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COL. S. N. DELAP, Iola, Allen Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Small White Yorkshire swine. All stock recorded, and for sale both sexes at reasonable prices. Boars old enough for service, sows safe with pig and pigs from two to six months old, with pedigrees and recorded and transferred. I ship by express at single rates. Write for what you want.

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E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeds Buff and E. Partridge Cochins, Wyandottes, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans; eggs \$1 per thirteen. Hong Kong geese and Pekin ducks; eggs 10 cents each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys; eggs 15 cents each.

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[Continued on page 16.]

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBREED STOCK SALES.

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

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

Semi-Annual Shearing in Texas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Why do Texas wool-growers shear twice in twelve months, or semi-annually? If you notice market quotations you will see four, six and eight-months' Texas wool quoted 3 cents and generally 4 cents per pound less than twelve months, or one year's growth, the only difference being in the length of the staple. If in the arid belt, this could be easily understood, as the wool grown in the hot and dry summer has a dried-up, frouzy appearance, and has more the appearance and characteristics of true hair than wool. Many reasons have been given me for this, but two have any merit—first, the fly and screw-worm, and, as I suspect, the second or truest of the two, the second crop of wool and money.

The wools of Texas generally have all the requisites of good wool when grown the whole year, i. e., quality, strength, elasticity, smoothness and uniformity of fiber, and a clean end. An Irish sailor when thrown a rope too long for his purpose said, "if it had been too short he could have spliced it, but as it was too long he did not know what to do with it." The manufacturer can't splice the wool if too short, but if too long he can chop it up too quick, if necessary. It seems to me the intelligent Texas wool-grower, counting the cost of two shearings, the reduced price of the four, six and eight-months' fleece of 4 cents per pound, should come to the conclusion that it did not pay. If your twelve-months' clip had the dried-up, frouzy top, about an inch long, at the end of a long, silky, elastic fiber or staple, as is the case in southern California and Australia, there might be a slight excuse for this practice. But the area in Texas is too small to warrant it. You had better borrow money at 10 per cent. per annum or 1 per cent. a month and shear once a year as early in the season as the climate and your conveniences for caring for your flock will warrant, and you will not only save 12 per cent. on the cost of production, but increased length of staple and reduced shrinkage will bring you an advance in price over the ordinary twelve-months' wool.

WM. E. GOWDY.

The Warm Horse and Water.

One may occasionally be riding or driving a long distance in the country without finding opportunity to water his horse. If the weather be hot the poor animal suffers much from this deprivation, but when he comes to water, even if quite sweaty, his thirst may be safely quenched within a half to one hour's time. The water must be exposed to the sun enough to be nearly milk warm; or if taken from a cold spring or well, it must stand a little while for the sun to neutralize the chill, or it can have enough hot water from the house added to it to do this. The horse then, however sweaty, may drink about four quarts, then let him be hitched where he can get nothing to eat, or walk him about fifteen to twenty minutes, then give four more quarts of water. After standing another fifteen or twenty minutes he can eat grass in moderation or be fed hay till the end of an hour is passed since his return. After expiration of this time he may drink all the water he craves, then stand a little while and be fed his usual ration of grain or meal and hay or grass. If in a stable, do not let him be exposed to a draft, even a moderate one, till he gets cool, or if on pasture,

let it not be a bleak rise of ground. In riding over a country where there are no bridges crossing the streams, the horse may wade them with impunity if shallow, or not over fifteen to twenty feet wide or so; but if deep and of a considerable width, he must be first cooled before entering the stream; and after crossing continue his traveling on the road to warm him up and prevent cold or founder; but of these there would be no danger if the weather were hot, or the sun shining down clear.—A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune.

The Beef Question in Great Britain.

It will doubtless be of interest to American farmers to learn how "our British brethren" look on the store cattle question. In a late issue of the *Farming World*, published at Edinburgh, Scotland, this subject is discussed in commenting on remarks made by the Minister of Agriculture when replying to a deputation of farmers who called upon him to request the free importation of raw materials in the way of store cattle. We reprint the *World's* article in full, as follows:

"It seems that Scotch farmers are bent upon having a full supply of store cattle at whatever risk. The very high prices which stores have recently commanded is no doubt to a great extent responsible for this craving for opposition in the selling side of the store market. Of course as long as the supply is unequal to the demand prices are bound to be high. No one can blame the breeder for making the most of his stock.

"The wonder is that instead of pleading for open ports for the importation of 'raw material' from other countries, our home farmers do not make a rush in pursuance of the paying branch of their great industry. Last week an influential deputation from the counties of Forfar, Perth and Fife waited upon Mr. Chaplin, the Minister of Agriculture, in the House of Commons, to urge upon him to modify the restrictions on the importation of store cattle from the United States. Their plea was the enormous prices at which it was possible to procure store cattle with the present means of supply.

"Mr. Chaplin's reply, however, was not very favorable to their case. It is evident he had considered the case most carefully, as his timely and well-seasoned remarks indicate. He mentioned that he had received from numerous quarters, including the Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Northern Agricultural Society, representations of the strongest possible nature against this request. But although the voices of these influential bodies doubtless carried due weight, Mr. Chaplin, in his admirable reply, gave sufficient reasons for not granting the request, or even for not holding out hope of its being granted, at any rate in the near future. He quite sympathized with farmers in their pressing difficulty in regard to procuring stock, but he said there were two points which he would call their attention to.

"In the first place, Mr. Chaplin said, the scarcity of store stock was bound to a great extent in a short time to remedy itself. It was impossible that the present range of high prices could do otherwise than give a stimulus to the production of store stock in this country. From information which had reached him, he was led to believe that this was an operation which had already commenced, and that the attention of breeders was directed much more than it was a short time ago to the production of store stock in greater quantities both in England and Ireland. These reports reached him from Ireland in particular.

"And who can be surprised at such being the case? But why should Scotland be left in the rear? The farmers of this country should set about breed-

ing their own stock, for it will unquestionably pay them to do so. Why should a farmer confine himself to one system of farming if another brings a better return? As in every other business, the farmer must be prepared to accommodate himself to the changing circumstances which surround him, and follow the course which yields him the larger profit. We have frequently in these columns urged an extension in home breeding of cattle, and we would do so still.

"Mr. Chaplin said many competent authorities frequently expressed the opinion that if breeders in this country chose to give their attention to it as much as they might do, in all probability they were in a position to produce all the store stock that was required. We agree with him in this and also in his further remarks to the effect that it was an arguable question whether there would be any ultimate gain to agriculturists in this kingdom from adopting the course the deputation desired.

"Mr. Chaplin pointed out the risk that would attend the importing of stock from the States. Canada rigidly excludes States cattle at present, and when that was the case it would surely be a hazardous experiment for him to sanction their introduction into this country.

"In the second place, he said, they had reason to know—and this was still a stronger reason—that pleuro-pneumonia still existed in the United States. In support of this statement he reminded them of the fact that even this year there had been no fewer than five cargoes landed in this country containing either one or more animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. It was perfectly obvious, therefore, that it could not be stated with anything approaching to accuracy that the United States was free from that disease at the present time, or in such a condition that he could feel himself justified in running the risk of reimporting disease from that country, and especially at a moment when he had just been successful in inducing Parliament to pass a measure by which they provided the Board of Agriculture with a large sum of money from Imperial funds for the express purpose of endeavoring to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia throughout the whole of the country.

"Of course the very high and disproportionate prices that have to be paid for store stock at present press very hard on the feeder. The clear and weighty arguments of the Minister of Agriculture are, however, unanswerable. The only remedy, we again say, is an extension of home breeding."

Some Effects of Soil on Sheep.

The influence of "environment" in modifying our breeds of sheep and the wool which they grow is becoming better understood every day; and those who attend to such matters have a decided pull over their neighbors, says Prof. McConnell, in the *Agricultural Gazette*, of England. Climate or meteorological conditions have of course great power, but in addition to these the nature of the soil has had perhaps more to do in making things as we now find them than any other one factor. The different breeds are now so much differentiated from one another, and so thoroughly imbued with the characteristics of their individual districts, that removal to another locality is as often followed by failure as not. Thus one gentleman who tried Hampshires in Cambridgeshire had to give up the experiment, and another found Cotswolds unsuited to Suffolk. Even where the experiment may prove a financial success it is found that the sheep change their nature or characteristics, and would appear in time to approximate to those native to the locality, and this in spite of repeated importations of first-class rams. It has been said that if a

flock of sheep were divided into lots, and each lot sent to different districts of Britain, and kept from inter-breeding with other kinds, each would in the course of a few generations develop points and peculiarities which could easily be accentuated by selection only, and thus "breeds" be manufactured altogether different from the original strain. These changes would take place altogether independently of food or climate, because these two factors tend to approximate to one level as the result of modern farming. Cakes, corn, turnips, and pasturage are all made as good as we can, and on pretty much the same lines everywhere, and it is only in the case of natural pasturage that the natural effects of food can manifest themselves. Even natural pasturage is drained and limed and otherwise interfered with so as to bring it up as nearly as possible to the standard of good quality. Again, climate is pretty much a result of the physical configuration of the land or the nature of the subjacent rock within the narrow limits of the British Islands, and here again we endeavor to "level up" by artificial shelter, plantations, drainage, etc. We thus come back to the soil as the real basis of the differences and changes which occur naturally, and on to which man has engrafted his selection, crossing, development, etc. The wool itself takes peculiarities, quite independently of the animals on which it grows, when the locality is changed. Each breed has normally a variety of its own while kept to its own native district, but this changes when they are removed to a different district. Some soils color wool to such an extent that it can never be washed white, while if sheep from different localities are mixed it is generally possible to distinguish them for a long time by the difference in the color of the wool, and this can sometimes be seen through the artificial dressings employed. Rich clay lands produce the best wool, and loam comes next, while the hard dry soils on chalk or sands yield produce of rough quality. The limpid pure water of limestone regions cannot be used for wool-washing purposes, on account of its hardness, making it unsuitable for this purpose. The length and evenness of the fiber of course depend on the food supply, but the indefinable "quality" is a matter depending on the soil where the sheep pasture. Thus Sussex and Surrey wool is of better quality than that from Essex or Norfolk; Leicester and Nottingham better than that of Oxford and Bedford, and Roxburgh wool better than the Lothian material. Even individual farms may have a known or fixed special quality, as is exemplified by the sales in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, where the merchants buy according to the known "character" of the clips, and without ever seeing the wool at all. In such cases individual management, feeding, use of well-bred rams, etc., must all be reckoned as subordinate to the natural influence of the soil and surroundings, which stamp the individuality. It is curious to note that the sheep of the eastern counties of England have all bare heads, while those of the midlands and west are well covered up with wool, though it cannot be said that this is the result of soil influence so much as climate. The diseases of sheep are very much influenced by the nature of the grounds over which they pasture. Liver-rot is much more prevalent on heavy clay soils than on those of the lighter class. An instance of this occurs in the investigations reported in No. 33 of the Royal Agricultural Society of England's "Journal." It was found that the fluke was very prevalent on the Oxford clay, but not at all on the neighboring calcareous formations. Foot-rot follows the same rule, and is most prevalent on heavy wet soils, and almost unknown on sandy or rocky pasturage, or on the chalk. A correspondent of the *Live Stock Jour-*

nal has pointed out the unsuitability of mangels as a food for rams or widders on the ironstone formations of the midlands on account of the deposit of a salt of lime in their urinary organs, requiring the dosing of the animals with small quantities of nitrate of potash as a preventive. Instances might be multiplied where the well-being of the flock depends entirely on the nature of the soil formation, and there is no doubt that many readers of this article could give facts from their own experience of modifications of the nature of breeds, and differences of management, all depending on, or due to, differences of soils. Modern farming is pretty much an interference with, or a guiding of, natural processes, and the more a man follows the leading of nature the more successful he will be. The nature of the soil is one of the first considerations to a farmer, and the more he knows of its influence on his flocks and herds the better able will he be to make their management a success.

Cattle Inspectors Appointed.

The Department of State, at the suggestion of Secretary Rusk, has effected an arrangement through Minister Lincoln for the appointment of three veterinary inspectors, for the purpose of inspecting all American cattle landed in Great Britain. One will be stationed at Liverpool, one at London and one at Glasgow. They will sail for Europe at once. The Secretary said to-day that the restriction of the British government upon the importation of beef cattle from this country, upon the plea of the continued existence of contagious cattle disease in the United States, were unjustifiable and had lasted long enough. He now proposed to prove to the satisfaction of the British authorities that no disease existed in this country to warrant these restrictions. If maintained, in spite of this evidence, some other cause must be assigned for them.

Agricultural Matters.

COLLEGE TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE.

By President Geo. T. Fairchild.—Extract from paper in Quarterly Report, Board of Agriculture, March 31, 1890.

I propose to present in this paper an outline of the training in agriculture which best serves the end sought in such an institution. In this connection, it will be acknowledged that any such training must be in a course of study and practice definitely arranged, to give the clearest understanding of the subject studied, and the most natural and complete development of ability in the student. The whole course must be so substantial in character as to give discipline in observation and judgment, as well as information, and such practical acquaintance with the general world as to make one familiar, at least, with the ways of finding knowledge when it is wanted, and using it to influence the thoughts of others. The thought of Sir Francis Bacon, that man can do nothing but move things, and must leave nature to do the rest, emphasizes the importance of such scientific training, since the how and when and where to move things for the successful making of a crop out of seed, soil, sunshine and shower, depend wholly upon our understanding of the why we move. It is plain, then, that any satisfactory provision for training in agriculture requires a thorough training in those sciences most clearly associated with the facts of agriculture. And yet, all these are but the preparation. They may be possessed without agriculture, and may be taught without reference to agriculture.

A college which would train farmers must not only give the tools, but teach their use. For this, there is needed a succession of lectures, combining such facts and principles and rules in the art of agriculture as have most general application, and can be most fully ex-

plained in connection with the facts of science. For clearer explanation of my meaning, I may suggest a few of the topics most likely to interest the inquiring minds of students, and most profitable to those who seek a use for facts among the farmers. Without any attempt to exhaust the subject, or even to discriminate exactly the points of importance, I venture to name a series of topics which must be acknowledged to be worth distinction from the standpoint of farmers. The professor of agriculture will find it easy to fill a four-years' course with information which any farmer might be glad to have. We will name only a few of the prominent topics or questions of interest: suitable farms, in soil, exposure, relation to market, shape and convenience for division for every variety of cropping, and handling of stock; suitable crops for the market most convenient, for the soil available, for the capital controlled, for the climate of the region, for the variable seasons of our fickle climate, for the help at hand, and for the condition of tillage; suitable stock for markets within reach, for the feed-yard, for the dairy, for the crops likely to be raised, for the buildings to be afforded, for the skill of the owner, for the help he may secure, and even for his personal taste; suitable culture, for various crops on various soils, in various seasons, with rotation and without, involving available experience and machinery; suitable handling of stock in breeding, for distinct ideals in both butter and cheese, in pork, in mutton or wool, in horse-flesh for draught and road or the race course; especial principles of fertility, involving seed selection, methods of planting, tillage, drainage, irrigation, manuring, rotation; diseases of crops, as smuts, rusts, mildews, rots, and blights; diseases of stock, accidental and contagious—black-leg, pleuro-pneumonia, splenic fever, stalk disease, hog cholera, foot-rot, grub, enemies of stock and crops in the insect world—lice, worms, bugs, beetles, and borers, too numerous to mention; protection of crops, in proper stacks, barns, cribs, granaries, and silos; and protection of stock and care of stock in suitable pens and corrals, tying and handling; good feeding by corn and cooked food, pure water and warm, good air and sunlight. Then comes the whole range of topics implied in wise marketing and preparing for market, in which the whole subject of political economy may be involved for deciding the relation of price and cost under the great law of supply and demand.

These are but suggestions from among the multitude of topics which a skillful teacher may treat to advantage of those who are to follow farming; for while information upon these topics may be culled from a variety of sources, only the man of experience can judge of its proper application.

But a still more practical training in agriculture is needed by those who are to follow it. The four years of youth from 17 to 21 make a greater change in the life of a man than almost any other equal period. The boyish ways give place to manly action; the boyish thoughts are supplanted by a man's plans; the habits of manhood are largely formed, and the ideas of everyday life, which must guide in future accomplishments, are largely made. Now, if during these four years of student life no opportunity is given for direct contact with the soil and its crops, however excellent the early training may have been, it is remembered only as something outgrown.

Moreover, the lectures in agriculture and horticulture suitable for such a course must have illustrations of their meaning and application from actual operations upon the farm and in garden and orchard. Without such illustrations felt directly by the students in

their association with the teachers, such lectures would be out of place in any course of study. For these reasons, it has seemed always desirable that a college of agriculture should provide for direct training in the art of agriculture as well as in the general knowledge of its ways, means and methods.

Such training must be in the form of actual work needed to carry on the operations of farm, orchard and garden. Such work has the advantage of making the student familiar with the farm management in all its details of contrivances for accomplishing definite purposes, and all the results of such managements are tested in use, and from criticism of methods is derived strength of judgment concerning the very important every-day items of farm practice. Such a training of judgment is quite as important as knowledge, since it makes knowledge into wisdom and develops tact. No less important is such a course in manual labor for sake of habit. No one at any time of life can forsake manual labor even for a limited time and not find himself awkward in beginning again, and loth to undertake the task with unused muscles. It is even more difficult at this stage of growth; and habits of manual labor must be maintained if one would find himself efficient in such tasks after a course of study. It is not, then, a waste of time or energy for a young man to perform even the drudgery of the farm; for that is the definite part of what a farmer must know in practice. But it is only by such constant attention to the little things, as well as the great, that one can actually know his business. We all know that it is possible for a doctor or a lawyer to know a great deal about either medicine or law without success in practice. Just so on the farm; knowledge alone of farm practices followed by others will serve but little purpose. A good farmer must be critical in his acquaintance with things which he handles every day. He must have his tastes, his preferences in minute details, and be able to act almost without thinking from his familiar acquaintance and habit of judging.

A still more important reason for such association of actual work with college training is found in the fact that agriculture must be developed through actual experiment in the things themselves; and the youth who has to deal with the progress of such experiments has the best of opportunity for knowing what can, and what cannot, be well attempted in any ordinary farming. The interest in experimental agriculture must be an important part of the training offered also, since any important changes in the modes of agriculture require long years of trial before final acceptance. The better prepared by familiarity educated young farmers are, the more perfect will be their preparation for accepting and testing such new methods. Finally, it is only by actual handling of things themselves that any general executive ability can be acquired, and the young man who expects to use his education to advantage on the farm must have used that education step by step, while gaining it, in the same general operations that require his attention in after life.

All these considerations, and others, have led to the introduction of actual labor as one of the essentials of industrial training everywhere, and those institutions which have most carefully and thoroughly sought to meet these requirements are admitted to have accomplished most in the line of such training.

It is now some thirty years since the first crude attempts at college training in agriculture. The results are more than might be expected, when we think of the slow movement of society in such improvements. Hosts of educated men are busy in studying the general condi-

tion of productive farming, and no one can fail to see the effect in the general advancement of the years. In spite of the prevailing depression among farmers, there are stronger and better trained men, ready to lead the masses, than ever before.

The existence of the State experiment stations is made possible by having such trained men, and their general usefulness is multiplied a hundred fold by the reception which their investigations meet among people already trained in such studies. Their influence is felt through the "agricultural press," the efficiency of which is largely secured through men of such training. At the same time, influential leaders among the younger farmers are coming forward with a clearer understanding of the relations sustained by the farmer to the welfare of the country, and a better preparation for safe leadership. Certainly no one who has watched the development of this idea of college training in agriculture can doubt its accomplishment of great results for better and more profitable farming. The actual proof of good work is given by personal statistics of those who have tried, and found useful, the methods described.

Such methods have been followed by the Kansas State Agricultural college for some years past; barely long enough to establish its reputation among those who have tested its work. Its five hundred students yearly are chiefly from farmers' homes, and carry back to the same homes the influence of their training, in higher appreciation of their opportunities in a community of farmers. The State is receiving abundant returns for its moderate amount invested in buildings and apparatus, and its endowment of half a million dollars is rendered effective to the very people for whom it was intended.

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To use uncertain means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, or "liver complaint," skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings, or from lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all these affections, if taken in time, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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

SPECIAL.

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Congressional Convention, Third District.

WINFIELD, KAS., July 17, 1890.

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 the Single Tax Clubs, we hereby issue this call for a People's delegate convention, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress in this, the Third Congressional district of Kansas, and to transact such business as may properly come before the convention.

to be held in the city of Cherryvale, on the 6th day of August, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Crawford.....10	Montgomery.....9
Cowley.....13	Labette.....10
Chautauqua.....4	Wilson.....8
Cherokee.....12	Neosho.....7
Elk.....5	

S. W. CHASE, Chairman.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

We, the members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the trades unions, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Patrons of Husbandry, Single Tax League, and kindred organizations of the State of Kansas, assembled by delegate in the city of Topeka, this 12th day of June, 1890, to deliberate upon the affairs of our country and advise proper action, declare as follows:

That a crisis is approaching in the affairs of our government that calls for prompt and united action on the part of her intelligent and patriotic citizens, if we are to maintain our independence as a people, and our liberties and equality as citizens of a great republic.

The use of steam and electricity, as applied to navigation and the means of communication, have brought all the nations of the earth together in trade and commerce. Space in a great measure has been annihilated by the inventive genius of man, and the market reports from London, Liverpool, and in fact all the great trade centers of the old world, are received in New York and inland cities of the United States every hour in the day. The great republic of America is thus in constant contact with the monarchies of Europe, and it is needless to say that this contact must result in a homogeneous government for all the nations of the earth. The governments of the world must be, in the near future, all republics or all monarchies, as the two forms of government are incompatible and cannot long exist when brought in contact, as the past experience with France fully demonstrates.

The great republic of America is the standing menace to all monarchies, the world over, and must be destroyed, or the monarchical form of government will perish from the earth.

Monarchy has watched with jealous eye the strides of the young republic, as it developed into a mighty nation, ever seeking to plant in her free institutions the seed of destruction and death. The opportunity was at last presented (when our country was in the throes of a great civil war), and monarchy planted in this republic the fatal seed, as set forth in the Hazard circular, which is now ripening into a harvest of despair to our people and death to the republic. Monarchy is thus accomplishing through a money system what she failed to accomplish by force of arms—the subjugation of American citizenship.

Our country is rich in resource, almost without limit. God Almighty has done His whole duty to make this the greatest people upon earth. Productive machinery has also been invented to assist labor, and the annual accumulation of wealth in America is so great it confuses the understanding and greatly exceeds that of any other nation in the world; yet the producers of this vast wealth do not possess it, but it has found its way into the hands of a few persons, through corporate franchises, which have allowed the few to amass the wealth of the country and build up fortunes such as the world never before knew, while the great mass of the people live in poverty and are hopelessly in debt, beyond their ability to ever pay, without a change in the fundamental laws of our country.

It was stated on the floor of the present United States Senate, that the aggregate indebtedness of the people of the United States is not less than \$30,000,000,000. The statement was not challenged by any member present, but was acquiesced in, as a fact, and was considered a low estimate of the public, corporate, municipal and individual indebtedness of the people of the United States.

This sum is so vast that the human mind cannot comprehend it, and at an annual interest of 6 per cent, it would amount to an annual drain upon the productive energies of this country of \$3,600,000,000, a sum so great that the understanding is again confused and falls to comprehend it. This vast sum has to be paid annually out of the profits of labor, and if the profits of labor are not sufficient to discharge this vast interest obligation, recourse is had upon accumulated labor (or property as we term it) and mortgages are foreclosed, and property taken until the debt is discharged.

It is evident that a large amount of property must be yearly sacrificed to the creditor class in discharging this interest obligation. When we take into consideration that we have as a circulating medium for the entire country, as given by the United States treasurer's report, of about \$1,000,000,000, and nearly one-third of this amount is locked up in the United States treasury, leaving but a little over \$1,200,000,000 available for the payment of debt; if this sum was entirely in the hands of the people (which it is not. But suppose it is; how will we meet an annual drain, for interest alone, upon productive energy, of \$3,600,000,000, with a circulating medium one-third as great? In other words, we have money to pay but one-third of our annual interest, and the balance (\$2,400,000,000) must be paid by absorbing so much of the country or the money must be borrowed back from the creditor class at least twice, and mortgages executed upon the property of the country to secure the payment of the same, in order to enable the people to discharge their interest obligation for one year. This last means has been resorted to until the mortgage blight overspreads our country, and mortgages are being foreclosed at an alarming rate and the homes of our people are passing into the hands of the usurers, giving rise to a system of absentee landlordism in what our fathers designed to be free America, which pales Ireland into insignificance. To further oppress and destroy American citizenship and trample under foot the rights of the citizen to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, rights which our fathers declared were the natural, inalienable rights of all men, the monarchies of the old world, in league with the money interests of this country, are forming our industries into trusts, crushing out all legitimate individual enterprise and making the small operators in business employees of the trusts and dependant upon them for means of support.

Supply and demand no longer govern the price of property, but the same is fixed arbitrarily, without regard to the cost of production, by trusts and combines that are sapping the life's blood from American enterprise and destroying the independence of American manhood. These combinations have so manipulated the laws of the state and nation that the sworn officers of the people are compelled to gather statistics at the expense of the people bearing upon the products of industry, which enable the speculator to corner the markets and fix the prices of the products of the farm to the detriment of both producer and consumer many months before the same are garnered.

In consequence of low prices to the producers of wealth, resulting largely from the scarcity of money, which enables the speculator to corner the market, knowing that the farmer is compelled to part with the products of his toil to raise money to pay expenses, interest and taxes, and hence these combines are enabled to scale down the price of property below the cost of production, and as a consequence of low prices to the producer, labor has been largely thrown out of employment because of the inability of the farmer to employ labor at a profit, or even to purchase the products of labor of the mechanic and artisan. The business of the merchant, has been similarly effected to that of all other enterprises, as is proven by the smallness of his sales and the difficulty attending his collections to meet his obligations, as evidenced by Dun's financial report, which indicates the failures in the United States in this department of business to be more than 15,000 for the year 1890.

The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan and all labor is similarly effected by low prices, and only one class, those who control the money, the credit class, are benefited, as it enables them to absorb so much more of the products of labor for their annual accumulation, and unless arrested will in the near future absorb the entire wealth of the people and destroy the republic. Through the operation of money trusts, as they tighten their grasp upon productive energy, we see the railroads, the mining interests, the stock yards, the breweries, the factories, one after another, pass from the hands of the people into the hands of gigantic trusts and combines, with controlling interests centered in some of the monarchies of the old world. Thus monarchy, like the Hydra of old, raises its venomous head in any direction we may gaze, and like the vampire, is never satisfied, but continues to suck the life's blood from the nation while the republic sleeps. Will we arise as did our fathers and save our people, or sleep on and suffer the last hope of humanity to perish from the earth, when our republic shall have been destroyed? Our fathers in the past have forewarned us of this approaching danger. Mr. Lincoln saw it, as is evident from this extract from his letter written to his friend Taylor early in '65. Mr. Lincoln said:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power (corporation of the country) will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

This is a warning we as patriots should heed. Mr. Lincoln was not in the habit of guessing at facts; he knew what he was saying, and he has forewarned the people that they might be forewarned for the conflict. Again, Senator David Davis said in referring to this matter:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the national and state legislatures is a well grounded cause for alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

We could multiply these prophecies, but it is not necessary. We know only too well they are true, and the forces are now mustering all over the land for this giant struggle that shall shake the nation from center to circumference and let us hope and pray that the contest may be successful on the part of the people, and at the same time may it be peaceful.

The perpetuation of the republic is at stake in this issue. There must be no division of sentiment. We must work as a unite and save our children. We must unite and conquer or divide and perish. The issue is before us and we have no election. London, through New York, rules our nation of 30,000,000 people and governs us through party prejudice and a "solid north and a solid south." This is the political song our masters have required us to sing, and we have sung it loud and long, for 100 years. The people have not voted their honest sentiments, but have ratified each year with their ballots and the dictates of a party caucus, and one of the legitimate results of action is the mortgage blight that covers our land and darkens the homes of the people.

"Let us now hang our harps on the willow, as a people, and refuse to sing songs to the God of Mammon; let us lay aside party prejudice and earnestly appeal to every patriot who values his country above party, to unite in a people's movement upon the question of money, transportation and land, and redeem our fair land from the withering blight of monopoly rule."

We are not contending for the emoluments of office, for we have a higher and nobler ambition. We are contending for the great principles of equality, the basic principles of the republic, to which our fathers dedicated their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. May God's providence direct the coming contest; may we lay aside selfishness and petty jealousies, and all unite at the ballot box and save the nation from the curse that has blotted out all the ancient civilizations of the world. The crisis is upon this people; will we be able to successfully meet it? If we are we shall survive as a nation; if not we perish. Let us arise and dedicate ourselves to the work in hand.

We have taken upon ourselves non-partisan political action. We have done the best we could for the people, as God gives us to see it. We have votes enough within our consolidated order to carry the State, and we ask you to stand nobly by the action of your delegates here to-day. We ask you to nominate true men to the various offices and sustain them with your votes on election day. It matters not what party they have been identified with heretofore. We all came from some party; we want true men, regardless of party; in whom we can have confidence. The words of Washington are more appropriate at this juncture in our country's history than at any other period. Washington had a great many true men in his army of foreign birth, and among them could be mentioned the noble Lafayette, of France. But when the Colonial army was retreating before the British army at Valley Forge, and Washington was afraid of being surprised by the enemy in the darkness of the night, he gave the order to his camp followers: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." The order was obeyed; the world knows the result. Comrades, we are in a greater engagement than that of Valley Forge. Corporations are arrayed upon one side and the people upon the other. Stand firm, we beseech you. Political darkness overspreads our country, and success or defeat depends upon our action, and we ask you to "put none but true men on guard to-night." Nominate your candidates and go to the polls and sustain them on election day, and victory is ours. Lay aside party for once and vote for

God, home and native land. Will you do it? Remember one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives of the United States can be changed by your votes this fall. Don't divide on party lines, but be monuments of God's noble manhood and vote for your home and country.

COMMITTEE.

Coffey County F. M. B. A. Doctrines.

At a recent meeting of the Coffey County Assembly, F. M. B. A., the following principles were adopted:

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

1. A constitutional amendment providing for the election of United Senators by direct vote of the people.
2. The establishment of banks by the government to receive deposits and loan money in limited quantities direct to the people.
3. A large addition to the volume of the circulating medium and provisions for preventing undue contraction and expansion thereof.
4. Discontinuance of national bank circulation.
5. Issue of treasury notes in such quantities as will, in conjunction with available gold and silver, meet the requirements of the business of the country.
6. Free sugar, free lumber, and the free coinage of silver.
7. Conversion into the general fund of the \$100,000,000 ostensibly held for the redemption of treasury notes and the \$70,000,000 held for redemption of national bank notes.
8. National control or ownership of railroads.
9. National supervision of national elections.
10. Suppression of lotteries, trusts, and gambling in futures.
11. Delegation to the State of power to regulate the liquor traffic.
12. Adulterations of food to be sold as such, and sales of all articles of food injurious to health prohibited.
13. Prohibition of alien ownership of real estate.
14. Subjection of treasury notes to taxation.

STATE LEGISLATION.

1. Taxation on all notes and mortgages owned by residents of this State, the holder of the obligation to pay the tax, whether he be a resident or not.
2. Residents to be taxed on excess of their property above their debts and legal exemptions thereon.
3. Exemption from taxation of \$300 on real estate occupied by the owner as a home.
4. Exemption of a moderate homestead from forced sale except for purchase money and for taxes.
5. Limitation of the amount of land owned by one person, company or corporation.
6. Prohibition of alien ownership of land.
7. Prohibition of the "innocent purchaser" plea in courts of justice.
8. All officials to be paid stated salaries. All fees to be accounted for.
9. An adjustment of the salaries of State and county officials to the value of the services rendered.
10. State or county uniformity of textbooks in the common schools, textbooks to be furnished to patrons at lowest wholesale prices.
11. Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people.
12. County Commissioners not to be limited to banks at county seat in selecting county depositories.
13. A law for farmers' mutual insurance companies adapted to the wants of the farmers.
14. Punishment by fine or imprisonment or both for asking or collecting usurious interest.

From the State Central Committee.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 19, 1890.

To the Members of County Central Committees of the State:

For the good of the order, we would most respectfully request that you take the necessary steps to organize the county, by having a member appointed for each township, ward or industrial organization in your several counties, where such action has not already been taken, in order to perfect the machinery and prepare for electing delegates to the State convention.

By order of

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 21, 1890.

The Central committee would respectfully ask that as soon as delegates are elected to State convention they forward to this committee a copy of the credentials.

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

People's Party.

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

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

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

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Advocate* and the *KANSAS FARMER* for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an

official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Lincoln County.

There will be an Alliance picnic in N. B. Alley's grove, near Allamead, this county, August 13, at which the people will be addressed by Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and Wm. Baker, the Alliance nominee for congress for the Sixth district. A big turn out and a general good time is expected at this meeting.

Osage County.

A combination basket picnic will be held at Kibbe's Grove, near Osage City, Saturday July 26, to celebrate the union of the F. M. B. A., Alliance and Knights of Labor, and the "waking up" of the people. Ralph Beaumont, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Legislative committee, Knights of Labor, and Rev. S. J. Bronson, of El Dorado, Butler county, will address the people.

Anderson County.

The People's party county convention will meet at Garnett, Saturday, August 2, for the purpose of nominating county officers, member of State Legislature, and to elect delegates to the State convention at Topeka, August 13. Each township is entitled to eight delegates. Township primaries for election of delegates will be held at the usual places of voting, Thursday, July 31, at the hour chosen by the central committeemen of each township.

Allen County.

The People's party of Allen county was organized July 12. Delegates were elected to attend the Ottawa congressional convention July 16. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Aitken, Hayward, Bartlett, Ritter and others. The St. Louis platform was adopted; the caucus system condemned; the strict enforcement of all law, state and national, the open register of ballots, the State publication and distribution of text books at cost, all favored. The whole-souled, harmonious action of the convention plainly indicates that the people are tired of the old parties promises, and propose to be their dupes and slaves no longer.

Brown County.

At a recent meeting of Hamlin Alliance No. 703 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Luff Wallace, president; H. Mongold, vice-president; John Hillman, treasurer; J. D. Weltner, secretary; A. R. Smith, lecturer; J. M. Hillman, assistant lecturer; T. Hillman, door-keeper; L. S. Swarts, assistant door-keeper. The organization in Brown county seems to be putting forth every effort to advance the interests of the farmers and are determined to make a bold stand for justice, knowing full well that only by these means can the farmers secure their just dues.

J. D. WELTNER.

Hamlin, Kansas, July 18, 1890.

Shawnee County.

The proper officer, Mr. McCauley, chairman and D. J. Jones, secretary, of the People's party of Shawnee county, have called a county convention to meet on the third floor of No. 618 Kansas avenue, Topeka, August 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing eighteen delegates to the People's party state convention to be held in Topeka, August 13; also to elect eighteen delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Emporia August 12, and also to elect a permanent county central committee. The basis of representation shall be as suggested by the county Alliance, viz.: Each sub-alliance, Knights of Labor assembly, trades union, or any other industrial association, shall have one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each twenty members or major fraction thereof.

Harper County.

Fully 4,000 people attended the grand rally at Anthony, Harper county, Monday, July 14, and the procession extended for miles, with bands of music and numerous appropriate banners flying. Ben Terrell, National Lecturer of the Alliance, addressed the assembled multitude in his usually happy, forcible, convincing, logical manner; after which L. M. Scott, lecturer for the Seventh congressional district, spoke upon the demands of the Alliance. Harper county is "wheeling into line" in good shape.

Butler County.

As the interests of all farmers should be and are identical, Claypool Alliance 2671, Resolved, (1) That we will not longer divide party lines, but will cast our vote in convention or at the polls only for candidates of the people, for the people, by the people. (2) That we will not support for office any member of our organization who will accept a nomination from either of the old parties, but will consider such member a traitor to our cause. (3) That we offer a vote of thanks in high appreciation of the efforts of both the committee on decoration and the Brainard band at our Union picnic.

Woodson County.

All farm and labor organizations in Woodson county will hold a grand camp-meeting at Yates Center, July 21, and to continue three days. All labor organizations of adjoining counties have been invited and are expected to attend in large numbers. Good speakers have been engaged; cheap transportation secured, and provisions are being made for a large gathering. All are cordially invited. Such a camp-meeting cannot fail to do great good, by bringing the industrial classes together socially and for the discussion of their common interests, and we trust other localities will "go and do likewise."

Nemaha County.

The Alliance Fourth of July picnic, at Grenada, was the largest and best meeting of the kind ever held in the county; several thousand people gathered from far and near. Rev. T. E. Rolf won the hearts of the people by his happy address of welcome. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mrs. Minnie Bailly, who is naturally a good reader and the effect was surprising indeed, as she seemed to breathe the new life into the grand old document. Some appropriate declamations were delivered by the young folks, and a number of good speeches were made, grandly spoken and to the point. The Wetmore Brass Band was in attendance and rendered good, appropriate music. They propose having another large coming together in the near future.

Smith County.

Never before since the organization of this county, has there been such a determination of the farmers to break the "ring" that has ruled the politics of this county for almost twenty years. The Alliance this week places in nomination a county ticket which will be elected to a man. Partisan papers of the county admit that this is a commendable feature of the Alliance, but are doing all in their power by misleading statements to draw the farmers back into the old parties. This county has always been Republican, but the farmers now see the foolishness of allowing a "ring" to dictate and then by the aid of their (the farmers) vote, to rule. Farmers realize that they must lay by party prejudice and elect good men from their own ranks, and not allow bankers and lawyers to fill the offices and represent them in the legislature as they have done in the past.

F. B. H.

Johnson County.

A convention composed of delegates elected by the several industrial organizations of Johnson county met at Grange Hall, Olathe, Saturday, July 12. Hon. Thomas G. Stephenson, J. F. Byrne, M. Reese, Wm. Henry and S. G. Long were elected delegates to the congressional convention at Ottawa, Wednesday, July 16. The county central committee as selected are: G. W. Mitchell, Gardner township; D. B. Williams, McCamish township; J. D. Hawkins, Lexington township; J. S. Gay, Oxford township; J. C. Berkley, Spring Hill township; E. S. Corliss, Mont-

ticello township. After organizing, the committee elected J. D. Hawkins, chairman; C. W. Mitchell, secretary, and E. S. Corliss, treasurer. The committee will meet in regular session at Olathe, Saturday, July 26. Saturday evening, July 19, in the public square, Olathe, Hon. J. T. Little addressed the people of that place and surrounding country on the political issues of the day as promulgated by the People's party. As Judge Little is one of the ablest speakers in that part of the state championing the reform movement, the meeting was well attended and will bear fruit.

Miami County.

On July 5, last, the sub-organizations of the county met at Osawatomie and completed the organization of a county Alliance. At the same time it was determined to hold a great picnic Saturday, July 19, at which all of the organizations in the county should participate. Able speakers were engaged, an interesting programme arranged, and no doubt a good and profitable time was had. Mr. James Jenkinson, our kind informant, writes us that not only are the farmers waking up and looking out for their own interests, but that the laboring classes in the towns and villages in that part of the state are organizing Citizens' Alliances. So the good work goes on.

Union Lodge F. M. B. A., at their last regular meeting, resolved as follows: Whereas, The administration of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison have been identical in their financial policies; and both the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress are ruled by party caucus, said caucus and executive departments being controlled by the gold monopolists; and the people of the South and West are virtually united in their political opinions, although belonging to opposing political parties, therefore be it resolved, by Union Lodge, F. M. B. A., No. 2115, that we call upon all members of our order, as well as all other persons interested in the common welfare, to unite in an independent political movement to redeem our country from the rule of the money kings.

Montgomery County.

Last Saturday the farmers and laborers of Montgomery county met in delegate convention at Independence. The call to order at 10:30 a. m., disclosed the fact that there had never before in the history of Montgomery county been a like gathering composed of Republicans, Democrats, Union Labor, Prohibitionists and Independents, all united on a common purpose. After the temporary organization had been effected the assembly was addressed by W. P. Brush who counselled conservatism, unanimity of action and a due regard for the rights of all.

J. R. Charlton was nominated for county attorney; Daniel Cline, probate judge; J. H. Norris, district clerk; John Busby, superintendent of public instruction.

Representative Thirty-first district, Samuel Henry; Thirty-second district, H. L. Scott.

Full delegations to the State and Congressional conventions were elected. It was a gathering long to be remembered—no discord or ill feeling, but a kind of universal feeling for united action in a common cause.

Convinced that old party leaders are in sympathy and under pledge to the money trusts, and that the policy of each has been determined in party caucus, and that through this agency the decree has gone forth that has controlled legislation, state and national, and has brought the producing classes to the verge of ruin, the convention appealed to the people of that county to come out from the old party organizations, and bow no longer to "King Caucus." They endorsed the St. Louis platform; resolved, that the president, vice-president and United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; that they ignore the endorsement of any candidate for office who has attempted to influence this convention in his own behalf; that a uniformity of textbooks for public schools be published by the state and furnished to the public at cost. Demanded: of the legislature a law providing for the letting of the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder; such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extension of usurious interests by any form of evasions of statutory provisions; such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate and a reasonable extension of time before confirmation of sheriff sales; the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, wages paid other forms of labor and prevailing prices of the products of labor; the adoption of the Australian system of voting. Avowed that the paramount issues to be solved in the interests of humanity are the abolition of usury, monopoly and trusts.

WM. M. PRICE, Pres't.

W. R. MITCHELL, Vice Pres't.

R. H. MITCHELL, Sec. & Treas.

SHIP YOUR WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, CASTOR BEANS, FLAXSEED, BROOMCORN, ETC., TO

W. M. Price Commission Co.
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refer to American Exchange Bank, St. Louis. Quick Sales. Prompt Returns.
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The Second Congressional District.

A congressional campaign party held at Ottawa, July 16, and on the fourth ballot A. F. Allen, of Douglas county, was nominated for congress by a vote of 51 to 7. Mr. Allen is a farmer, is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college, was a union soldier, has long been a member of the Grange and is now Alliance lecturer for the Second congressional district.

Every county in the district was represented—fifty-eight delegates in all; the St. Louis platform was adopted with two additional resolutions—one declaring that the old soldiers should have equal benefits as have individuals of the money power, and the other resolution favoring the sub-treasury plan.

Organization Notes.

Rice County Alliance will hold its next regular meeting Thursday, July 31.

Pioneer Grange, 60, recently resolved to fall in line with the People's party movement.

A grand picnic under the auspices of the F. M. B. A., will be held at Iola, Allen county, Saturday, September 6.

Such exclamations as "Democratic scheme!" "Sore Heads!" "Mugwumps!" "Office Seekers!" etc., are indeed able, manly and sublime arguments for leading partisan papers to indulge in while making faces and attempting to ignore the great uprising of the Independent People's party.

Official Notice.

Owing to press of business and inadequate means of transacting it, I am compelled to move my office to Hutchinson, Kas. All having business with me are hereby notified that on and after the 10th day of July, 1890, my address will be Hutchinson, Kas. I will be found at the same office as State Secretary French.

B. H. CLOVER,

Pres. F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

June 20, 1890.

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 24, Jewell City, Jewell county.
July 25, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgwick county.
August 2, Burlingame, Osage county.
August 6, Haddam, Washington county.
August 8, Cheney, Sedgwick county.
August 13, Allamead, Lincoln county.
August 20, Whitehall, Brown county.
August 28, Garnett, Anderson county. (Alliance and F. M. B. A. day at county fair.)
August 30, Fall River, Greenwood county.
September 3, Hope, Dickinson county. (Alliance day at Central Kansas fair.)
September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county. (County fair.)

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.

Alliance Lectures.

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

W. P. BRUSH, Ex-National Organizer.

The State Central committee of the People's party has opened headquarters on the third floor of the Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets, Topeka. All friends of the cause are invited to call and see us. J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,

Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made

H. GIVEN HAGEY, JOHN F. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY,
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HAGEY BROTHERS,

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220 North Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS MO.

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 Future Life.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither, sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain,
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serene eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?

My name on earth was ever in thy prayer—
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell
Shrink and consume the heart, as heat the scroll,
And wrath hath left its scar—that fire of hell
Hath left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow and gentle eye,
Loveller in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

—William Cullen Bryant.

For one shall grasp and one resign,
One drink life's rue and one its wine,
And God shall make the balance right.
—Anon.

OUR ANCESTORS AGES AGO.

Thousands of years ago there dwelt, in a little corner of the great continent of Asia, a people calling themselves Aryans, from whom we, as well as many other nations of the world, are descended. Though so widely separated by time from our parents, it is still not impossible to summon a vision from out the misty past of their life and customs as they lived in that old-time home from which we have wandered so far.

The original signification of the word Aryan seems to have been those who move upward or straight, and was a term that probably originated among the Aryans themselves, as, in their own self-sufficiency, they compared themselves with the tribes surrounding them to those tribes' disparagement and their own aggrandizement.

A peculiar thing about our knowledge of this people, is that it has not come to us by means of written history, as has all other of our acquaintance with the past, but is shown in a manner reminding us of the way in which the geologist, taking the fossil fern or petrified remains of some mammoth animal found in deeply-buried strata of rock, pictures to us from these a time in the world's history, of which otherwise we would have no hint; for the philologist is to the science of the rocks, only, instead of the fossil fern or mastodon remains, the philologist takes the dry and seemingly uninteresting words in various tongues, notes their resemblance and their origins, and from his deductions draws an outline sketch of a far-off time, of which, but for his labors, we could have no conception, since this period was long before the day of anything akin to written history.

THE KINSHIP OF WORDS.

All who have had their attention turned in that direction cannot but have noticed the large number of words in totally different languages which bear a striking resemblance to each other in both sound and meaning, as for instance, the German *haus* for our English word, house, *hart* for hard, *fur* for for, *nacht* for night, and so on almost endlessly. The resemblance between these words, and similar ones in other tongues, has been shown by Prof. Max Muller and other eminent philologists, to be no matter of accident, but a proof, instead, of a near relationship, pointing to a time when the entire English-

speaking population, most of the existing races of Europe and the Hindoos and Persians of Asia were one nation, of which the present people are descendants.

The manner in which an idea is gained of the mode of life of that ancient time and people is from a consideration of the words having this similarity of sound and sense. For example, the names of domestic animals and all words representative of a peaceful pastoral life are discovered to be closely allied in Greek, Latin, English, Persian and Hindoo as in all the branches claiming the Aryan as their common mother, a fact which, after allowance has been made for the changes in form that the words have undergone, after many centuries of use, indicates that at the time of their origin such a state of affairs must have existed as they then signified.

Without going further into detail regarding the methods whereby this storehouse of the past is unlocked, but possessing this general key of the comparison of languages, an insight more or less complete into the life of these remote ancestors of ours can be discovered.

A PASTORAL PEOPLE.

They dwelt—most authorities agree—on the northern slope of the Hindu Koosh mountains, near the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers, where, with their flocks and herds, they led the pastoral life that was destined to leave its trace so markedly on so many different languages.

The nation was composed of numerous tribes having not much in common but the similarity of customs, and but little to do with one another except in the way of barter. Each tribe was under the control of its own patriarch or father, and to him only did it pay allegiance.

In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that the word "king" in many languages descended from the Aryan, can be traced back to a primitive meaning of "director," or "father," showing from how simple an origin has sprung the exaltation and ceremonies of kingship.

This tribal father dwelt with his sons and his sons' sons and their families under one roof, or at least in one enclosure, in the center of which burned the sacred hearth fire into whose presence no stranger was ever admitted. This fire, which was never allowed to go out, was regarded as a sort of family god, and when the members were assembled to partake of any meal, a portion was first solemnly offered by the patriarch himself to the hearth-fire by whose means the repast had been prepared. From it also the funeral pyre was lit, while to the wife of the patriarch was given the holy office of keeping this sacred fire supplied with fuel.

Although in the main there was little communication between these separate tribes of this people, there were periods previously agreed upon when representatives of the various clans would meet for the purpose of exchanging whatever superfluities of produce some might possess, for differing commodities wherein these were lacking but others were abundantly supplied. Thus the market originated, and to give one an idea of these first markets, we have but to take into consideration the primitive word "mark," from which the word market is derived; for "mark," one of whose significations is boundary or border, is descended from an ancient word meaning the chase, or wild animals, so that the inference would be that the Aryans were surrounded on every side by wild and uncultured country, the lair of wild beasts, and that this was their only choice in the selection of a site for their places of meeting.

BRIDES BECAME EXILES.

The intervention of these uninhabited tracts between the dwellings of the various tribes doubtless accounts in a measure for the limited communication which they held with each other, and this fact, together with the necessity of frequent removals of their habitations that their live stock might be furnished with fresh grazing fields, was probably instrumental in originating one of their customs connected with marriage, for in those old days a bride upon leaving her own tribe for that of her husband ceased all intercourse with her old home and friends, and was thenceforth regarded as having no connection with any family but that of her husband.

Negotiations for a marriage were made by the family of the would-be husband with that of the bride, one of the features of which was a present, tendered by the former to the latter, which gift was looked upon as the price paid for the bride. If

the transaction progressed favorably, on the day set for the marriage delegations from the bridegroom's family repaired to that of the bride and demanded its daughter.

One would presume that so complete a severing of family ties as marriage meant in those days, would cause some very natural regret in the bride upon leaving. But however that may have been, a certain amount of delay was looked for by those appointed to convey her to her new home, during which suspension of activities this damsel was expected to express unwillingness to leave her people. At last, however, she was formally dismissed by the patriarch of her own tribe and borne in triumph to the abode of her husband, where she was carried over the threshold, an act indicating that her entrance was not that of a stranger, and in the presence of the sacred hearth-fire, declared a member of the family.

How long the Aryans continued this calm existence cannot be definitely ascertained, but between the years 3000 and 2000 B. C. the tribes dwelling on the borders of their territory began a series of migrations into different parts of Europe, which continent was then an unknown region, peopled only by semi-barbaric races. There are many theories advanced in explanation of the desertion of the northern country, the most generally accepted of which is the one taking into consideration the gradual drying up of the Caspian sea (an action still going on in that body of water), and the consequent diminution of rainfall, with the resulting effect of narrowing the areas of pasture lands for tribes that were constantly increasing.

It was not until a long period afterward that the clans dwelling in the interior separated into two bands, when, journeying southward, they usurped the places of the weaker people inhabiting the regions now known as India and Persia, and laid the foundations of the languages of these countries.

THE MODIFIED TONGUES.

Though while living as a united nation the Aryans spoke one language, it is not difficult to understand that as they separated, and each band took a different direction, bringing itself thereby into conditions quite unlike that of its former companions, both as regards the nature of the country and the people inhabiting it, their speech, too, after long periods of time, would begin by degrees to change, and that new words descriptive of their unwonted surroundings would be invented; and there are words in all languages commemorative of the different routes taken by the particular companies from whence these languages have sprung, and, since the paths chosen by the tribes were different, the words descriptive of perhaps the same circumstance would consequently be unlike. Thus, all words having a reference to adventure or warfare, as also the names of wild animals, are shown to be quite unrelated in all the Aryan dialects, and came into being as a result of the new experiences attendant on events which transpired after the leaving of their common home.

But the heritage of all tongues is the words referring to the shepherd life. Even many names that would not now occur to us as hinting in the slightest degree of the pastoral mode of existence are shown to have originated from that very condition, as the word "morning," which is derived from the old, old nonn, meaning the calling of the cattle, and "evening," the milking time; "prince," the guardian of the cattle, the herder; while "money," in its primitive signification, indicates cattle, a fact speaking loudly for the importance placed upon their herds, since they were designated as the unit of value. "Daughter" comes from an ancient name, meaning the milker, a circumstance which carries with it a picture of the mountain home and patriarchal household, where the task of milking was apportioned to the maidens of the clan.

As we compare the present civilization of the Aryans with the simple life led by their mountain forefathers and realize that this has all had its origin in the seeking of "fresh fields and pastures new" by that wandering people, it encourages us to have faith anew, that from small beginnings there may indeed great results accrue.—A. R. E. L., in *Kansas City Star*.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., gives special attention to Elocution and Oratory. Fall term begins September 17.

Good Things from "Good Housekeeping."

Carelessness in measuring and preparing a dish is often the cause of failure. When a recipe is found good, it should be followed exactly.

It is not only an economy for home-makers to keep an account book, but it is a great satisfaction to know, from year to year, exactly what has been expended.

The excellence of baked potatoes depends upon eating as soon as done, and not before. They are worthless till cooked, and dry rapidly as soon as baked through.

To remove claret stains from table linens, rub on salt as soon as possible, and wash in the usual way. If not entirely removed, apply lemon juice and dry in the sun.

What is more disagreeable to use than a rusty flat-iron? Rub them with fine emery dust and sweet oil. If you cannot make them smooth, send them to a factory and have them ground.

If the stove is cracked, a good cement is made for it as follows: Wood ashes and salt in equal proportions, reduced to a paste with cold water, and filled in the cracks when the stove is cool. It will soon harden.

Save stale pieces of bread, and when an easy day comes, dry them thoroughly in an open oven, and with a rolling-pin crush as fine as dust. These, then, will always be at hand for preparing oysters, cutlets, croquettes, etc.

Go to bed at night to sleep, and not to think over the troubles of to-day, nor the anticipated trials of to-morrow. One woman said: "I plan my next day's work each night after retiring." Poor, little, nervous thing, she looked it.

Keep celery fresh by rolling it in brown paper sprinkled with water, then in a damp cloth, and put it in a cool, dark place. Before preparing it for the table, submerge it in cold water and let it stand for an hour. It will be found very crisp.

When furnishing a home, do not neglect to purchase pictures. They serve to recall pleasant memories and scenes, and when hung to harmonize with the furniture and in keeping with the use of the room, they are highly ornamental. Buy good ones, or none.

When one is fatigued, tea is an efficient restorative. It forms an agreeable, warm drink, which is neither heating to the blood, nor oppressive to the stomach, particularly if taken slowly when one is sitting quietly. Large quantities, however, induce nervous disorders.

The importance of letting the sunlight fall into all parts of our dwellings cannot be too highly estimated. Good health is dependent on sunlight and pure air. An eminent physician has said: Sunlight should never be excluded except when so bright as to be uncomfortable to the eyes.

Silver, washed after each meal in very hot water, with sometimes a little ammonia in it, will be bright and shining for a long time without other cleaning. When a more thorough cleaning is necessary, use any good silver polish, being sure to rub lightly, as the bright lustre soon wears dull, and if it be plated, soon wears off.



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

READ THIS LETTER.

"For years I have been afflicted with bad Digestion, Constipation and Piles. I have tried all the medicines I could get hold of, but all in vain. Even my physicians could not relieve my costiveness. In the meantime I struggled under great pain. Life was a burden. Two weeks ago I saw the Chicago 'Times,' and my eye fell on an advertisement of Tutt's Pills. I decided to try them. They have worked wonderfully. They keep me regular, don't make me sick, give me an appetite and are curing my piles. I am strong and can walk any distance. If I had had these pills five years ago they would have saved me \$10,000; but they have saved my life. Let the afflicted everywhere know their value, which is beyond expression."

THERALD LUND, Springfield, O.

Tutt's Liver Pills
ASSIMILATE THE FOOD.

WHEEL SEWING MACHINE FOR \$7.50 CASH—At KANSAS FARMER office, as we do not need it since putting in new folding machine.

The Young Folks.

A Dead Soldier.

He sleeps at last—a hero of his race.
Dead!—and the night lies softly on his face,
While the faint summer stars, like sentinels,
Hover above his lonely resting-place.

A soldier, yet less soldier than a man—
Who gave to justice what a soldier can:
The courage of his arm, his patient heart,
And the fire-soul that flamed when wrong began.

Not Caesar, Alexander, Antonine,
No despot born of the old warrior line,
Napoleons of the sword, whose cruel hands
Caught at the throat of love upon its shrine—

But one who worshipped in the sweeter years
Those rights that men have gained with blood
and tears;

Who led his armies like a priest of men,
And fought his battles with anointed spears.
—George Edgar Montgomery, in Harper's Magazine.

Seek not the spirit if it hold
Inexorable to thy zeal;
Mortal, do not whine and chide;
Art thou not also real?
Why should'st thou stoop to poor excuse?
Turn on the accuser roundly,—say,
"Here am I; here I remain,
Forever to myself steadfast.
Go thou, sweet heaven, or at thy pleasure
stay.
Already heaven with thee its lot hath cast,
For only it can absolutely deal." —Emerson.

A TEXAN MARKET.

Pursuing the odd, the new and the characteristic takes the tourist to the Saturday evening market held at Houston. It is something unique, and this the only place to see it, small markets not being allowed here as in other cities. Houston also holds a Sunday market, but inaugurated the Saturday movement for the benefit of those who were too lazy or too religious to rise early on the Sabbath morning. It has borne good fruit, opening out great and new fields for trade, as the German farmers soon came in from distances of twenty miles and more, hauling their produce in wagons, and wholesaling it to the many small dealers, who now depend on this supply, their "prairie schooners" and slow ox teams of four and five yokes of oxen filling the streets with an element usually unknown in city life.

The market-house itself, standing in the midst of its square, is a fine-looking building, with crouching lions at the corners and fountains in the grass plot at the side; but it is the people who congregate here that make it such a remarkable scene, the vendors alone representing every nationality, Americans being far in the minority.

The market wagons occupy one side of the thoroughfare which bounds the square. They stand drawn up in line, their hind wheels touching the curb, the horses' heads turned to the middle of the street. It is supposed, and in some few cases correctly, that as the owners of these wagons pay no stall rent, but only a small license to sell, they will dispose of their commodities at lower prices than do those vendors within the building. It is only in this outer row that we find the negro market gardener. He raises all that he offers, from the fat turkeys, ready dressed or alive in coops, to the tiny bird-peppers, brilliant in hue, small as a pea, hot as fire, and delightful in flavor, which grow wild along the bayou that borders his land.

Near by on the sidewalk a Chinese peddler displays his wares. John has his pig-tail neatly pinned up, and his blouse and shoes are models of cleanliness.

"Anything a day?" he asks, exhibiting wonderful fans and cushions, brushes, teapots, Chinese lilies, and what not. He tries to be very persuasive in his pidgin-English, and resents demonstratively the interruption of the little black-eyed Dago boy who runs up his hand-cart of hot peanuts and takes his stand, vociferously calling his wares.

A fat, yellow man, as greasy as his own plucked geese, is chaffering by his cart with a slip of a girl, who believes, and rightly, that he is cheating her in both price and measure as she buys from him a supply of okra for gumbo on the morrow. Here is a little German woman, face sharp and puckered into innumerable wrinkles; but her balls of hand-cheese, strewed with caraway seeds, are white and appetizing. She has some put away in a can, which she tells you "schmeck gut;" but when uncovered they are as yellow as gold, and "smell to heaven;" yet these her German customers prefer.

This thin-faced Italian has a wagon laden with game, all killed close by. Mule-eared rabbits and "mollie-cotton-tails;" squirrels, red, black and gray, some

braces of prairie chickens, and dozens of snipe tied together by the neck; some wild geese; ducks of all kinds, from canvas-back to didapper; and here is a single sand-hill crane—fine eating the bird is, too, and a handsome fellow to shoot. The owner is a good salesman and an eager one. He calls to each passer-by, and knows well how to praise and show his stock. Small, swarthy, lithe and dirty, he is a type of his class, always asking higher than he will get, and dropping little by little to the offered price at last.

Many others are in line, but they are but repetitions of these, if we except the strapping brown virago, with her poultry and eggs, turnips and cabbage, who is too busy joking coarsely with the colored men and abusing the vendors around her to pay much attention to her trade.

Within the building stretches a quadruple row of vegetable stalls, all tended by women, German and Irish exclusively, clean dressed and hatless. Their wares make a pretty show; no hot-bed products are here, no garden truck from other States, but all home-raised. The fresh green and white of the succulent spring vegetables are seen in the midst of December, the pale pink radishes lying in the crisp, curly leaves of chicory; the purple kohlrabi against the piles of creamy wax beans; the long slim pods of "Carolina okra" are heaped next to golden carrots and red spring beets; piles of purple egg-plants are ranged between cabbage heads, proverbially hard; while great bunches of cool white celery keep company with baskets of fresh green peas and pink-skinned new potatoes. The women are very artistic in their arrangement of these things, and they make a fine display of color; but fruit they do not touch. Here again the Dago comes to the fore. You find him in stalls stocked with West India, Northern and California fruits; only what other States draw from the Antilles, Mexico supplies to Texas.

"Lemona a tawenta centa dozna; apple, banana, grapa—all a cheepa," they assure one as he goes by.

Very foreign they look, with gold rings in their ears, men though they be, and red mufflers around their throats. They seem to give endless amusement to the respectable-looking colored man and woman opposite, who keep a stall where they sell cold food—fried catfish and tender chicken, hard-boiled eggs and heaps of golden corn-bread and roasted potatoes, with thin-sliced sandwiches, all appetizing, indeed, and where many a dainty stops to eat a meal and treats his dusky "Dulcinea."

Beyond is the meat market, the butchers nearly all Germans, with a Frenchman and an American or two, to mix the nationalities. Passing through that, we enter what may be called the bazar—little stores of ready-made clothing, both male and female, tinware, cutlery, baskets, fancy articles, candy, all separate, and the last-named stalls presided over by handsome Italian and pleasant German girls. It is a very *olla podrida* of merchandise.

Back of this again, the fish market and game of various kinds; and here once more does the Dago find an occupation. There are shrimps, crabs, oysters, and all sorts of fish, but the cat-fish, in infinite variety, stands out in marked prominence, for it is the favorite of the negro race, and they are rare good customers.

In and out of the building surge the crowd, for all of Houston is here. It is a singular custom, this making a fashionable promenade of the market, yet it obtains, and the fine ladies do not seem to mind the mixture of peoples or the place itself, but dress in "purple and fineline" for the occasion. The dude is in force, and the "masher" is not wanting; the men who stare and the girls who love to be stared at; sober matrons on house-keeping thoughts intent; flirtatious maidens who push through the crowd, and seem to have no idea that their manners are not of the best; natty negro wenches, pert of tongue and loose of demeanor; respectable colored "maumas," ample of girth, in spotless white aprons; strapping negro men and saucy bootblacks; merchants, lawyers and physicians; servant girls and cooks; the *haute-volee* and the *demi-monde*, and both in their best attire; policemen and tramps; old women, men on crutches, and babies in arms; black, white, brown and yellow—Negroes, Americans, Mongolians, Irish, Dutch, French, Germans, Italians and Spanish—they are all there, laughing, talking, quarreling, ges-

keeping appointments and making new ones, being proper or improper, polite or rude, as the case may be. And this goes on from 4 to 9 in winter, from 5 to 10 in summer. Every Saturday evening it is re-enacted; the people never tire, it seems; but congregate weekly, year in and year out, in an endless repetition of the same thing. It is a wonderful scene, a bustling, moving picture of contrast and characters, and helps the traveler to better understand the prosperity of the State, which attracts one, and its rudenesses, which repel.—Lee C. Harby, in Harper's Magazine.

Shetland Ponies.

The ponies are not an agricultural but a domestic necessity. In Shetland, as in parts of Ireland, every family depends for its supply of fuel on peat, and as the peat is seldom found near at hand on the shore where houses stand, but on the hill behind them—there is always a hill in the rear in Shetland, every island consisting mainly of a hill, with a patch or two of "smooth" land in a few snug nooks by the shore—and as it often is at a distance of several steep and stony miles, each house requires several ponies, the number depending on the distance and character of the road. A family living "convenient" to the peat may require only two peat-carriers, and another family may require half a dozen. The material, after it has been dug and dried in the usual manner, is carried home on the backs of the ponies in blankets called "cassies." It is obvious that the back which has to perform this kind of service should be broad and strong. The Shetland pony is a striking example of development; for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size, and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has had to pick its zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure-footed. By the same rule a pony whose groins and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll about underneath him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the pony living on the scathold, or air sometimes rather than on herbage, must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland Isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends indoors like a dog, and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kicks in him than a cat and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities that some of his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some laird from Lerwick to his house, many Scotch miles across the hills. He moves down the rugged hillsides with admirable circumspection, loaded pannier-fashion with two heavy "cassies" of peat, picking his way step by step, sometimes sideways. In crossing boggy spots, where the water is retained, and a green carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some steeds and bring them headlong to grief in the spongy trap, he carefully smells the surface and is thus enabled to circumvent the danger. In the winter the Shetland pony wears a coat made of felt hair, and especially suited for the season. His thick winter garment is well adapted for protecting him against the fogs and damps of the climate. It is exceedingly warm and comfortable, fits close to the wearer's dapper form, and is not bad looking when new. But when the coat grows old, towards spring, at the season when the new one should appear, it becomes the shabbiest of the kind you often see. Its very amplitude and the abundance of the material render it the more conspicuous when it peels and hangs for a while, ragged and worn out, and then falls bit by bit till the whole of it disappears. No horse looks at his best when losing his coat, and the more coat there may be to lose the worse he looks.—London Field.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.We expect, in our first issue in August,
to print a complete report of crop condi-
tions for the State.The French government is objecting to
the operation of the customs administra-
tion bill recently passed by the United
States Congress.We acknowledge a complimentary ticket
to Pain's Siege of Sevastopol at the
Kansas City exposition driving park,
opening July 24th inst.It was announced that the Wilson bill—
commonly known as the "original pack-
age" bill, would be put to vote in the
House yesterday, but the death of a mem-
ber, Mr. Wood, of Missouri, prevented final
action on the bill.Freight is now being regularly carried
from Kansas City to St. Louis by water.
The Kansas City merchants organized a
company and put three boats on the river.
A barge line was started in 1885, but was
soon discontinued. We wish this new
movement permanent success.A paragraph is going the rounds of the
press to the effect that the Kansas wheat
crop of 1890 will be 40,000,000. This is
greatly exaggerated. The Secretary of the
State Board of Agriculture estimates the
crop at about 23,000,000 bushels, and that
is none too low, in our judgment.The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians
have signed agreements to accept lands
for themselves in severalty—160 acres to
each individual of the tribes, selling their
claims to the rest to the government for
settlement. About four million acres will
be gained for the people by this proceed-
ing.The Cherokee Strip cattlemen complain
that they are required to remove their
cattle from the Strip by the first of Octo-
ber. The people have been very patient
with cattle syndicates which used public
lands or Indian lands with comparatively
no rent for purposes of cattle grazing, com-
peting in the markets with farmers who
pay high taxes on every foot of land they
use. It is time that all that kind of work
be terminated.There has been a good deal of uneasiness
felt about the corn crop in this State,
and it is well founded. The writer of this
was as far west as Goodland, in Sherman
county, within eighteen miles from the
west line of the State, going over the Rock
Island, returning over the Union Pacific,
and he saw a good deal of corn white
and dead. With rain immediately, much
of that which is now curling and turning
pale would revive and make good corn.
Many fields along the way are in fair con-
dition, and some corn in the low lands has
a rich and blackish green color and is
growing vigorously. A full crop need
not be expected.

A SECOND CROP OF CORN.

Riding among whitening corn fields last week, the idea of a second crop occurred to us. If rain comes on or before the 25th day of this month, all ground clean enough for listing could be put to corn in a very short time. If the seed were soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting, two days would be gained in the germination. The lister and drill combined would dispose of a field very fast. The ground is warm now and with a heavy rain it would put young corn forward much faster than it does in the early spring. Killing frosts do not usually come until late in October, so that there may be time yet for the maturing of corn of the early maturing varieties. It would make good fodder at any rate, and that would be a great improvement over what is now being blown away by the winds. We do not remember of any corn-planting in Kansas as late as this, but we have known of good corn being raised from planting as late as the 10th day of July in the southern part of the State. Farmers all understand that late-planted seed (of summer crops) germinates sooner and the young plants grow faster than the earlier-planted seed. Seed planted now would produce a quicker growth than that planted in March or April, and the plants would mature in two or three weeks less time. It will pay to act on this suggestion, even if nothing but fodder is secured. Who will try it?

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

It is called a silver bill by courtesy. It is not what the people asked for, it is not in any sense a coinage bill. While it repeals a law which requires a minimum coinage per month of \$2,000,000 worth of bullion with authority to increase the quantity to \$4,000,000 worth, the new law does not even require the purchase of any specific quantity of bullion, nor does it require any particular amount of coinage after July 1, 1891. The amount of bullion to be purchased is what is offered by the owners of bullion. The language is "4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month," and the amount of coinage required is 2,000,000 ounces each month until the first day of July, 1891, and "after that time he (the Secretary) shall coin as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for." The friends of the bill do not anticipate any redemption of the notes; that is specially provided for in the clause found in the second section, which reads—"it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." That clause is used in connection with the authority to redeem the notes in coin. It is an instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury to so manage the work of redemption as to maintain the gold standard. The bullion is purchased on the open market, like wheat, and paid for in notes that may be redeemed in coin on the "ratio" plan, which means that inasmuch as no advantage can be gained by that kind of redemption, there will not be any redemption, and therefore there will be no further silver coinage, leaving gold coin the sole standard as before.

This is not all, however. It will be observed that the notes are to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is otherwise expressly stipulated in every one of our government bonds; it is otherwise expressly stipulated in many of our municipal bonds; it is otherwise expressly stipulated in many private notes which are secured by mortgage on homesteads, and it will, doubtless, be otherwise expressly stipulated in many of the notes hereafter executed. The intention is to make as many of the people's debts as possible payable in gold coin and to have as little silver coin in the country as possible to pay debts which are payable in coin of either metal. The bill is cunningly drawn, it is carefully worded so as to preserve the gold standard and to defeat the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Our financial legislation ever since the war has been under control of the money power, with the double effect, to increase the value of investments in securities, bonds, mortgages, and the like—to increase the value of the monetary standard, and to depreciate the value of all products of labor on the farm and in the shop; and this bill was framed so as to continue this disastrous condition of affairs.

In providing for the redemption of the notes in coin, the bill requires that the amount of notes outstanding shall be always equal to the cost of the bullion for which they paid. This preserves the commodity character of silver bullion and is intended to prevent any rise in the money value of the note or the silver which was purchased with it. The public obligations of the government are all payable in coin, and these notes are not legal tender for that class of debts. The bill is drawn on the theory that men who enjoy fixed incomes are entitled to payment in the dearest money while anything will do for the common people. Pay the bondholder in gold, no matter what it costs in the sweat and blood of the people. If any reader doubts this proposition, let him ask himself this question—Why was not a free coinage bill passed, when there was a majority in its favor in each house of Congress?

The bill is printed in this week's KANSAS FARMER for the information of our readers. Let it be read and studied carefully, so that questions may be framed upon it to be submitted to candidates and speakers who defend it.

BANKRUPT LAW FOR FARMERS.

A Virginia farmer writes the KANSAS FARMER, inclosing preamble and resolutions for a petition to Congress asking for the passage of a bankrupt law which shall be applicable to mortgaged property, real and personal. His mind is on the farmer's case more particularly. The same idea has been suggested in Kansas, but we have not yet been convinced that a bankrupt law would help matters, so far as farmers are concerned, and for the reason that mortgaged property is subject to the lien of the mortgagee, and that lien would have to be satisfied before the general creditors would be entitled to anything out of the proceeds of the particular piece of property.

We have thought this field all over and have come to the conclusion that nothing short of payment will save the mortgaged homes of the farmers, and that the only way to secure the necessary money to pay with at rates of interest which he can afford is through the agency of the general government. Money is a creation of the people for their mutual convenience; it is equally useful in effecting exchanges of value and in the payment of debts. It is made by the people for their own use. Laws which permit the use of money as a commodity are all wrong. No individual person ought to be permitted to lend money to his fellow citizen and charge him interest for the use of it. Money is made for the use of the people in their business affairs the same as highways are made for their use in the transportation of persons and property, and for that reason the people ought not to be required to pay for the use of the money they need anything more than the actual cost of issuing it to them and taking the proper security for the return of its equivalent at the time agreed upon. If farmers can secure the use of money at 1 per cent. per annum from the government, they can pay out—pay every dollar they owe according to the letter and the spirit of the contract; but if there is to be no reduction of interest rates, it is only a question of time when the money-changers will own all the land. Bankruptcy will not save the mortgaged homestead.

The Railway Age, in an article showing the gross earnings of the 146 railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico, from January 1st to June 30th of the present year, says the gains of many of the companies are remarkable. The Santa Fe shows earnings of \$14,468,359, a gain of \$2,860,814, and the entire Atchison system, including the St. Louis & San Francisco, earned the vast sum of \$18,168,933, an increase of no less than \$3,282,261. These are the largest gross earnings reported by any company on the list, exceeding even those of the New York Central, while in respect to increase over the same period last year they are immensely ahead of any other.

MR. BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY DOG-TRINE.

Mr. Secretary Blaine is actively and earnestly urging on the attention of Congress and the country the idea of reciprocal commerce with our Southern neighbors. He says that it is wisdom on our part to insist on the free admission of our products into the ports of the West India islands and the states of South America if we propose to admit their products free into our ports. He cites sugar, coffee, dye woods, barks, etc. The McKinley bill proposes to admit low grade sugar free. Coffee is now admitted free, and so are some if not all the dye woods. The Secretary is of the opinion that when we are receiving their products free they ought to receive ours on the same terms. There is no room for doubting the wisdom of the suggestion. Whether Mr. Blaine would go so far as to replace coffee on the dutiable list and keep sugar there in case Spain and Brazil do not remove their tariff duties from products of the United States, we do not know. There is one feature of the case that he does not bring out and to which no writer has yet directed attention so far as we know. It is this. We do not produce any coffee in this country and that fact alone makes it a matter of indifference to the growers of coffee whether we impose a duty on coffee or admit it free, because if it is dutiable the amount of the duty is advanced by the importer and the consumer pays it. The foreigner loses nothing on his coffee by reason of our tariff. It is otherwise with articles the like of which we produce in quantities sufficient to affect its price. Cut nails are a good example. We make enough to supply the home market and for that reason foreign-made nails are sold, when they are sold at all, subject to the price regulated by our own product and the duty paid on the foreign nails is that much dead loss to the foreign maker. We make so little sugar in comparison with the total quantity which we use that it does not materially affect the price of sugar in the market, and for that reason the duty paid on foreign sugar is about all tax on the consumer. It matters little, therefore, to the Cubans and Brazilians, whether we admit their sugar free or not, because they will obtain about the same price for their sugar in our market with or without the duty. It is because of this fact that we are not in position to press the reciprocity to extremes in that direction. The suggestion of Mr. Blaine is a very good one and is worth acting upon as an experiment, stopping short of retaliation, however. We want free coffee and free sugar, no matter what views our neighbors take of the other side of the question.

If we are to demand reciprocity anywhere, it would be well to look across the Atlantic, where we are now selling more of our products than in any other part of the world. Most of our surplus farm products are sold over there—our wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco, cattle, beef, pork, hams, lard, etc. The larger part of these are disposed of in Great Britain free of duty, subject only to local dues, while we levy duties on everything which our "British brethren" send here for sale. Free trade with South America would be more advantageous to our manufacturers while free trade with Europe would serve the interest of farmers better.

This is a good time to agitate the subject. It is fortunate that so distinguished a person as Mr. Blaine has taken the initiative, for it seems that the present Congress is so much given over to high tariff doctrines that nothing in the line of reciprocity can be expected to originate in that quarter. We believe the discussion should be extended to cover the whole field. A permanent tariff commission of competent men ought to be established to look after the customs, authorized and empowered to alter, modify or rescind any existing duties which in their judgment would be beneficial to our own people, their power to extend to negotiations with proper authorities in other countries with the view of improving the commercial regulations of both parties. This would simplify the work very much, would take the whole subject out of politics, and would prepare the way for the regular and easy establishment of final free trade among the people of all nations.

The McKinley tariff bill is now under discussion in the Senate.

EASTERN VIEW OF THE SILVER BILL.

The following is an editorial comment from the New York Evening Post on the provisions and effect of the new silver bill. It will be discovered that the Post takes precisely the same view of the bill that the KANSAS FARMER does—that it is drawn purposely, not in the interest of the people who demanded free coinage, but in the interest of the creditor class. The Post does not expect any coinage of silver after July 1, 1891, and it does not expect much before that time, because, it says, that the \$55,000,000 national bank fund turned over to the Secretary will help him in making purchases the first year. And the Post further expects the Secretary to manipulate the bullion market so that no bullion will be offered. It is evident the Secretary will not coin a dollar more than he must, for that has been his course thus far and he has followed the example of his predecessors in this respect. Here is the Post article:

"The adoption of the conference report on the silver bill by the Senate is a very happy termination of a bitter controversy. The bill, as we have said, is a better measure than the existing law. It puts an end to the arbitrary coinage of \$2,000,000 per month on the first of July, 1891, and although the coinage meanwhile will be at a higher rate, the bill puts in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a fund for meeting the possible drain on his resources, namely, the \$55,000,000 held to redeem the notes of national banks, retiring their circulation. Hitherto this fund has appeared among the assets of the Treasurer in his monthly statement, but has been offset by an equal liability. The law does not exactly wipe out that debt, but authorizes the Secretary to treat it as a contingent and undetermined liability, and to use the \$55,000,000 like any other funds in his hands. Therefore he can draw upon it if need be, to purchase the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month. His ordinary receipts will not be lessened during the next twelve-month by the bullion purchases. The question whether the Secretary is really required to purchase any bullion under the new law was hotly debated in the Senate. The opponents of the conference report contended that he was not required to buy a single ounce. The other side 'had no doubt' that he would purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month till July 1, 1891. The Evening Post 'has no doubt' that the Secretary will purchase that amount monthly, but it also has no doubt that he could fix the market price so that none would be offered him. The bill was drawn so as to protect the Treasury against embarrassment and possible insolvency. The discretion left to the Secretary was really necessary to this end, and is, therefore, right. That he will, nevertheless, obey the spirit of the law so far as the means in his hands permit, there is not a shadow of a doubt."

THE NEW SILVER NOTES.

From a Washington dispatch dated the 14th inst., the day of the signing of the silver bill by the presiding officers of both houses of Congress and by the President, the country was informed that the President and Secretary Windom have approved the designs of the new treasury notes provided for by the new silver bill which were recently prepared at the bureau of engraving and printing in anticipation of the passage of the bill. These notes will be of eight different denominations, as follows: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$1,000. While each note has a distinctive design outside of its value designation, they all resemble in form and general characteristics the present legal tender note. They will be printed in black on the face and green on the back. A new feature of the notes intended to prevent raising or alteration is the printing of their value in big black letters across the back. This will be done in the case of the ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties and fifties, black figures will be used in the case of the \$100 and \$1,000 notes, as the width of the note will not admit of the use of letters of the desired size. They will say on their face that they are redeemable in coin, and on their backs that they are legal tender for all debts, public and private. Portraits will be displayed on the different notes, so far as selected, as follows: Ex-Secretary Stanton on the ones; General Thomas on the fives; General Sherman on the tens; and General Meade on the one thousands. The vignettes for the two, twenty and fifty dollar notes have not yet been decided upon.

TEXT OF THE NEW SILVER BILL.

Following is the text of the new silver bill as it finally passed both houses of Congress and was approved by the President, July 14th, and telegraphed to the country:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 aggregate ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in such months at the market value price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form and of such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes; and such legal notes shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public duties, and when so received may be reissued, and such notes when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or in such ratio as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act, into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act, as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges and deductions, if any to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "an act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of the national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purposes shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him, and that they have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement for their amount shall be made to the Treasurer under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe from any appropriation hereby known as "national bank notes redemption account," but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 28, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

COLORADO SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Mr. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER, and special agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is now in Colorado looking up the sheep industry of that State. The Denver Republican reporter found him in Denver a few days ago and the next issue of that paper contained the following report of an interview with him:

"My object in coming to Colorado is as special agent of the Department of Agriculture. It seems that the Bureau of Animal Industry has an appropriation which has been used mainly heretofore for the prevention of contagious diseases and that is so well under control that they desire to use as much as possible of the funds to investigate the animal industry of the country and to help the live stock men in a business way, as well as to protect their live stock from disease. Under-Commissioner Coleman had an investigation of the sheep industry made east of the Mississippi river, and when that fact was generally understood by the sheep men of the West they urged Secretary Rusk to have an investigation made west of the Mississippi, because over three-fourths of the sheep of the United States and about two-thirds of their value are in flocks west of the Mississippi river.

"I have made investigations in Kansas and Texas and propose now to make a thorough investigation of the sheep industry of Colorado. I have only begun

interest of this important industry for the State of Colorado. Outside of the sheep men it strikes me that very few people in this state realize the importance and value of this industry. I find, after some investigation and conference with Captain Cutler of the Field and Farm, that the industry represents at least, at a conservative estimate, \$11,000,000, and I believe that it pays as large, if not a greater percent. of profit than any other industry in the State. The home market for mutton is very great and is stimulating the industry. I am surprised at the home market for mutton and especially the number consumed in Denver and other points throughout the State the sheep men thus saving the long haul to the mutton markets of Chicago and Kansas City.

MUTTON SHEEP GRADES.

"The very fact of the high price paid for mutton with good future prospects is having its effect on sheep breeding. As is well known a certain per cent. of the flock—the wethers and dry ewes—are disposed of each year, for the mutton market, and for the last year or two mutton has paid better than wool; consequently, there is a disposition among the breeders to breed with reference to wool and mutton; in other words to get as large a carcass as possible without sacrificing the quantity or quality of the wool. I find that breeders everywhere are aiming to get as large an animal as possible, and in this respect Colorado, so far as I have investigated, appears to be well in the lead. In Texas the sheep disposed of to the mutton buyers average only about eighty-two pounds, while I have heard of several shipments of Colorado sheep that averaged 100 pounds and better.

"An encouraging feature of the sheep industry in Colorado is the large average clip, which, I think, makes a greater average than the sheep in any State west of the Mississippi, and the wool is not, as many suspect, coarse wool. In fact the greater portion of it is fine wool. The general supposition of people is that the coarse wool is produced in this State, and is owing to the fact that the Mexican ewe is the foundation of most of the flocks in this State, but by the use of Spanish Merino bucks they have nearly obliterated all objectionable features of the original Mexican ewe, so that as fine wool is produced in this State as in any other in the West. Besides, breeders of sheep in Colorado have as a rule used thoroughbred bucks in their flocks, while in many of the other States they have been content to use grade bucks. This accounts for the large fleeces of fine wool.

"I am unable to give you much detailed information because my investigations are only fairly begun. I intend to visit every section of the State, and in addition to that will correspond with the growers, asking them for certain information, and I have no doubt they will respond. After I have received their reports I will compile all of the important information therein, together with my own observations, and this will constitute the investigation of the sheep industry of Colorado. A similar investigation will be made in every State and Territory west of the Mississippi river, and the same will be issued as a special report by the United States Department of Agriculture."

Live Stock Statistics.

The following circular letter has been sent out from the Census office under date of June 20th:

Mr. J. G. McCoy, of Wichita, Kansas, has been appointed, in compliance with law, as special agent of the Census office for the collection of statistics of live stock on the ranges, under the supervision of the special agent in charge of agriculture. He desires to obtain a full and reliable statement of the present status of this important industry, and solicits the co-operation of all persons to whom this circular may come.

Cattlemen and others are hereby assured that their answers to the questions upon the schedules which may accompany this or be presented by special agents working under Mr. McCoy will be held strictly confidential, and will not be disclosed to any unauthorized person, whomsoever.

Special agents and enumerators are sworn officers of the government, and severe penalties are imposed by law for a violation of their obligations.

The data will not be used by this office as the basis of any system of taxation, or in any way to affect adversely the interests of cattlemen or others. No publication will be made in the Census reports which will disclose the names and operations of individuals.

Possibilities of Agriculture.

The August number of the Forum will contain a remarkable essay, by Prince P. Kropotkin, on "The Possibilities of Agriculture." He has made a thorough investigation of the fabulous results of the scientific cultivation of land in the most densely populated portions of Europe, and he shows the ease with which the number of acres now cultivated in the civilized parts of the world can be made to yield sustenance for many times the number of people now alive. Scientific and intensive agriculture in the United States, for instance, can be made to sustain in plenty, and with much greater cheapness than now, a population at least ten times as dense. The writer shows conclusively why it is that such slow progress is made in these revolutionary improvements in agriculture; but he predicts with confidence that we are on the eve of a reign of plenty. He proposes that a hundred acres

exposition at Chicago, in order to demonstrate the possibilities of multiplying many times the products of the American farmer.

Apple Tree Blight.

We learn from different persons in the region about Topeka that many apple trees are being injured from what they call blight—a blackening and shrinking of the bark and dying of the branch or trunk. Complaints first entered were limited to twig blight, but now it is reported that whole trees are going in the same way, and Mr. J. P. Carlat, of Auburn, this (Shawnee) county, says he knows of one whole orchard in his neighborhood entirely ruined by blight.

This is a serious matter and we commend it to the immediate and earnest attention of horticulturists throughout the State. Let us have all the facts, showing the history of this destroyer, how it first appears, its progress, age of trees, class and general character of the soil, lay of the ground, care of the trees, depth and manner of planting, nature of subsoil, manner of culture, what kind of crops if any grown among trees—in short a full and complete history of the trees and grounds.

Weather-Orp Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending July 18, 1890:

Precipitation.—Good rains have fallen in all parts of the State. While in the eastern division they have been general, well distributed and abundant, in the central and western divisions they have occurred principally in parallel tracts. In the counties south of the Kaw, the precipitation for the week ranges from one inch and two-tenths to three and four-tenths inches, but diminishes north of that river. The northern tier of counties have been well watered, while heavy rains have fallen in Logan, Gove, Trego and Graham, with good rains in the surrounding counties. Reports from extreme west and southwest not in yet.

Temperature and sunshine.—The temperature has continued abnormally high, with the exception of the 12th and 15th, when it fell slightly below normal, and was about normal on the 16th. The sunshine has been about normal in the middle and eastern divisions, but slightly in excess in the western.

Results.—The rains have proved very beneficial to all growing crops, unless it be the cotton plant, which has shown no diminution of its vigor through all the hot dry weather. Meadows, pastures and late-planted corn are giving the greatest response. Early corn has revived very much and potatoes have improved. Millet is doing well, though not a general crop this season. Sorghum and broomcorn are generally in very good shape. Flax harvest nearly completed, is mostly in stack, and much of it being threshed and marketed, is a good berry and yielding from seven to fifteen bushels per acre. Stock water had become or was becoming scarce, but the rains this week have renewed that necessity.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Asst Director.

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county, Garnett, August 26-29.
Atchison, Atchison, September 8-13.
Barber, Kiowa, October 1-3.
Bourbon, Fort Scott, September 23-26.
Brown, Hiawatha, September 9-12.
Chase, Cottonwood Falls, September 23-25.
Cheyenne, St. Francis, September 24-27.
Coffey, Burlington, September 8-12.
Cowley, Winfield, September 2-4.
Crawford, Girard, September 23-26.
Dickinson, Hope, September 2-5.
Ellis, Hays City, September 15-18.
Ford, Ford, September 17-19.
Franklin, Ottawa, September 2-5.
Graham, Hill City, September 25-27.
Jefferson, Oskaloosa, September 9-12.
Johnson, Edgerton, September 9-12.
Lincoln, Lincoln, September 18-20.
Linn, Mound City, September 18-19.
Linn, LaCygne, September 23-26.
Logan, Russell Springs, September 24-26.
Marion, Peabody, August 30-22.
Montgomery, Independence, September 2-5.
Morris, Council Grove, September 23-26.
Nemaha, Seneca, September 16-19.
Nemaha, Sabetha, September 9-12.
Osage, Burlingame, September 9-12.
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.
Reno, Hutchinson, September 12-16.
Rush, LaCrosse, September 24-28.
Sedgwick, Wichita, September 29 to October 4.
Sherman, Goodland, September 2-5.
Sumner, Belle Plaine, September 4-6.
Sumner, Wellington, September 26-29.

In certain caterpillars the digestive power is so great that they swallow every day three or four times their own weight in food. If the elephant or rhinoceros were to feed on this scale, and were as numerous as the caterpillars, they would

Horticulture.

NOTES ON CONIFERS.

Some additional paragraphs from Bulletin No. 10 (May), Kansas Experiment Station, prepared by E. A. Popenoe, A. M., assisted by Profs. S. C. Mason and F. A. Marlatt:

THE TABLE-MOUNTAIN PINE,

Pinus pungens, is a third species that in point of hardiness leaves little to be desired. The trees of this pine, however, are much less available in planting than those of the two preceding, on account of a rather too picturesque irregularity in form, and are scarcely desirable in limited grounds. They handle well, and we have not known them to suffer injury by reason of any climatic extreme. The leaves of this pine are two, occasionally three, in a sheath, light or yellowish green, thick, rigid, semi-cylindric, rough-edged, twisted, and three or four inches long, the tips with acute, rigid points. The sheaths on the new growth are half an inch in length, light brown; on the old, one-eighth inch in length, dull dark gray in color. The foliage of the new growth is often interrupted at two places on the shoot by bare spaces one to three inches long, probably marking the situations of the staminate catkins that have fallen off earlier. The cones, which occur in whorls of three or four, are two years in reaching maturity; the younger are oval, spiny, light greenish-yellow in color. Those of a season's growth are bright green, the spiny scale-tips brown. When full-grown they are as long or a little longer than the leaves, rounded conical, each of the numerous thick scales tipped with a long, stout, sharp, curved spine. The bark of the trunk and larger branches is dull grayish brown, seamed with red-brown in the fissures where the newer layers show through.

This tree shows a strong tendency to an irregular growth, the terminal shoot often bending quite out of the vertical, with the result of a grotesquely leaning tree, the character of which is still more marked by the separation of the main branches into as many individual masses of foliage. These striking characteristics, made more prominent in the association of this with other evergreens by its decided yellowish-green foliage, fits the tree admirably for breaking the monotony likely to result in large grounds from the too free use of the more regularly formed, dark green species.

THE DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE,

Pinus montana, said by Veltch to include *Pinus Mugho* and *Pinus pumilio*, names often occurring in nursery catalogues, varies considerably in habit and stature. The most desirable specimens form broad, low, dense masses of evergreen foliage, spreading, as measured in examples on our grounds, ten feet with a height of five in trees not less than sixteen years of age. Others are more upright and less compact, a measured specimen being twelve feet high by nine broad. The trunk is divided at the ground into several ascending rather smooth branches with dark bark. The leaves, in pairs, are two to three inches long, flattened semi-cylindric, twisted, the flat face with a shallow channel, the edges slightly rough, both sides of the leaf dark green, lineate with glaucous as in the Scotch pine, the sheaths on the young growth nearly three-fourths of an inch long, bright brownish at base, thin and silvery white at tips, on older shoots much shorter, lead colored, the entire foliage rather dark green in winter as in the Austrian pine. The cones are two years in maturing; those of the year in summer on stalks one-fourth of an inch long, are short, oval, erect, brownish-purple, three or four in a cluster at the tip of the shoot; last year's cones at the base of present new growth, ovoid, one inch to one and one-half inches long, with prominent green scale-tips, the terminal scar on each gray-brown, but little elevated.

Trees of this species have proven with us of very slow growth for the first few years, but after establishment their growth is sufficiently rapid. The spreading specimens require some attention to pruning to maintain a symmetrical head, and often the tendency to an open, tufted growth will demand the shortening-in of the tender shoots, to thicken up the head to an agreeable density. We have lost very few of these trees in transplanting, when

and they are not likely to suffer from drouth or heat if their situation is not entirely unfavorable. Taken altogether, we regard this pine as very desirable for Kansas lawns where the use of a tree of this character is admissible.

THE PITCH PINE,

Pinus rigida, is represented by some of the oldest trees now growing on the college grounds. It is one of the least attractive pines, and will not be planted for its beauty where other species will grow. It offers variety in the plantation, however, and for this reason, at least, its habit and behavior are worth noting. The general aspect of the tree is open and ragged, the foliage of a yellowish green of little character, and there is a tendency to the growth of leaves in tufts from adventitious buds on the lower exposed parts of the trunk, which increases the unkempt appearance of the tree. It may be recognized by the rather stiff leaves, three in a sheath, and measuring three to six inches in length; the sheaths in the new growth half an inch long, brown; on the old growth, less than one-fourth inch long, dark gray in color. The cones, borne singly, or two or three in a whorl, are oblong-ovoid, sessile, two or three inches long, and more than in any other, excepting perhaps the Table-Mountain pine, are persistent for years after shedding their seed. The scales of the cone are tipped with a sharp, short spine, and in opening spread less widely than those of most of the other species described. The bark is dark or obscure gray, very rough, showing the reddish color of the newer layers in the seams and rifts caused by the growth of the trunk in diameter. The tree seems to be perfectly hardy, but we have less experience in handling than with others named, and can only judge from the present appearance of trees that are probably twenty years old.

THE SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE,

Pinus mitis, is represented in our collection by a few thriftily-growing young trees, five years transplanted from the nursery, and standing four or five feet high. There seems as yet no fault to be found with their growth so far as hardiness is concerned; but as we judge from the limited opportunity for comparison at hand, we should be unwilling to place them alongside of the Scotch or Austrian pines in point of general usefulness.

THE WHITE PINE,

Pinus Strobus, that monarch of northern forests, is in Kansas of second value only, in our experience, as a tree for ornamental planting. Its form is always pleasing, but its hardiness is not yet beyond question. This pine may be distinguished from others likely to be met with in our nurseries and parks by the very slender, flexible, dark green, glaucous-lined leaves, three to five inches long, in clusters of five, the sheaths on young shoots half an inch long, brownish, deciduous, leaving the bases of the leaf-clusters on older shoots quite bare. The natural form of the tree while young is a rather slender pyramid, with a straight slender trunk bearing at intervals of one to two feet whorls of branches regularly disposed around the axis, and clothed with brushes of abundant slender leaves that give the tree a grace and lightness pleasing at all seasons, and shared by no other pine commonly grown. Young trees of this species are not difficult to handle, and in most cases may be relied upon to make for a few years a rapid growth, forming shapely specimens. The uncertainty as to their success begins after they have reached the height of ten or fifteen feet, when not infrequently the leaves redden, at first in tufts, and finally throughout, the tree dying; the cause is difficult to discover, but is connected, we surmise, with an uncongenial soil and the dry heats of summer. Our largest specimen, growing in a sheltered spot, is now eighteen feet in height, with a trunk diameter of six inches at the base, and so far gives no hint of ill health. Numerous other specimens, from four to ten feet high, in a variety of soils, from stiff yellow clay to black loam, are at present looking well, and we have hopes that continued trial may prove our present judgment of the hardiness of this tree mistaken. No trees of this species have yet reached fruiting size with us, and we are unable to describe its cones.

THE NORWAY SPRUCE,

Picea excelsa, considered with regard to its uncertain resistance to unfavorable climatic conditions, is properly, among

planting in this region. It is, however, more commonly planted than other spruces, because it is cheaper, and more easily procured of nurserymen. It is naturally of interesting habit, not too formal, though of rather dark and somber green, except when the new growth is fresh. The young shoots are more or less flexible, often declined or subpendent. A few favored specimens on the college grounds are developing without pruning into very shapely forms, leaving nothing to be desired in this regard. However, they demand abundant room, tending to thin out and become ragged whenever crowded, and they will not thrive in the shade of other trees. The species is of more rapid growth than the others of this group upon our list, an extension of the terminal shoot twelve to eighteen inches long being common on established trees. With us it is impatient of drouth, and often suffers in the heat of summer. While in resistance to drouth it is superior to Douglas' spruce, it is in our judgment markedly inferior in this regard to both the white spruce and the Colorado blue spruce. It also recovers less certainly from transplanting than either of these two species, and we must place it below them in general thrift.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Farmers' Risks.

It is well known that milk is one of the principal vehicles for the spread of infectious diseases, says the London *Agricultural Gazette*, and that a large proportion of the study of sanitary science is devoted to this subject. It is certain that the public run a great amount of risk in the consumption of raw milk, and that it is necessary for the sake of the general health to see that everything relating to the production of this food is conducted on approved principles. But the farmer himself runs as great a risk, if not greater, for in addition to the danger of himself or members of his family contracting some fever or other disease from any source whatever, there is the certain financial ruin consequent on the compulsory stopping of his milk supply—possibly right in the middle of the best part of the season. It is right that the public should be protected, even by the sacrifice of one man's whole capital—especially if the latter has been blamable in the matter—but there are many sources of trouble which cannot be foreseen or provided against, and which may come to the best of us at any time. Milk is such a delicate substance, so easily tainted, and such a fine "culture fluid" for the germs of almost every imaginable disease with which we have become all too familiar in recent years, that the wonder is there is not more trouble to dairymen than has hitherto existed. We can see that the animals drink good water, breathe pure air, and eat wholesome food, while we can examine them and see that they are healthy of themselves, but this is not sufficient. The water might get temporarily tainted without the farmer knowing it; the air might get vitiated in the cow house through attempting to keep the temperature up at a cold time; while contagion of any kind might be carried in the food. But this is not all. The attendants who milk and feed the animals sometimes give no end of trouble, but where they bring infectious disease with them it is infinitely worse, and this is quite beyond the control and care of the master. Even in country places the sanitation of laborers' cottages is outside the province of any individual farmer, and if one of his men has fever in the family, the evil may be communicated long before the master knows anything about it. It is a source of danger to which we are all subject, and the best dairy farmers among us may be "caught" at any time and have his trade ruined through no fault of his own.

Recently in the columns of the *Gazette* there was an account of the Hampstead Dairy school and a description of the hygienic dairy of the Express Dairy Company, where the school was held. Part of the buildings were set apart for dormitories and married men's quarters, where the employees of the company are housed on the most improved sanitary conditions. This is done expressly for the purpose of preventing the men from contracting any disease through living in unsavory lodgings, but a similar arrangement can scarcely ever be carried out by ordinary

fresh in our minds, together with the "differing of doctors" on the subject, but it brought much trouble to the farmer, and through no fault of his own. Any one of us may be the next sufferer, no matter how well we may manage. The germ theory is, perhaps, overdone in some directions, but it can scarcely be overdone with regard to milk, while the present influenza scare brings the subject once more to the front.

We can, and should, of course, see that the surroundings and working of the dairy are as they should be; the dairy kept clean and pure, the utensils properly scalded every time they are used, the water drawn from a clean source, the cattle healthy individually, and we may have some control over the living and habit of servants. Trouble must always be reported, but the mischief may be done in the incipient stages before the matter is noticed, or before the nature of the trouble is known.

It is curious that while outbreaks of infectious diseases have been traced to the milk supply, we never hear of trouble from the consumption of butter and cheese. The germs are just as likely to be carried in the one case as the other, so that we cannot help asking if they are "deadened" in the process of manufacture; and, if so, would it not be possible to utilize milk known to be infected without danger to the consumers. In any case it behooves us to take the greatest care both for the sake of our purses and the public health, though even then we run risk every day.

Sweet Cream Butter.

Concerning the quality and flavor of butter churned from sweet cream, Prof. G. E. Patrick, of the Iowa Experiment Station, lays down four propositions:

1. "The expression 'degree of churnability of milk' is a delusion."
2. "The so-called ripening of cream is unnecessary and undesirable."
3. That the common preference for the flavor of ripened cream butter "is a mere whim and will be done away with as soon as the public find they can get butter without that flavor." That "it has been the fashion to use butter that has begun sensibly to spoil, rather than pure, sweet butter." The Professor states that the sweet cream butter finds ready sale in the market and that the only difficulty is to secure milk enough to meet the demand.
4. That by churning sweet cream fresh from the separator, and immediately running the sweet buttermilk again through the separator—the "cream" so obtained to be churned separately—it is possible to save from waste a greater percentage of butter fat and to realize a greater yield of butter than can be done by the ordinary methods; that the separation of the cream, and the churning of the same, may be "reduced by this process to greater exactness than almost any other farm operation," as by it he has been able to secure the butter fat in the milk almost to within the limits of error in chemical analysis.

Since that was written the "butter-extractor" has appeared. It separates the butter from milk which has not raised its cream at all. It operates on milk fresh from the cow, after it has been cooled to about 60°, as we related two weeks ago of Mr. Stone's extractor.

Large Milk Yields.

A friend hands us a leaf from a public document (1886) sent out by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, concerning the agriculture of that State. Treating the dairy interest the report cites the following instances of remarkable yields:

"Some few years since, Peter C. Kellogg, under the *nom de plume* of Hark Comstock, wrote several articles under the heading, 'Look Into the Churn.' The result was that Jersey breeders commenced looking into the churn. The owner of Jersey Belle of Seltuate looked into his churn, and found his cow gave 25 pounds 3 ounces of butter in seven days, and 705 pounds in a year. The owner of Eurosas looked into his churn, and found his cow gave 23 pounds in seven days, and 778 pounds in a year, and dropped a living calf, the highest grain feed for any one day, during the whole year, having been eight quarts. The owner of Mary Anne of St. Lambert looked into his churn, and found that on pasture and five quarts of ground oats daily, his cow gave 106 pounds in one month, and 860 pounds 14½ ounces in eleven months and five days. She has

days. Ida of St. Lambert gave 30 pounds 2½ ounces in seven days, and Princess 2d, 46 pounds 12½ ounces in seven days. Oxford Kate gave 39 pounds 12 ounces in seven days. There have been separately tested something over 1,500 cows that have produced from 14 pounds to 46 pounds 12½ ounces in seven days; and right here allow me to state that all these greater tests have been officially conducted by committees appointed by the A. J. C. C., by agricultural societies, and by those, in many instances, who were loudest in their criticisms. The rules providing for the official test of cows are so stringent that there could be no deception, were the owners ever so anxious. I do not wish to be considered as boasting in referring to our own herd, for we recognize the fact that there are many herds equal in butter production, and I merely refer to it as showing the uniform butter-producing power of this breed. Last season, we set separately the milk of nineteen cows, and but two of the nineteen failed to give from two to four pounds of butter per day. These tests have been on moderate feed, not on the high-pressure plan of risking the life of the cow to make a great test. We wish to be distinctly understood. We have some poor cows in our herd, but we want it also to be understood that no man can pick out of our herd two cows (excepting only some very aged or injured animals, kept only for breeding) that cannot make over 365 pounds of butter in one year. This statement is made in absolute confidence in its correctness, and we think it is under rather than overstated, and we doubt if there is a herd of average excellence that cannot do as much or more."

The Poultry Yard.

Winter Foods for Farmers' Fowls.

As winter approaches, and all insects as well as the tender vegetation in fields and meadows are frozen and dead, the farmers' fowls, which have hitherto gathered for themselves the principal part of their living, now begin to look to him for their daily sustenance, says an Albany *Cultivator* writer. And if he expects his flock to continue healthy and profitable, it is necessary to take their wants into serious consideration and endeavor, as far as possible, to supply them with the foods containing the same nutritive elements as those which nature prompted them to select during the summer.

The necessary foods may be divided into three classes: the first, and most important, being grain food; the second, animal food, which is intended to take the place of insects; and the third is green food, such as vegetables, apples, etc., which we substitute for the tender grass and clover that the fowls were eating so industriously all summer. Indian corn is the staple grain for fowls; there is no getting along without it, and after all that has been said about its injurious effects, yet, when fed in moderation and in connection with other things, there is nothing more wholesome or nutritious. To a hungry fowl on a cold winter evening the cheerful clatter of whole grains of corn rattling down on the frozen ground is the sweetest music in the world. Thus fortified they no longer dread the long cold night, and come down from their perches in the morning brisk and alert, ready for whatever the day may bring forth. It is a good thing to boll the corn for them occasionally, as it is thus greatly increased in bulk and also in nutritive power; and lately I have been feeding a good deal of cracked corn, which is best boiled until thoroughly done when it becomes almost solid. This is the most economical way of feeding corn, and when seasoned with a pinch of salt and dripping it is excellent as a hot meal in the morning. Dry corn is best given at night.

If winter eggs are desired it is necessary that hens should have in addition to corn some sort of small grain, as wheat, oats, buckwheat or rye. When only two meals a day are allowed the small grain should be given in the morning, for the soft food being rapidly digested the fowl soon becomes very hungry.

This winter I am rejoicing in an abundant supply of sorghum seed. The cane was raised for the cattle, and the poultry are to have the seed; they are remarkably fond of it, and it must be wholesome for them, as the flock keeps perfectly healthy, most of them already resplendent in new

plumage, and their egg-production very fair for the season.

I was surprised to find that sorghum seed partakes of the nature of popcorn, expanding under the influence of heat and bursting into beautiful little capsules; it is also said to make good meal or flour, something on the order of buckwheat.

I like to give my flock some wheatevery day, but the last screenings that came from the mill were more than half chaff, so it will not pay to buy any more. My father has a granary full of wheat, but he is keeping it back for a big price next spring; he lets me have shelled oats, though, in place of it, which ranks next to wheat as an egg food. My boasted acre of buckwheat did not turn out very well; it was sown rather late, and the frosts which came earlier than usual caught much of it in bloom. I had it mowed down, but when the men went to gather it they said there was not enough grain in it to make it worth saving, so we let the turkeys finish it.

So much for the first division, grain food; now we will discuss animal food, which is designed to take the place of insects. Our nearest approach to this is fresh meat, and on a large farm, where beef, mutton and pork are butchered at intervals the year round, their wants in this direction are very easily supplied. Tender bits, such as the fowls can easily swallow, are best left raw, but the gristly portions and the heart, lights and liver, should be boiled till tender, chopped fine, and mixed with meal or wheat bran. We always notice that the number of eggs is greatly increased after hog-killing, when fresh meat is plentiful. When the lard is made, a store of cracklings is always put by for the use of the fowls. They are also very fond of the taste of old bacon, the tough rinds of which should be boiled till tender, and with dripping, old gravies, etc., be used to season their soft food.

The table scraps are at all times their exclusive property, and by enlisting the services of the cook we occasionally concoct for them an excellent meal by putting the refuse vegetables, potato parings, cabbage leaves, turnip tops, etc., into the liquor in which the meat has been boiled, and putting it over the fire again, cook the mass until tender, then thicken it with meal or wheat bran. This dish is a prime favorite with my flock; they eat of it with as much relish, and discuss its merits with as great satisfaction as we do the first buckwheat cakes.

The discussion of the third division, green foods, must be left for another time, as I do not want to monopolize more than my share of space.

Investigate to the Bottom.

Are not nearly all our poultry tests superficial? Let a breed lay extremely well for two or three months; then by forcibly calling our attention to the fact, we straightway declare it the best breed of all.

If all the breeds could be put to the following test, we could then, and not till then, be able to say which was really the best:

1. They should all be cooped under exactly the same conditions; have the same means of exercising; then the full number of eggs used for incubation charged up to the crop of chicks, noting the number hatched and their exact cost per capita when six days old, and also their weight.
2. The number alive at eight weeks old should be noted and their weight, with the cost per pound for food consumed.
3. Again at twelve weeks old the number alive, weight of all and cost for food consumed, disposing of all males then as broilers.
4. At six months old all receipts for broilers or eggs to be deducted from cost of the whole brood up to this time, the number of birds then taken with their weight, thus determining the cost per pound at the commencement of their laying season.
5. When one year old the number of eggs laid per capita, with the weight of the eggs, computed by taking an average per dozen, ascertained by weighing all eggs laid in one week, thereby ascertaining the cost per pound to produce the eggs; then taking the actual receipts for the eggs laid for the year.
6. At sixteen months old all the females to be picked and sold as dead meat.
7. The mortality in the adult specimens for the year from six to sixteen months of age.

Then could one answer to the test

which was the best breed for all purposes. Then could it be demonstrated whether one could keep any breed for any specific purpose. Were this done how quickly would the breeds of the most merit come to the front and be bred to a larger extent than all others put together, while all others would become a matter of taste and pets only.

Will the poulterers take this trouble? Many a breeder is a prime guideboard, but few will take any extra trouble to ascertain new secrets and facts in poultry culture, and it is safe to say that so far we are indebted to chance for our poultry statistics.

Our experimental stations, we believe, owe poultry culture a duty in this direction.—I. K. Felch, in *American Poultry Yard*.

The Great Benefit

Which people in run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weak and parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

A sea captain who had a profane parrot on his vessel broke him of swearing by dashing cold water in his face. One day some hens on board got a ducking from sea spray. Passing by the parrot's perch he espied their forlorn condition and called out, "Guess you've been saying 'damn,' too."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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.

The Gates Ajar.

Colorado Springs is situated near Ute Pass, and is the gateway for Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Pike's Peak. At Pueblo there is another break in the range, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Just west of Denver is Clear Creek Canon, with its pretty towns of Idaho Springs and Georgetown. There are also many charming camping-out places near Trinidad.

The Santa Fe is the only company owning its own lines from Chicago and Kansas City to these four gateway cities—Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Through vestibule dining cars, vestibule Pullman sleepers, vestibule reclining chair cars, and faster time. Summer tourist tickets now on sale via Santa Fe Route; the gates are open for you.

For further information, address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

Over 60,000,000 acres of government land is yet vacant in New Mexico, subject to entry under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture and desert land laws. Much of this is productive agricultural land, capable of cultivation without irrigation.

The market for farm products is good. Prices for same are 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in States east of the Rockies. For successful and profitable fruit-growing the irrigated valleys of New Mexico cannot be surpassed. The climate is invigorating and free from malaria. Extremes of heat and cold are not severe.

New Mexico is reached directly via Santa Fe Route.

For information relative to public or private lands, call on or address Edward Haren, Special Immigration Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., No. 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., 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
M. V. RICHARDS,
Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R.

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.

National Encampment, G. A. R., for 1890.

The veterans meet this year at Boston, during the second week in August. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell tickets for the excursion at exceedingly low rates, and offers superior facilities for carrying delegations and their friends. For information concerning rates, etc., apply to agents of the company, or to W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY BURNS AND SCALDS.

Two Cures—One Bottle.

Middle Amans, Ia., Aug. 15, 1888.
I burned my leg with scalding water and had sprained ankle at same time; promptly cured both with one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN HEINEMANN.

One Application Cured.

Pilot Grove, Mo., Aug. 16, 1888.
I burned my arm severely in 1883, which was cured promptly by one application of St. Jacobs Oil.
MRS. NANCY ARMSTRONG.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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

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

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND \$1.00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 30 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

The Kansas Home Nursery

Full line of all standard and new fruits, new and rare ornamental trees. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry—the largest, hardiest, and most productive black-cap; very early, and rust-proof foliage. Sample berries, when ripe, will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. Catalpa Bungei, or Umbrella Catalpa, a new-style ornamental lawn tree. Russian Olive, a silver-leaved tree, with delicious, fragrant flowers; exceedingly hardy.
A. H. GRIESE, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

1889.

1890.

Mount Hope Nurseries

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

THE EMPORIA, KAS.,

Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institution, permanently located at

No. 10 East Sixth Ave.,

Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those most obstinate chronic cases that baffle the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any institute in all the West. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute, or write for medical circular or question list to
DRS. DOOM & HILDON,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c.

The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

E. F. HENNEY, WILLIS, KAS.—I have a three-year-old mare with a running sore on the top of neck, just a little back of where collar would work. It has been running now about four months. She never was worked but two or three hours, and that was since it broke. Never had anything like it before. Those who see it say it is a fistula.

The running sore you speak of is a fistula. All of the diseased structure should be dissected away that you can find. If you suspect that any remains, you may inject a solution of sulphate of copper into the wound once a day, for two or three days, when you will notice that some hard, gristly pieces begin to separate themselves from the healthy tissue, which should be removed when they become loose enough. The fistula is then converted into a simple wound, which should have free drainage from the bottom. Then fill the wound with small balls of oakum, on which has been placed some ointment, as follows: One drachm iodoform, one ounce of eucalyptus globulus and four ounces of vaseline. The wound should be dressed once or twice daily, and should heal from the bottom to the surface, and do not by any means allow the skin to heal over before it is all healed below.

LAWRENCE, KAS.—I purchased a horse pony, 6 years old, last December. At the time he had a bunch on his shoulder, six inches in diameter and at the thickest part about an inch thick. I applied a Spanish fly blister, which removed it. It was hardly gone when one appeared on the point of his shoulder about the size of a pint cup. I treated this in the same manner. When this one left he wasn't troubled for a month or two, but after that another one appeared in the same place the size of first one. I blistered this one, and another appeared on his abdomen, just behind his fore legs, just about the size of the crown of a child's hat. It extended back to the middle of his abdomen, and has now disappeared, but he continues to be lame.

The treatment required for your pony depends greatly upon the nature and location of the lameness. If the lesion is in the shoulder or elbow-joint, I would recommend the actual cautery in lines over the region of the affected part.

Gossip About Stock.

The present boom in sheep will probably clear the ranges of the thousands of scrubby Mexican animals.

Among the Holstein-Friesian transfers for the week ending July 12, we notice the following to parties in Kansas: Jess Galls 20004, Chas. & Benj. McCarter to Benj. Grant, Topeka; Lady Chamberlain 2d 9545 and Miss Lilly V. 9142, Jas. W. Martin to Richard Hall, Hays City.

Secretary Blair, of the Cherokee Strip Stock Association, makes the statement that the round-up was about 180,000 head of cattle, of which 140,000 head will be placed upon the market, some going into Montana, New Mexico and Texas. Mr. Blair further states that the Indians who have become rich in the last few years will be heavy purchasers.

While "on the wing" in that vicinity recently one of our representatives visited the well-located stock farm of B. F. Hamm, near Weston, Missouri. Mr. Hamm has a fine start in Poland-Chinas of good strains and is at present the lucky possessor of Tecumseh's Chip, an animal of national-wide reputation. We expect to hear good results from this herd in the near future.

Secretary Stauffer writes us that all arrangements for holding the Swine-Breeders' meeting at Abilene, July 29 and 30, have been perfected. Committee on Arrangements have secured excellent quarters, with good roomy sheds and plenty of water for stock, so it will not be necessary to be out in the sun or rain. They are sparing no pains to make the meeting a grand success, and will give all breeders a hearty welcome. Headquarters will be at the Union Pacific hotel and meetings will be held at the court house. All should be on the ground by noon of the 29th, and earlier if possible. All breeders who miss this meeting will indeed miss a

ers are expected. Don't forget the conditions upon which reduced railroad rates are secured, as published in KANSAS FARMER, July 9.

T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner county, gave us a friendly call last week and ordered a change in his advertisement. Mr. Hubbard is a believer in the free use of printer's ink; consequently Rome Park herds have become so well and favorably known that an extended notice is not necessary at this time. He informs us that he has one hundred ready for sale, among which are about a dozen males ready for service—mostly Poland-Chinas. This noted herd is in excellent condition and sales numerous.

A few days ago a KANSAS FARMER representative visited the noted Bear Creek herd of Poland-Chinas, located about five miles west of Weston, Missouri, and owned by that well-known gentleman and breeder, D. F. Risk, who is blessed with one of the most valuable farms and best situated stock ranches in the country. In fact, old Dame Nature seemed to take special pains in moulding and preparing this locality for the growing of healthy thoroughbred swine, and Mr. Risk has wisely taken advantage of the location in building up one of the finest Poland-China herds in the great West, as evidenced by winning grand sweepstakes at both the Kansas and Nebraska State fairs, as well as the fair at Omaha, at all of which there were from four hundred to six hundred of the finest specimens in the country on exhibition. New blood has lately been introduced into this herd, and the happy proprietor showed the writer five as beautiful and perfect yearling sows as he ever beheld either outside or inside of the show ring, and barring all accidents, will create a sensation at the fairs this fall. Royalty 1669, from Dorsey's Look No Farther, and dam Josephine, is at the head of the herd. Free Trade, son of Royalty, is a beautiful blocky, well-built yearling of great promise. This herd is composed of about 150, over 100 young things sired by Royalty and Tecumseh's Chip. Keep your eyes open at the fair this fall.

Last week a representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited the well-known Jacksonville herd of Poland-Chinas owned by J. S. Risk, located three miles north of Weston, Platte county, Mo. The herd is composed of the most popular families, many of them having won the highest honors, including class premiums and sweepstakes at the Western fairs. Among the valuable animals found in this herd, we have only room to mention Governor Cleveland (480), Royalty (6469), Tariff Reform, and Joe Dandy (3190). The latter is at the head of the herd, and a more evenly made, beautiful, growthy and promising animal is hard to find. By referring to Vol. III of the Standard Poland-China Record, page 166, we find that Joe Dandy was farrowed October, 1888, and bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; got by Our Choice 3225,—Dot (6800), by Dorsey's Look No Further 1603,—Bell of Wolfe Grove (2009), by King Butler 620,—Young Slick (2010), by Finch's Wellington 658,—Finch's Old Slick (1641), by Old Bill 7,—Butler sow (1642). Mr. Risk showed the writer a number of beauties sired by Joe Dandy and farrowed in June. He has about sixty other fine pigs for sale sired by different boars, such as Governor Cleveland, Royalty, Tariff Reform and Joe Dandy. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable stock farms in northwestern Missouri, and Mr. Risk is certainly entitled to congratulation, as he is rapidly advancing to the front as one of the most successful breeders in the country. He reports an unusual inquiry for the season, and although most of his sales have been made in Kansas, yet he showed the writer orders filled from a distance—Maryland, Minnesota and Wyoming. Look out for him at the State fairs this fall. Our first page illustration this week is of Mr. Risk's well-known champion prize-winner, Diamond Dick, of which his herd is well loaded.

See advertisement of Gust Carlander in Two-cent column.

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

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kansas, is the only school of this kind in the State taught by a successful business man of experience. Fall term begins September

Judge Elliott for Probate Judge.

The gentleman named at the head of this article, has consented to allow his name to go before the coming Republican county convention in connection with the office of Probate Judge. He has been for the past twelve years a resident of Topeka, is well acquainted with the people of the county, as well as with the law relating to the duties of the office he seeks to fill.

At the call for troops in 1862, he was a resident of Iowa, and enlisted in the Thirty-ninth regiment of that State, and was soon in the midst of the great campaigns that followed, beginning with the siege of Vicksburg and ending with Atlanta and the Sea, and the grand review at Washington. Promotion came for valiant service in the line of duty. Four years of service without a single intermission along that battle line of the Republic were test enough of bravery and loyalty. Returning to his home in the "Hawkeye" State, he began the practice of law. After some years residence in that State he removed to Warrensburg, Mo., and from there to this city. He has the confidence and esteem of the people in the communities where his home has been, and has been recognized by the bench and the bar as being an able lawyer. The position he seeks is one of the most important of the local offices of the county, and the utmost care should be exercised in selecting the man who is to fill it.

The people of Shawnee county will secure the services of a faithful, conscientious and worthy man should Judge Elliott receive the nomination in the county convention. AGATE.

Three Octogenarian Poets.

It is a happy circumstance that, especially in these latter days, many intellectual writers live on to a green old age; that having yielded their fruits of imagination, or statesmanship, or science, they survive to enjoy, in serene age, their well-earned renown; and that almost all of them retain, far beyond the period of the psalmist's allotted term of life, the vigor of their intellectual gifts, and continue to serve and to delight mankind. And this is not more true of the workers in the tranquil fields of letters than of those engaged in the nervous and exhausting warfare of politics or of the battle-field. The spectacle of Gladstone leading a great political party with unlesened prowess at eighty, of Thiers presiding over a young and restless republic at a similar age, of the octogenarian Gortschakoff directing the complex policy of the vast Russian Empire, and of Von Moltke, at nearly ninety, absorbing his time in the intricacies of military problems, it is as striking as the thought that at eighty Tennyson can be as freshly fanciful, Whittier as fervid and tender, and Holmes as keen, witty and pathetic, as they were in the heyday of their prime.

It is of these last three "octogenarian poets," two American and one English, and all living in our midst and still holding in firm grasp productive pens, that we would speak in this article. Each one has shown, since he passed his eightieth birthday, that he is alive not alone in the body, but in spirit and genius; that his soul dwells in the present, and that the affairs of the world around him are still embraced in his sympathies. The song of each is vigorous, and indeed scarcely reveals any symptom of decay. The imagination, the quickest of all qualities to reveal itself, both in nations and in individuals, is also the quickest to die out. Age is not friendly to the fancy. Yet these three poets seem very young in soul, and their fancies seem as ripe and robust as they did a quarter of a century ago.—George Makepeace Towle, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, July 19, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
July 13.....	100.8	69.0	..
" 14.....	101.9	76.0	..
" 15.....	93.0	68.0	.94
" 16.....	95.0	68.0	..
" 17.....	101.7	73.2	..
" 18.....	93.5	72.2	.06
" 19.....	95.4	71.8	..

DUPLEX WALKING CULTIVATOR—the very best. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

When the Seminole Indians of Florida elect a chief they choose the biggest fighter and most successful hunter of the tribe. If there happens to be a tie between two candidates, their method of deciding it is to have each candidate place a live coal on his wrist. The one who flinches first loses the office.

A Marvelous Railroad.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is justly and universally known as "The Scenic Line of the World." From the car windows of its trains can be seen the grandest spectacles of Nature's wonders presented by any railroad in the world. The Rio Grande is essentially the tourists' line, and over it the traveler secures equal comfort and speed, with the added pleasure of beholding sights and scenes unequalled for grandeur, beauty and sublimity anywhere in the world. A trip from Denver to Ogden over the "Scenic Line" is a liberal education, and one can thus acquire a more thorough knowledge of the marvelous railway engineering and the wonders of the Rocky Mountains than by any other means. Nothing but a lack of knowledge of these facts can excuse any one making a transcontinental journey for missing the wonderful scenery of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Should we attempt to give even the briefest list of the points of interest to be seen on this famous line, we would require several columns to do so. Who is there that has not heard of the Royal Gorge, with its walls of granite, towering above the track in majestic grandeur to a height of nearly half a mile? Who has not heard of the famous "Marshall Pass," crossed at an altitude of over two miles above the sea? Who has not read of the wonders of "The Black Canon," the great gorge of the Gunnison? Who has not heard about the marvelous "Castle Gate"? If any of our readers want to know more about these stupendous works of nature, write to S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, and he will send you, free of cost, elegantly illustrated books giving a full description of the marvels of the "Scenic Line." But the best thing to do is to journey over the line itself, and by so doing you will hang such pictures on the walls of memory that all the attempts of the most celebrated artists will seem weak and trivial in the presence of nature's majestic works among the snow-crowned peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

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.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.
Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company:

Cattle receipts to-day were liberal for Saturday, as were hogs also.

CATTLE—Good steers sold strong. Texas higher, cows weak. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.75@4.35; butcher steers, \$3.00@3.65; cows, \$2.00@2.60; canning cows, \$1.35@1.90; bulls, \$1.40@2.10; heifers, \$1.55@2.60; Texas steers, \$3.70@2.85; Texas cows, \$1.75@2.15.

HOGS—The run of hogs for the week was the largest of any week of the year, being over 78,000 head. Range of prices, \$3.47@3.55, with two loads at \$3.74.
SHEEP—\$4.15@4.35.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Quotations of Kansas wool as reported by the old and reliable firm of

F. C. TAYLOR & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

208-210 N. Main St. and 209-211 N. Commercial St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Market continues dull and weak, but prices unchanged.
Choice medium, 22@23c.; good medium, 20@21c.; low and coarse, 18@19c.; light fine, 17@20c.; heavy fine, 18@16c.

Favor us with your shipments and we will do you all the good we possibly can.

As to our reliability, we refer you to the Mechanics Bank (with whom we do business), and to any other bank or old established business house in the city. We will give prompt attention to all telegrams or letters of inquiry. Send us a good big sample of your clip, and we will give you its exact value in this market. Always attach bill of lading to draft, when drawing against shipments.

Correspondence and consignments solicited. Wool held free of storage.

F. C. TAYLOR & CO.

HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE

HANDSOME,
INDestructible,
PROTECTS WITHOUT
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ASK YOUR DEALER
OR WRITE FOR POSTCARD.

CHEAPER THAN
WOOD.



ONLY PERFECT FENCE
FOR LAWN OR FARM,
OR WHERE A
GOOD CHEAP FENCE
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THIS IS NOT A NETTING, IT IS A FENCE.

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PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

The LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

A RACE WITH A MAD TIGER

Since the construction of the Dacca-Mymensing railway, a space of two years or more, I had been permanent way inspector of a certain division, ten miles in length, that lay about midway on the line, the total extent of which was seventy miles. This division began on the verge of the vast Madapur forest and lay completely in the midst of a dense tangled jungle, which was inhabited by only a few people and on the other hand was infested with bears, tigers, panthers, hogs and deer.

I never was much of a sportsman, and perhaps this explains how I fell into the careless habit of going on my inspections comparatively unarmed. I made the round trip three times a week on a trolley, which is merely a high seat on wheels, and is pushed along the track by the trolley men, who are usually fleet-footed athletic natives.

It was a very comfortable mode of traveling, if a little slow; for the seat is provided with a soft back-rest and one can stretch out at ease with a sun umbrella and a good cigar. Occasionally I saw deer run across the track, and once a panther gave a brief glimpse of himself as he dived into the jungle. Tigers I knew there were of course, for I frequently saw their tracks in the soft ditch that ran alongside the railway cutting.

One damp, sultry morning I had just started from the station and my trolley men, Pershad and Jung, were bowling me along at a gentle rate of speed. It had rained heavily the night before, and for a while frequent steps were made to clear away the limbs which the storm had blown on the track at some points in great confusion. This occupied considerable time, and it was toward noon when we approached the center of the division.

I always carried a pistol with me, not from fear of wild beasts, but because the few Hindoos who inhabited parts of the forest were not above suspicion. We had just struck the commencement of a rather heavy grade which circled round a bend some twenty yards ahead and then swept on in a straight line for a distance of a mile and a half.

We were going pretty rapidly, and I could hear the quick, heavy breathing of the Hindoos behind me as the trolley turned a curve.

I was in the act of lighting a cigar when a loud cry from Pershad caused me to drop the burning match, and wheeling round I saw the two rascally Hindoos making off as fast as their legs would carry them.

I stared in amazement for a second or two and then turned and looked down the railway. That one brief glimpse nearly stood my hair on end, for sprawled on the track barely fifty yards away lay a monstrous tigress fondling two cubs that were sporting between the rails, and beside her stood the father of the family, sweeping his big tail to and fro and calmly watching my approach.

Just there the trolley struck a steeper part of the grade, and away it went with a rush. I grasped the brake wildly and threw all my strength against it. For one brief second the speed slackened perceptibly. Then came a quick, sharp crack, and off we went again at such a dizzy speed that the tangled foliage of the jungle shot past like a wavy green curtain.

The brake had given way. The thought of jumping off never occurred to me. I hung to the seat in helpless terror, my gaze fixed with a resistless fascination on the group of tigers ahead.

I have a very faint recollection of seeing the tigress walk leisurely off the track at the last moment, followed by one of her cubs.

I remember the big tiger, too, crouching in the ditch, with his great red tongue lolling out, and then, as the trolley bounced and grated over some obstacle and my ears were deafened by a most fearful snarl, I knew that I had run over one of the cubs. The jolting was over in an instant, and the trolley, without leaving the rails, swept on down the grade at a terrific rate of speed. There was one tiger less in the Madapur forest, I knew, for, glancing down at the footboard, I saw spattered drops of blood.

All of a sudden I heard above the dizzy hum of the wheels a most terrific roar, and turning instantly around, I was startled to see the big tiger bounding over the rails in hot pursuit.

Impression was that he would overtake the trolley in about one minute. Remembering my revolver, I took it from my pocket and cocked it. Another glance made it apparent that the tiger was not gaining any, and as the trolley was now on the very steepest part of the grade I felt pretty confident that I would ultimately leave him behind.

For the next quarter of a mile I actually did gain, and then, as I began to draw near the foot of the grade, the situation assumed a very ticklish phase, for, astonishing to relate, my vindictive pursuer showed no signs of giving up the race. He was bounding gracefully over the ties, thirty or forty yards behind, without the faintest trace of weariness. Of course, if I could keep up the present rate of speed I would be all right, but just there was the rub. The bottom of the grade was close at hand and then came level track.

Hardly conscious of what I was doing I turned and emptied the remaining chambers at the tiger as fast as I could pull the trigger. One or more of the shots must have struck him, for he stopped short with a fiendish roar and then came on more furiously than ever.

I hurled the empty revolver at him and then settled back on the seat in despair. I could hear the soft patter of the cushioned feet on the ties, the hot breath seemed to be scorching my neck, and then a gun shot was fired almost behind my ear and I caught a brief glimpse of a white helmet and a smoking rifle barrel. I tumbled off the trolley somehow and there lay my late pursuer, breathing his life out across the rails.

My timely rescuer was the resident engineer from Dacca, who was spending a week's furlough in the jungle. My firing had attracted his attention, and he had arrived just in time.—Philadelphia Times.

The Recent Rate War

Advertised the Burlington Route probably more than anything else could have done. Her old established line, such as her line to Chicago, hardly needed this advertising, as it established years ago, way back in the old era "before the war," and has acquired a reputation for speed, safety and comfort entirely unrivalled. But her comparatively new St. Louis line was advertised as it only could be advertised by the crowds who were induced to travel on account of the reduction in rates. This St. Louis line is a recent departure of the Burlington. About a year ago through train service was first inaugurated between Denver and St. Louis via St. Joseph and Kansas City. This magnificent train of Sleepers and free Chair Cars, leaving Kansas City and St. Joseph after supper, places the passenger in St. Louis in time for breakfast the next morning.

The out rates also increased the bulk of the St. Paul travel, but here, as with the Chicago line, the added advertisement was unnecessary, for in this business the Burlington is not much troubled by competitors. One or two lines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and then go taking across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul Route.

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph includes the following:

First in the list stands the "El," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute.

St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken. Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Kansas City Star.

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

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.

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 rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1890.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

IONY—Taken up by John McGarry, in Ottawa tp., P. O. Ottawa, June 1, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, some white hairs mixed, white face, collar marks, brand or scar on right hip, white hind feet, shoes on front feet, leather halter on, age unknown; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. D. Park, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Emdale, June 16, 1890, one dark brown mare, 3 years old, four white feet and white on forehead; valued at \$50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by M. Williams, in Topeka tp., P. O. Topeka, June 24, 1890, one roan colt, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Hafer, in Garfield tp., May 4, 1890, one roan mare, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Gilbert, in Lincolnville, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, white stripe in face, about 3 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1890.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ollie Gifford, in Sibley tp., June 24, 1890, one bay mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, branded UC or VG with figure 7 below on left hip; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Sim, in Mission tp., P. O. Topeka, one bay horse, 4 years old, white strip in face, branded E on left shoulder and D under half circle.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Wright, in Garfield tp., June 7, 1890, one iron-gray mare, about 15½ hands high, spavin on right hind leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by F. H. Ireland, in Franklin tp., June 10, 1890, one iron-gray mare, weight about 1,300 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$70.

PONY—Taken up by P. B. Swetlick, in Washington tp., June 16, 1890, one dark bay gelding pony, branded C. B. on right shoulder and M. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ransom Smith, in Shawnee tp., P. O. South Park, June 23, 1890, one bay horse, about 8 years old, 15½ hands high, weight about 1,200 pounds, shod all around, harness marks on back and shoulders, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

Cheyenne county—J. C. Burton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Kerndt Bros., in Bird City tp., P. O. Bird City, June 12, 1890, one bay horse, 7 years old, branded U. S.; valued at \$50.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 3 years old, brand somewhat similar to J.; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 3 years old, brand similar to J.; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one horse colt, 3 years old, brand similar to J.; valued at \$25.

Jewell county—S. I. McLean, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Johnson, in Grant tp., P. O. Formoso, June 17, 1890, one red-roan steer with red neck, or might be called speckled supposed to be 1 year old, branded on left hip with small F; valued at \$12.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D. M. Reed, in Osage tp., P. O. Dennis, May 27, 1890, one sorrel mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, black stripe across shoulders, roached mane and tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Nollieux, in Lincoln tp., June 26, 1890, one dark roan cow, 9 or 10 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, drooped horns, left horn broken about midway, full white face; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1890.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. Cone, P. O. Litchfield, July 15, 1890, one dun mare mule, stripes around legs and down back; valued at \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Scott, P. O. Pittsburg, June 17, 1890, one light bay mare, white stripe in face; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, bleached on left hind leg, stripe in face; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Casey, in Peoria tp., June 23, 1890, one bay horse, star in forehead, snip in nose, hind feet white, 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$30.

Geary county—P. V. Trivinger, clerk.

COW—Taken up by August Helm, in Jackson tp., P. O. Briggs, June 5, 1890, one red cow, 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$30.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 20 best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS

OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
Quickly Dissolved and Removed with the New
Accidentally Discovered Solution

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and the growth forever destroyed without the SLIGHTEST injury. Harmless as water to the skin. IT CANNOT FAIL. There never was anything like it. \$1.000 reward for failure or the slightest injury. Sent by mail. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Agents wanted. Full particulars on application. Address: MODENE MFG CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

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The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing barrels, barrels, paints, etc.
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or the pure Mountain Breezes will soon invite your presence. Make your leisure twice the pleasure, by taking along our entertaining Music.

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Fowls. Correspondence
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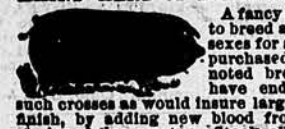
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SWINE. Tons lot of
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best strains. 25 choice
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Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City.
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A fancy lot of sows bred
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in 1888, at head of herd, as-
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Orders booked now for choice pigs. Address
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Breeds and has for sale Bates and
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SHORT - HORNS.
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The grand Bates bull imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
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Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence
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Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers
for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHER-
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3d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first
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Breeder also of Hambletonian horses and Poland-
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using the Sanitarium there is no mud, no filth, no
waste; healthy hogs. No work. Farm rights, in-
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swine men where it is known, I now out the price of
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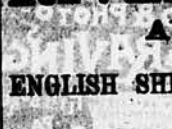


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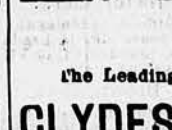
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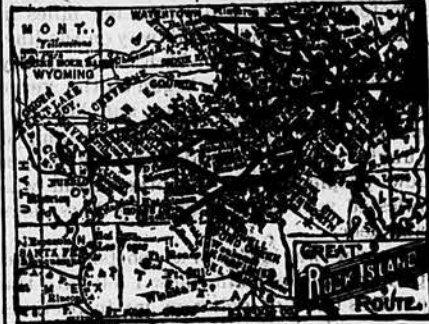
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Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.
St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford.....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

St. Joe & K. C.	Local	Through
SOUTH.	Limited.	freight.
Des Moines.....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

POULTRY.

SUNFLOWER STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 15—express prepaid. Send postal card for illustrated circular giving description and full particulars. G. G. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

S. G. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The S. G. leading place for Leghorns in the West. My birds score from 91 to 98 points. New fowls, new prices. Eggs \$2 for 15. A Poultry Monthly with each order. Send for circular. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

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

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

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS.—Light and Dark Brahma, Buff and White Cochins, White and Black Minorcas, Red-Top Golden Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polish, B. B. Red Game, Royal Pekin, Golden L. Sebright, Japanese and Red Pile Game Mantans. Eggs \$2 per 15. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, Langhans, S. G. B. Leghorns, Rose-comb W. and B. Leghorns, S. G. B. Bantams and Boudans. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. C. B. Turkeys. Eggs \$2 per 9. Also bred pure Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep. Swine, sheep and poultry for sale. Pigeons solicited. Golden rule motto. Circulars. James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas.

TOPEKA FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock.
Breeder of and dealer in all varieties of Poultry. Bronze and White Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, White Hens, Canary Birds, St. Bernard, English Bull and Scotch Terrier Dogs. Can furnish all kinds of fowls and other stock. Also eggs from all varieties of land and water fowls. The rule of the association is to send out nothing but first-class thoroughbred stock and eggs. Write (enclosing stamp) for what you want, and we will guarantee satisfaction.
F. M. VEHAR, Sec'y, 616 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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