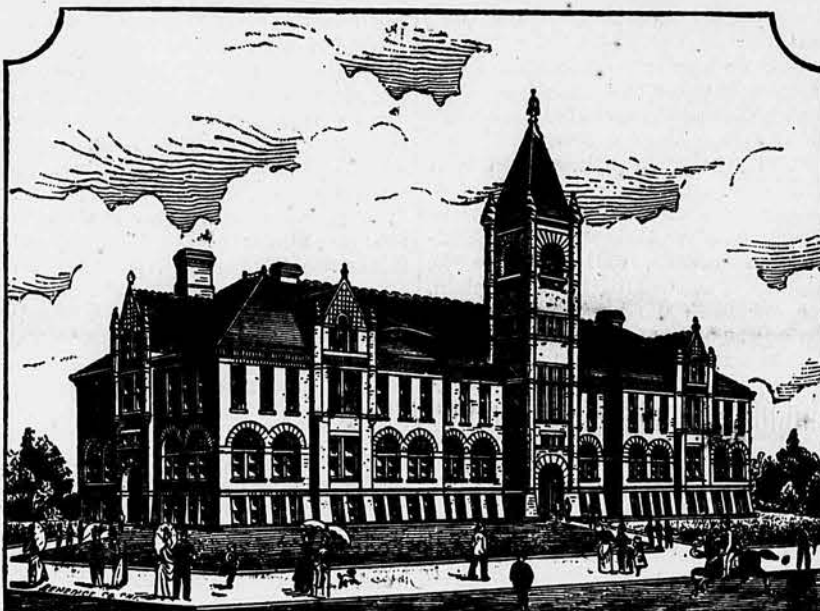
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[Continued on page 16.]



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The Stock Interest.

BREEDS OF MUTTON SHEEP.

Farmers are inquiring with more or less earnestness as to the various foreign breeds of mutton sheep. This is the wise thing to do. No man should enter upon a new line of business without acquiring all the information on the subject within reach. The distinctly mutton breeds that have been received with favor in America are nearly all English. They are the product of the English environment, and vary in their form and usefulness with the different local environments of the British Isles. England is peculiarly adapted to the production of mutton sheep. It has fine old pastures, a temperate climate, and is especially favorable to the production of roots, hence is a fine sheep country. The various breeds of sheep may be divided into the long and middle-wools. The chief long-wools are the Leicester, Cotswold and Lincolnshire, and the chief middle-wool or Down breeds are the Southdown, Hampshiredown and Shropshiredowns, to which is generally added the Oxforddown.

The Leicesters may be regarded as the most ancient breed, moulded and shaped by selection and breeding a hundred and thirty years ago by that pioneer sheep breeder, Mr. Thomas Bakewell. His material was the native sheep, which he transformed from a long-legged, flat-ribbed, late-maturing sheep into the early-maturing, round-barreled, square-built form that is the type best adapted to meat production the world over.

The Cotswold is another well-known breed of long-wools, as large, if not larger, than the Leicester, but longer in the wool. It was originally a coarse, hardy and late-maturing sheep, but in the hands of skilled breeders took on what cattlemen would call the beef form.

The Lincolnshire is another of the large breeds, differing from the Cotswold and Leicester mainly in the amount of oil in the wool, and hence giving it a peculiar lustre while protecting the fiber from exposure to the weather. All these large breeds of sheep are heavy feeders, and should be used only on rich lands.

Of the middle-wool class the Southdown is the most ancient, and is the result of the skill of Mr. Ellman, who began his career as a Southdown breeder in 1780. It was a small, scraggy sheep, native to a rough and not very rich country, light in fleece and late-maturing. In the hands of Mr. Ellman it took on the square, blocky, beef form, increased in size and fleece, and went to the front in the quality of its mutton.

The Hampshiredown, like the Poland-China hog, is a composite breed, the base being undoubtedly the native sheep of Hampshire, improved by crossing with the Southdown and Cotswold—under its native environment—until the type became fixed and capable of transmission.

The Shropshiredown is the most widely distributed of the middle-wool breeds. It is the product of the environment of Shropshire, or, rather, the result of the efforts of the farmers of that shire to improve their native sheep by the use of Southdown and Leicester bucks. The object in view was to combine Leicester size with the Southdown form. It has been and is one of the most popular of the mutton breeds.

The Oxforddown is generally classed as a middle-wool. It, too, is a composite breed, generally regarded as a cross between the Cotswold and Hampshiredown, or according to the *Mark Lane Express*, a composite of the Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown, the object being to obtain the size of the large breeds and the mutton quality of the Downs.

We think a better classification of these breeds would be the mountain breeds, the down breeds and the valley or plain breeds, the elevation and quality of the land, or in other words, the supply and quality of food determining the size, and each separate environment stamping its peculiar quality on the form. Besides the breeds mentioned above there are a dozen others, the result of the mingling in different proportions of the down, valley and mountain types, modified, of course, by the special

environment where the combination was made.

It will be an interesting study to note the changes wrought on these breeds in twenty years by the environment of America. Can American farmers, without the aid of roots, maintain the best English types? What effect will corn have on the mutton sheep? To what extent will winter blue grass pastures supply the place of roots? One thing is certain, the mutton sheep of the prairie blue grass pastures will be a large sheep, just as the sheep of the Southwestern ranges will be small. How far the climate of the prairies will, in time, modify the fiber of the wool is another very important and interesting question. In fact, there is a world of questions that must of necessity occupy the minds of the thoughtful wool-grower, and which time only can settle. This much is known, that the environment of the prairies, and especially in the tame grass and moderately well-sheltered portions, will produce a rent-paying, mortgage-lifting, happy-farmer sheep, and, knowing this, we can go ahead and learn all the fine points by study and experience.—*Homestead*.

Sheep Dog Trials.

In certain districts throughout the kingdom it is not an uncommon practice to give prizes for the best-trained sheep dogs—collies. No doubt such competitions are full of interest and attraction for all lovers of the valuable and faithful collie, as well as every one owning or taking an interest in sheep. Without his ever-helpful companion—a well-trained collie—the shepherd would, indeed, often be in a helpless plight.

Sheep, as a rule, are not of the wisest and most sympathetic nature, as every one who has had the unfortunate experience of facing them without a dog will know. Those who have been even more unfortunate, and possessed an untrained or untrainable dog, will also admit the sheep farmers' and shepherds' indebtedness to a sensible, well-trained collie. Whether out on the hillside, on the plain, or on the road, the work of the collie is most important and valuable. In short, the collie is to the sheep farmer what the horse is to the arable farmer—without either the respective classes would be helpless indeed.

But, as in the case of every other creature in their respective spheres of usefulness, collie dogs are not all of a high class or equal intelligence. They have not all the same capabilities for learning, while, on the other hand, they do not all have equal opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of their important and intricate duties. Hence we have various classes of servants in the collie-dog section as well as in all the other departments of labor. There cannot be two opinions as to which class is of most value, both to the shepherd and to the owner of the sheep.

The training of a sheep dog is a very important undertaking, and one which has to be carried through with the utmost skill and care. Patience and perseverance are in no work more necessary than in breaking in a rough, raw, young collie into a tractable and capable worker. But no shepherd who knows the value of a collie, or who has an interest at all in his work, will grudge this care and attention, for well he knows that he will in all likelihood be amply repaid for his trouble.

Supporters of sheep dog trial competitions say that the probability of gaining honor stimulates the shepherd to take more care and pains in training his dog. It is certainly desirable to have good, well-trained sheep dogs, but he is a very indifferent, and we think happily a rare type of shepherd who requires stimulus to fit his young dogs to replace the old ones.

Sheep dog trials may be of interest to the shepherd, but we doubt very much their value to the farmer. If competitions are got up and prizes offered, it is very natural, of course, that shepherds will do their utmost to make a respectable appearance with their dogs in the task. No one can blame the shepherd for this. But does the farmer think what the preparation for these trials may cost him? It is necessary, of course, to have sheep in the

work of preparation. And whether the sheep require the services of the dog or not, if the dog has to be "coached" within a certain time, the sheep must be forthcoming. And, further, the peculiar kind of work which the dog is called upon to perform at the "trials," makes extra and special training absolutely necessary. The peculiar work "set" at trials is of a kind that a dog may not have to perform in the regular course of their duty for months. Hence, if by dog trials sheep are to be disturbed for the sake of affording what may be termed unnatural and valueless training of dogs, the sooner they or the present system of conducting them is done away with the better. Desirable as it unquestionably is to have well-trained collies, it will never pay to set aside a portion of the flock to be abused in a fashion altogether unnecessary. The duty of the dogs should be regulated by the flock, not the flock used to suit the dog.

In a word, we are forced to the conclusion that the sheep dog trials do more harm than good, for while they continue, some shepherds will hunt and harass their sheep for the purpose of preparing their dogs for trial.—*Farming World*.

Feeding Work Horses.

At this season of the year it is very important to feed horses food that will give muscle and fat. The horse is the principal motive power on the farm, and therefore needs the best attention, says W. J. Martin, in an article contributed to *National Stockman*. This class of stock is kept wholly for its muscle, and the working and cultivation of the farm must depend greatly upon the character and condition of the horse. The winter season is one of comparative leisure to horses as farms are usually managed, and many appear to think that horses require little attention when they are not at hard labor. Such persons are often guilty of keeping them upon poor hay and straw in the winter, reserving all grain for spring feeding; but this is very bad policy. Horses frequently come to winter quarters in thin condition from summer labor, and require judicious feeding, and good care to recover their full working capacity; and farmers should remember that it is much cheaper to put horses in condition when work is very light, and that all the extra flesh put on in winter represents so much extra work available in spring. Besides it should always be the aim of team owners to keep their horses in good working condition rather than to recover it when lost. Let us examine a few rations for work horses when idle. Horses are often subject to colic from improper feeding; when fed upon corn meal alone its large percentage of starch renders it too heating, and besides it is a very concentrated food, and being just moistened with saliva so as to be swallowed, it goes into the stomach in the compact form of dough, and the gastric juice cannot circulate through it so as to properly perform its office. All such concentrated food should be mixed with cut hay, being just moistened, so that the meal will adhere to it. This mixes the concentrated with the bulky food, and the hay separates the particles of meal so as to render the mixture porous, and the gastric juice now circulates freely through the mass and operates upon the whole contents of the stomach at once. The best way to use corn meal as a single grain food is to mix it with moistened clover hay. If the clover is of good quality it contains a larger percentage of muscle-forming food than corn meal, and thus helps to balance the constituents. But one of the best rations for work horses is corn, oats and flaxseed, ground together; the corn and oats in equal weight, and to nineteen bushels of the mixture of corn and oats add one bushel of flaxseed and grind fine. The corn and oats make a well-balanced ration, and the flaxseed is rich in oil, muscle-forming and bone-building elements, but the oil is the greatest sanitary element. This small proportion of oil is just sufficient to keep the bowels in excellent condition, the coat sleek, and every part of the system in well-balanced activity. And then by feeding this ground mixture with twice its bulk of moistened cut hay you have as perfect a

ration for work horses as can be compounded. All regular grist mills now have an apparatus for mixing different grains, so that the farmer has only to carry the oats, corn, or flaxseed in proper quantities to mill and they will all be mixed without hand labor. If the farmer has no straw-cutter he may use oats or wheat chaff to mix with the meal to render it porous. In keeping horses that are doing but little work straw may be fed with the last ration, and the horses will do well. From eight to ten pounds of this daily will bring them through finely, even on good straw. When oats are too expensive, corn meal and wheat bran mixed in equal weights with one pint of oil meal to each horse will give a good result. If hay is scarce, two pounds of cottonseed meal, four pounds of corn meal, four pounds of bran and straw will winter horses well; but there should always be variety in the food. If the farmer has clover hay and straw these should be mixed together; better if both be cut before mixing, but they may be mixed in the manger without cutting.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say: "I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is *guaranteed* to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrap-per.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

CATARRH,

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

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

All between the coffin and the cradle is uncertain.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through car route from Southern and Western Kansas to St. Louis and the East. For particulars address D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
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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.

In the Dairy.

SWEET OREAM VS. ROTTEN OREAM BUTTER.

It is an open question whether the advent of the butter-extractor will speedily revolutionize the character of the butter made in the country or not. And the result hinges more upon the natural and inherent apathy of the people in the adoption of new and better methods than upon the question of whether or not there is a necessity for such a revolution. The educating of the taste of the butter-consuming public up to a desire for sweet-cream butter is a question which has been extensively discussed by writers of dairy literature during the past few months and it is a feature of the question which really amounts to very little. The real fact of the matter is that there are very few people who have a well-defined butter taste. Only a trifling portion of them have ever eaten first-class butter. There hasn't been enough of the article to reach around. In regard to those accustomed to good butter, the idea of educating their taste is nonsense. It will educate itself and no time will be required by them in deciding between the relative merits of a perfect article, untainted by decomposition, and that made from cream in which the process of rotting, alias ripening, has begun ere the butter fat has been separated from its decaying native surroundings, even though from force of circumstances, they have learned to pronounce as good that which is to a greater or less extent contaminated with the decomposing element from which it has been rescued.

There is no use of denying the fact that what by common consent is called ripening cream constitutes the first stages of decomposition in the caseous portion of it, and only by the most skillful method of handling is the butter freed from the influence of decay. The time may not be far distant when even the strongest advocates of ripened cream butter will freely admit that much which is now called flavor in such butter is nothing short of the odor and flavor of decay already begun in it and hastened by its former contact with the decaying caseous matter in the cream. It will surely require no special effort to educate refined taste to a preference for pure, sweet cream butter over that which, for the want of something better, has been called par excellence. The swine feeder knows that his pigs will eat sour, semi-rotten milk with apparent relish when accustomed to it and hungry, but their relish for it pales into insignificance when compared to the avidity with which they will devour a trough of fresh sweet milk. Before arguing that the people cannot be readily educated to eat sweet cream butter it would be consistent to admit that man is a bigger idiot and possessed of more depraved taste than a hog. The foundation of all arguments against sweet cream butter lies in the fact that there are thousands of factories in the country that are full of dairy apparatus for the raising and ripening of cream, and the adoption of the butter-extractor and the advent of sweet cream butter would make worthless rubbish of millions of dollars worth of otherwise valuable apparatus.

The real truth of this matter is that sweet cream butter has come to stay. It is the butter of the future. Whether it will be made by the extractor process, by the centrifugal and the churn, or by the established methods of raising the cream and then churning its sweet, will make little difference to the butter-consuming public.

Sweet cream butter will be in demand and the people will have it, if they can get it. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that by churning sweet cream at a temperature about 10° colder than ripened cream is churned, or at 52° to 56° Fahr., the separation of butter fat from the milk is as effectually accomplished as it is when cream is ripened or partially rotted, and the remainder of the process in the art is the same as in making butter from ripened cream. We have an idea, however, that a handful of salt thrown into the cream

during the process of churning will be found to materially aid in the perfect separation and granulation of the butter. Sweet cream butter is the next step to be made toward perfection and the dairymen who expect to remain at the front may as well get ready to move in that direction.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist.*

A Good Butter Cow.

A good butter cow should manifest her good qualities at this time of the year if ever, for the weather is favorable to her comfort, and the luscious grass of the right growth to be easily converted into good milk and cream. It is a difficult thing to select a good butter cow from a herd, and none but the expert dairyman could do it. The novice will occasionally strike one by chance, but such luck is seldom noticed. Yet there are some external marks about a cow which determines her good qualities as a butter-maker. Every breeder of horses judges the animals by external marks, and puts a great deal of confidence and faith in these signs. His judgment furthermore is invariably correct.

Physical structure and facial expression have a great deal to do in indicating the character and qualities of an animal. As a rule a good butter cow should have a wide-open, expressive eye, and a face indicating life and energy. The face should also be long and wide between the eyes. The eyes should also be placed well down from the horns, and not way up on the forehead. Cows with this latter characteristic are like human beings similarly formed. If there is no forehead there seems to be no room for brains, and this seems to act directly upon the butter-making qualities of the animal. Cows with slim necks, and large muzzles are usually good butter-producers. The structure of the form should be such as to indicate strength and litheness; with a strong back and abdomen. The teats should be well placed, and the tail slim and not short and stubby. When all of these points are taken into consideration one can judge pretty accurately as to the butter-producing qualities of the cow. Regular, healthy breathing should also be characteristic of the animal.

As a rule the dairyman and beef breeder chooses animals with entirely distinct structures. The beef breeder chooses his animal with the view to getting one that will turn everything into meat, while the dairyman chooses one with higher qualities in her. The ordinary dairyman can invariably select a cow that will be a fair butter producer, but it becomes difficult even to him to select one from a herd that is more than ordinarily gifted in this way. After all, however, these external marks have to be learned, and cannot be communicated by word of mouth. It is only after observation and experience in handling cows that one can be accurate in his judgment. Good dairy cows, however, are markedly different from beef cows, and this difference is indicated in the calves at an early age. The farmer should not make the mistake, therefore, of keeping and rearing a calf with a distinctly beefy form for dairy purposes.—*E. P. Smith, in Practical Farmer.*

The Standard.

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

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing numbers, 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.

Horticulture.

Making the Blackberry at Home.

If you wish to find out something about how the blackberry grows naturally, just go out into the woods and look at the wild ones, says James Turner in the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. Just pull on the canes, and you will find that the roots run just under the surface, and if there are lots of old rotten leaves or decayed logs lying around, you will find that the roots will run in among them and scarcely in the ground at all. I have known a root to run ten feet to reach a rotten log or a pile of rotten leaves. Then don't this teach us that it is just the thing that is needed to make them feel at home? I believe in science, of course I do, but it should have a good share of common sense mixed in with it. I once buried a lot of corn cobs and then set the ground to black-cap raspberries, and the next season I was digging up some young plants, and I found that the roots had gone clear through some of the cobs, and others had wound themselves around them so tight that it was quite a job to get them off. These plants grew faster and were of a darker green than the rest of the patch. The tame blackberry is just the same in nature as those growing wild in the woods today, as it is only an improvement on them, or rather the best sorts selected from among the wild ones. When you find a patch that seems to do better than the same variety only a few rods away, it would be a good plan to find out the reason. You had better find out what they had rooted in—whether it was rotten leaves that had collected around the roots, or maybe it was a lot of old decayed logs, or you might find that it was a hard, dry knoll, or something else. Now this is what I call the common sense way of finding out nature's way, and, my friends, this is why I have found out a few things that have been worth more to me than all the books on small fruit growing that I could pile on a wagon. I do not mean that you cannot get some well-worn truths from books that will help you if you use a little common sense of your own with it, but without it you are apt to pay out more than you are likely to take in or get back for all your labor. If you who intend setting out a patch of either the black raspberry or the blackberry in the spring, and you can bed your horse or cow this winter with leaves and scrapings from the woods, and in the spring plow this under and set your plants on that piece of ground, you will, if you have the right varieties, be willing to admit that it is just the thing that the roots love to ramble about in.

Transplanting.

Nearly every vegetable will endure transplanting without permanent injury, and this practice simplifies garden work, and adds much to the area of a small garden. Lettuce can grow a month or more in the seed-bed before the transfer; beets sown in the same way can be set out in the garden when the ground is warm, and will be two or three weeks in advance of those planted from seed in the spring, and the roots, if pains are taken in the work, will be of good form; peas can be transplanted into moist or well-watered soil and will grow thriftily; beans do best if grown in pots or flats, as many seeds in a place as would be planted in a garden, and, when well up, shifted dirt and all into the out-door hills about the 1st of June. By this method we get cucumbers much earlier, and they can be grown to the third leaf before they are set. All forms of cabbage, onions and celery should be transplanted; and melons in this way can be had much earlier. Parsnip, carrot, salsify and roots of that nature are not improved by transplanting.

Plants of any kind should be given a permanent home before they are overgrown in the seed-bed. Too large plants are less likely to make perfect vegetables than those set when at the proper size. Seedlings will only attain a certain point of growth in flats, and when this period of

stagnation is reached, no more growth can be expected without a change of soil or location. If the plants have good roots, and are set toward evening in freshly-prepared soil, they will live. A strong wind is more destructive to young plants than the sun's rays, and if the soil is well prepared and pressed lightly about the roots, most plants will grow even in the sun without shelter. A bath in thin mud is a good preparation for the roots of some plants when they must beset in a dry time. Watering after or during the time of transplanting is much practiced, but, unless the weather is very dry, the plant will do as well without if properly set. Cabbages and like plants, if lifted a day before they are to be set, and left in a cellar, will make a new growth of root, so as to gain rather than lose time by the day's delay.—*Garden and Forest.*

Manuring Bearing Trees.

When fruit trees are in blossom, or even after the fruit has set, there is yet time to manure the trees with great benefit to the crop. When done at this time, trees bearing most heavily may be manured proportionably, while those not bearing may be left unmanured, as more plant food must in such cases result in greater wood growth, where there is probably too much already. On the other hand, it is hardly possible for fruit to set too heavily for the advantage of a wide-awake, intelligent orchardist. He can, if need be, thin out the poorer specimens, and then by heavy manuring bring what are left to perfection. A top-dressing, even as a mulch, keeps the soil moist, but if the manure be applied late, and the fruit setting be large, copious applications of water should be given to dissolve the manure and wash it into the soil. One of the best fertilizers for bearing trees is potash, either in wood ashes or in mineral potash salt. Potash is necessary to form the seeds of fruits, and the shells of stone fruits require an enormous proportion of this mineral. By applying a mixture of stable manure and wood ashes, and washing it into the soil with several barrels of water, the size, beauty and value of any kind of fruit crop may be wonderfully increased. The watering is made necessary mainly by the lateness of the application, though in our usually hot, dry summers it is an advantage even when the manure is applied in fall or winter. Only the very heaviest rain storms reach the ground under an apple tree fully leaved, and then the water is absorbed by the top-dressing, without often reaching the soil beneath.—*Exchange.*

If you are suffering from Malaria, ask your druggist for Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. If he don't have it, and tells you he has something just as good, *don't believe him*, but send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penn'a, and get the Antidote by mail. A few doses will restore you to perfect health. The Medicine is in the form of pills, but is not a purgative. It not only destroys Malaria, but is an excellent tonic.

Build the Hog Sanitarium now and save those nice shoats. See advertisement.

Special Offer.

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



**Dairyman's
Account Book
FREE.**

The Dairyman's Account Book is the most practical thing of the kind ever seen. It gives ruled pages for daily record of milk yield, butter made, and sales, for 12 months; convenient size, nicely printed and bound. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., manufacturers of the celebrated Improved Butter Color, the purest, strongest, and brightest color made, will send a copy free to any butter maker who writes enclosing stamp. Also sample of their Butter Color to those who have never used it, and a pretty birthday card for the baby, if you ask.

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Lecturer.....J. G. Oida, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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.

Oherokee County.

There will be a harvest home dinner gathering of the Alliance and labor organizations on July 3, at Columbus. Hon. L. L. Polk, President of the National Alliance; Ralf Beaumont, Lecturer of the Knights of Labor; B. H. Clover, President of the Kansas State Alliance; W. P. Brush, National Organizer of the Alliance; Van B. Prather, Lecturer Kansas State Alliance, and others will address the people. It promises to be the largest gathering of people yet known in the history of southeastern Kansas.

Jefferson County.

The next meeting of the Jefferson County Alliance will be held in Oskaloosa July 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue in session at least two days. All sub-Alliances are earnestly requested to send their reports to the Secretary immediately after their last meeting in June; also send list of delegates for the coming quarter. This is important, as the election of officers for the ensuing year occurs at this meeting, and the Secretaries desire to make a full and complete report at that time. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of the *Advocate*, will deliver a public address Wednesday evening, July 9. All members are invited to be present at the business sessions, and all others are cordially invited to hear the address of Mrs. Diggs.

Linn County.

Richland Alliance recently resolved in favor of a full farmers' and laborers' ticket, county, State and national; that they would not support any candidate for office but those whom they have every reason to believe are in full sympathy with the movement, and whose interests are identical with ours; that any candidate who may be elected, and who shall sell out, barter or trade or work against the interests of the farmers and laborers, shall have the finger of scorn and contempt pointed at him, and not be allowed the right of voting or associating with us, and shall be considered a disgrace to the order; that they instruct their delegates to work for the support of these resolutions to the best of their ability, but that in no case shall they be contrary or obstinate should these resolutions not be carried out.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Pursuant to call of B. H. Clover, President of the State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, delegates from the several Congressional districts of the State from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor and single tax clubs assembled at Representative hall in this city on Thursday, the 12th inst., to consider questions of vital interest to all industrial classes. The convention was called to order by J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county, and on his motion B. H. Clover was elected temporary chairman. W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, was elected Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials, order of business and on permanent organization. By the report of the committee the several organizations were shown to be represented by the following number of delegates:

Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.....	41
Patrons of Husbandry.....	7
Knights of Labor.....	28
Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.....	10
Single Tax clubs.....	4
Total.....	90

There were in addition to these regular delegates a large number of advisory members present.

A resolution to place a full State, Congressional and county ticket in the field was carried by unanimous vote.

The Committee on Order of Business submitted a report, which, after slight amendment, was adopted and carried out as follows:

First—Selection of State central committee, which was made to consist of one member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union for each Congressional district, and one member of each of the other organizations represented wherever those organizations have a membership.

The following are the committeemen designated by the convention:

First district—S. C. Rightmire, Louisville, Pottawatomie county.

Second district—Thos. Stevenson, Cedar Junction.

Third district—C. W. Chase, Winfield.

Fourth district—Charles Drake, Council Grove.

Fifth district—George W. King, Solomon City.

Sixth district—Joseph Darling, Norton.

Seventh district—E. M. Black, Sterling.

These are all on behalf of the Alliance.

If the committeemen from the other organizations were appointed we failed to get their names.

On motion, J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county, and S. W. Coombs, of Topeka, were added to this number as committeemen-at-large.

Second—The committee was organized by the election of J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county, as President, and S. W. Chase as Secretary.

Third—The name "People's Party" is adopted as the title under which we will base our political action, and the St. Louis demands shall be considered the basis of the political principles of the organization.

The St. Louis demands—Alliance platform—are as follows:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary ex-

penses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

The basis of representation and fixing time and place for holding the convention was referred to the central committee.

The following was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That we will not support for office any member of our organizations who will accept a nomination from either of the old parties, but will consider such member a traitor to our cause.

Resolved, That we demand the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor.

Resolved, That we demand that all honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and orphans be pensioned, and that all pledges made to them by the government be complied with as fully as in the case of the bondholder.

Other resolutions were adopted which are not of public interest, and are therefore withheld.

At the meeting of the County Presidents in March last an anti-Ingalls resolution was adopted. Several members, however, voted against it because they did not know the sentiment of their constituents. The delegates to this convention knew the sentiment of their constituents, and when a similar resolution was presented here, it passed by a unanimous vote.

The convention throughout was marked by perfect harmony, and the result of its action will be a political revolution in Kansas. The call for State convention and the apportionment of delegates are as follows:

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the convention assembled at the State House in Topeka, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, which convention was composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor and Single Tax clubs, we hereby issue this call for a people's convention to be held in the city of Topeka on

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1890, to place in nomination candidates for State offices and to transact any and all business that may be legitimately brought before the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Allen.....	5	Linn.....	7
Anderson.....	5	Logan.....	1
Atchison.....	10	Lyon.....	8
Barber.....	3	Marion.....	6
Barton.....	4	Marshall.....	9
Bourbon.....	12	McPherson.....	7
Brown.....	8	Miami.....	7
Butler.....	9	Mitchell.....	5
Chase.....	3	Montgomery.....	9
Chautauqua.....	4	Morris.....	4
Cherokee.....	12	Morton.....	1
Cheyenne.....	2	Meade.....	2
Clay.....	6	Nemaha.....	7
Clark.....	1	Neosho.....	7
Cloud.....	7	Ness.....	2
Coffey.....	6	Norton.....	4
Comanche.....	1	Osage.....	10
Cowley.....	13	Osborne.....	4
Crawford.....	10	Ottawa.....	4
Davis.....	3	Pawnee.....	2
Decatur.....	3	Phillips.....	5
Dickinson.....	10	Pottawatomie.....	7
Doniphan.....	5	Pratt.....	4
Douglas.....	9	Rawlins.....	3
Edwards.....	2	Rebo.....	9
Elk.....	2	Republic.....	7
Ellis.....	2	Rice.....	6
Ellsworth.....	3	Riley.....	5
Ford.....	3	Rooks.....	3
Franklin.....	8	Rush.....	2
Finnery.....	2	Russell.....	2
Garfield.....	1	Saline.....	6
Gove.....	1	Scott.....	1
Graham.....	2	Sedgwick.....	18
Grant.....	1	Seward.....	1
Gray.....	1	Shawnee.....	18
Greenwood.....	6	Sheridan.....	2
Greeley.....	1	Sherman.....	2
Hamilton.....	1	Smith.....	5
Harper.....	5	Stafford.....	3
Harvey.....	7	Stanton.....	1
Haskell.....	1	Stevens.....	1
Hodgeman.....	1	Sumner.....	12
Jackson.....	5	Thomas.....	2
Jefferson.....	6	Trego.....	1
Jewell.....	7	Wallace.....	1
Johnson.....	6	Wabaunsee.....	4
Kearney.....	1	Washington.....	8
Kingman.....	4	Wichita.....	1
Kiowa.....	2	Wilson.....	6
Labette.....	10	Woodson.....	4
Lane.....	1	Wyandotte.....	16
Leavenworth.....	12		
Lincoln.....	3	Total.....	529

Leavenworth County.

The County Alliance, at its regular meeting at Fairmount, June 7, after a cool, deliberate discussion, resolved in favor of calling a nominating convention of the Alliances of the First Congressional district, the first Saturday in August, for the purpose of choosing a Congressional candidate. That a committee of three issue the call, arrange for the place of meeting, and to see that the various other labor organizations participate in the convention on a just basis. That they favor an independent Congressional, State, county and

township ticket, and recommended for favorable consideration as a Congressional candidate the name of their worthy President, J. Bleaky.

Pleasant Ridge Alliance, 1198, recently resolved that they demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver; a circulating medium of not less than \$50 per capita; that all the currency, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the government, and not by or through national banks as at present established; that the government should issue money directly to the people; that they earnestly request our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of the Stanford bill, providing for government loans on farm property; that in the future they will only elect Alliance men to office; that they will not vote for any man who favors the return of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate; that United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; and that Representatives and Senators should be elected immediately before taking their position in their respective offices.

Saline County.

Mr. Maxwell Phillip, of Salina, writes us that the recommendation in favor of using the Crawford county system was not limited to the county, but was especially intended for the selection of a Congressional candidate. That sub-Alliances have all the machinery for making nominations by letting every legal voter cast a ballot for his choice, and that this method is far preferable to a convention, as it is more economical, obviates all necessity for delegates, traveling expenses and hotel bills, does the work better and avoids all public scandals and distrusts that are generally attached to nominating conventions, especially where the nominee, if elected, has at his disposition the selection of postmasters, land office receivers, and all such federal positions of his district. That it would be hard to make a nomination by convention that would be free from the bargains that have disgraced the old parties. That a very important advantage of the Crawford county system over the convention is that it tends to bring the candidates and voters into a closer acquaintance. That it is entirely honorable to come before the people to discuss questions and offer ourselves as a candidate for office, so long as no dishonorable means are resorted to in order to receive the office. Let such, he says, as are deemed having a sufficiency of fitness come before the voters in public assemblies in order that they may be heard and become known, and then let every Alliance voter cast a ballot for his choice, and he who receives the most votes be declared the candidate.

Brown County.

Mr. Isely writes us that two very large farmers' meetings were held in Brown county last week. He says: Such large assemblies of men who are willing to leave their field work in the busiest season of the year, and the intense, earnest look on the faces of men, women and children as they give their undivided attention to the speakers, is evidence louder than words can utter that a grand, spontaneous movement is on foot that will not down. Deliverance from moneyed oppressors is the "war cry." Old party lines are abandoned. The absorbing theme is: How can we, as farmers, best become patriotic freemen and true deliverers of our nation? and there will be no cessation of activity until the object aimed at is gained. The Wednesday meeting was addressed by Hon. T. J. Elliott in the forenoon and by Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and others in the afternoon, all making lasting impressions on the audience of over 5,500 attentive hearers. The gathering at Sycamore Springs was the larger of the two, as the people turned out from all quarters. Hon. T. J. Elliott, in his happy way, delivered the address of welcome; and music was furnished by the Morrill Alliance and Sabetha bands. The address of the day, by Judge Peffer, was admirably delivered. His word-picture of how the agricultural people were drawn

into our present difficulties, and "the way out," will long be remembered by all present. The issues of the day were logically and forcibly presented, and in such a way that those present will not soon forget. Chairman Jones also made an eloquent little speech on Judge Peffer's pamphlet, "The Way Out," and large quantities of the little book could have been sold had the supply been on hand. That little book will yet attain a national reputation—as does everything else that is good coming from Kansas. We had another fine rain this morning, June 14.

Johnson County.

A respectable number of the citizens of Olathe met at Grange hall, Friday, June 13, and completed the organization of the Citizens' Alliance of Olathe by the election of the following officers: President, J. W. Robinson; Vice President, W. H. Taylor; Secretary, D. C. Zercher; Treasurer, E. Hoge. They adopted the national and State demands of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and then added the following: That the general government shall issue money in sufficient quantity for the transaction of the business of the country, pay off the national debt as speedily as possible, and loan money direct to the people, through government postal savings banks, at 1 per cent. interest per annum, said loans to be secured by real estate, and not to exceed \$5,000 to any one person. That arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes; the letting of convict labor to contractors shall be prohibited; the contract system be abolished in public works; the hours of labor in industrial establishments be reduced, commensurate with the increase of production by labor-saving machinery; employees be protected from bodily injury; equal pay be given for equal work of both sexes; and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and incorporated by law; the foundation of a republic is the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are driven into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of education, which should be secured to all by proper legislation. That we demand a constitutional amendment making United States Senators elected by a direct vote of the people. That no person who is a criminal, pauper or idiot shall be allowed to come to the United States of America; that no company or private individual shall be allowed to import, or bring, or cause to be brought to this country any person bound to labor or service by contract or otherwise. That as a tariff tax upon the necessities of life has too long oppressed the consumers, we therefore demand a revision of the tariff, and that the law be so amended as to absolutely place it upon the luxuries rather than the necessities of life.

They then resolved: That as the recent decision of the United States Supreme court in the original package case has made the question of prohibition a national issue, we will give our unwavering support to prohibition as embodied in the constitution and statutory laws of our State, and oppose the vile whisky traffic by saloons, original packages, or any other form whatsoever, and we demand of the present Congress such legislation as will relieve the prohibition States from the effects of that decision; that we are opposed to the practice of "treating" in any form by candidates for office, or wholesale electioneering or scheming as commonly practiced by candidates of the old parties, but rather that the office should seek the man, instead of the man seeking the office; that the Citizens' Alliance of Olathe is opposed to the re-election of Senator John J. Ingalls and Representative E. H. Funston as not being in the interest of the laboring classes; that we favor pensioning all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or their widows and orphans, of the Union army, making no distinction on account of rank—that is, the faithful private should receive the same pay as a commissioned officer. Being aware of the attempts made by old party leaders, and especially some of our Congressmen by letters, to urge members of the old parties to join the Alliance and labor movement, with a view to controlling it in the interest of the old parties, we therefore deem it necessary to keep a close guard, and that any attempt to control the Alliance in favor of either of the old parties or any candidate therein, be stamped with the just indignation and contempt of our members; that we are in favor of the new party placing a ticket in the field, national, State and county; that we will not support any newspaper that will not publish the report of our proceedings when requested to do so by any of its officers, and that does not show a tolerant spirit towards us in our demands for all classes of oppressed laborers.

This organization is not a secret society, but holds its meetings publicly and invites everybody of both sexes. Any person may become a member of the Citizens' Alliance of Olathe who is in favor of a new party and indorses and signs the declaration of principles and who will pledge himself to

work and vote for the nominees of the new party.

Any attempt on the part of any member to manipulate this Alliance in favor of either of the old parties shall be considered a misdemeanor and a just cause for expulsion, and it shall be the duty of all members to report to the Alliance, at once, any such irregularity that may come to their knowledge.

Now let this good-begun work continue, until every town and city throughout the State and nation is thoroughly organized.

Sumner County.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago the Business Agent of Sumner county contracted with C. E. Curtis, of Wellington, for binding twine for the Alliances of the county. Since then the disappointed bidders have combined to undersell and break said contract. Therefore Proctor Alliance, 134, resolved that they consider these after bids an insult to their dignity and honor, and ask all Alliance members to treat such offers with silent contempt, remembering their treatment and dealings of last year. This is a manly and honorable way to treat such unbusinesslike affairs.

Organization Notes.

Nemaha county has forty sub-Alliances. Riley County Alliance will hold its next regular meeting at Louisville, Tuesday, July 1.

The F. M. B. A.'s are arranging for an "old-time" picnic July 4, at Hillsdale, Miami county.

The next regular meeting of the Nemaha County Alliance has been changed from July 4 to July 1.

Preparations continue for a grand Alliance demonstration at Minneapolis, Ottawa county, July 4.

Sunflower Alliance, Greenwood county, at a late meeting unanimously decided in favor of an unpartisan ticket.

Remember that our National President, L. L. Polk, will address the assembled multitudes at Winfield, July 4.

Superior Alliance, Cloud county, at a regular meeting June 9, voted unanimously in favor of Senator Stanford's bill.

Olpe Alliance, 227, Lyon county, at a recent meeting unanimously adopted the St. Louis demands, and favored independent political action.

Bellvue Alliance, 306, Brown county, is an enthusiastic, wide-awake organization, and at a late meeting unanimously indorsed the St. Louis demands.

Johnson County F. M. B. A.'s will hold a picnic Saturday, June 21, on Mr. Jerry Smith's farm, one mile south of Morse. A general invitation is extended to all.

The Alliance and labor organizations of Cherokee county will meet in convention at Columbus, the first Tuesday in August, to place in nomination a People's ticket for the next ensuing election.

The grand rally at Moon's grove, on Mission creek, promises to be one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in Dover township. They will have music by 500 voices and a brass band, and will be entertained by able and eloquent speakers.

Republic County Alliance, at a late meeting, indorsed the national demands and resolved that as the laborers of Kansas have become oppressed by ineffectual legislation and that our only permanent relief can come through legislation, that they favored placing an unpartisan State, county and township ticket in the field the coming campaign.

Pioneer Alliance, Smith county, recently resolved to use their best endeavor to put an unpartisan ticket in the field; that they believe the high tariff on the necessities of life a detriment to the farmers, and demand a reduction on the same; favor the income tax, as explained by President Clover; believe in a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

*Garfield Alliance, 579, Clay county, together with adjoining organizations, will basket picnic and celebrate the Fourth, at "Idylwild" grove, ten miles northeast of Clay Center. Garfield is a wide-awake organization, composed of eighty-three members, who are unanimously in favor of the national and State demands and the sub-treasury plan.

Fourth Congressional District.

W. S. Ross, of Burlingame, and Lecturer for the Fourth Congressional district, is ready to arrange a series of lectures in each county of his district, upon requests from County Presidents or Secretaries. Mr. Ross is a worthy young man, a rustler, and is doing good work.

President Polk's Appointments.

President Polk's appointments in Kansas are: Columbus, Cherokee county, Thursday, July 3; Winfield, Cowley county, July 4; Emporia, Lyon county, July 5. He desires to meet as many of the officers and members as possible, and we trust that he will be honored with gatherings of mammoth proportions.

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

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Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
July 12, Halstead, Harvey county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgewick county.

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

Vacation in New Mexico.

The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query.

You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located.

Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine.

A round-trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year. Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

This Summer is the Time to Visit the Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.

This valley is not only full of historical reminiscences, but is one of the finest agricultural, fruit-growing and dairying countries in the world. Here is the place for the farmer, the manufacturer, the dairyman and the stock-raiser. The hills are full of high-grade iron ore and coal, and the valleys abundantly productive. The climate is a golden mean, pleasant in summer and delightful in winter. The water is abundant in quantity and pure in quality. Lands are cheap, contiguous to market and can be secured by home-seekers on the most favorable terms. Come and look over this region, so favored by nature, while the growing crops and grass demonstrate the fertility of the soil and the geniality of the climate. If you wish to make an investment that you will never think of except with unalloyed pleasure, or to secure a home which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country in the world. For further and more definite information, call on or address

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Gladdest Time.

What is the gladdest time of all
The year,
My dear?

'Tis when the sun pours down its cheer;
When all the spiky, fresh perfume
Of budding trees grows leafy bloom;
When yellow butterfiles are here;
When wild-wood birds do call and call,
With May in heart and May in throat
A-thrill thro' ev'ry wooing note;
When fields are green and skies are blue
With vernal tints washed in with dew;
When, like a star down-dropped by chance,
The cowslip shines in marshy haunts;
When dandelions all unfold
Their petaled crowns of nature's gold;
When modest little violet
Awaking from its winter nap,
Grows conscious of the sun and wet,
And, making pretty haste to don
Its spring-time bravery, puts on
Fresh kirtle green and purple cap;
When in her broad and kindly lap
Old Mother Nature takes the earth,
And holding it like nursing child
Croons lovingly, in accents mild
As southern wind, of what this birth
Of sweet new life doth mean, this stir
Which thrills the very air and her.

What is the gladdest time of all
The year,
My dear?

Ah, we two lovers loitering here
Beside this lichened orchard wall,
Watch as the apple blossoms fall,
Now floating far, now dropping near,
Wind-shaken from the parent stem,
In scented drifts of pink and pearl
Which lift and lie, and toss and whirl;
And as our footsteps press on them
We feel the rippling tidal cheer
Of spring thrill joyous thro' our blood
Till all our senses are aflood:
Spring meets the eye and fills the ear,
Spring smiles on lip and beats in heart,
And care and trouble seem apart
From our existence far as those
Dim hills, whose hazy outline shows
Against the sun-kissed blue—and hark!
From nest safe hid 'mong flowered grass,
Where westering winds in ripples pass,
Up-singing, sings a meadow-ark!
Its silver-throated melody
Voices the jubilant happiness
Of mere existence, nothing less
And nothing more. So you and I
Meet each the other's eyes and say,
"Love, Dearest Heart, is always May."
—Good Housekeeping.

RESUBMISSION.

Sunny Kansas stands to-day the central pillar of a republic whose wealth and power is known and realized to the remotest parts of the earth. Her broad prairies teem with schools and colleges. Year after year her fertile valleys gleam with the plowshare of the industrious farmer, whose cribs and barns are now filled to overflowing with grain. As we walk the streets of her cities we see an industrious, sober people, and yet the cry of "hard times" reaches our ears from a dissatisfied multitude like the mutterings of a thunder-storm, and any one who has intelligently studied the signs of the times is forced to admit that, in a land flowing with milk and honey, the American people are an oppressed nation, while many of her honest poor have tasted the bitter dregs of poverty. And what is the cause? Do I hear for an answer, "prohibition?" Yes, it is but too true that many truly sensible persons have been hoodwinked into the belief that prohibition—honesty and sobriety—produce "hard times." Oh, take heed! Believe it not; for you can surely see that prohibition could not produce hard times. Rather during an era of "hard times" does it enable without hindrance every dollar and every cent of the honest poor to be put to some good use in the support of dependent families. Think you that, by bringing into the homes of our poor—or our rich, either—this glutinous fiend who takes from grief-stricken women and helpless children, not only the food from their mouths and the clothes from their bodies, but the affection and manhood of their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons—all this freely granted, by the carrying of "resubmission" that our condition would be bettered? The politicians, into whose iron grasp the immediate State of Kansas as well as others have fallen, have raised this hue and cry of resubmission for the sole purpose of drawing the minds of the people from the real cause of their sufferings, and because they fear prohibition as a political issue.

The hands which now guide the ship of state are determined to steer on, if, in so doing, all her people are dashed upon the cruel breakers of destruction, and sink never again to rise amid the waves of monopoly and political corruption. Some of the leaders of our State consider not and care not as to whether prohibition is a blessing or otherwise to the people of fair Kansas. They view it from a standard not overreaching self-interest. They seem to have now decided that to them prohibition is a hindrance, as is proven by this thin, wavering resubmission plea, and they are now working with all their power and with all subtlety of his Satanic majesty to bring resubmission to the front. They say "prohibition does not prohibit." We defy them, and say that "prohibition does prohibit." There are violations of the prohibitory law as of the other laws of our land—thieving, murder. And what daily paper is not filled with cases of the latter? So long as the saloons are closed, so long as our men and our boys are not daily and nightly lured into places of temptation and schools of vice and debauchery, we triumphantly claim prohibition to be a success. Tell me, to-day, ladies, could you, without pangs of regret and sorrow, see torn down our prohibitory barriers and thrown daily and hourly into an almost irresistible temptation your loving brothers, true and noble husbands, or manly sons? What say you? They are too good, too strong, too brave; for them there is no danger. How many mothers have looked with loving confidence into the face of a fond son, and thought "he could not be tempted beyond what he could bear." How many young wives have thought, "My husband would not leave me lonely for the sake of a social glass." Yet, alas! how numerous and surprising are the failings, and some say, we are by our "prohibition" enriching our neighboring States. Again do I deny the assertion; and if we are, do we, oh, do we want, for the sake of a little wealth, to sell the manhood, the lives and the souls of our dear ones? Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, the law of Kansas to-day nobly shields the old and tenderly protects the young. Shall we, by the carrying of "resubmission," place within the very hands of our loved ones the "sparkling glass," and then say, you must not drink, or shall we be content with the prohibitory blessings vouchsafed the people of Kansas, and continue to keep excluded as a banished demon this monster from our homes, our streets, our State? I will paint one picture, the result of "resubmission," and then, I beseech you, act as your conscience, your duty, and your God demand:

ONLY SIXTEEN.

"When last seen he was considerably intoxicated," * * * and was found dead on the highway."

Only sixteen, so the papers say,
Yet there on the cold, stony ground he lay;
'Tis the same sad story we hear every day—
He came to his death in the public highway.
Full of promise, talent and pride,
Yet the rum fiend conquered him—so he died.
Did not the angels weep over the scene?
For he died a drunkard—and only sixteen,—
Only sixteen.

Oh! it were sad he must die all alone;
That of all his friends, not even one
Was there to list to his last faint moan,
Or point the suffering soul to the throne
Of grace. If perchance God's only Son
Would say, "Whosoever will may come—"
But we hasten to draw a veil over the scene,
With his God we leave him—only sixteen,—
Only sixteen.

Rumseller, come view the work you have wrought!
Witness the suffering and pain you have brought
To the poor boy's friends. They loved him well,
And yet you dared the vile beverage to sell
That beclouded his brain, his reason dethroned,
And left him to die out there all alone.
What if 'twere your son instead of another!
What if your wife were that poor boy's
mother,—

And he only sixteen?

Ye free-holders who signed the petition to grant
The license to sell, do you think you will want
That record to meet in the last great day,
When heaven and earth shall have passed away?

Bleaching Little Heads.

One of the curious features of the present craze among women to have their young male offspring resemble in outward appearance the good Little Lord Fauntleroy is their determination to make the poor child have blonde hair. It is true that

nearly 50 per cent. of the little ones have this attractive personal characteristic, but the proportion of them who wear long hair is very small. A fashionable hair dresser informed a New York Times reporter that he had recently received quite an impetus to his business by fashionable women who bring their children to him to have their hair bleached.

"These ladies are very particular, too," said he; "they stand over the chair at each dressing and see that we make no mistake in the shade. We have prepared, in consequence, a card on which are samples of the various tints we can obtain in the bleaching process. It costs from \$25 to \$40 to have the hair colored to the desired shade. The process is very simple. Two ounces of peroxide of hydrogen applied with a stiff brush will turn very dark hair into the most beautiful Titian red, and repeated applications make the color so that one may graduate the shade very accurately."

Good Things From "Good Housekeeping."

BEEF BROTH.

One pound of beef to one quart of water, put on in cold water (to extract the juices of meats for soups or broths always put them on in cold water), and let boil until the meat is thoroughly cooked, then add to it one-half cupful of rice, or less than that of tapioca, which has been soaked in cold water until clear, and then boiled with the meat until done, makes an acceptable broth. The meat should be taken out before serving, as the goodness is entirely drawn out of it, and it would yield no benefit. A thin bit of onion can be added, or a few drops of lemon juice, or an egg poached or dropped in just before serving. No broth is so nourishing, in my opinion, as a mutton broth, made in this manner. Go thyself to the market and have the butcher cut a piece from the neck of the mutton, and remove from it all fat and skin possible. Then have him find for thee the little shanks of lamb, or mutton, and break them up in pieces. To every pound of meat, without taking into consideration the shanks, allow one quart of water, or if the patient is very weak and feeble allow only one pint of water to a pound of meat; put it on in cold water, cover it closely, and let it cook slowly for hours. Then add to it a little rice and cook until the rice is well done, seasoning it according to the requirements of the invalid, and if possible let cool before using, so as to be able to get off every particle of fat. After all has been taken off that is practicable, a piece of fresh tissue paper laid over it will absorb the rest. It can be kept in a cool place for several days, and used as it may be wanted.

BEEF JUICE.

To obtain only the juice of the beef, cut it in small pieces, put it in a glass self-sealing jar and place it in a kettle of cold water, with a saucer or plate in the bottom, to prevent the jar from breaking. Let it heat gradually, and cook until the juice is well extracted from the meat, but do not attempt to take the jar from the water while it is still hot, else the jar will likely be broken, and the time spent will be for naught. A little water can be put in with the meat, but of course the extract will not be as strong. A very good way for immediate use, is to get a nice, thick, juicy steak; broil it for a moment or two only on each side over charcoal, sufficiently to heat it through. Then with a meat-squeezer (a very good article to have in the house for use of invalids), held over a bowl set in hot water, press out all the juice possible. Salt it slightly and give to the patient at once, or have a piece of bread toasted very carefully and evenly and free from crust, and pour over it the juice of the meat, covering it with a hot plate, to prevent its cooling. Lukewarm dishes of any kind are not agreeable either to the sick or the well.

COUGH SYRUP.

A cough syrup, which we have used in the family since my childhood, I also give thee: One-half ounce each of senna, anise-seed and flaxseed, one ounce of licorice, one pint of water, simmered down to three gills. Strain and mix with it one-half pint New Orleans molasses, one-pint

Jamaica rum, and heat all together, covered for a few moments. Then bottle and use part of a wineglassful at a time. A very good thing for a feeble person, troubled with a cough, is a glassful of hot milk taken at bed-time, with a fig or two.

MUTTON BROTH.

A mutton broth for immediate use can be made as follows: Have some chops cut from the best part of a neck of mutton, very thin, removing all the skin and fat. Put them in a saucepan, with the proper amount of water, some crusts of bread, a little sliced onion, and cover closely, cooking half an hour, or longer if possible. A little parsley can be added, if pleasing to the patient.

The Working Woman of Germany.

A family of the working class to-day can get along if the mother by her toil earns a certain amount each day. But suppose that her employer tells her that she is dismissed because he can get labor which costs him only half as much. What can a woman do in that case? What is she compelled to do? She places her wages lower. She is compelled to work to keep away hunger, and her family is scarcely able to exist in consequence. The poor ask: "Why do those who might do something else, because they have learned other things, press in upon our work? Why do they take from us the only thing which we have learned, which we could learn?"

Poor creatures! These women have learned nothing. They are as poor as you, yes, poorer. Hunger causes them as great distress as it does you; yes, greater, since they have never known it before.

"But why have they learned nothing for support?"

Why, strange question! because it does not seem necessary that they should learn.

What does the cultivated woman of our time desire? What ought she to desire? The right of work in harmony with her culture and which she need not steal from poorer women. She is kept from this work by her small working capacity resulting from her lack of technical training. The root of the trouble lies in the present school system, which fits a girl for a calling which she may not have to follow and does not fit her for many which she may have to follow. The school system for girls must become more serious than it now is. All that serve only for accomplishment must be thrown out and that which is useful in order that a girl later can base a vocation on it, must be put in its place. To know a little of everything is very amusing, but it is not useful, to lay a strong foundation for a few departments of knowledge is much less amusing, but it is useful. Create through another school system another foundation; place upon this foundation technical training. Create in this way a faculty for work, then will different vocations open to the faculty. Then will the lower varieties of employment be unburdened by the pressure turning to higher kinds, and hundreds and hundreds of poor women will be won to honorable work, whose last resort to-day, for lack of honorable work, is sin and shame.—The Chautauquan.



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Young Folks.

The Sod-House of Dakota.

I passed it far out on the prairie,
The house of necessity born;
No lines of its dinginess vary,
So sombre, so dark, so forlorn.

It was bounded by measureless acres.
Not a fence or a tree in sight,
But, though plain as the dress of the Quakers,
It stands in the sun's bravest light.

The badger near by makes its furrow,
The gopher his hillock of soil,
And plows, with their mile-lengths of furrow,
Go round it with infinite toil.

A well-curb, a wash-tub, a woman,
With poultry and pigs, are outside,
The clothes-lines wondrously human,
In looks, and the vista—how wide.

You can go to the sunrise or "sundown,"
In straight lines from left or right,
And leagues of long level are run down
Before you escape from its sight.

The roof is well thatched with rough grasses,
A stovepipe peers out to the sky,
'Tis a picture whose plainness surpasses
All objects that challenge the eye.

Twisted hay serves its owner for fuel;
He twists it with ease by the roar
Of a hay fire, which parries the cruel,
Harsh bite of the wind at the door.

Sometimes in an ocean of color
(In summer 'tis yellow or green)
It stands. In November a duller,
Broad carpet about it is seen.

In winter, while blasts from the prairie
Bring "blizzards" that cease not to blow,
'Tis as warm as an isle of Canary
Deep under the tempest and snow.

—Birdie B. E.

O, keep your armor bright,
Sons of those mighty dead,
And guard ye well the right,
For which such blood was shed!
Your starry flag should only wave
O'er freedom's home, or o'er your grave.

—Mrs. Botta.

ANIMAL MASTICATION.

The horse, in the action of taking food, gathers it with his lips. If grass or other herbage, it is passed between the incisors and by them torn off, not pinched or cut off. If the food be grain, it is gathered by the lips, which are large, sensible, true organs of touch, and capable of very free movement. So sensitive are they, that unless the horse be very hungry or greedy, even particles of sand and small seeds not liked, are separated. The grinding teeth are capable of reducing the hardest grains, and the food is generally passed into the stomach in a finely divided state. If the horse were deprived of all his incisor teeth, or even the lower portion of the tongue, grain might yet be passed back to the grinders, but if the lips are paralyzed he cannot feed, for although the teeth could seize it, the lips would allow it to fall to the ground when the teeth were parted to give the tongue power to act.

In the case of an ox, the tongue is the agent in gathering the food. The tongue of the ox is very much more motile and powerful, as well as more prehensile, than that of the horse. On the other hand, the lips are comparatively rigid. The ox, unlike the horse, has incisors only on the under jaw. The food is gathered by the tongue, carried between the lower incisors and the pad in the fore part of the upper jaw, and then broken off. Thence it is carried to the mouth, where it is moistened, formed into a wad, and swallowed, passed into the first stomach or paunch, where it is still further moistened, passed along to the second stomach, and is then rolled and worked into balls called the cud. It is then raised and rechewed, again swallowed, and then passed into a third stomach, where it is digested. It is also erroneously supposed by some, that if an animal of the ox tribe drops the cud from the mouth in the act of rumination, it is thereafter incapable of further rumination until another cud is artificially supplied. The real fact is an ox being ill, rumination may cease, and in this case fresh food will not be taken, but rumination will be resumed upon convalescence or the return to health.

The lips of the sheep are much more mobile and sensitive than those of the ox, and its manner of gathering food is nearly allied to that of the horse. The sheep gathers its food with the lips, like the horse, and severs the mouthfuls by a sudden movement of the head, as in the case with the horse and ox, the herbage mean-

while being held between the lower incisors and the pad of the forward upper jaw. Unlike the ox, the nippers of the sheep meet the pad with the sharp edge of the incisors, and not flatwise, as in the ox. Hence the sheep and the horse bite close to the ground, while the ox is not fitted for grazing close pastures.

The pig has a snout fitted for digging. It has a short, powerful neck, and finding proper food, it is passed behind the snout and seized by the teeth and taken directly into the mouth without intervention, necessarily, either of the lips or tongue. Hence, in grazing, the head is drawn back, the herbage is seized by the teeth and conveyed directly back; and in eating from a trough, the hog buries the head and seizes the under portion first.

In drinking, the horse, ox or sheep—and the pig sometimes—keep the lips firmly closed at the sides, only opening a cavity in front through which the liquid passes until a mouthful is taken, when it is swallowed. The horse and the hog drink fast, the ox both fast and slow. When the liquid is entered to be passed into the first stomach, it is taken by the ox in mouthfuls. If required to be taken slowly, it thus passes by the cavity which would carry it into the first stomach.

Hence, veterinarians who wish to administer a dose to be taken into the true digestive stomach, let it trickle down the throat slowly. In the feeding of calves the same rule should follow. The fourth or rennet stomach of a calf is the only one into which milk should pass.

The teeth of the dog and cat are formed for tearing, and the incisor teeth of the dog for holding fast. They break their food only to a sufficient degree to allow its passage to the stomach, where it is broken by the gastric fluid and rendered fit for digestion. The stomach of the dog, as is well known, has the power of digesting the hardest bones. Both the dog and the cat take their drink by lapping. The tongue is dipped into the liquid, curved back as to the tip and edges, and then quickly drawn back into the mouth, a small quantity of the liquid following with each action, according to a well-known natural law. It is impossible for them to drink by suction, much less by aspiration. Their lips are divided far back in the head, and have a far more feeble power of being pressed together than even those of the ox. To drink by suction the dog would be obliged to immerse the head into water until the corners of the mouth were covered. This would place the nostrils far below the surface and arrest breathing. Occasionally the horse drinks in this way, but it is owing to some disability, and can only be continued while it holds its breath.—Chicago Tribune.

Interesting Items.

He hath lived ill that knows not how to die well.

He that falls to-day may be up again to-morrow.

He is unworthy to live who lives only for himself.

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Nearly half of the railway mileage on the earth is in the United States.

France has half as many people as the United States, but her national debt is twice as great as ours.

A French scientist, who has been studying the hands of manual laborers, finds that very marked physical peculiarities are engendered by the pursuit of different occupations.

In the Argentine Republic, Frank Vincent saw a rocking stone which weighs 700 tons, and is so nearly poised that it rocks in the wind, and may be made to crack a walnut. The old Dictator Rosas once harnessed a thousand horses to it, but could not displace it.

Although people talk glibly about a million bushels of wheat, but very few of them (says Iron) realize what a vast amount that represents. If a million bushels were loaded on American freight cars, 500 bushels to a car, it would fill a train over fifteen miles long; if transported

by wagon, forty-four bushels per wagon, it would make a line of teams 142 miles long. If made into bread, reckoning a bushel to sixty pounds of flour, it would give each man, woman and child in the United States a two-pound loaf of bread.

When Carlyle asked, "What great or noble thing has America ever done?" some one replied: "She has produced a girl, deaf, dumb and blind from infancy, who from her own earnings has sent a barrel of flour to the starving subjects of Great Britain in Ireland."

The Osage tribe of Indians is said to be the richest nation in the world. The tribe numbers 1,501, men, women and children. They have in the United States Treasury \$7,758,694 of their own money, drawing 5 per cent. interest. But beside this they have 1,470,000 acres of land, equal to just about 1,000 acres apiece. This land would sell for \$10 an acre, or \$10,000 for each individual portion. This makes each Indian worth \$15,171. This wealth is a curse to them, and the tribe is dying out.

One person in each locality can earn a good-sized bag of gold at work for us during the next few months. Some earn \$300 a day and upwards, and all get grand wages. No one can fail who follows our directions. All is new, plain and easy. Experience not necessary. Capital not required; we start you. Either sex, young or old. You can live at home, giving work all your time or sparetime only. One person has earned \$5000 during past few months; you can do as well. No room to explain here. Full particulars and information mailed FREE to those who write us at once. Better not delay if you want work at which you will be sure of earning a large sum of money every month. STINSON & Co., Box 437, Portland, Maine.

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The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society meets at Merriam Park the 21st inst. with a good program.

Alliances and other organizations of working people will celebrate the Fourth day of July quite generally. They are making extensive preparations.

Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kas., announces that after July 4 she will be prepared to deliver public addresses to the people on request. Her terms are \$5 and actual expenses.

Alliance speakers for the Fourth of July are in demand. The supply is nowhere near large enough. The editor of this paper has been compelled to decline more than thirty invitations to attend at different places in Kansas and speak on that day.

Wheat harvest is now in progress in Kansas. Every farmer should see that not a day is lost in securing his wheat after it is fit to stack or house. A great deal of grain is lost by carelessness in this respect some years. Don't trust an hour to the weather.

Kansas wheat crop will not be as heavy, by the acre, nor in the aggregate in 1890 as it was in 1889. The average is fair. Some good fields, but not many. Some wheat lots were plowed up and put in corn; some spots are destroyed by weeds. On the whole, the average yield will be about eighteen bushels to the acre, and the quality will be good, if weather continues fair.

A meeting of the Kansas Sugar Association was held at Hutchinson last week and some interesting papers were read. If the season is favorable there will be considerably more sugar made in Kansas this year than there was last. We do not know of any new factories being erected, but there are seven in the State completed and ready for work. The Topeka works will be rebuilt in time for the new crop, it is expected.

The following table compiled by the Librarian of Congress, forcibly illustrates the accumulative power of different rates of interest.

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THE FARMERS' POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

As will be seen by reference to the report of an important meeting held in Topeka last week, it was determined by a large number of representative men to advise the putting out of full county, Congressional and State tickets for offices to be filled at the next fall elections in Kansas, the St. Louis demands, with those adopted later by the State Alliance, to be the platform upon which the candidates on the People's ticket shall conduct the canvass.

This independent movement is justly attracting a great deal of attention. It was not started hastily nor without due deliberation on the part of those who have taken the step. Nor was it begun without notice to all whom it may concern. The KANSAS FARMER, long ago, urged organization on the part of farmers and workers generally for the purpose of impressing their views upon the legislation of the country, and we called attention of public men many times to the importance of their listening early to the appeals of the people who produce about all the needful things which keep the world agoing. And notice was given many times in these columns that it was not safe to trifle with the necessities of the people. We had hoped, and our advice, uniformly given, was based upon the hope, that all needed reforms could be wrought out through existing party machinery. When the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union began to assume great proportions, speaking in its interest and with full knowledge of the feelings and opinions of its members, this paper announced that there was no present intention on the part of the Alliance to destroy existing parties nor to set up a party of its own. At the same time, however, we made it clear all along that the "Farmers' Movement" was begun in order to accomplish some reforms which are imperatively needed, and that there would be no letting up until the work is accomplished. Then, we have asked many times of the great parties that they take hold of the questions which farmers regard as vital, and make common cause with the people. We believed that when farmers and other working people would get together and make their wants known, politicians and statesmen would listen and act favorably. That was the opinion of nearly all members of the Alliance. But our appeals, our notices and warnings have had no appreciable effect on the persons and classes to whom they were addressed, and our questions to parties and party leaders have been utterly ignored. Instead of yielding to the pressure of the people, our legislative bodies have paid no attention to the "Farmers' Movement." Instead of reducing duties on imports, as to many articles it is proposed to increase them; nothing which suggests free coinage of silver is granted even a respectful hearing in Congress, and a party caucus is used to prevent the coming together of the friends of free coinage in both parties—enough, in the House at least, to pass the bill; no financial measure which would work relief can obtain a hearing before a full House or Senate; no pension legislation which the people have asked for is at all possible under present conditions at Washington. It appears, therefore, that nothing in the way of relief is to be expected at the hands of present party leaders, and the masses are left to their own resources, either to follow blindly the lead of men who have permitted trouble to come upon them, or to rebel and bring together all opposing forces into one great army of voters.

This ignoring of the just demands of the people has wrought its legitimate work; farmers and their friends are growing desperate, and have finally determined to take their own business into their own hands. The appearance of the "People's tickets" all over the State this year will be the evidence of an open rebellion against existing conditions and methods. Two years hence there may be a young National party, and in 1896 the people may change political con-

ditions in all departments of the government.

This new movement is one of necessity. It has become evident to the most careless observer that no relief is to be expected under existing party leadership, and if the Alliance does not intend to disband and go back to where it came from without anything to show for its work, it must take this independent action in order to compel respect and win success. Let us go straight ahead, slowly but surely; and if parties take us up and carry us to victory, so much the better. But we must not let go our hold of a single point gained. This work was not begun for play, nor was it ever intended that the chief end and aim of the Alliance is to appear well on dress parade. Let the friends stand together solidly and they will secure all they ask for—if not the first year, then afterwards. Let no mere partisan appeals divide us. All our resources will be drawn upon to their utmost, and all our strength will be needed. The work ahead is hard work, but it must be done. The issue comes very close to the homes of the people. The money power has control of our national and State legislation; it has taken from the people about all the control they ever had of their own business; it has fastened upon them an intolerable burden of indebtedness, it has brought low prices, stagnation and ruin. The rich grow richer, while the condition of the rest of us is growing worse every year. It is against this great wrong that the people are protesting. The protest has ripened into rebellion, and there is no reason for expecting success save in united work along the same line. As our patriot sires stood together, so let us stand.

LET US FORCE THE ISSUE.

Several months ago this paper submitted to its contemporaries of the party press a few fundamental propositions upon which the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union had agreed—propositions concerning finance, transportation and land—and our brethren were asked "What have the parties to say to this?" No response has come from any quarter which savors of authority. No representative body of partisans has thus far touched the particular phase of the financial question which is presented in the first demand set forth by the Alliance people at St. Louis last December—the abolition of national banks and the substitution of Treasury notes in place of bank notes. It is understood, of course, that farmers do not desire to do away with banking, for they often need the use of banking facilities as much as other classes of citizens do. It is the issuing function that is objected to. This puts it into the power of banks to exercise a large measure of control over the money and the business of the people to the extent of affecting the prices of their commodities by affecting the prices of money through interest rates and otherwise. The thing aimed at in this demand is the people's control of their finances through public agents. All the money of the country now is subjected to the superintendence of the few men who deal in money as a commodity—lending it to other persons and charging them interest for it. There would be nothing wrong or unreasonable about this practice if it were subject to a uniform rule by which people could obtain the use of money when they need it on terms just and alike to all, the terms being the same as are applied to service in transportation—just what it is worth and no more. But that is not the rule. Ever since governments began to make money for the common use of the people in their business affairs, smart men have been permitted to obtain control of enough of it to dictate financial legislation, and now every nation on earth is under the controlling influence of the money power to such an extent that the people are almost hopelessly in debt and virtually powerless. The course of proceedings in our own Congress on the silver bill demonstrates our proposition. A large majority of the people of all parties want and have long been asking for free and unlimited coinage of silver; a majority of members of Congress are ready and willing

to respond to this reasonable demand of the people, but because a party caucus cannot agree upon such a measure, the party lash is applied, members are whipped into line and thus kept from uniting with free silver men of the opposite party, so the people's will is defeated by the money power operating through a party caucus. What the people want to do in this "Farmers' Movement" is to get control of their own money, and this first demand of the Alliance is the first step in that direction. That, then, is the great issue and it must be kept before the people. The Alliance presented it, and the whole membership is pledged to support for office no person who is not in sympathy with this and the other demands made at the same time. The declarations were made in good faith and the pledges will be kept. If existing parties do not take up this issue and make it their own, the Alliance people must do it themselves, for the issue must be kept before the people. The Alliance is made up of persons of all old political beliefs—every known party is represented in the "Farmers' Movement;" they have united for well-defined purposes, the first one of which is announced in the first demand above referred to. That is the first and great demand and it must be kept so prominently before the public attention that all parties must recognize it and dispose of it in some way. We must force the issue, for in no other way can we compel its consideration by men who will ask for the people's votes.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR JUDICIAL AND LAW OFFICERS.

The question is asked, "what qualifications are required in officers of the law and judiciary departments of the government?" It may seem that such a question is queer at this time; but why should we wonder at farmers and working people making this inquiry when judges and lawyers spend weeks in selecting a jury, the whole difficulty turning upon the qualifications of jurors? The law and the practice require that a juror shall know as little as possible about the case before he hears the testimony, while an attorney and a judge are expected to know as much as possible before they hear a word of testimony. And if the ascertainment of jurors' qualifications is such a troublesome matter, what reason have we for surprise at this question coming up from unlearned people concerning the qualifications of men who are to instruct other persons in the law and who are to interpret and enforce its provisions?

While there are no specific provisions written out in the law touching the qualifications of judges and attorneys, there are some general statements and requirements. For example, before a person is admitted to practice law before the courts he must be examined touching his knowledge of the law; he must pass a satisfactory examination by and before a committee of practicing lawyers appointed by the court; on a favorable report of the committee, if the applicant is a person of good moral character, he is admitted by order of the court without further ceremony, and the order is entered on the journal of court proceedings. The committee is not limited by law to any particular line of inquiry in the examination; they are presumed to be learned in the law themselves and they subject the candidate to such lines of examination as they see proper. It is not necessary that the applicant should have practiced law before his examination, or that he should have attended a law school or have a diploma from any learned institution; it must appear, however, that he spent some time—a year or more as the law may be—under the direction of some reputable lawyer.

Having been admitted to the bar, a lawyer is presumed qualified for advancement without further examination. Any member of the bar is eligible to election as prosecuting attorney or judge without objection so far as the law is concerned. His fellow attorneys and the people who are acquainted with him will pass upon his qualifications from their own particular standpoint of observation, but the law requires nothing more of him.

This does not debar a person who is

"learned in the law" but never practiced, or one who once engaged in practice and afterwards went into other lines of business. The fundamental requirement is that the person shall be "learned in the law." We are not at all clear that any person whom the people should elect would not be declared eligible, even without having been admitted to practice in any court; but it would probably be held necessary that he should have spent some time in the study of law. At all events, it would not be a wise proceeding to elect to any office in the judicial or law department, a person wholly ignorant of the principles of law. The rights and interests of the people are too sacred to be entrusted to the care of ignorant men, when all special interests are in the care of the smartest men that can be found. A County Attorney, for example, has to face the ablest, the oldest, the shrewdest, the most unscrupulous lawyers in his county and in the whole State. Indeed, lawyers are frequently sent from other States to try cases in which the people's attorney represents the other side. The KANSAS FARMER believes the best lawyers should be chosen by the people for their work. And when we say "best," it is meant to include the highest order of moral conduct as well as the best intellectual equipment.

Briefly, then, a retired lawyer, or a person "learned in the law," even though he never practiced, is eligible to the office of County Attorney or Judge. But we advise the people to select the most competent men, the best type of men they can secure for these responsible offices.

ALIEN LANDLORDISM.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago to prohibit the ownership of lands in this country by aliens. The committee presenting the bill had made a careful examination of the subject and in their report say they have ascertained with reasonable certainty that "certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own about 21,000,000 acres of land within the United States."

The committee say, further: "We have not sufficient information to state the quantity owned by aliens, nor is it so important, as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. The foundation of such a system is being laid broadly in the Western States and Territories. The avarice and enterprise of European capitalists," the report continues, "have caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps 100,000,000 acres, the greater part of which, under foreclosure sales, will most likely before many years become the property of these foreign bondholders, in addition to their present princely possessions."

The bill declares all foreign-born persons who have not been naturalized incapable of taking titles to lands anywhere within the United States, except a leasehold for not exceeding five years, and it has no retroactive, but a prospective, operation. It also contains a provision which will compel alien land-owners to cease to be such or to become citizens of the United States within ten years.

In conclusion, the report says: "With the natural increase in people, and the 500,000 foreigners who flock to our shores annually, and by competition reducing the wages of labor, making the battle of life harder to win, how, a few years hence, to provide homes for our poor people is a problem for the American people to solve. The multiplication of the owners of the soil is a corresponding enlargement of the number of patriots, and every land-owner in this country should owe allegiance to the United States."

The *Globe-Democrat* regards Senator Stanford's financial scheme to lend money to farmers on real estate security, as a "legislative folly." The adverse report was expected by everybody if there was to be a report. For our own part we did not

expect a report, for the number of Senators who have even respect for such a scheme are very few. The time is coming, however, when something good will grow out of this very matter. Land always was the best sort of security for debt, and our laws now provide for collecting debts for individuals who hold real estate securities. Why could not the government collect debts for itself as well as for individuals?

MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION.

Under the heading, "Metallic Money and Hard Times," Mr. James D. Holden, of Emporia, Kas., Vice President and Treasurer of the Emporia Investment Company, prepared an article which was printed in the *Emporia Republican*, June 2d, inst., followed the next day by a supplementary article on transportation. Below we give some extracts from the first, and next week we will present enough of the second to fairly show Mr. Holden's views. We bespeak careful study of both, for the author has been dealing in money and land long enough to have learned a great deal about the proper function of money and transportation:

The enjoyment of life by mankind consists chiefly in the mental and physical consumption or use of the products of labor. The exchanging of the surplus product of one man's labor for that of another, constitutes commerce. To facilitate these exchanges, the device known as money was instituted among men; by reason of its various properties or powers, money acts as a medium by which these exchanges are readily effected. As his enjoyment of life depends so largely upon the ability of man to effect these exchanges whereby he obtains what he wants for that which he does not want (his surplus product); and as he is never without wants which he desires to gratify, this medium of exchange which is so essential to his happiness—because of the office it performs—is naturally in universal demand.

The current belief that money, in addition to its legal powers, must also possess intrinsic value, has been a costly one to humanity. It is a belief that has enslaved the producing classes for centuries, and will continue to do so while it exists; it enables a few to live in luxury, while the many spend their days on earth in continuous toil; it causes man to live in the future in expectancy, rather than in the present in contentment and happiness; it makes slaves of all who are compelled to labor, not excepting the ablest who maintain themselves by mental effort. The reason is a simple one. Such belief results in restricting the volume of money, by confining it to the scarce precious metals. It is the legal value of the dollar, not the actual value of the metal in it, that constitutes the unit for the legal measurement of value.

Money can only properly perform its beneficent functions when supplied by the power creating it in adequate volume, and under conditions which make it obtainable at a just interest rate; and it follows that any restriction of the quantity or volume below the amount required by the actual uses for it, whatever the pretext, is accomplished at the expense of the happiness of those who, by their labor, produce a surplus, in proportion to the fruitfulness of their industry.

Why should money, which is simply a legal medium of exchange, national in character, a public necessity, a creation of law, be obtainable only from private sources at exorbitant rates of interest? It is because those who live upon interest outwit those who do not, by convincing them with specious argument, that the substance must possess value, upon which the government impresses the invisible arbitrary, legal powers of money. Capital profits by unjust rates of interest. Unjust rates are possible only under a restricted volume of money. A financial policy which confines the material of money to the scarce precious metals accomplishes a natural restriction of the volume, to the advantage of capital, but to the impoverishment of labor.

Primarily, hard times are caused by legislation which takes from society and gives to private individuals the benefits arising from the control and management of interests which in their nature are of a public character. Briefly stated, hard times result from the private control of public interests.

The most subtle and effective agency by which the toiler is compelled to share his earnings with the capitalist, is the control by the latter of Congressional legislation governing the quantity or volume of money, and the manner of its issue by government.

The value or purchasing power of money is regulated by its volume. The greater the volume, the less the purchasing power. The less the volume, the greater the purchasing power.

So magical is the operation of this wonderful device—money, that by simply restricting its volume, wealth is trans-

ferred—through the accumulative power of interest—from the hands that create it, to the possession of those not in the remotest degree responsible for its production. As potent, however, as are its powers for evil when wrongfully manipulated, this ingenious device works both ways, and to such an extent, that to increase its volume to twice the present amount would result in doubling the actual value of every species of property, and the wages of all labor. A farm now actually worth \$5,000 would then be actually worth \$10,000. Nor would such increased value, as is generally supposed, be an inflated one, for the reason that values are not inflated which are based upon a medium of exchange adequate in volume only to the needs of society. It is because we are accustomed to values based upon a restricted volume that the increased values seem to be inflated ones.

While the extent to which the volume could be advantageously increased is entirely conjectural, a proper monetary system demands a supply equal to the uses for it, at a rate of interest not exceeding the annual average increase of wealth, which at this time does not exceed 2 per cent. per annum.

A government, the laws of which make money a necessity to its citizens, should supply the demand thus created at a just rate of interest. A just rate is one that producers of wealth can afford to pay from the profits of their industry. If such annual average is (as at present) less than 2 per cent., and the average annual interest rate is (say) 7 per cent., the wealth of those who pay this rate is certain to pass into the possession of those who receive it.

By legislative decree, 7 cents worth of copper becomes one dollar in money. The law declares that 25 8-10 grains of gold, or 412½ grains of silver 9-10 fine, shall when coined, become money to the same amount. In the same manner does paper become money to the amount indicated upon its face when the money function is impressed upon it by authority of government.

A monetary system which can provide at substantially nominal rates, a medium of exchange, which is now obtainable only at ruinous rates, should commend itself to a people, a very large percentage of whom are interest-payers. Under a just monetary system the supply must be equal to the demand at an equitable rate of interest; and the source from which it emanates must be a disinterested one. There is but one source from which such a supply can flow—from the people as a whole to themselves as individuals, through government, under regulations that confer as great a benefit upon the citizen as is consistent with safety to the whole.

So long as the discovery of the precious metals was confined to an amount which when coined did not materially increase the volume of money, the free coinage of both was continued, but when an abundance of silver was assured by the development of the wonderful mines of Nevada and Colorado, the free-coinage-of-the-precious-metals theory no longer served the interests of the men of money. * * *

The benefits promised the American people by the discovery of these marvelous mines can hardly be estimated. The continued free coinage of silver meant a rapid increase in the volume of money. It meant increased prices for all kinds of commodities. It meant increased wages for all kinds of labor. It meant increased prosperity for the producing classes. These results were sure to follow a material increase in the volume of money, while the debt-paying power of the dollar would not be affected by the increased quantity. But * * * on the 12th day of February, 1873, a majority of the people's representatives in Congress were induced to enact a law which demonetized and prohibited the further free coinage of silver.

He who lives without labor upon unjust rates of interest, enjoys the advantage by sufferance only. Society may at any time, by the ballot, remove the means by which such advantage is possible. When it shall exercise this right, general prosperity and happiness among the people will succeed the present condition in which a few live in luxury, thousands in an unsatisfactory state of discontent, and millions in abject poverty and wretchedness.

Twig Blight.

A friend called at this office one day when none of the editorial force was in and made inquiry concerning a trouble which he described as affecting his apple trees. It is twig blight, and different persons assign different reasons for its existence. The writer of this has had some experience with it, but he is not satisfied about the cause, though he inclines to attribute it to early cold weather coming before the wood of the last season had fully matured. It often happens that from late or dry springs and late, wet and warm autumns young branches grow vigorously late in the season and are not well matured before cold weather comes.

Other persons incline to the belief that the twigs are stung by insects with a sort of poisonous effect. And there is force in this theory. The incisions made by the insects seems to produce on the twig some-

thing similar to what is known as blood poisoning in animal life.

Whatever the cause is, the safest, quickest and probably the best remedy is amputation. Cut the blight all away, cut with a sharp knife; cut near an upper bud, so that a new shoot will appear on the upper side of the branch, and when it gets fairly well started, shave off the end of the stub close to the new shoot, cut smoothly, and in a short time the wound will be all perfectly grown over with new wood.

Weather-Orp Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending June 13, 1890:

Precipitation.—An excess of rain has fallen in the southern half of Kearney and Finney, thence trending southeast into the northern half of Meade and Clark, after which it extends northeasterly through Kiowa, Pratt, Reno, Harvey and Marion, into Chase. Good rains have fallen in the northern counties east of Smith and Osborne, and in the Kaw and Marais des Cygnes valleys. Light rains west of Mitchell and Jewell, south of the Smoky Hill, and in the southeastern counties. Hail storms on 10th and 11th.

Temperature and sunshine.—The temperature was low the first days, but the high temperature of the last days has brought the week's average up to the normal in the eastern, central and northern counties, but not in the southwestern. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

Results.—A great change for the better in the oats crop. Corn is growing rapidly in the northern, eastern and central counties, is doing well in the southern, "still holds its own" in the northwestern and western, but is retarded by cool nights in the southwestern counties. Wheat is being harvested in the southern counties, and as far north as Harvey, is ready for harvest in the central, and is turning yellow in the northern counties. The recent rains have improved it in Norton, but it is suffering for rain in Rush, Ness, Lane and Gove. Apples and potatoes will apparently be a short crop. Peaches promise a large crop in Kingman. Strawberries are being replaced with raspberries in the south. Cherries and strawberries are ripe in the north. The hail storm in Kingman on the nights of the 10th and 11th was from one-half to three miles wide and destroyed wheat, oats and fruit in its path, which laid six miles north of the city of Kingman.

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

Rain is much needed in portions of the State. Corn is generally of good color, and it has plenty of time to grow. It is late, however.

Red clover and orchard grass make a good mixture, because they both ripen about the same time, and may therefore be cut for hay in the same stage of growth.

"How I Got to Colorado," is the heading of an advertisement which appeared in this paper in our issue of the 4th inst., and a friend writes us that the scheme referred to is a fraud, and he gives the proof. All such schemes are invented to make money for the projectors, and wise people will treat them just as our correspondent did—get all the information possible, but don't invest any money on the mere advertisement of a real estate agent.

The thirty-fifth volume of the American Short-horn Herd Book is now ready for delivery. It is a large, substantially bound volume, containing pedigrees of bulls from No. 95,818 to No. 101,454. Members receive the book free, provided it is ordered before December 10, 1890. Other persons can secure the volume for \$2.75, and postage 32 cents. Persons wishing this or any of the other volumes should write to the Secretary, J. H. Pickersill, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., for prices.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture, through the office of Experiment Stations, is now ready for distribution. This bulletin presents in a brief and practical form some of the more important results of the work done at sundry Experiment Stations. The subjects presented in this bulletin are better cows, the effect of heat and cold on milk, silos and silage, alfalfa, and field experiments with fertilizers. The bulletin is a handy sixteen-page pamphlet, prepared especially, as the title indicates, for the information of the practical farmer, condensing for his use the results given on the subjects indicated in bulletins issued from time to time during the past year by the various Stations where these subjects have been the object of special experiment work. Applications should be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A considerable portion of the edition will also be distributed through members of Congress.

Agricultural Matters.

OUR RUSSIANS.

How Farming Has Been Made to Pay Well in Kansas.

So much is being said and written concerning the exceedingly rough ways traveled by the tax and monopoly-ridden people of this State, without their being able to reach even the lower end of the "Dipper" when it is at the horizon, that one is apt to question whether in these times we have not approached the "abomination of desolation" spoken of by Daniel the prophet.

In order to escape such a gloomy view one may find a ready relief in taking an interest in the history of a very prosperous people who have made a portion of western Kansas their place of abode for the eight years last past.

One who stood on the depot platform at Hays City on a certain chilly November afternoon in 1887 saw a queer looking group of individuals leave the emigrant cars and stand for nearly an hour talking to each other in a tongue unknown to the gentle ear of a Western cowboy. These were the first installments of a German-Russian colony which had selected Ellis county for a place of settlement. How queer they looked. The men wore long, sheepskin coats, reaching half way between their knees and feet, which had been built on the plan adopted by Brian O'Lin, viz.:

"With the fleshy side out,
And the wooly side in."

The women were equally stylish in their dress, not one of them "out of style"—that is, their style. It is not desirable at this place to try to describe them more than to say that they looked as forlorn as it is possible for a strange people in a strange land to appear. They had come from far-away Russia, where they and their fathers before them had lived; where their ancestors had made their homes for 200 years.

In 1685 a colony of religious Germans had settled in Russia under a treaty contract with the then Empress, that they should be exempt from military duty for 200 years, for they had "conscientious scruples" against fighting. The stipulated time had expired and they were obliged to again find new homes or be drafted into the military Russian service. Hence their presence in western Kansas.

But the German man and woman who settled in Russia in 1685 was exactly represented—in dress, in religious opinion and financial condition—by the Russian-German who "landed" at Hays City on that November afternoon in 1887. For 200 years they had lived and moved and merely had their being in successive generation changes, with no step of improvement, physical, mental or financial.

Others followed these first colonists until now there are nearly 4,000 in Ellis county and the northern part of Rush. Nine-tenths of them were without ready money to buy the comforts of life. They knew nothing about monopolies, never dreamed of tariff, and were absolutely ignorant of the pleasures arising from the election of a United States Senator.

They found a bare, unbroken prairie to welcome them. They accepted the welcome in good faith, and to-day are the most prosperous farmers in western Kansas. Though linked with many hardships, they brought their memories of Russia with them and perpetuated the same in the names of their villages—"Catharinestadt," "Liebenthal," "Schoenegen," "Munjor," "Herzog."

How they survived their first year in Kansas until they could have returns from their wheat fields (that is, tear a coupon from the mortgage mother earth has placed upon her bosom for the benefit of every one of the human race) would be hard to tell; but they did it in good shape and have been happy ever since. They were now under the greatest and wisest government this earth has ever produced. Whereas 200 years in Russia left them unchanged from what their fathers were—less than ten years in the great State of Kansas, with the horrible disadvantages

of crop failures they had to contend with, finds them with landed estates, herds of cattle and horses and finer houses than they or any of their fathers ever hoped to occupy in Russia.

While at first they were forced to dwell in sod houses, they now have good, comfortable stone dwellings.

To show that farming does pay in Kansas, we may take a few of the many cases these people furnish to prove the assertion: Franz Weber, of Herzog, established his residence in Ellis county in 1887. He had a large family and besides the clothes on their bodies (all stylish to be sure), he had \$400 in money. He "looked out" naturalization papers and "homesteaded" eighty acres of government land, and bought on a ten years' contract 160 acres more of railroad land. He now has complete title to 320 acres of land, twenty-two head of fine horses and thirty-three head of cattle, no mortgage on his land and nearly 4,000 bushels of wheat in his granaries.

Jacob Karlin, of Catharinestadt, had no money or other property—was a young man in 1878. With the assistance of his father he was enabled to purchase "on time" a team. He "homesteaded" and afterward contracted for railway land. To-day he owns 320 acres of land, a herd of cattle and horses numbering seventy-five. He has a good house and other buildings and 2,500 bushels of wheat in his granary.

Alex Staab, of same village, has duplicated Mr. Karlin's experience and has realized similar happy results from his efforts, and last year he threshed 2,840 bushels of wheat from his eighty-acre wheat field. He sold his crop for 58 cents per bushel and had left a profit of \$1,000 which he has since invested in more land, more horses and cattle.

Many other examples of prosperity these German-Russian farmers can furnish. They all have demonstrated that they came to a good country when they came to Kansas—that under such a governmental system as America has, even with its many faults, a farmer can become prosperous.—*Dewitt Clinton, in Capital.*

Experiments With the Silo.

Our silo knowledge is far from complete, but there is evidently something new, some material advance each year, with respect to the silo, for there are thousands of farmers all over the country experimenting in this direction, and recording the successes and failures faithfully. This is the only true way to advance in agriculture, and the good that such experiments are doing for the farming interest cannot be overestimated. Some new questions have been practically settled during the last two winters, from which accumulated knowledge farmers should begin as a foundation to conduct their future experiments.

It is pretty well understood that to make good silage the corn plant must be well developed. Too much corn, then, should not be planted to the acre, or the plants will lose in quality more than they gain in quantity. The best time for cutting the corn is when the ears are well developed so that the kernels will be charged with juice. The extreme fermentation incident to corn fodder less mature will not be undergone. The corn should be just on the verge of maturity.

Another advantage of waiting until the corn is in this advanced stage of maturity is that it need not be cut and put through a two days wilting before storing it away in the silo. This wilting process was to reduce the weight, but this water which evaporates means nutritious food in fodder that is well developed. The corn should be allowed to stand uncut until ready for the silo. When the work has once been begun it can be rushed along rapidly, and the silo can be filled in a short time. Allow the silo to remain uncovered for four or five days after it is full, so that heat and air may be thrown out.

Until recently it was supposed that wet silage fodder would spoil if put in the pit in such a condition, but last year it was thoroughly demonstrated that the wet does not seem to increase the acidity of the heap. Fodder dripping with rain has

been stored away, and no evil effects resulted from its moist condition. More injury probably results from too much trampling in order to make the heap settle down. This should only be done around the sides for the first twenty-four hours. If the silage is trampled down around the sides it is likely to spoil by expelling the air so rapidly that it cannot take on heat quick enough. It therefore wilts around the sides and injures the whole mass.

Weights and heavy covers are not necessary for the top of the silo. The best covering is a foot of dry straw, well trodden down. A white mold may form on top of the heap, but that only helps to make a better air-tight covering. Of course it is generally understood that the wooden silo has proved its claims over all others. It is less costly, a better non-conductor of heat, and the most easily made frost-proof. As a result of these three advantages there are better chances of keeping sweet silage, owing to uniform temperature of the mass. The construction of the walls is not always the same. Some prefer to have them two boards thick, with tarred paper between; others of one thickness, with the inside thoroughly painted with hot asphaltum, while others consider it better to lath and plaster the inside. Any one of these methods will answer all purposes; but where a durable silo is desired the latter method might pay in the long run. Above all things, however, the silo walls should be made strong and stiff. As a general rule, the silo should be made strong enough to hold when filled with wheat to the very top.—*American Cultivator.*

A Silo—Its Cost.

Last winter I visited many farms where silos were in use, and not a single one of the farmers visited could say too much for this modern method of preserving feed. Many were preparing to build more and larger ones. I became convinced that good silos were very desirable, and resolved to build one.

My silo is fourteen by fifteen feet, inside measurement, and twenty feet high. It extends from the basement story of my barn twelve feet above the first floor. Except the stone wall on one side, which is two feet thick, and eight feet high, it consists of double walls, separated by plank joists one foot wide. The outer wall is made of two thicknesses of inch boards with building paper between. The inner wall is sheeted and plastered with water lime, just as I would plaster a good cistern. The stone wall is also plastered in the same way. A door extends from top to bottom. This is made of inch boards, six inches wide and one inch thick, and is also doubled. The inner door is single and will become very tight with the swelling of the moisture; the other one is made of two thicknesses of boards and paper sheeting between. I must say that I am very much pleased with my silo. It is well built, and cost me only \$126.88, though I used \$20 worth of old siding for the inner side of the outside wall. This silo holds seventy tons of ensilage or the corn for about five acres, if we use common field corn.—*Prof. Cook, in Michigan Farmer.*

Weight of Fodder Per Acre.

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Two tons of hay are considerably above the average yield, but it is only about one pound for every eleven square feet, an amount so small on such an area that it would seem hardly worth gathering. Grass in drying loses both bulk and weight, especially the latter. A crop of twenty-two tons per acre, as has been grown of fodder corn and sorghum, is only a trifle more than one pound per square foot, but greater weight, though not bulk, has been produced in England, in the enormous growths on rich soils of mangel-wurzel and rutabagas. When we realize fully the size of an acre of ground, some of the biggest stories told in the papers about large crops will not seem incredible. The greatest weight even of fodder corn is not secured by having every square foot of soil covered with plants; there is a greatly increased tendency upward if they are left far enough apart to allow cultivation between them.

This is still more true of root crops. A small excess of plants in those almost entirely destroys their value. A crowded root, which is obliged to grow upward for lack of room to grow any other way, is practically worthless. Two roots side by side are the worst kind of weeds for each other, as each wants the same kind of food.—*American Cultivator.*

Dr. Buck, of the Silk Station at Peabody, says that cocoons produced in Kansas are superior in strength and fiber to those produced elsewhere in this country, and that they command 50 cents more on the pound. The Western Silk association of this city expect to produce at least 5,000 pounds of this superior silk from the first crop; perhaps twice as much from the second, and as much more of the sacred variety that is worth 40 cents a cocoon, or \$25 a pound. And yet there are some persons, even in Kansas who pretend to regard the silk industry as a sort of child's play, without anything to commend it to the attention of anybody with a view to engaging in it as a money-making endeavor. It is altogether probable that the culture and manufacture of silk will in a few years bring more money to Kansas than live stock or cereal crops.—*Wichita Eagle.*

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

On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

To the School Teachers of the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Sioux City & Pacific, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.'s be designated as the official route of the State of Kansas, from Kansas City, Mo., and Missouri river points, to the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in St. Paul, Minn., in July next, per the stipulations and agreements of contract, submitted April 2, 1890.

H. G. LARIMER,
Chairman of Committee on Transportation for State of Kansas.

The Burlington Route for this occasion will run a special through train leaving Kansas City Union Depot at 1 p. m., July 7, arriving in St. Paul for breakfast the following morning, thus giving excursionists six hours in which to get comfortably located in St. Paul before attending the opening meeting of the National Educational Association at 2 p. m., July 8. Those from northern Kansas who purchase tickets via Atchison, St. Joseph or Council Bluffs, will be able to meet this train at these points and go through to St. Paul with their friends who took the train at Kansas City. This train will consist of Pullman palace sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., and will be by all means the finest and most convenient train leaving Kansas City for this occasion. Those who desire sleeping car accommodations are requested to apply to Mr. H. C. Orr, G. S. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., as long before the day of departure as possible.

A. C. DAVES,
General Pass. & Ticket Agent,
St. Joseph, Mo.

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The Poultry Yard.

Penciled Hamburgs.

Truly there is no more beautiful fowl than Penciled, Golden, or Silver Hamburgs; in fact, they are true pictures for an artist's hand to imitate. Some few years ago a pleasant ride of a few miles over a picturesque country road brought us to the farm of John Foster, a farmer known for his fine Hamburgs, and with this the object of our visit we traveled that day to enjoy a look at his birds. Scattered above the barnyard we could point out some fifty of as beautiful fowls of the Penciled Hamburg variety as we ever saw.

The Penciled, as indeed all of the Hamburg variety, is a bird of wonderful beauty and grace, only to be kept to fully appreciate this fact. The only drawback to their being more largely bred is that many are quite delicate, lacking the hardy vigor that is characteristic in Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas and Langshans, and they are too active to be kept confined very long; this confinement most frequently brings on disease.

The Golden variety are the ones most admired. Cocks should be a deep rich golden color all over the body, tail rich black, hackles and hangers distinctly edged with brown. Hens a rich golden color, hackles clear, all other parts from throat to tail end accurately penciled straight across the feather—the finer the penciling the more it is esteemed. Of late years the fineness of penciling has been brought down to such accuracy that it appears to an observer as if painted with a brush, it being so true. The combs are always a broad rose shape, tapering to a point in the back, carried gracefully. The legs are usually mouse or slate color; earlobes white, free from reddish color, moderately large, smooth, and as round as possible; face should be red.

In Silvers, the white should be a silvery white, not yellow, as sometimes seen. When breeding the Golden Penciled, it is customary to breed from two sets, for pullets, mating the best pullets to a cock of similar excellence. It is always better to know your strain; appearances is never a safe guide.

Silvers are different. The appearance of a pullet will usually enable the breeder to judge what the cock should be, following the correctness of marking almost altogether. For cockerel breeding you should match up such hens as are known to be blood of a strain that breed cockerels in excess of pullets. Usually the hens are well marked, yet nearly pure white birds come about, and are good to mate to dark cocks. Experience will enable the breeder to mate wisely, and he can be assured of a good per cent. of the kind of marking he is aiming to produce. The study of any breed is founded upon such observation.

Red-Caps.

This comparatively new variety to the American fancier is an old one to the English breeder. Owing to past neglect since the era of fancy breeding, they have not been much known outside the British Islands, but locally, especially the shires of Derby and York, they have always been very popular among cottagers and farmers on account of their superior egg-laying qualities. Of course, like all varieties of local celebrity, they have been called different names to designate them from the family of Hamburgs to which they originally and truly belong. They are known by the general term English Red-Caps, and locally Derbyshire Red-Caps, Moss Pheasants, Yorkshire Red-Caps, Golden Pheasants, Crammers, etc. The last name is the one much in vogue in Nottingham, where it is said they were originally brought from the north of Europe by one Captain Crammer, a British naval officer.

The history of British breeds will hardly substantiate this last account, because the Red-Cap, and its near relative, the Hamburg, go back beyond the recollection of the oldest living Briton. That Captain Crammer may have brought some fowls

which closely resemble the Red-Caps is probable. Several places in Europe could be named where one could pick up fowls which have all the general characteristics of Hamburgs. Around the reclaimed land from the sea near Antwerp one could find among the Campine fowls fair specimens of what the Silver Penciled Hamburg was thirty or forty years ago. Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Russia have varieties which closely resemble Hamburgs.

The Red-Caps have borne a share of the ridicule consequent on the introduction of all new breeds. They have been "quizzed" for their extra large combs, and their want of Hamburg type, neatness and graceful carriage. That of itself is a very lame footing to stand on and discourse on faults, particularly when one knows that it is only within the past few years that they have been noticed at all by show officers, and no attempt was made to modify their excessively developed combs and bring them under skillful manipulation.

As a new variety they are a valuable acquisition to our stock. Men of sense and matter-of-fact views outside of the amateur fancy will appreciate such a variety as the Red-Cap, which can stand the changes of our climate without sneezing or showing watery eyes every time a "smart shower" or nor'easter comes up; that can lay a nice fresh egg every day for the longest half of the year without condition powders or developing food; that can triumphantly boast of numerous offspring; that gives to the breeder sweet and well-flavored meat for the table, and that adorns his home by its rich and handsome plumage. If this big-combed variety fails to make fancy show birds, it will not fail in useful qualities.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Some farmers, after raising a stock of beef, kill and sell it at 7 cents per pound, while their neighbor is marketing his poultry at 12 cents, and still they argue that there is nothing in poultry. What blockheads some men are.

A novel way of keeping hens from scratching up a garden and still have a garden may be accomplished. It is fastened about the leg and around the foot, leaving the hind toe out to enable them to walk and get a footing. This will not prevent walking or sitting on a roost. It will surely prevent their scratching much.

The brooder is one article of furniture that the farmer has not as yet had much use for, yet it is the most useful to any one keeping poultry and raising for market. The hawks can't get the little chicks from under an artificial mother. They grow faster than with a hen. Chicks at five weeks will often weigh ten and twelve ounces.

As egg-producers, Leghorns rank well up in the list as they have done for years past. Give them a cozy house and good care and they will tell you in acts what they can do. They require a warmer house than any other breed, with a possible exception of Minorcas and Spanish fowls. The Leghorn is a small fowl, yet the eggs they lay make up for any deficiency in this respect. You can't get everything you want.

A neighbor of ours whose hens, to the exasperation of the farmers about him, kept laying on when eggs brought 40 cents in the market, while their hens persistently laid off during the same season, on being asked how it happened, revealed the fact that his hens had a pallid of skimmed, perhaps clabbered milk, each



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

day and no other drink. This is worth trying, for time and again the value of milk has been fully demonstrated. Milk is plentiful now; in winter there is always a moderate amount to spare; use it in this way.

Quite warm water should be used in sprinkling eggs with a fine spray, placing the hen on again as soon as possible. Eggs do not need sprinkling generally, only during hot weather during this and next month. Removing too many chicks at a time when hatching often brings about bad results. A few should always be left in the nest to keep heat over the eggs still remaining unhatched. Some prefer to leave all in the nest until every chick is out that is coming, but sometimes a lot of trampled chicks will be the result of this plan. We believe in half way measures, not extremes.

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Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.
St. Joseph....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Savannah....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Des Moines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Des Moines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
SOUTH.	St. Joe & K. C.	Local
Des Moines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Guilford....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Savannah....	12:58 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
St. Joseph....	1:25 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

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BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on

Monday, the 14th day of July, 1890,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash on hand, the following described real estate to-wit: Lots No. 213 and 215, on Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on plat of Highland Park, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, Lula Green, and is appraised at the sum of \$283.33 1/3, so subject to a mortgage lien of \$300.00, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 10th day of June, 1890. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

J. W. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1890.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Casper Abbehl, in Delaware tp., May 17, 1890, one 1-year-old pale red steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jerry Nellem, in Lowell tp., May 10, 1890, one dapple gray mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, enlargement on right hind pastern; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, right fore leg bowed out, foaled since taken up, 5 years old; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by G. A. Neighbors, in Shawnee tp., May 19, 1890, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, bluish in right eye, 6 years old, 14½ hands high.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. S. Rea, in Marion tp., P. O. Overbrook, May 9, 1890, one medium-sized red and white spotted bull, split in right ear, dehorned; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Stanley, in Washington tp., P. O. Girard, May 17, 1890, one white steer, under crop off each ear, brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Weist, in Marmaton tp., May 14, 1890, one light bay horse, with star in forehead, white spot on breast, black mane and tail and legs, scar on breast.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Emily J. Mulvane, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, May 19, 1890, one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 11 years old, collar marks on top of neck; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Beeby, in Grenada tp., P. O. Goffa, April 7, 1890, one red and white steer, 1 year old, right ear slit; valued at \$12.

Doniphan county—W. H. Fornbrook, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. T. Dille, in Iowa tp., P. O. White Cloud, May 27, 1890, one red cow, white on belly, white spot in forehead, branded C on left hip, crop off right ear, short horn, about 6 years old; valued at \$18.

Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. H. Chamberlain, P. O. Englewood, May 23, 1890, one brown horse pony, fifty-four inches high, right hind foot white, heart-shaped brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. M. Jasper, in Lincoln tp., May 14, 1890, one bay mare, 7 years old, scar on left fore leg, white hairs on top of neck, one front tooth out in upper jaw; valued at \$60.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. M. Sanders, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, one bay colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, one white hind foot and one white fore foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1890.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas H. Whitlock, in Franklin tp., May 19, 1890, one bay mare, weight about 800 pounds, branded MC (M and C combined) on left thigh, white strip on head and white on legs below knees, about 8 years old, had piece of half-inch rope around neck; valued at \$25.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mark Daugherty, in Blue Mound tp., May 3, 1890, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Chadwick, in Elm Mills tp., May 26, 1890, one dun horse, black mane and tail, weight about 1,050 pounds, white hind feet, some white in face, dark legs from knees down, age about 11 years, had leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$40.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. Standif, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, April 26, 1890, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, heart-shaped brand on left hip, right hind foot white, shod in front, white face, flag mane and tail, about 12 years old; valued at \$15.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Baker, in Osage tp., one red steer, 2 years old, branded U on right hip; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. O. Jones, in Auburn tp., P. O. Auburn, June 4, 1890, one iron-gray mare, about 14½ hands high, no marks or brands.

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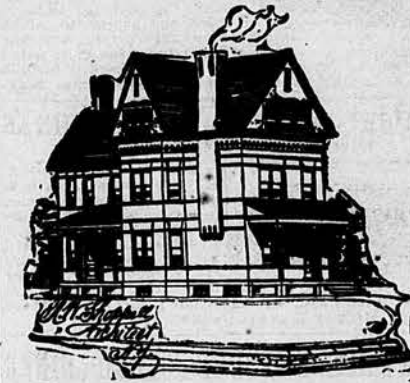
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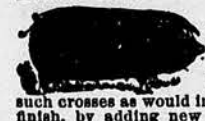
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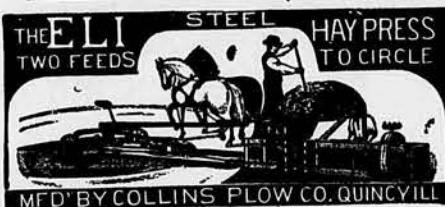
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(Continued from page 1.)

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