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Is easily managed and sold very reasonably. Brooder
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E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeds Buff and
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Kong geese and Pekin ducks; eggs 10 cents each.
Mammoth Bronze turkeys; eggs 15 cents each.

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Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what
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WILL T. CLARK, Monroe City, Monroe Co., Mo.,
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Stock of both sexes for sale. On Hannibal & St. Joe
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hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City
Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make
all their large combination sales of horses and cattle.
Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder
of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a
specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New
Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have
made numerous public sales.

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By F. H. Veaser & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of
thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale.
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Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season.
Send stamp for circular.

GILLIS & SCHWEERING, 506 Jackson St., (oppo-
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Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons. Farmers' work
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At Kansas Farmer office, as we do not need it
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Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
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JNO. D. PRYOR,
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BROOMCORN.

If you have some to sell write to
HUGH E. THOMPSON,
1412 & 1414 Liberty St.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

M. STEWART, R. S. COOK,
Pres't Kansas Swine Breeders' Assoc'n.

STEWART & COOK,
WICHITA, KANSAS,
Breeders of

POLAND-CHINAS,

Desire to say to the public that they have made a
business of breeding thoroughbred swine for fifteen
years, and have now on hand a choice lot of young
years and sows from six noted sires, at prices ranging
from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each, with a liberal discount for pairs
and trios. These pigs are all of noted families of
edge pedigree, large, melow fellows, of strong
bone and great individual merit. We have also
three prize-winning boars for sale, viz.: One two-
year-old, just in his prime; one yearling, which scored
on three different occasions upwards of 81 points, and
a two-year-old pig scoring 81½ points.
Write quick or come and see us.

Agricultural Matters.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING SILOS.

The public seems to have settled into the conviction that silage does not need weighting and that well-matured fodder corn is better than green fodder corn. I have not a particle of doubt that both the weight and the quality of corn, and of most, if not all, cattle foods increase on the one hand and improve on the other.

Some ten years ago I carried on experiments with early and later cut hay, or hay cut in bloom and hay cut after the seed had formed. These trials continued for four years. Their result was such that I strongly affirmed that hay cut at the time of bloom neither weighed as much as hay cut at seed formation nor was as nutritious—pound against pound. I have found no one of acknowledged scientific authority in agriculture who will admit this later cutting of timothy to be the best practice, yet the time is near by when this truth will have to be accepted. Every scrap of evidence that has been accumulated since that time bearing directly on the subject confirms the claim then made by me. There will be more pounds of valuable nutrition grown per acre in fodder corn when planted so that maturity can be approximated than in any other way.

But this means that fodder corn at its best must be cut after it has begun to dry, for in the ripening stage the water of a plant decreases in its percentage amount. This decrease of the relative amount of water in a plant begins approximately at bloom, or water decreases in the corn plant long before it is at its best for cutting for maximum food per acre. The result of the decrease of water in the plant is necessarily the increase of air in it, for if the cells are in any measure emptied of water air must fill its place. I hold, therefore, that the riper fodder cut for the silo of to-day carries into it more air. The effect of this increased air taken into the silo I suppose must be an increased fermentation in the silo and consequent loss of material.

The amount of air taken into the silo in the pores of late cut corn fodder will not be the only mischief of this later cutting; the fodder will not weigh as much, and will therefore lay up lighter in the silo and leave larger air spaces around each cut piece. As exclusion of air is the central idea involved in the silo it would seem to me that the system of later cutting of silage now adopted rather increases the need of weighting than decreases it. The presence of air in the silo means more than fermentation; it means direct oxidation or slow burning of the fodder until the oxygen enclosed is used up, and the more enclosed the more burning.

It seems to me that the lighter silage now made needs weighting, and that weighting will be followed by better preservation and better silage. Whether the benefits will equal the cost will be a matter to be settled by accurate trials. We know this—that where drying is carried one step further fodder corn does not keep well unless well dried; or half-dried fodder does not, as I understand it, keep well in the presence of air unless well compacted.

Again, as the keeping of silage depends on air exclusion it also seems clear that the so-called cheap silos are a snare and a delusion so far as the materials on the sides of a silo are concerned. Cut fodder corn will, obviously, present more air spaces next to the wall than in the interior on the same principle that a wood pile, shot, or other solid bodies will, when resting against the sides of a solid body, present relatively more space on their exterior

weight by heating against the walls unless more solidly compressed.

If the material forming the sides of a silo allow air to pass through them, as some materials will, and especially porous rock, the rotting will be greater. In case, however, any air is allowed access in currents, as in a bound silo with leaks in it, the loss will be great, as the air warmed by the heating silage will become warmer and rise along the sides of the silo in slow currents. If the outside of the silo by double boarding and by lining with paper shuts off air movement to the interior of the walls of the silo and then the inside of the silo studding is again as tightly lined, so that a literal dead-air space is formed, rotting of silage against the walls will be reduced to the minimum. I suppose that air will pass through the pores of our lighter woods to some extent. Doubtless the coating recommended by John Gould and others by filling these pores has an appreciable effect on the rotting of fodder by the sides of silos. Possibly Mr. Gould, from experience, can tell us whether he has observed that silos thus treated preserve the contents better.

In the moister regions of this country I hold that the perfection of the silo would become a decisive good to farmers, and that few, if any, farmers could afford to be without it. That is, if the 15 to 20 per cent. of loss now found can be reduced very decisively, then the silo is a decided boom. I am also satisfied that the present mania for cheap silos and no weighting of mature fodder is not leading in that direction; hence these suggestions in what I believe to be the interest of the silo. When we have eliminated the losses in the silo, if ever we do—and I am not sure that we may not—then the arid area of the country may have a direct interest in the silo. But in the meanwhile let us hold ourselves to the known truths.—Prof. J. W. Sanborn, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

Prices of Agricultural Implements in This Country and Europe.

This subject has been discussed recently in the columns of the *Indiana Farmer*, and in response to a request for the facts on the subject, the following are handed us, by the well-known Indianapolis miller, Mr. George T. Evans, who spent some weeks abroad this season and has lately returned. He says that while in Europe he made inquiry of dealers as to the prices of various farm implements, and found that the Chilled plow made at South Bend, Ind., a favorite in England, was selling there for \$18, while in this country and in the Indianapolis market, it is retailed at from \$12 to \$14, according to size. He says that the same standard of mowing machine which sells here at retail for \$50, retails there at \$85. The prices of other implements stand in about the same ratio as these, and he thinks there is no doubt that implements are sold cheaper here than there. He says that American implements are lighter running, made neater, which causes a demand for them over other makes.

THE OLIVER PLOWS.

Mr. Oliver, of the well-known plow factory at South Bend, Ind., whose trade abroad in plows is by far the largest of any manufacturer in the United States, sends us the following on the subject:

"In Great Britain we have a large and growing trade, but solely on account of merit and not on account of cheaper prices. Our No. 40 is our standard plow, both at home and abroad. In the United States it retails with wheel and jointer for \$14; never any more. The same plow, fitted exactly the same, sells at retail in England and Scotland for from \$16 to \$18; so that the American farmer buys his plow at a considerable saving. In Mexico, South America,

qualifiedly that in all cases our plows are sold at a less rate in the United States to the user than they are sold in any foreign country. Nor do we sell to the foreign dealer at a less price than to the American dealer, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and we are prepared to substantiate what we say. Should you desire to examine personally into the details of this matter we will furnish you every facility for so doing and will even regard it as a favor if you will visit us for the purpose. We do not speak from any political or partisan standpoint, but simply with a desire to give you the information asked for.

"We use our No. 40 plow as an example because it is the one most widely used and known both at home and abroad. The same ratio of prices exists with all the plows of our manufacture. We are told that imitations of our plows are made in several foreign countries, but with them we have nothing to do, and in no sense are responsible for them."

OTHER ITEMS OF INFORMATION.

The *Implement News* has been looking into this matter also, and gives the following items of comparative prices:

Twine binders, standard size, retail, United States, about \$145; England, \$225; France, \$240; in Italy and other countries at still higher prices.

Mowers, standard size, retail, United States, about \$50; in England, \$70 to \$80; in France, \$80 to \$90.

Sulky-hay rakes, retail, United States, \$18 to \$25, according to size and quality; same rakes in France, \$40 to \$50; nearly as high in England.

Hay presses, steam power, retail, United States, \$450; in England, \$750; in France, \$800.

Hay presses, horse power, standard reversible style, retail, United States, \$285; in France, \$500; in Argentine Republic, about \$560.

No. 40 Oliver plow, with wheel and jointer, retail, United States, \$14; in England, \$16 to \$18; in other foreign countries, still higher. Other plows and other makes of plows are sold abroad at proportionate advances over home prices.

Grain drills, nine-hoe, retail, United States, about \$60; in France and Italy, \$140.

In this way we might go through the whole list of agricultural implements exported to foreign countries. In every case the exported implements brings higher prices abroad.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Injuries to Clover by the Root-Borer.

While passing through the fields a few days ago, my attention was drawn to several bunches of clover that seemed to be dying from some unseen cause. A spade was procured and one of the roots dug up, but still all seemed right. The next implement was the pocket knife; with this the root was cut longitudinally, and there in its soiled galleries along the crown, and the branching stems just above, were the little mischief-makers.

They were small beetles, a little less than one-tenth of an inch long, with a rough-looking black head and thorax, and brown wing covers with little rows of pits, or punctures over them. Not only were the mature insects found, but the little white larvæ of these beetles also. It took close watching to pick these out as they were so small (about .12 of an inch), and so near the color of the root in which they were boring. Finding both mature and larval form together, I suspected there might be eggs, also, and with my pocket lens was successful in finding the little oval white mites stowed away in the fiber of the root for safe-keeping, till the time came for the living form to begin tunneling a place for itself. It would take at least four or five of these eggs put together to be as large as a common pin

to half a dozen eggs was found in a single stalk; sometimes several beetles along with larvæ and eggs. It is said that they may be found through the winter in the larva, pupa and beetle states. Although quite numerous in the roots where found, they do not seem to be widely distributed here at present. I have found only one field affected, and only a spot here and there in that field.

In Europe this *Hylesmus trifolii*, for such is the scientific name which it bears, has long been known as a clover crown borer, but authorities at first disagreed as to its destructiveness to the clover. Muller regarded it as an enemy to the plant, while Schmitt thought that it attacked only enfeebled plants, and so did no serious injury. In 1878 northwestern New York was visited by the insect, and whole fields of growing clover were greatly injured, proving by its work that Muller's observations were correct.

Since its introduction from Europe it has spread rapidly, and appears in various localities over considerable territory. It has been found in some sections of Michigan before, but Prof. Cook says that to his knowledge it has never appeared in this locality before. It is to be hoped that it will not spread farther, but it is rather contrary to all past experience to expect it to do otherwise than spread and increase in numbers in our rich clover fields. However, there is one very curious thing about these borers, as noticed by those who have had experience with it, and that is that they will not be equally destructive every year. One year they may nearly ruin whole fields, while the next they may be so scarce that no perceptible injury will result.

Scattered as these insects are, and so securely protected from all external dangers usually besetting insects, it is very difficult to suggest any satisfactory remedy. On this subject Prof. Cook says: "The only remedy thus far suggested is to plow the clover under when the insects are discovered to be at work, and not grow clover for a time. This green manuring would certainly be very excellent for the land, yet it is to be feared that the insects would take to other herbage, possibly other leguminous plants, rather than perish. It is quite probable that summer plowing, followed by a thorough harrowing, might destroy the insects at work in the clover."

Prof. Roberts, of the New York Experiment Station, says: "In central New York, of late years, we mow the seeded land but once and pasture in the fall the abundant second growth. Since 1878 the clover root beetle has worked upon the clover to such an extent that it invariably fails the second year. This has caused us to change from a five to a four-year rotation, viz.: Hay, corn, oats and wheat."

Digging the affected plants out and burning, might do where there were only a few, but this, probably, will not always prove efficient in such cases, as some borers will probably be left in other plants and not noticed.

Along with these borers were found quite a number of little maggots that I surmise are preying on these pests, as they could be found nowhere else except with these borers. I hope to rear some of these to the mature fly, but may not succeed.

There is another not very common insect that bores out the pith of the stalk and so kills it. This can be told from the other by being much larger and in working in the upper stem.—G. C. Davis, *Michigan Agricultural College*.

Why It Is Popular.

Because it has proven its absolute merit over and over again, because it has an unequalled record of cures, because its business is conducted in a thoroughly honest manner, and because it combines economy and strength, being the only medicine of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true—these strong points have made Hood's

The Stock Interest.

THE BREEDING OF DRAFT HORSES.

A paper read by Alexander Galbraith at a Farmers' Institute, held in Janesville, Wis.

In the city of Janesville—famous over the entire continent for its draft horses—no apology is needed for a discussion of this subject. Few departments of the agricultural industry of this great country are more important than that of draft horse breeding, and none has been more uniformly profitable during recent years.

Croakers or prophets of evil, and also some of those interested in light horses, have sought to belittle the business, asserting that it was much overdone—that far too many heavy horses were being raised, and that a reaction was bound to set in. Judging from the sayings of these wiseacres this reaction should not be long past due, and yet what do we find to-day? Why, the demand for first-class geldings or mares of suitable age, weighing from 1,400 pounds upwards, is still in excess of the supply, and the prices commanded by such horses have always been eminently satisfactory and profitable. Notwithstanding the general depression which prevails all over this continent, and the almost ruinous prices going for cattle, hogs, and all kinds of grain and other farm products, it is a fact patent to all interested that good grade draft horses have maintained their value much better than anything else. In fact, they are about the only commodity on which the farmer is allowed to set his own price.

The quality and size of the average draft horse in this country to-day compared with that of ten or fifteen years ago show a wonderful advancement, an advancement which may be considered phenomenal, and I think nobody will dispute that this improvement in draft horses has been a source of benefit and profit to the whole country.

It is doubtless true that in certain sections of the country there may be too many draft stallions, and that consequently the terms of service are so reduced as to make the business unprofitable to the stallioner, but after all this is an evil which ultimately rectifies itself. What is needed is a more thorough distribution, and also better horses. There are yet many counties in some of the Middle and Western States, not excepting Wisconsin, where not a single pure-bred draft stallion can be found, and others where the people are only beginning to recognize the necessity of raising heavy draft horses, and appreciate the benefits to be derived therefrom.

One great advantage which the draft horse breeder has over the breeder of road horses is that he has fewer sacrifices to make on account of blemishes or imperfections. If a road horse or carriage horse has a deformity, however slight, or happens to throw out a small curb or spavin, or even a splint, or gets out on the barbed wire—or, as friend McKinney used to call it, "That barbarous wire"—it invariably detracts greatly from his selling value. Not so with the draft horse—very little allowance having to be made for a small blemish on him. This enables the draft horse breeder to get a better average price on his sales.

I don't wish to speak disparagingly of light horses—they occupy a very prominent and important part in the horse breeding of America, but as an illustration of my argument I will suppose a farmer raises six trotting-bred or roadster colts and the same number of draft horses annually. The first named, as every one knows, require considerably more care and attention, and an extra expenditure of time and money in fitting them for the market. Out of the six colts raised he sells per-

probability are more or less blemished or inferior, bring \$100 each. This, I think, is a very liberal estimate and leaves an average price of \$150 per head. I have not taken an account of the chance there always is of producing a fast trotter. While such chance always exists, and doubtless lends a fascination to the business, the experience of at least nine-tenths of breeders generally is disappointing, and it is scarcely worth while making any kind of reckoning where the chances are so extremely small.

The six draft colts may reasonably be expected to bring an average of \$200 each, or \$50 per head more than the roadster colts, and if allowance is made for the early age at which they become marketable, the small expenditure necessary to fit them for the market (as they need very little breaking and absolutely no training) and the greater immunity from blemishes of all kinds, I think that farmers and breeders generally will agree with me that there is a difference of at least \$50 to \$75 on each colt in favor of the draft horse. I do not mean to say that there is no profit in raising light horses. On the contrary, I am satisfied that with the proper kind of mares, bred to good-sized, well-formed and well-bred trotting or coaching stallions, the farmer can raise a class of colts that will yield him an excellent return and find a ready market at all times at good, paying prices. In order to do so successfully, however, a greater amount of scientific knowledge of the art of mating and familiarity with blood lines is necessary, and above all things the mares must be especially adapted to the purpose of being themselves well-bred, of good size, form, action and disposition and thoroughly sound. Of course such mares are not too plentiful and always command especially good prices.

This question of the dam proves a stumbling-block in the path of progress made by the average breeder of all kinds of stock, and it should be borne in mind that no animal of any great excellence has been the produce of a poor mother. Farmers should, as far as they possibly can, sell off their worst stock, but retain their best brood mares and try to increase the number of them as opportunity offers. In breeding his mares, the farmer should always patronize the best stallion within his reach. A few dollars extra for a colt is money well invested when you get the best there is in the market, and remember that the board bill of the scrub is as high as that of the thoroughbred.

The *Farmers' Review*, of Chicago, after a very exhaustive investigation of the subject, published last year, arrived at the fact that throughout the Middle and Western States the average price paid the producer of grade draft horses, that is, horses sired by imported or pure-bred stallions, was \$167. The same report showed that the average price for horses got by grade and scrub sires was only \$97. These figures are indisputable and ought to teach farmers generally a wholesome lesson, although I rather think it is not necessary to apply an argument to the farmers of Rock county. The day has long since gone by for the profitable breeding from anything short of the best sires that can be got, in any department of live stock.

Although it is my purpose to leave the discussion on this subject to others, I may anticipate one or two questions which may probably be asked.

First—Is the high-grade draft horse the ideal farmer's horse? Every farmer must reply from his own experience. Many doubtless consider him the best horse for general purposes in the world, while others might prefer a lighter and swifter-moving horse for

general-purpose horse, or horse suited for all kinds of work, is something approaching an impossibility, and that time will show the folly of attempting to breed for such. Draft horses are not trotters nor buggy horses, and never can be made such without spoiling their valuable draft properties, and so with road horses. To make them pull heavy loads simply unfits them for the special business for which they are adapted. So long as grade draft horses are suitable for farm work, command a ready sale at good, paying prices, and the demand more than equals the supply, it is surely wise policy for farmers to raise them, no matter what their individual tastes may be.

Another important question which will naturally occur to men's minds is whether the present demand is likely to last, and what the prospects are for farmers selling to advantage the colts they are now raising. The best authorities agree that the number of horses used up and worn out on the streets of all the large cities is so enormous that, at the present rate of breeding, many years must elapse before the market can possibly become glutted with surplus stock, or that good draft horses will fail to bring a remunerative price. You will observe that I qualify that statement by saying good draft horses. There will always be a surplus of the poorer kinds on which there is no profit to the raiser nor credit to the handler of them, but if farmers will only stick to their best brood mares, or if they have no good ones, try to get a few, and breed them to the best draft stallion within their reach—if they do this consistently, and use ordinary judgment and care in this business, they can hardly fail to make a success of it and profit from the breeding of draft horses.

Peculiar Habits of Sheep.

Galen Wilson says, in the *Stockman* of July 17: "It is a mooted question whether or not sheep do well without water if they can get snow."

The habit of snow-eating—for it is only a habit—is formed during the first winter of the sheep's life. My attention was called to this matter some years ago, when a great part of my sheep were out on shares. Being obliged on all my contracts to provide mature breeding stock, I was obliged to take my share of the lambs home in the fall, or before winter set in, and during this time my attention was largely given to fattening sheep, which necessitated the neglect to a certain extent of the lambs. I soon discovered that many of the lambs were falling off in flesh, and observation showed those thinnest in flesh spent all the time while in the water yard eating snow. I immediately attempted to force them to drink water by driving them back to the trough whenever they failed to drink, and all the time during the winter whenever a snowfall occurred I was obliged to trample the snow down or foul it to prevent their leaving the trough and eating snow.

The same thing was commenced the second winter, but I had then got my mind so fixed upon the subject that I kept close watch, and by due diligence succeeded in breaking up the habit. Since that time I have had my attention called to the fact by others and the question frequently asked me: "Will sheep do just as well without water as with?" I invariably answer no. There is perhaps no domestic animal which will drink so large quantities of water, according to its size, as the sheep, and certainly when deprived of it by habit or otherwise it cannot fail to have a deleterious effect. We are often prone to rely on animal instinct for a guide to safe habits, but in many instances an abnormal condition exists that may

flock, putting part on another farm where feed is abundant, but since which time the water has failed. Seeing them a day or two since has led me to answer this question. Those with abundant feed and no water are not in nearly so good condition as those on extremely short pasture and good running water—in fact the former are but little better than when taken out, while the latter have gained very perceptibly since having their ranks thinned out. —W. D. Crout, in *Stockman*.

Lean Pork in Sweet Pickle.

For several years I have fed pigs for lean, for my own meat, and have succeeded in making much better pork than we ever had before, says a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The pigs dropped in April run on pasture through the summer, and are fed on bran, oats and the surplus milk, with a very little corn so as to keep them thrifty, and when new corn comes I am ready to begin fattening, but even during this process I feed some bran, or else succulent feed, as pumpkins, apples, etc. I get my pigs to weigh from 175 to 200 pounds each, and the shoulders are so lean we can scarcely tell them from the hams. We have also made a great improvement in our method of curing the meat. With exception of a little pickled pork, to cook with beans and other vegetables, all our meat is put into a sweet pickle, made by using one and one-half pounds of salt and one pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water.

Leave the meat in this pickle five to eight weeks (it will not get too salt if left three months) and then cure it with liquid extract of smoke. I have used this five years and like it better each year, and most of my neighbors are now using it. A quart bottle, costing 50 cents, is sufficient for 150 pounds of meat. After the meat is taken from the brine we let it dry a day or two, and then apply the smoke with a sponge or swab, twice within a week, and I also use a little on it again about June. Meat cured by this process keeps perfectly through summer without other protection against flies; we have kept ours hanging by an open window in a garret without muslin or any covering, and it is not disturbed by flies at all. The flavor imparted is equal to that from smoking with the best hickory wood, and the manufacturers claim that it is made by distilling the smoke of sound wood.

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Favorite Prescription!"
How the happy voices blend,
"Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend."

Well may it be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other medicine has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. Cures them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.

The worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Information sent out by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., with his Hog Sanitarium plans, relating to the science of feeding and management of swine, has already saved his patrons thousands of dollars.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & CO., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

Going West? If so, take the Union Pacific.

Alliance Department.

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Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
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L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
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President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

STATE GRANGE

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

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

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Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
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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.

A Word of Counsel.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is now a matter of primary importance that the people, with minds intent on reform in securing more wise and just legislation and an economical administration in State and national government, do not allow themselves and their attention diverted from their purpose in this campaign by the misrepresentations, sophistry and abuse of partisan papers and partisan speakers. Now is the time for men to stand true to their honest convictions. It is an opportune time for the advancement of truth and justice, and much honor is due men who have the courage to free themselves from party prejudice and labor and vote according to the dictates of their own judgment and conscience. This is true, notwithstanding the recent imbecile utterances of Senator Ingalls in his speech at Pittsburg. No sensible man can read that speech with any increased respect for the speaker. And right here we may appropriately quote the following:

"To the cant about the Phariseism, of reform, there is one short and final answer. The man who tells the truth is a holler man than the liar. The man who does not steal is a better man than the thief. The Senator from Massachusetts, declaring that politics are moral principles applied to public affairs, is a truer patriot than the Senator from Kansas, declaring that decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign."

Men aroused by a sense of injustice in their zeal to reform existing evils and free themselves from unjust burdens, are liable to make some mistakes. We would expect them to err in some things; but there is cause for rejoicing and hope for good results in the uprising of the people at this time to defeat the further encroachment of selfish efforts to deprive them of liberty and property. All men loyal to the best interests of the country should lend their influence to speed this good work, that the cause of truth and justice may prevail. Men must beware of the influence of the personal abuse of candidates by a partisan press and public speakers in this campaign. One man cannot be made a saint by attempts to prove that the other man is a sinner; this is especially true in the Seventh Congressional district.

Should the Farmers' Alliance fail to elect its ticket this year, it will not have labored in vain. The country will owe it a debt of gratitude for its good influence in enlightening the people and in checking and restraining selfish and dishonest legislation. Let the good work go on, though there be some errors made; it has for its foundation a sense of existing wrongs and an honest desire to remedy public evils, and success will eventually reward the effort.

GEO. STARK MILLER.

Wichita, Kas.

Barber County.

The big meeting held at Medicine Lodge, September 27, was by far the largest gathering ever held in Barber county. Over five hundred teams and a large number of persons on horseback formed in procession and marched through Main street to the beautiful grove on the outskirts of town. Flags and banners decorated nearly every vehicle. Old politicians stood aghast, and were heard to remark: "We didn't know there were so many people in Barber county." There were several good speakers, and close attention was given to all that was said. When our "Jerry" stepped on the platform, such cheering was never heard in those woods before; men, women and children stood on the seats, waved their hats and handkerchiefs and gave cheer after cheer. If the whole "Big Seventh" could have witnessed the reception given Mr. Simpson, they would have known whether or not he is popular at home. To say that we are proud of him does not half express it; and then we have not the slightest doubt that he will be our next Representative in Congress. The People's party is awake to its interests. Our Alliance is steadily growing; additions nearly every meeting. S. C. F.

Grand Rally.

Every industrial organization should prepare for the grand rally in Topeka, Thursday, October 16. This will be the greatest and grandest gathering of the great common people ever witnessed in the West. Don't miss this opportunity of a lifetime to hear some of the grandest speeches in the history of this generation, and the uniting of the North and South on the St. Louis platform in fraternal and brotherly love.

to be trifled with. They are driven to the wall by political vultures, who have robbed them of everything except their manhood, independence and the right of self-defense, and now they propose to take care of themselves for awhile.

State Alliance.

The State Alliance meets at Topeka, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 15. The basis of representation is one delegate from each County Alliance, and one for every fifteen subordinate Alliances or major fraction of fifteen, in each county, and one delegate from each unorganized county with one or more subordinate Alliances.

J. B. FRENCH,
Secretary F. & L. A. of Kansas.

Organization Notes.

An alarming number of the syndicates generally spoken of, are nothing more than the agents of foreign capital.

The great industrial reform movement indicates that the spirit of freedom is once more abroad in our beloved country.

Politicians can now take a back seat. The great industrial classes of this country have at last concluded to vote for "Betsy and the babies."

Down with caucus rule. It is used as an excuse for the betraying of the people's rights. For instance, see what it did with the silver question.

A patriot is one who helps those who need help; protects the weak against the strong; defends the rights of the people against the oppressor.

This is the dawning of an age of reason and thought. The great common people are reasoning from effect back to cause and from cause to effect.

It is now admitted as a foregone conclusion that the independent industrial movement of North Carolina will elect every Congressman in that State.

The Decalogue and the Golden Rule (John J. Ingalls to the contrary, notwithstanding) have and will continue to have a prominent place in the great uprising of the people.

S. O. Aubrey, of Stevens county, writes us that as they are nearly all in sympathy with the People's Movement in that county, there will probably be no other party ticket put in the field.

With the people the struggle is one of patriotism; but with the old parties it is only for party supremacy. One is right, the others are wrong. "Truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again."

People's Signal: "As long as the English money power in this country can keep the two old sectional parties alive they can rob and plunder our people of their wealth and finally of their liberty."

When Republican and Democratic national bankers are united and vote against free coinage, is it not high time that the great industrial classes stand shoulder to shoulder and vote against the national banks?

Ring rule, wire-pulling and demagogism are to be relegated to the rear, and the people allowed to express their true sentiments at the polls as is vouchsafed them in the fundamental principles of our government.

The Wichita Eagle pertinently remarks that Kansas politicians don't have to put their ears to the ground any more to hear rumblings of discontent. The majority of them could wear ear muffs, just now, with better effect.

The El Dorado Republican says: "In placing the name of W. H. Biddle on the Alliance State ticket the People's party have awarded an honest man and a real all-wool farmer. Mr. Biddle is a man of sterling integrity and is a strength to any party."

The People's Movement, like a great tidal wave, is sweeping over the country, and farmers and laborers are uniting in one great common effort to elect men whose interests are the same as theirs, and who will enact such laws as will best serve their mutual interests.

An exchange truly says: "The people are growing very weary of that character of person who neither toils nor spins, yet lives on the fat of the land, and who bobs up serenely and persistently a few months before every election with a demand for office—otherwise, political pap."

The Western Advocate says: "When

nominating some other man than Willits for Governor, you can just make up your mind that J. F. Willits is considered by them the strongest man that could have been nominated.

John M. Riley, Secretary of Alliance 608, near Cherryvale, in sending in his subscription, says: "I want to personally thank you ten thousand times for your article, entitled, 'Who Polk Is.' Your paper is most valuable to the farmers, and I hope the time will come when all will be able to take it."

The Alliance Echo says that the farmers and other wealth-producers have got tired resolving and have made their last one which is about this: *Resolved*, That we stand shoulder to shoulder, with hands and hearts in one common cause to redeem the people from the tyranny and oppression of the money power.

The Kincaid Chronicle says that the F. M. B. A. in Allen county is to be congratulated for breaking away from the few would-be leaders who expected to use the order through the old parties for their own personal aggrandizement. The true friends of the people have had a hard tussle for it, but they have won. All honor to them for it.

We are in receipt of a communication signed "Englishwoman," which says: "At the last meeting of the sub-Alliance of which my husband is a member, it was decided, by the vote of six sweet masculines, to exclude women from the said sub-Alliance," and then adds: "It would be interesting to learn how many more such Alliance men there are—so woefully behind the times."

The Great West, St. Paul, Minn., says: "Oh, no, national banks are not profitable. Well, then, why not repeal the law and destroy the despotic system. Why not let the government loan out the money, on the same bond securities which it is continually buying up, and loan it so that the interest will take the place of taxes! The government could loan the money at 2 per cent. and raise every dollar of taxes in the nation!—some \$400,000,000."

Industrial friends! Laborers and wealth-producers of this country! Our families are as good and respectable, as deserving and true as those of money-lenders, bankers and English capitalists, and are entitled to at least as many favors from the government as they. Then in the name and defense of all that is dear to your lives, your wives and innocent children, turn your back upon partisan politics and stand firm as the beaten anvil upon the platform and demands of the People's movement. History teaches that this is our only hope—our only salvation.

The Kansas City Star, editorially says: "With three tickets in the field and with the farmers on the war-path general apathy will not cut much of a figure in Kansas this year. The Alliance is an uncertain quantity which will place the ruling party on its mettle and force it to take note of the large secession of grangers from its ranks. It will be compelled to make concessions to the agricultural classes as a means of political salvation, and in exact proportion to its liberality in this direction will be its chances of retaining power. The Kansas farmer is in the saddle and he is there to stay until he gets what he is after."

The Industrial Union hits the truth square and manly in the following: "The People's convention neither went back on nor dodged the question of prohibition—all the yarns of the monopoly press to the contrary, notwithstanding. Prohibition is the law of the land, and our candidates, if elected, will enforce it the same as all other laws. But there are other and greater issues. The economic questions of land, transportation and finance, we must attend to first, and every sensible man must agree that to take up other questions of a different character will only increase the magnitude of our task without advancing the prospects of the minor issues."

G. W. Gorten, of Dickinson county, discourses as follows in the Alliance Monitor: "It is claimed by some that the Alliance is a political party, secret in its work. To our friends will say, the Alliance is secret in its signs and passwords, independent in politics. Our membership is made up from all parties, but when we come together in our meetings and compare notes we find our conditions are about the same, and on questions of greatest importance to us we

using every effort to divide or weaken us. We find that the associated press and politicians in every part of the land are using the same argument, changed to suit the locality. In a Republican locality they call our movement a Democratic scheme. In a Democratic locality it is called a Republican scheme."

Col. Polk's Appointments.

Colonel L. L. Polk, President National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and Colonel L. F. Livingston, President Georgia State Farmers' Alliance, will speak at—

Topeka, Kansas, October 15 and 16.
Sedalia, Missouri, October 17.
Moberly, Missouri, October 18.
Jacksonville, Illinois, October 20.
Clayton, Illinois, October 21.
Springfield, Illinois, October 22 and 23.
Columbus, Ohio, October 25.
Atlanta, Georgia, October 28, 29 and 30.
State meeting of the Alliance in Topeka, Kas., October 15 and 16. State meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association at Springfield, Ill., October 22 and 23. Meeting of the Presidents of the State Alliances in Atlanta, Ga., October 28, 29 and 30.

Series of Meetings.

The State Central committee of the People's party has arranged a series of meetings for candidates for Governor and for Chief Justice. Other speakers will be with them at different points. Local committees are expected to make all necessary arrangements, and advertise the meetings thoroughly. Let each meeting be a rally that will demonstrate the extent and power of this political revolution. The following are the dates:

Olathe, October 10.
Lawrence, October 13.
Ottawa, October 14.
Garnett, October 15.
Yates Center, October 16.
Eureka, October 17.
Fredonia, October 18.
Independence, October 20.
Oswego, October 21.
Columbus, October 22.
Wichita, October 23.
El Dorado, October 24.
Strong City, October 25.
Newton, October 27.
Topeka, October 28.
Leavenworth, October 29.
Westmoreland, October 30.

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. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

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:

October 9, Clearwater, Sedgwick county.
October 10, Redfield, Bourbon county.
October 11, Pleasanton, Linn county.
October 15, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
October 16, Oberlin, Decatur county.
October 18, Coldwater, Comanche county.
October 22, Jamestown, Cloud county.
October 23, Glasco, Cloud county.
October 24, Emporia, Lyon county.
October 28, Ulysses, Grant county, 1 p. m.
October 28, Woodsdale, Stevens county, 7:30 p. m.
October 29, Hugoton, Stevens county, 1 p. m.
October 29, Liberal, Seward county, 7:30 p. m.
November 1, Harper, Harper county.
October 25, Garnett, Anderson county.

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

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

Mr. Otis' Appointments.

Hon. John G. Otis, candidate of the People's party for Congress in the Fourth district, will speak at the following places during the campaign:

Coffey county.—Lebo, October 23; Waverly, October 24; Le Roy, October 25.

Osage county.—Scranton, October 20; Brown's grove, October 21; Melvern, October 22.

Wabaunsee county.—Harveyville, October 29; Wabaunsee, October 30; —, October 31.

Gossip About Stock.

H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, sends three Berkshire pigs to Cowley county this week and two to Dickinson county. He says a great many men are getting ready for a rise in hogs next year.

A fair is undoubtedly the poorest place at which to select and purchase breeders. In looking for such animals always visit the owner and see his stock at home, then you will not be disappointed.

Pursuant to call, a large number of Chester swine breeders met at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago and organized the International Improved Chester White Company, for the mutual protection and further improvement of this breed of hogs. H. A. Jones, Secretary, Himrode, N. Y.

Mr. W. B. Page, of Paradise, Russell county, the owner of one of the largest flocks of sheep in Kansas, was a caller last week. He has 12,000 head of Utah and California sheep which he will fatten for market this winter. He handled more than 22,000 head last year, and marketed at Kansas City and Chicago.

In this issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be found the public sale advertisement of J. R. Sites, of Wichita, announcing

however, is not so surprising when it is known that Mr. Johnson purchased several of H. G. Farmer's prize-winners. Look out for him next season. He means business.

Miller Bros., Blue Mound, Linn county, breeders of thoroughbred Poland-China swine, made their first appearance in the show ring this season, and astonished the breeders with their fine herd. At the Franklin county fair they captured four first and one second, and at Atchison they had a complete "walk-over," taking everything showed for, including all sweepstakes. These gentlemen secured their valuable prize-winning herd at H. G. Farmer's annual sale last year; which, by the way, reminds us that this noted breeder's next and last annual sale will be held at Garnett, Anderson county, Thursday, October 23. Therefore all interested parties should take notice and carefully read Mr. Farmer's annual sale advertisement elsewhere in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, breeder, shipper and expert judge of Poland-China swine, writes us: "I attended the grand sale of Poland-Chinas of Robert I. Young and G. W. Leftwich at St. Joseph, last week, but am sorry to say the "moss-backs" of Missouri don't appreciate thoroughbred swine, for they allow between eighty and ninety head to sell at an average of \$9.73. The highest price realized was \$35 for a grand show sow, Greenwood Queen, one of Ed Klever's choicely-bred sows, well worth \$100. I called on Bro. F. G. Hopkins, who, knowing I was expert judge on swine at the Atchison county fair, sent me, in company with that swine enthusiast, Mr. W. H. Dockhorn, out to his sty to score his choice gilt. She scored 89.3, and is very handsome. I then went home with Mr. Dockhorn, and in the



CATTLE-FEEDING MACHINE.

ing that he will sell at public auction on Tuesday next, October 14, thirteen head of horses and sixty-one head of high-grade Short-horn cattle, fifty milch cows, ten head two-year-old heifers, and one Holstein bull 18 months old. Parties desiring to purchase such stock should not fail to read his advertisement.

Elsewhere in the *KANSAS FARMER* will be found the advertisement of H. G. Farmer's third and last sale. As this gentleman is well known as one of the successful breeders in the West, all parties desiring to secure the finest strains of Poland-China and Yorkshire swine should not fail to attend this sale. This herd of Poland-Chinas is well loaded with such blood as the Corwins, Perfection, Sweepstakes and Bess Stibbins. Look up his advertisement and send for bills, and then don't miss the chance of securing some of these "plums."

In our notice of Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., in last week's issue, the type make us say "breeders and importers of Poland-China and Berkshire swine," when we intended and should have said *exporters*. Our readers will please note the correction. At the Illinois State fair, last week, these gentlemen captured five first, three second and two sweepstakes on Poland-Chinas; five first, two second and one sweepstakes on Berkshires. These gentlemen have won over three thousand prizes at the leading American fairs within the last fifteen years, and have furnished the foundations for numerous prize-winning herds.

C. Y. Johnson, Garnett, breeder of the best strains of Poland-China and Berkshire swine, is to be congratulated upon his success in the fair circuit this season. Premiums won are: Ottawa fair—three first and two second on Poland-Chinas, and all shown for on Berkshires; Burlington—seven first and two second on Poland-Chinas, and all shown for on Berkshires; Mound City—Two first and five second on Poland-Chinas, and all shown for on Berk-

morning examined one of the nicest and neatest herds in the State. Scored his show sow, Elwood Maid, 89.1; also his choice gilt Mozer Maid, 90.3, one of the grandest and most symmetrical individuals I ever saw; she is a picture. From thence to Hiawatha, Kas., where I visited the grand herds of John D. Ziller and Eli Zimmerman. Mr. Ziller will sell his entire herd on the 15th of October, which will be an opportunity for any who want good stock."

Henry C. Stoll, proprietor Blue Valley stock farm, Beatrice, Neb., renews his advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER* for another year. By referring to advertisement it will be seen that Mr. Stoll is importer, breeder and shipper of the finest strains of Poland-China, Chester White and Small Yorkshire swine. To show the value of these herds we will simply call attention to the fact that they have captured premiums as follows: In 1887, eighty-five first, fifty-seven second, and thirteen sweepstakes; in 1888, at only three fairs, eighty-one first, sixty-two second, and twenty-two sweepstakes; in 1889, at only six fairs, 101 first, seventy-four second, and thirteen sweepstakes. Their record for this season is not yet at hand, but enough is known to justify the statement that it will equal any former record. On account of poor crops, Mr. Stoll proposes to sell off a lot of these "plums" at very reasonable prices.

Hagey Brothers, broomcorn commission merchants, St. Louis, renew their advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER* with this issue. They state that their report from their broomcorn-producing districts are full and complete, and show the crop shorter than was expected, and in many sections damaged by continued rain during the cutting season. They are now receiving and selling promptly on arrival the new crop at prices highly pleasing to shippers. These gentlemen do not speculate in broomcorn, but sell exclusively on

Cattle-Feeding.

Cattle-feeders everywhere would do well to investigate the merits of the cattle-feeding machine illustrated on this page. They have been thoroughly tested by some of the best and most extensive feeders of the country and pronounced by them to be the best for the purpose of cattle-feeding ever invented and that the machine fills a long-felt want of the cattle-feeder.

The manufacturers have added in the last year to their manufacture several new and valuable machines for preparing feed for stock, such as feed-cutters, corn-crushers, horse-powers and ensilage-cutters, all new in design and constructed with an especial purpose of preparing feed rapidly and in great quantities, at the least expense of labor, time and power, not requiring half the labor and power usually required to prepare feed with machines now in use.

Write the manufacturers, E. A. Porter & Bros., at Bowling Green, Ky., for their free book on cattle-feeding, giving price and description of their machines. They will take pleasure in answering your inquiries and explaining what they have in the way of feed-preparing machines and give you location of nearest shipping warehouse.

One of the attractive exhibits at the Kansas State fair at Topeka, the Interstate fair at Kansas City, and the Southern Kansas fair at Wichita, was that of Stallings & Sons, manufacturers of the famous Palmole toilet soaps. As astonishing as it may seem to a great many, yet it is nevertheless true that this, the most cleansing, purifying and healing of all toilet soaps, is manufactured from the yucca soap roots, which grow so abundantly on the western prairies of Kansas, and is therefore perfectly free from putrid animal fat, silicate of soda, chalk, etc., found in other soaps and constantly poisoning the human blood. The soap root in its crude state has been used for ages by Indians and Mexicans for washing, surgical and mechanical purposes, but it fell to the lot of Dr. Stallings to discover the process whereby it could be dissolved and made into marketable soap. It is adapted to hard or soft, cold or warm, and even salt

water. It is not only the most cleansing toilet soap, but for the bath, washing of wounds, sores, etc., and all skin diseases it has no equal. Every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* should try this wonderful production. Write Stallings & Sons, 526 West Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kas., for trial sample.

We have \$50,000 to loan on improved city and farm property at ruling rates. No commission.

TOPEKA FARM MORTGAGE AGENCY,
Room 23 Knox Building, Topeka.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific for Salt Lake.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00.
B. F. L. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kas.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.

This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is warranted to save 20 per cent. of the feed. Any farmer can build it.

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. Address *KANSAS FARMER CO.*, Topeka, Kas.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through

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.

When Mother Died.

When mother died the poor and tired hands
That for so many years had tolled for us
Were folded 'cross her cold and silent breast,
And on her brow where ruthless care had
wrought

Deep furrows, and the hand of cruel Time
Had left his traces, gently we smoothed back
The silver-sprinkled locks. We closed the lips—
Those pallid lips from whence so oft had come
The words of love and wisdom we soon forgot,
Those cheering words we now would gladly
give

The world to hear. Those mild blue eyes that
watched

Our erring footsteps for long weary years
Till we were grown, would never see again
Till she, dear soul, beheld in heaven her God.
Our loss indeed was great; but yet we knew
But naught of what the wide, wide world would
be

Without her. Home and all the name of home
implies,

That day was borne upon her somber bier,
Forever 'cross the threshold of our door,
And life seemed but a dreary blank to me—
Ambition gone, and cruel, black Despair
Confronted me at every turn I made.
The rattling clods of dirt that rudely fell
That day above my mother's coffin-lid,
Such awful harsh and grating echoes had
That Hope had quickly died and only left
Its frightful skeleton; and from it came
But jeering, hollow words of mockery.

But mother bravely battled with the world
For half a century. And struggled hard
With many cares that I can never know,
And faltered not; but ever on and up,
Led by that hand invisible that guides
The faithful ones o'er life's stormy ways,
She gained at last a haven of sweet rest.

Then taking heart again I brushed away
The cares and troubles of a life alone,
And felt within me that by mother's death
A home in heaven will be the brighter now,
For in that vast and glorious multitude
One face will far outshine them all to me,
And there with welcome outstretched arms
will stand
My angel mother to receive her boy.

—Al. M. Hendee.

To the empty heart in a jeweled breast
There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest;
But the thirst of soul soon learns to know
The moistureless froth of the social show;
The vulgar sham of the pompous feast,
Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest;
The organized charity, scribbled and led,
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ.

[Written expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.]

A BIT OF PINK RIBBON.

A TRUE STORY, IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY FRANC GOULD-WHEELER.

CHAPTER I.

"It was the morn of such a day as might
have dawned on Eden first." That bright
and perfect morning in early April, when
our heroine, detained by an intimate girl
friend inside the village postoffice, where
kindred spirits often meet, was planning a
picnic at an early date, and all uncon-
sciously was awakening the hitherto dor-
mant affections of the young assistant
postmaster, who, peering from out the
"general delivery" window, viewed Miss
Bessie Barton's charms for perhaps the
thousandth time in his life, but until now
in nothing more than a casual, good-
natured sense. This lovely morning, how-
ever, as she stood just inside the open door
against a flood of young and tender foliage
as an improvised background rising be-
hind her form by way of contrast, and the
rich, mellow morning sunlight falling
askance upon her profile, he thought he
never beheld a lovelier picture, either of
nature's own creation or from the brush of
a master hand. Tall, graceful, lithe, and
of the slender, willowy type, with half-shy
glances from out her large, brown, melting
eyes; a Grecian nose, indicative at once of
love for the beautiful things in life and an
inborn study of nature's mysterious hap-
penings; cheeks that looked as if from in-
fancy they had been full playmates with the
rose gods, and lips that were first cousin to
therose-bud, and who, by way of seal of his
approval, had left recent kisses lingering
there. Gowned in a stuff-gown of "dregs-
of-wine" for color, that threw out all the
richness of her fair complexion and fitted
her goddess-like form as the mists that
shadow the cataract, disclosing to the be-
holder its eternal fitness of the scene; so,
clasping her form in silken fold, a simple
sash encircled her waist and held in sacred
nearness to her form her simple morning
dress. At her throat was a knot of dainty
pink ribbon that lingered about her neck
and touched in tender, caressing fashion
her side-turned cheek. A jaunty hat with

borhood, her first lessons had been learned
from the bells in the brooks, her teacher
the grand old nature—above, about and
beneath her feet. Innocent and pure as
the blue-bells nestled among her bonny
brown locks, unsophisticated as to the de-
mands of a conventional society, she had
grown to womanhood unspoiled through
fashion's critical dictation and unsoiled by
contact with the outer world. She had
thus far been shielded through an atmos-
phere of wholesome influence from aught
that could detract one atom of her native
loveliness. So she stands forth among her
species, with few, if any, rivals.

CHAPTER II.

It was the beginning of May. The dan-
dellion was spreading its golden empire
over the grassy commons, and on the
sunny slope the blue-eyed violets were
slyly peeping through the hazel hedges,
while all along the grassy banks of bab-
bling brook were masquerading in holiday
attire the meek-eyed spring flowers that
lingered still in the capricious lap of
spring. Out on the commons, rising like
giant sentinels, stood stately trees of oak
and elm rearing their mass of leaves and
verdure like green clouds against a smiling
and cloudless sky, and in their lofty
branches birds were twittering and build-
ing, with an occasional note of admonition
akin to that of scolding from the house-
wifely matron of the nest to her liege lord
in feathers. It was a delicious morning.
A soft south wind was blowing through
leaf and grass. The much-talked-of picnic
holiday had at length arrived, and never
did "clerk of the weather" produce more
favorable day for maiden and for lover in
which to celebrate the first holiday of the
season.

There were grouped together a motley
crowd of sons and daughters of the neigh-
borhood, there under the friendly shelter-
ing influence of the tender shade of
"Barton's grove." The merry, rippling
laughter of youth and maiden intent upon
pleasure was caught up on the stirring
breeze and carried onward in its widening
mission, carrying with it good cheer to the
end of the feast. Bessie Barton was among
the early arrivals, and, as usual, was happy
as the happiest, while her merry chatter
was caught up by the passing breeze and
carried forward to the willing ears of the
young P. M., who by this time formed
one of the merry group. Some were plant-
ing a game of croquet, some were placing
a tennis court, others fastening a ham-
mock to the gray giants of the grove, and
all seemed on pleasure bent—to make this
the maddest, merriest day of all the glad
new year. Bessie, wishing to arrange a
bouquet she has brought with her, quietly
withdraws to the near-by brook to fill her
pitcher from its pearly depths. "This,"
thinks the government contingent (whom
we choose to call Byron Hastings), "is my
opportunity to tell Miss Bessie all the
flutterings of my heart, and, if nothing
daunted, will lay the emotional offering at
her feet."

Unconscious of his presence, she stoops
to dip her pitcher full to its overflowing
brim. Gaily she turns about, and as she
does so a friendly voice, with proffered
hands, asks if he may not "carry the
burden back."

Oh, witches of the wild woods! What a
touch of destiny those answering words
portray, as with pursed-up lips she says,
"No, but you may carry half."

The burden is at length set down. A
spray of lilac he holds in his hand is placed
among her floral treasures, with its lan-
guage (my first love) as a declaration of
his wealth of love for her. There he ac-
knowledges his passion, and asks if in re-
turn she will not grant him as much?

"Why, Byron!" she exclaims, "I never
thought of such a thing. I only know I
always respected you; but this is all so
sudden, so unexpected, you know. I must
beg time to think of it, and, thinking, then
to decide."

"But, Bessie, time is precious, and de-
lays are often dangerous, if not indeed dis-
astrous, which in my case demands
immediate action; for I am promoted and
leave the town next week for position as
mail agent on fast mail route along the
Western railroad system, and I will give
you until to-morrow evening in which to
decide my fate for weal or for woe. I have
admired you from childhood, but never
knew I loved you until one morning about
a fortnight since, when you and Hattie
Hartley were discussing the propriety of

and we planned this outing then. But
upon what ground do you plead this sud-
den inspiration of sentiment?"

"Really, dear Bessie, I don't exactly
know; but somehow there was a bit of
pink ribbon you wore that morning that
played the mischief with the safe-keeping
of my soul, and has entangled that organ
in its filmy meshes and binds me in its
silken fastenings ever since; and try so
ever hard I may, I cannot escape its bliss-
ful bondage, which holds me in happy
thrall. Say, Bessie, you will be my happy
bride and go with me to my new position,
where we two will be as happy as the birds
above our heads, for my salary will be suf-
ficient to keep us in comfort, and your
very presence something worth coming
home to when business gives me a lull, you
know."

Now, it must be confessed, Bessie Barton
was not, all these years, the possessor of
all her wealth of beauty, of disposition,
and goodness of heart, and altogether un-
mindful of her value in the matrimonial
mart, but, like other sensible girls of her
ilk, was in no haste to force an estimate of
these graces upon the male portion of her
world; and if, perchance, there occasionally
entered the sanctity of her day-dreams a
knightly hero as the head of her future
happy household, she had never yet suf-
fered him to play any conspicuous part in
her present, but put off indefinitely all
thought of matrimonial matters until
maturer years should hold for her its store
of golden gladness. But this is what came
of it all. Her happy present was disturbed
through the reality of an existing lover, a
hero right at hand, when she supposed
herself free from the shafts of Cupid's
wiles for time indefinite. But it is said,
and truly, I believe, that lovers are created
to propose at the most opportune moment,
and at a time and in a manner when the
feminine heart is least suspicious and
therefore most susceptible, least conscious
of his intentional wooing. Little wonder,
then, that the festivities of the day sud-
denly assumed a listless indifference, the
occasion taking on a more somber degree
of pleasure-making than when she left the
crowd to fill her pitcher from the musical
rill, for her mind had been disturbed from
its anticipated pleasures, her thoughts
divested of their usual flow of spirits and
filled at once with responsibilities for
which she was wholly unprepared, to-
gether with a wealth of affection of which
she never guessed.

Failing to find the picnic all that it
promised on that glad May-day morning,
and excusing herself early, accompanied
by her newly-avowed lover, she turned
toward her happy home, cheering herself
(in regard to duty toward her young
friends left behind) with these smooth
words of the immortal Bryant: "The gay
will laugh when I am gone, the busy brood
of care plod on, and each one, as before,
will chase his favorite phantom." But if
she thought those young people she had
left in the pursuit of their own merry-
making never divined the state of affairs
between the young P. M. and Miss Bessie
Barton, she had scored a decided mistake,
for youth and maidens are quick to discern
and equally ready to publish any pro-
nounced misplacement of the vital organ-
ism. So the afternoon was given over to
much speculation, while the more cred-
ulous were ready to believe an early wed-
ding at Barton homestead quite probable.
The older heads of the party were not so
sure that good Mr. and Mrs. Barton would
consent to the union of their only daughter
with the young man whom rumor whis-
pered had already developed proclivities
for wine and gaming, while away at school,
before our story opens. All were unani-
mous as to his fine, gentlemanly bearing,
fine business talents, while honesty seemed
stamped upon every feature. His uncle
had adopted him when very young, for he
was doubly orphaned, and he had grown
up like an obedient son to his benefactor,
who, wishing to prepare his ward for a
career in the business world, had sent him
to a neighboring city the year before and
graduated him from a leading business
college, where, it is feared, the seeds of a
downward course were sown, but which,
let us sincerely hope, may be uprooted ere
the harvest of wrong-doing shall bring
forth fruits for repentance. Upon his re-
turn from college, however, there was a
vacancy tendered him in the village post-
office, where we find him filling his niche
in satisfactory manner at the opening

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100 Doses One Dollar

strain of prosperity, new scenes, new temptations, as well. Having made declaration of his heart's affections for the loveliest girl of his acquaintance, her acceptance or rejection of his offering, this would solve for him (so he philosophized) the problem of his future, for he could but acknowledge to his own conscience the growing desire he felt gaining new foothold upon his appetite for the wine-cup's ruddy cheer—that wine that is a mocker, that ensnares the soul's best stronghold and proves its everlasting enemy. But he thought with her gentle influences brought to bear upon his flexible nature, with her the queen of his heart and home and he as the trusted head of his new position, he could safely cast aside all thought of growing evils by way of new temptations, and once let loose from old haunts he fancied himself a redeemed spirit forever free from the shackles of the wine-god, Bacchus. Let us most devoutly hope he kept his new resolutions as new circumstances developed, also new environments.

(To be continued next week.)

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CONSUMPTION,
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REMEMBER OCTOBER 16.

On the 15th and 16th days of this month, the State Alliance meets at Topeka for the transaction of important business. Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Alliance, will be present both days. It is very important that the attendance be large and that not one sub-Alliance in the State be neglected. Let the whole State and the full membership be represented. Matters relating to the present and future welfare of the order will be discussed and determined.

On the second day of the meeting, the 16th day of the month, there will be a public demonstration in which the Alliance, the F. M. B. A., the Grange, the Knights of Labor, Citizens' Alliance, and other industrial bodies will be represented by members officially and unofficially. It is expected that citizens will be present from all parts of the State, and the committees in charge desire that to make the day memorable on account of the number of strangers. Col. Polk and others will address the people. The *KANSAS FARMER* hopes to report an "immense gathering." Let every friend of Alliance doctrine make it a point to assist in some way to make the occasion fruitful.

THE ALLIANCE IS NOT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The party press fights the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union as if it were the People's party, when in truth the two are separate and distinct organizations. The membership of the Alliance is made up of persons holding different opinions concerning the great questions which the old parties keep before the people. Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, Union Labor, Resubmissionist, all meet on equal plane in the Alliance and do not bother about the individual opinions of one another on old party questions.

The People's party is composed of persons belonging to the Patrons of Husbandry (Grange), Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor, and other industrial organizations. But none of these bodies as a whole have undertaken to compel any of their members to vote against their will. They are as free now as they were before any action was taken to organize a new party. Besides members of these various bodies of organized labor, a great many persons who are not members of any labor organization and are not eligible to membership in the Alliance, are acting with the People's party. Briefly, this new

propositions relating to finance, transportation, land and labor, as they are set forth in certain demands made by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis, December 6, 1889.

A large majority of the members of the Alliance, despairing of success by acting with the old parties, expect to succeed through a combination of all forces operating in the same direction, and it was in that way and with that object in view that the People's party was organized. The name may be only temporary, but the new party is actually born, born legitimately of existing conditions, and born to live until the work which it has set out to accomplish is all done, and labor is emancipated from the power of wealth.

A NEW PENSION SCHEME.

A Washington dispatch, under date September 29, 1890, conveys the startling information that Representative Owen, of Indiana, that day, introduced a bill providing that all pensions granted to soldiers, upon applications filed after 1st of July, 1880, and which have been granted in consequence of wounds received in line of duty, shall commence and be paid from date of honorable discharge. The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to adopt rules for payment of arrears of pensions granted as he shall deem proper, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue bonds of United States to the amount of \$500,000,000 to pay arrears of pensions, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, payable thirty years from date. Every soldier or person who may be entitled to receive arrears of pension under this law may elect to receive such portion thereof in the bonds provided.

Why issue bonds bearing interest? A 2½ per cent. non-taxable bond is equivalent to a non-taxable income of 5 per cent. These bonds, of course, will be made payable in coin, for that is the rule now; why not issue interest-bearing notes direct to the soldier? The interest will be payable semi-annually, and whenever a "stringency" occurs the Secretary of the Treasury will come to the relief of the noteholder as he now does to the bondholder by advancing a year's interest or purchasing the note outright at 25 to 30 cents premium.

Is this a scheme, proposed under the guise of patriotism, to prepare a foundation on which to perpetuate the national bank system? It would seem so in the light of some matter recently published in the *American Nonconformist*. Capt. C. A. Power, of Terre Haute, Ind., furnished the original or copies of the following correspondence and telegram:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1890.

Wm. C. Lamb, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 16th inst., and in reply would say that the sentiments you express meet with my cordial approval. The soldiers and their friends justly complain of delay in the adjustment of their claims. While the war was in progress there was no hesitation in calling upon the soldiers for their aid, and there should now be no delay in the payment of the just obligations of the nation. If there is not sufficient money in the Treasury to pay them I can see no good reason why low interest-bearing bonds should not be issued to meet the demand. Yours very truly,

JOHN J. INGALLS.

A few days later the following telegram was published:

[Special to the Indianapolis Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—James T. Bryer, the veteran editor of the *Logansport Journal*, and one of the most sterling Republicans of northern Indiana, has been in the city a couple of days working in the interest of the soldiers. He advocates the payment of arrearages of pensions, to meet which he urges the issuance of a new series of 2 per cent. bonds, aggregating about \$300,000,000, which may be used for a national banking basis. He has interviewed Senator Ingalls and other prominent legislators, and says his proposition meets with great favor.

Have the people not yet had enough of the bond and the bank business? If we are going to treat the soldiers fairly and pay them what is due them, why not pay them directly, in their own hands, as was done during the war? That will be much simpler every way, much more satisfactory to the people, altogether satisfactory to the soldier, and would leave no interest drain. Besides, it would not fasten a monopoly which has already cost the people millions on millions of dollars. We made a new contract with public creditors in 1869. And we did it voluntarily. We owed a large amount payable in lawful money (which was government paper when the contract was made) and by the credit-strengthening act of 1869 we altered the contract of our own motion, and

was made wholly in the interest of the bondholders. Had the bonds been paid in the same kind of money that they were purchased with, the nation would have been out of debt twenty years ago and soldiers would not be driven to beg for pensions. Why not now make a new contract with the soldier—just such as we made with the bondholder—and agree to pay him the difference between gold coin and the coin value of the money we did pay him? At \$13 a month a three-year soldier received \$468 for his term of enlistment. Allowing 50 per cent. discount, and that is about what the bondholder got, the soldier was entitled to \$234 premium on the day of his discharge—say July 1, 1865. At 5 per cent. interest from that date to July 1, 1891, the amount would be \$538.20. Send that amount out to every surviving soldier and an equal amount to the widows and children of every soldier dead, the business depression would pass away as a morning vapor and a million homes would be saved.

THE REBEL ARGUMENT.

A great deal of energy is being exhausted by party writers and speakers in efforts to satisfy the people that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is an outgrowth of the rebellion, a child of Southern treason, an annex of the Southern Democrat party, organized specially for the purpose of destroying the Republican party and reviving the "Lost Cause." The silliness and the shallowness of such an argument ought to be plain to all persons; it is perfectly plain to the persons who employ it, but there are some persons whose prejudices render them easy prey for the politician whose only object is success.

Not only is the charge utterly false and wholly unfounded, but one of the leading doctrines of the Alliance is brotherhood and sisterhood among all the people of the country, and its highest political aim is to exterminate all sectional prejudices and to nationalize the people. The Virginia State Alliance, some time ago, announced the intention of the Alliance in that State to join hands with the loyal and friendly people of the North in securing and maintaining the best possible social, commercial and political relations among the people of the country. We published the Virginia declaration a few weeks ago. North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Tennessee—indeed all the States which are organized, have expressed themselves in the same way and to the same effect.

Col. Polk, President of the National Alliance, in all his public utterances expresses none but the most loyal thoughts. He urges the people to get rid of their prejudices and get together as citizens of a common country, and make common cause in common needs—the freedom of the people from control of wealth, the emancipation of labor. Is not such a course most worthy in any man or any body of men? Ought not every patriotic citizen to welcome all such to "the communion of the loyal people," as it was expressed in the national Republican platform of 1868? Is there a man in public life to-day who has not often uttered or indorsed that sentiment? Senator Ingalls has frequently expressed similar sentiments. In his speech on the Bland silver bill, 1878, and recently in his New York *World* interview, he took positive ground in favor of unity between the West and the South.

It is time for patriotic people to join in welcoming every advance toward a better feeling between the North and the South. The sooner we become fast friends the better.

ABOUT CANDIDATE IVES.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is asked about the record of J. N. Ives, People's party candidate for Attorney General, especially with respect to resubmission. We know nothing of Mr. Ives personally, except that he is a Democrat, and that, presumably, without qualification justifies the people in regarding him as in favor of resubmission. The best we can do for our correspondent and for Mr. Ives in the premises is to copy the following from the *Advocate* of last week:

JOHN N. IVES.

At this time when there is so much of falsehood and so much of uncalculated assault upon the character and the motives of men who become candidates for office, it is peculiarly gratifying to find an occasional example of honesty

says of him is simply a matter of justice to him as a man and a citizen. It is in happy contrast with the Republican press in general.

We desire to add that Mr. Ives sought no indorsement of the Wichita convention, made no pledges, and is to-day absolutely free from any obligations which his indorsement might seem to imply. When consulted upon the question of his indorsement he stated emphatically that he had accepted the nomination of the People's party, that he indorsed its platform, that he considered himself the People's candidate and should support the People's ticket from top to bottom. If he is elected (as he will be) he will do his duty in accordance with his oath of office, without fear, favor or partiality. An honest man can do no more nor less than this. His office will not be used to bolster up his political fortunes and his policy will not be varied to suit different localities for this purpose. He will have but one policy, for the entire State, and that will be to do his duty like an honest man. Read the following from the *Sterling Gazette*, a political opponent:

Whilst it is impossible for the *Gazette* to support any man standing on such a conglomeration of platforms, yet it does regret the mud-slinging campaign which some of the papers have started against Judge Ives. While he may and does differ materially with us as to the better plan of handling the saloon interests, yet he is too honorable a gentleman to be either bought or coerced. While he is a man of most positive and pronounced views and ideas, yet he has compromised none of his dignity, for he came out of the Wichita convention as free and unpledged as before they met.

GOLD AND SILVER IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

A late issue of the New York *Independent* contains the following interesting statements: The German government treasure amounts to \$30,000,000 in gold. The associated banks of New York city hold \$78,000,000 in gold. Other American banks hold \$11,000,000 in silver and \$9,800,000 in gold. The United States Treasury contains \$318,000,000 in silver and \$325,000,000 in gold. The Bank of Holland contains \$30,400,000 in silver and \$23,600,000 in gold. The banks of France hold \$309,400,000 in silver and \$254,000,000 in gold. The Italian government treasure amounts to \$2,400,000 in silver and \$20,600,000 in gold. The Russian government treasure amounts to \$2,400,000 in silver and \$20,600,000 in gold. The Bank of Spain holds \$23,600,000 in silver and \$20,400,000 in gold, and the Bank of Norway holds \$13,400,000 in gold. The German Imperial bank holds \$68,000,000 in silver and \$27,000,000 in gold, and the German note-banks contain \$1,000,000 in silver and \$10,000,000 in gold. The Bank of Portugal holds \$5,600,000 in gold; the Bank of Sweden holds \$1,000,000 in silver and \$4,800,000 in gold, and the Swedish national banks hold \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,800,000 in gold. The Bank of England contains \$89,000,000 in gold; the Scottish banks of issue \$25,000,000 in gold; the Irish banks of issue \$16,000,000 in gold, and other banks in Great Britain hold \$40,000,000 in gold. The Italian note banks hold \$6,000,000 in silver and \$33,600,000 in gold; the Italian national bank holds \$6,200,000 in silver and \$35,600,000 in gold; and the Belgian national bank holds \$7,000,000 in silver and \$13,000,000 in gold. The Swiss banks of issue contain \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,800,000 in gold. The Grecian national bank contains \$600,000 in gold. The Bank of Algiers contains \$3,200,000 in silver and \$3,400,000 in gold. The Bank of Roumania holds \$6,400,000 in silver. The Bank of Denmark holds \$15,000,000 in gold; the Bank of Russia \$800,000 in silver and \$168,200,000 in gold, and Austro-Hungarian bank \$4,600,000 in silver and \$28,800,000 in gold. The total in silver dollars amounts to \$791,200,000, and in gold to \$1,468,400,000.

Some Reforms Needed.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I am very much interested in the reform movement, and have been intending for some time to write you by way of encouragement to persevere in your undertaking to enlighten the people as to their needs and the wrongs of past legislation. The first need, as the *FARMER* has shown, is the issue of an amount of currency equal at least to the per capita amount when the contraction of the national bank currency commenced and when most of the farm loans were made. Then the loaning of the people's money to themselves at cost of doing so. As I am a money-loaner, my opinion has been asked as to the practicability of such a scheme. I have answered that it is practical, and would be less complicated than the mail system. Thus Congress would enact that loans should be made to the people, and would provide for a loan commissioner at each State capital with a salary of say \$5,000. To do the business for Kansas he would probably need three clerks the first year, with salaries of \$1,000, \$1,200 and \$1,500. Then for the first year it would probably require two examiners

missioner for loans and report the amount that could be safely loaned on the applicant's farm, and then the commissioner would send notes and mortgage for the applicant to sign, and when the amount reached \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000 they would be forwarded to the United States Treasurer and he would forward the money to the commissioner or mortgagor, as the law may be. Office rent and incidental expense, \$1,000. The Kansas farm mortgage debt is said to be \$50,000,000. On that amount the half of 1 per cent. would be \$250,000; and we have got in salaries for one year, allowing the examiners \$2,000 each, \$37,700; this would be but a small fraction of 1 per cent., little more than the eighth, if the business could all be done in one year. In any event, if reasonable economy is practiced, the whole expense of loaning \$50,000,000, though the time may be protracted, will not exceed a small fraction of 1 per cent.

And then, the importance of electing our United States Senators by popular vote and shortening their terms should be kept before the people. And last, but not least, is the ownership of the railroads and telegraph lines of the country. The enormous profits made by them should inure to the benefit of the whole people by being put into the national treasury instead of making millionaires of individuals. Many other reforms are demanded, but they will come in easily when the more important are secured.

E. TILTON.

Waverly, Kas.

Giving the Enemy Occasion to Blasphemy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Davis, in an otherwise good article, in your paper, assumes that because English goods are carried at a lower rate on our railways than American are, that that shows there is a conspiracy to favor English goods at the expense of American, and that the railways are owned by English people!

It has truly been said: "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Will it surprise Mr. Davis and others to hear that American goods are carried on railways in England cheaper than English are? Of course this shows that there is also an American "conspiracy" to down English goods in England, and that the railways there are controlled by Americans! Don't let us have any more of this rubbish—it is extremely tiresome.

Railway companies usually carry freight landed from steamships in alliance with them cheaper than they do native freight. I do not justify this practice, in fact it ought to be stopped in both countries, not being equal treatment for all.

It is to be regretted that some of our Alliance brethren, in their zeal for the cause, do not, in the first place, confine themselves to what they know, and jump at conclusions in ignorance of some of the facts. Secondly, they might advantageously concentrate their attention on this country (for we have quite enough, if not more than we can manage,) and leave our English cousins the liberty to manage their own affairs in their own way. Doubtless it is very kind of many to so interest themselves in other people's business, or rather, I should correctly say, what they fondly imagine to be that business. Wild talk also makes us ridiculous in the eyes of those who "sit on the fence" undecided, as yet, how they will vote. There is danger, too, that some of our effusions on the "English racket" reach the other side—that they may break up the business of the comic papers there. A "conspiracy" I do not believe such writers to be guilty of.

We have plenty of real grievances and plenty of facts to proceed on; there is no occasion for romancing or discussing imaginary conspiracies.

ANTI-INGALLISM.

The Constitutional Amendments.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You did better work against the proposed amendment for more and unnecessary Judges in the KANSAS FARMER two years ago than any one, and the people adopted your views by 60,000 majority. This fall the same old matter is up again, but in a worse form. If the amendment is carried, then we have seven Judges and each has a stenographer, which costs in all \$28,000, and the commissions of three Judges is still to continue for some years, with each a stenographer, making \$12,000 more. No one wants more Judges but the lawyers,

now we do not wish to hurry up the actions in courts to collect money or sell land. Let us have a rest for a few years, and the farmers may get along. We have no stay law now, and so we don't want the courts to run too fast. Write the thing up in the FARMER and do the people justice. You are the lion on whom the poor debtors and farmers rely. If the insolvent farmers can keep their foreclosures in courts for two or three years, they can save something, but if they are to be rushed and railroaded through with more Judges and often courts, then all is lost. If the people of Kansas want more Judges to hasten the foreclosure of mortgages and the sale of farmers' lands these bad times, then have a new intermediate court of three Judges and wipe out the Commission. If the amendment is adopted, Governor Humphrey will appoint the Judges. If a new court is established, then Governor Willits will appoint the new Judges. The railroads and corporations are working for the amendment, so that Governor Humphrey may appoint the new Judges. The farmers and laboring men want the amendment defeated, and if new Judges are to be selected, they want Governor Willits to appoint them. But we don't want more courts, or more Judges, till times are better.

Yours, J. B. RODERICK.

Lawrence, Kas., Oct. 4, 1890.

P. S.—The constitutional amendment does not abolish the Commission, and the Legislature will extend their time again, and if the amendment is carried we will have ten Judges in place of seven. This is one of the schemes of the politician to get more offices and then to have the Legislature increase the salaries of all the Judges.

The Farm and the Country School.

A good many people make the complaint—and there is some apparent ground for it—that the more attention given to the education of the young folks the greater is the tendency among them to turn their backs on the farm. We believe, though, that this is not at all due to the fact of education, but to the faults of education. The school room is not a place where learning comes wholly from text books and blackboards, or where it is confined to language, science and mathematics. The pupil manages in his school years to in some way absorb ideas which shape his political beliefs and control his ballot ever after. More positive opinions are fixed in the mind of the boy before the voting age is reached than are ever by any influence afterward changed. In the same way estimates of the relative dignity, or profit, or ease, of this or that life pursuit are formed; and when the boy throws away his slate and grammar, and comes before his father ready to do something, it is found that his notions of what he shall do have become pretty well settled since the morning when he trudged off, with his primer under his arm, big-eyed with wonder as to what a school might be, anyhow.

The years of connection with the country school are years pregnant with influences bearing on character, and purpose, and life-work. The teacher who realizes this, and rises to a full appreciation of the opportunity and the duty which are alike his, will not allow the average boy to leave his friendly supervision with any false notions as to the relative respectability or reliability of the business in which his father is engaged and other pursuits which present their attractions to the enterprising youth. To do this it is not necessary for the teacher to indulge in any buncombe about the delights of farming, but simply to talk and act wholesome common sense in everything in his intercourse with the boys which tends to increase their knowledge of the world and its ways. The teacher should be so well posted in the dangers, the risks and the vast preponderance of failures in metropolitan pursuits, and really show (not seem to show) such a deep respect for agriculture and its comparative security, that the boys shall feel, without knowing how they come to do so, that after all the farm is a good place for men of character, enterprise and culture. A boy who has had a teacher of this kind can be sent with safety to college—and if he then decides to leave the farm there are usually good reasons for doing so. The country school ought to be, among many other good things, a conservator of the character and make-up of

Skill in Farming.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, at a Dairy convention at Seaforth, Ont.

A great many people have the idea that the man who farms does not require any skill in the carrying on of his occupation—that skill belongs to professional men, and is necessary for them only. Now, a man who farms, from the nature of his calling, must essentially be a man of skill, and then a man of strength, and not first a man of strength and then a man of skill. A man can overcome difficulties much more successfully through skillful operation than through the operation of mere physical strength. The day for purely physical strength has long gone by and men who would farm with profit must farm with skill. The prevalent idea is like this, that a dairyman among farmers is a man whose sole occupation consists in producing, or manipulating or selling milk. He may, perhaps, rise to be a manufacturer of the products of milk, but beyond that meager outline of work men think he requires to know nothing and do nothing. I will try and make my meaning clear, and speak, first, as to why a man needs skill in carrying on the work of a dairy farm. It is his business to find food for the other members of his race, because most of the food we consume from our tables comes as a product of some dairy farmer's skill, if the single commodity, called fish, be excepted. If you go through the whole list you will find that most of them belong to the products of dairy farming. The man who finds food for all the world must be a skillful man, because his occupation demands skill. It gives him a sphere for the exercise of skill of the highest order. As a man produces food he will have to seek that food from two sources of supply, from plants and from animals, and through these from all the resources of nature that are put there to be brought out by the application of his skill. But he is more than a producer, he becomes a manufacturer of foods such as are made by animals on the farm—milk, cheese, butter, beef, and things of that sort. In that way you see a man requires, first, the deepest, and highest and farthest-reaching of skill that he may control the forces of nature and make them operate for his purpose. He requires skill for that, he requires skill to understand the operation of the machinery whereby he elaborates raw products into finished goods. You see there are avenues for the exercise of skill. His judgment must first determine the kind of plant that will render him the most service directly, or indirectly through animals. A man would never think of growing strawberries for the production of milk. In that case his cow would consume more value in strawberries than she would produce in milk.

I have known a cow to eat two baskets full of strawberries but they did not increase her milk supply in the least. I have merely given that absurd illustration to show that while men do not grow strawberries as a rule for the feeding of dairy cows, they sometimes grow a product on their farm that is in manner but not in degree as extravagant for the production of milk. A man's skill shall solve for himself the question of the cheapest food so far as its potentiality and efficacy is concerned. There is room for skill here, surely. Then a man's skill shall not merely select the kind of plants that he shall grow, but his skill shall select the varieties of the plants. In the growth of oats a man may select any one of two hundred varieties, and if he selects them in a haphazard fashion, they will serve him in a haphazard way. My friend, Prof. Saunders, told me that by careful selection of single grains of a variety of the oat plant, he obtained three thousand nine hundred odd grains from the planting of one seed. If we can be skillful in selecting seeds of equal vitality and vigor, we would not merely get a thirty-fold but a three hundred-fold service from the crops that we grow. A man growing crops may even get a five hundred return from the seed if he will sow the right sort. Then a man's skill shall make preparation for the furnishing of food for the seed which he plants, and many a man by failing to supply food for the plants which grow on his fields is unable to find food for himself. Beneficent nature is always just and generous and she will richly reward a man for the application of thought

of plant and place it in the ground. A man's skill makes preparation for its food by cultivation. When a man cultivates his soil he is not merely probing about with instruments and tools; if he does this he is exercising no skill. A man's skill shall look right into the soil and shall go on, so acting upon and acting through it that his skill shall reach up through the soil and govern the sun that shines over his farm.

It is the duty of the farmer to exercise his skill in such a way on the soil that he may harness the old sun every morning and make it do his will. He cannot do that if he has not skill. The sun, with his strength, energy and potentiality, thrills down for our service when he tries to store these into plants. We eat to get strength that we may control the strength and do something. Whence comes the strength? From the old sun. I want from food, strength and sunshine, and when I get really strong butter, I get strength and no sunshine. (Laughter.) The sun is streaming like this on all the fields; if he comes to a man's farm whose fields have no plant food, then the old sun looks into that man's soil, and finding no material into which to store his strength, he merely loafs around that field. When a horse pulls me in a wagon, the horse is merely expending what he got from the sun; when the engine is puffing along, it is merely expending what the old sun stored in the fuel centuries ago. When I eat my own food I am merely getting for my use the energy that the old sun accumulated in it under the direction of the skill of some man whose right it was to rule his acts and make him subservient to him. A man who would be a successful farmer needs to be a man of skill and then a man of strength. If a man goes at work with his fists he is not so successful as if he goes at it with his head, because with the latter he could clear a way for the application of the strength which he has. Therefore, let a man exercise his skill in such a way that all the powers in nature will serve him, and that he will have dominion over the sun and over the water in the soil. A man not only needs skill but he needs to apply his skill. The man who applies his skill to the growth of a plant can do so best along two lines. First, along the line of skillfully adapting suitable plants to conditions and circumstances of his farm and locality, and then along the line of handling plants, that the strength of the old sun shall not be wasted or lost. First, let him try to get within his grasp some of nature's powers for his service, and then let him so use that power back out into the world that he will not lose anything, but thereby increase its intensity.

Mr. L. A. Knapp, Maple Hill, this State, writes: "I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper about the durability of corrugated iron for a barn roof." Will some of our readers answer from experience?

Our old-time friend, W. I. F. Harden, Hartford, Lyon county, "took in" the Inter-State fair at Kansas City last week and captured the special premium of corn-popper and peanut-roaster offered for best two bushels of flint or rice corn. He informs us that he has still on hand about 1,000 bushels of popcorn, and 500 bushels of Winesap and Ben Davis apples.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, October 4, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
September 28.....	63.0	37.0
" 29.....	67.3	36.8
" 30.....	66.5	39.8
October 1.....	64.0	52.9
" 2.....	68.0	44.0	.03
" 3.....	77.8	58.8
" 4.....	72.4	57.3

The passenger department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co. has secured the original plates of the New York Herald of April 15, 1865, and has reproduced that number of the Herald for circulation. The paper gives telegraphic information of the assassination of Lincoln and all details in connection therewith, evacuation of Richmond, Jeff Davis' Proclamation, Surrender of Lee's Army, Sherman's address to his army, extracts from Southern papers, etc. The paper is of absorbing interest and historic value. A copy will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in postage

In the Dairy.

From Our Iowa Correspondent.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Assuming that anything coming from a representative Vermont dairyman will be of interest to your readers, I quote from a letter just received from Hon. E. H. Cleveland, Franklin, Franklin county, of that State:

"Our dairy matters in this county are getting somewhat mixed. The creamerymen are determined to get control of the dairy business entirely. They now propose to work on the co-operative plan and make all patrons participate in the profits. Also to put in a sufficient number of separators, and at points to accommodate all dairymen, so as not to have any dairy butter made. They also offer to credit each dairyman with all that his milk will call for by analysis. In that way they hope to get the Jersey dairies. They are cautiously working around to persuade us into the enterprise. But so long as I can outsell them in the market, I cannot see the advantage.

"For the month of August our milk from sixteen cows, if sold as they buy this year, would have brought us \$58. The butter made in that month brought us \$100, and certainly we would rather work the milk at home than carry it to the separator.

"What the result of their present movement will be I cannot tell, but think by the way they are operating they calculate to control the market in Vermont in the future.

"Our cows are not doing as well this year as last, and this is a general complaint."

There are several points in the quotation from Mr. Cleveland's letter that deserve special attention and from which lessons can be learned.

In the first place, he has a dairy composed of Jerseys, and the inference is that there are in his section other dairies of the same kind. To secure such dairies seems to be the desire of the creamery proprietors. This shows that the value of special-purpose cows is appreciated by practical men in the dairy business.

The second point: Mr. Cleveland not only has special-purpose cows, but seeks a special market, and as a result his dairy brings more money by nearly 100 per cent. than if he sent his milk to the public creamery.

The third point shows he has the labor of butter-making reduced to the minimum, making it so light that he considers it less than that of carrying his milk to the factory. The lesson to be derived from this point is the advantage of having improved utensils, those that not only improve the product but save labor.

Mr. Cleveland was one of the first in northern Vermont to purchase and use improved cream-raising apparatus. He at first used a creamer, purchasing it in 1878, laying it aside in 1879 for a portable creamery, preferring the latter, as there was in using it no lifting of cans. He is now using one of still later construction. For the past ten years very few dairymen in Vermont have made their dairies pay as well as Mr. Cleveland has made his dairy pay. Therefore his methods are worthy of consideration.

Clinton, Iowa. F. W. MOSELEY.

May and June Cheese on the Next February Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Brother "Z." said that when we in Kansas could put May and June cheese on the market in prime condition the next February and March, then, and not till then, would cheese-making be a success in Kansas. With the exception of the necessity of a little better built cold storage rooms and a little more ice to keep them cool, I believe it can be done as well in Kansas as elsewhere, outside the frigid zone. We decided last year that our May and June cheese was nearly the finest of the season, instead of the late fall make that Brother "Z." spoke of as being the best. And this is the reason: During May and June grass was fine, juicy and succulent, so that the cows were not tempted to eat bitter and ill-flavored weeds to taint the milk and thereby give the cheese an off flavor.

Now let us see what is necessary to have May and June cheese in good condition the following February. (1) It must be well made, from good, pure, well-balanced milk. (2) It must be ripened to a proper

allowed to get too cold or too hot, nor to become overripe. Ripening sufficient should be accomplished in about twenty days. Then it should be removed to cold storage at a temperature of about 36° to 38°, where, if the atmosphere is pure and dry and the temperature steady, the ripening process will be at once arrested by the cold, the same as it is in melons, vegetables, meat, etc., and not being yet fully ripe it will not readily decay and may be kept for months and perhaps years. But as soon as it is removed into a warmer temperature the ripening process again sets in and goes on. When the cheese gets over-ripe it then gets strong and is undesirable as a market product for consumption.

We do not know of any country in America where cheese is made that it can be kept from May or June until the next February and even approximate a prime condition otherwise than by cold storage, as above stated.

B. Ravanna, Kas.

The Small Details in Butter-Making.

There are many little details about the handling and care of milk of which a correct understanding and proper management by dairymen would go very far toward making the business more profitable, and also greatly economize labor. These small items may, in the aggregate, about equal a great discovery, and may possibly, when conjoined with the latter, make even this more valuable. Too many fail to understand the characteristics of milk and its handling. To them milk is milk, whether warm or cool, in good air or bad, set to cream in a pail or flat pan. Too few understand that the other elements in milk aside from fat have much to do in preventing successful cream-ripening. This last lack of knowledge costs the average butter-maker, if we are able to believe our own eyes and chemists' reports, not less than twelve to twenty ounces of butter for each one hundred pounds of milk. The sugar, albumen and cheese in milk, which, at the time of milking, at 96° of temperature, are all in a fluid state, and offer very little resistance to the rising of the fats, but afterward they take on substance, begin to coat the fat globules, and make them heavier, and that means less power to rise.

Is there any method we can devise to prevent this? The centrifugal is its most perfect preventive, but as few have this somewhat costly machine, less expensive methods need to be sought. Two methods are yet at hand. Filling a can eight inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep with milk just drawn, and setting this can, so filled, in water at 43°, and maintaining the temperature at that point, is one excellent way; but for those who have no creamer, and must perforce use the open pan system, their way is to dilute this fresh-drawn milk with water at 100°, to the extent of one quart of water to four of milk, and set away in a temperature of 57° to 62°. The idea in both cases is to retard the formation of viscosity, or the appearing of the elements in milk not fat. Quick cooling to 43°, and diluting with water one-fourth, practically have the same result.

No one should disturb a pan or can of milk when once the temperature has begun to fall. The fats seem to follow each other to the surface in little independent currents or lines, attracting the fats from each side of this perpendicular column, though they are very close together. Now if we disturb the pan or can, we throw these little currents of perpendicular rising cream out of line, and they may not reach the surface. There is economy, also, in keeping cans of milk sealed by some method during muggy weather and thunder storms. Not that thunder sours milk; but that the milk, unprotected, sours much sooner during such weather is due to the increased number of germs floating in the air at such times, a hot, moist atmosphere being most congenial to their multiplication, and the milk gets its full share of the increase. No gain in cream - rising can be expected by any chemical change to the milk, as all such tend to increased viscosity, which means increased difficulty in the upward movement.

Another matter, especially in the winter, often causes a much greater expenditure of labor in churning, and that is slowness of cream in coming. This can almost always be helped by adding

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A. CUT THIS OUT WANTED. MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS. AS IT MAY NOT We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

of cream, when ready to start the churn. A letter before me says: "By this plan I now churn in twenty minutes, when it took me three hours before I tried the plan you suggested." The butter comes with a granulation that is especially fine; it all seems to come at once, and is quickly freed from the buttermilk, and leaves the butter, when washed, in the fish-egg form so much admired.—Geo. Jones, in *American Agriculturist*.

Horticulture.

Growing Grapes on Houses and Trees.

Any one of an observing mind has probably noticed that when a vine can take hold of a tree, it will grow more than twice as fast as when upon a trellis or stakes. It would thus seem that it is their nature to climb on trees, the chief reason therefor being that something is needed for the tendrils to cling to as soon as they reach out for it; and this prevents the wind from swaying the young vines violently back and forth. That the fruit of the vine on trees is less liable to rot than when grown on open trellises only holds good to a certain extent, as I have seen them rot entirely even on trees, where they were well protected by the foliage above.

Against walls of houses there is very little danger of rot or mildew and when there are eaves or projections under which the vine is growing, there will be none at all. There is scarcely a house or barn in the country that does not admit of a few vines being grown against them with a surety of abundant fruit. Along a balcony a few wires can be stretched from post to post, or if designed to put the vines against a solid wall or weather-boarding, the best plan will be to cut strips of soft leather a few inches long to lap around the vines, and then to nail them into the joists of the wall.

They will succeed on either the east, south or west side and even on the north side they may do well if the roots of the vines are on the eastern or southern side of the building. I have seen a single vine cover the greater part of a good-sized house, and bear hundreds of pounds of grapes in a season without an imperfect bunch; while nearly all the grapes on trellises in the neighborhood rotted badly the same season.

Have no fear of the fruit getting too hot against a wall, as the foliage will protect it from the sun's rays. As fine Isabellas as ever I ate were grown on the south side of a brick wall in a town. Some people object to the vines, fearing they will cause dampness in the wall and house; the reverse, however, is the case, for when well covered with foliage the walls are protected from rains. Another advantage is that it will keep a southern room much cooler in summer than if fully exposed to the sun's rays.

I do not see why we cannot raise some of the exotic grapes on a south wall if the vines are laid down and covered in winter. Golden Chasselas grown in this way were the first foreign grapes I ever saw, but I hope to see them again if spared a few years longer.—S. Miller, in *Orchard and Garden*.

Food and Stimulants for Plants.

Men who depend upon stimulants for the strength to do their ordinary work,

generally follows, and the vitality in the end is lowered. The same holds true of plants. There is such a thing as forcing plants by giving them stimulants so that they will soon exhaust all of their vitality, and become worthless. There are many stimulating fertilizers offered and recommended, and the majority of them have only a temporary effect. They are, as a rule, bad, both for the plants and for the soil. They must be used sparingly, or the farmer will find that he has lost rather than gained in the long run.

The idea of applying strong fertilizers should be both to act as a stimulant and to supply the plants and soil with nutritious food. Robbing the soil is a frequent occurrence, and it is often due to the fertilizers put on them. If crops are benefited by an application of salt, plaster, phosphates, or other mineral substance, it does not follow that a continuous and heavy application of these to the exclusion of other fertilizing elements will help the plants. In fact the plants will be over-stimulated in this respect without getting any corresponding good from it. Plants must have a complete food supply, or they will become stunted, overgrown in stalk and leaf, or they will wilt and die away. No special fertilizer should thus be used continually on one soil. The land may be lacking in some special kind of mineral substance, and this should be given in larger quantities than any other, but not to the entire exclusion of those old reliable fertilizers, which contain good, nutritious plant food for all times and all climates. The soil and plants must be fed as the human being. Variety is necessary, but some need special kinds of food to make stalk, leaves, or grains.—J. D. Morrow, in *Practical Farmer*.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.

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ST. JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY RHEUMATISM

Suffered for Nearly 30 Years.
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For nearly 30 years I suffered with rheumatism in arm and shoulder; could not lift my arm. Less than two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me. W. M. REESON.

Of Many Years' Standing.
Gadsden, Crockett Co., Tenn.
My case was rheumatism of many years' standing, contracted during the war; tried most everything without relief. St. Jacobs Oil finally cured me. FRED. ROGGE.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty-four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Poultry Yard.

Who Owns the Chicken?

The majesty of the law has been invoked by two citizens of our neighborhood to settle a dispute such as has probably never been brought into court before. Should the Judge who hears it render a decision satisfactory, covering all the points involved, his name should go down to history with a conspicuous place on the roll of eminent jurists.

The parties in dispute are James McCaughn and John Gormley. They had for some time been next-door neighbors at Parkville, and in the enjoyment of the pastoral pleasures of their rural homes formed for each other a warm friendship. That friendship the present trouble will not sever, but Messrs. McCaughn and Gormley decided that it was necessary to go to law in defense of what each believes to be right and justice. Both McCaughn and Gormley have henneries in their back yards, and it is from an apparent mixing of their fowls that the present difficulty arose. McCaughn's taste for hens runs to fancy breeds, and his coops are filled with specimens valued at from \$20 to \$25 apiece. Gormley's hens, on the contrary, are every-day, common barnyard fowls, with nothing to recommend them to the eyes of a connoisseur, but with the inartistic yet practical faculty of providing their owner with abundance of eggs.

Some time ago there was hatched on the premises of Gormley a brood of chickens. When they began to feather and scratch around the yard with the mother hen, McCaughn noticed them, and with surprise discovered that in that brood of plebeian young chicks there was one that showed the high breeding and blue blood of his fancy stock. When satisfied that the young chicken was of fancy breed he demanded from Gormley that it be returned to him on the ground that one of his fancy hens must have so far forgotten her dignity as to fly over into Gormley's yard and lay an egg in the lowly nest of one of Gormley's plain hens. This being so, he insisted that the fancy little chicken had come from the egg, and that as that egg was laid by one of his hens the chicken was his. But Gormley, even while admitting that the egg might have been laid by McCaughn's hen, absolutely refused to give up the young chicken. He declared that, while McCaughn's hen had laid the egg, his (Gormley's) hen had hatched it, and was therefore mother of the chicken. While he refused to surrender the chicken, however he was quite willing and offered to pay McCaughn \$1 for the egg that hatched the chicken; but the offer McCaughn scornfully refused. McCaughn in turn ordered that if Gormley would give him the chicken he would pay Gormley any reasonable sum he might name for the time and service of the hen that hatched the egg and for the corn and fodder used in bringing the young chick up. This offer Gormley refused, saying he did not intend to insult his hens by using them as incubators for other hen's eggs.

And so they have gone to law to determine whether the ownership of the chicken is vested in the ownership of the egg from which it was hatched, or in the ownership of the hen that sat on the egg. It is a case without precedent and one that is likely to bother Justice McMahon, of Parkville, who is to try the issue. McCaughn has retained ex-Judge Callahan to conduct his suit, and Wanhope Lynn will appear for Gormley.

The defense promises to knock the prosecution off its feet by falling back upon a well-settled point of law which they assert is entirely applicable to chickens. Gormley says that he has good reason to believe that his homely but gallant old Shanghai rooster is the father of the chicken. It is even said that there is that in the appearance of the young chicken that marks it as the offspring of Gormley's rooster. If this can be proved, Gormley must win his case, for, according to law, a father's claim to the offspring is paramount even over the claim of the mother. Therefore, if Gormley can show that he owns the rooster that wooed the hen that laid the egg that hatched the chicken, the court must give him a decision.

Turkeys will soon be in demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the farmer who has been carefully caring for

with a turkey which will, with the many other table offerings spread for Thanksgiving dinners, merely serve that meal and not more than one or two others than one which will have to be brought on the table for every meal for a week to clean it up. Just take a look at the turkeys being carried home a few days before Thanksgiving and you will see that the bulk of them are the medium size birds. Extra weights are only for show and large dinners.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

The farmer should have his winter flock selected and penned; those that were found inferior should be marketed to make room for the better stock. Your profits should be received for the spring and summer work; this will come in handy to pay expenses during winter and spring.

White Wyandottes have been extensively bred on the farm this season. The farmer who has tried them find a fowl of value in the White Wyandotte and one that suits his purpose as well as many varieties now bred. Being white and pure in plumage they always have a good appearance; this is what is wanted about a country place. They are good winter layers with good care.

A yard of six Leghorn pullets last season made a record of 968 eggs, or a fraction over 161 eggs each. This is a good record. A flock of 200, if given proper care and sufficient room, will average sixteen dozen to each hen, or 3,200 dozen for the flock. At 20 cents per dozen they will be worth \$640, an average of \$3.20 per hen. This should show what can be done with good laying hens.

Clean fresh hay or straw makes a nice covering for the floor of the hen house in cold weather. It acts as a promoter of activity among the flock; when feeding time arrives they will have to scratch and hunt for what is given them; this stirs the blood and keeps the system in good order. It also tends to keep them clean. A bundle of straw in each pen well scattered will last a week or two, and then removed and fresh supplied.

It is time now to do your tinkering and closing up of the broken holes and other parts of the building that is out of repair. Air at night is very often damp and cool and is more or less injurious to fowls within a building so situated. If you see that such repairing is necessary take a little spare time now and again and get all in good order for winter. It never pays to neglect things that add to the comfort of your flock. Have you attended to this matter?

Farmers everywhere are awakening to the fact that raising poultry is a branch of farming that pays, but has been neglected. Other branches are paying so poorly that they see the necessity of doing something to increase their revenue. They will find poultry and eggs a branch that always brings ready money. The population of our country is increasing at such a rapid rate that the demand for eggs alone cannot be supplied by home production and millions have to be brought from foreign countries. Consequently there will always be a demand for all we can produce, and those who have neglected their hens should give the matter some thought and turn their attention to increasing their flocks and paying attention to them in the future.

Malaria

Literally means bad air. Poisonous germs arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, are breathed into the lungs, taken up by the blood, and unless the vital fluid is purified by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, where the terrible fever prevails, this successful medicine has effected remarkable cures. Those who are exposed to malaria or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

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

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

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

The Lane & Bodley Co.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety. SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 18 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution. Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law. Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year; and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justices or Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

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

O, SAY! I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,

MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTS:—Please send enclosed \$11.65, discount 25 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$800 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

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ANOTHER POCAHONTAS.

An Alaskan Version of the John Smith Romance.

Pocahontas has been outdone by an Alaskan maiden. John Smith was only in danger of having his brains spattered over the surrounding real estate when Pocahontas rescued him with her love. The John Smith of Alaska was not only in danger of being killed, but of being eaten, when the woman in whose eyes he found favor saved him.

The Alaskan John Smith was not a titled explorer when he fell into the hands of the savages, nor was his name John Smith. He was only a common, yellow-skinned sea cook. His name is Ah Wing, and there is nothing attractive about him. He is about as homely a mixture of Chinaman and Malay pirate as could be found in a day's walk. His Pocahontas answers to the name of Julie just now, but nobody knows what her Indian name was. She is a long way of being Pocahontas' equal in beauty, and the Siwash features of generations were consolidated when her face was made. Still the romance is there.

Ah Wing and Julie, now Mrs. Ah Wing, arrived here on a codfish schooner several months since, but have not gone into society yet. They reside on Ross alley, in Chinatown, and submitted to an interview. They only submitted to it, they did not take part in it, and when it came to securing the story of their love the reporter was obliged to obtain his information from a third party, to whom Wing had confided it in explanation of his off-color bride.

Ah Wing some nine years ago was a cook in the employ of the navy department, and was shipped north on the Jamestown. While on the Sitka station Wing's time expired or he deserted—just which is not quite plain—and shipped aboard a whaler. The whaler was wrecked and Wing was cast upon an inhospitable ice floe. Julie was the daughter of a chief of a tribe of Indians, and while hunting with her father discovered Ah Wing, who was as near dead from starvation, cold and exposure as it was possible for him to be and retain life. For days and days Julie nursed him, and he finally recovered to find himself the object of a great deal of attention on the part of the Indians. They could speak no Chinese or English, and Wing had no comprehension of their dialect. He was at a loss to understand the solicitude with which they fed him, and the interest they took in watching the accumulation of fat on his ribs. At last the horrid truth dawned upon him—at least so he says. They were going to barbecue and eat him.

He attempted to escape, but was captured and returned to the village and put under guard. The fatal day arrived. Wing was informed by pantomime that an incision would be made in his neck and his life fluid allowed to escape into a soapstone basin. He gave all up for lost, when he was inspired by the sight of Julie in tears. He made love to her. She comprehended and went to ask papa. The old chief was fond of his daughter and could refuse her nothing. He issued an edict against baking Wing. The remainder of the village protested, and the chief was obliged to state why he desired the stranger's life preserved. The objectors gave in, and Wing and Julie were married in Indian style.

Wing lived with the tribe for some time, but never became very popular. He was not much of a hunter, and preferred to lie around the house, sewing with the women, to chasing polar bears, walrus, seals and the like.

Finally he had a chance to escape. A boat's crew came in from a schooner to trade for skins. Their cook was dead, and Wing begged them to take him away with them. Wing's father-in-law gave him leave of absence for three months and sent Julie along with him to insure his return.

They sailed away, and after much marine wandering and transferring from one vessel to another, arrived in San Francisco. Wing had a taste for the needle and secured a job at tailoring. The faithful Julie proved an adept and shares Wing's labors. They still find some difficulty in conversing. Wing knows a few words of English and a few of Indian. Julie knows a few of English and a few of Chinese.

The King's Daughters

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME,

President of the Order.

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Entirely devoted to the best interests of the order of the "King's Daughters," and of striking interest to every "King's Daughter" in the land. It will be written and edited by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the founder and President of the Order, who in this department, will give each month "talks" similar to those which she made famous last winter in the drawing-rooms of the best New York houses.



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HOW TO LEARN TO TALK WELL;
HOW TO BE PRETTY THIS FALL:
MANNERS WHEN AT CHURCH;

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they resort to all three languages at once, and the talk is very exciting. There is a little Wing now, and he is learning all three languages.

Their home is on the top floor of a Ross alley tenement, where Julie is rapidly being converted into a Chinawoman by her fellow lodgers. She is quiet at all times, and is presumably mourning for the freedom of her native snow fields. She does not go out, because the noise and bustle of the streets frightens her. Wing's leave of absence has long since expired, but in the confines of civilization he has become the master, and has no intention of returning to the land of his wife's people.

The story has been pretty well authenticated, with the exception of the intention of the Indians to eat Wing after killing him. His own countrymen do not believe this part of his story, but Wing adheres to it stoutly, and the strongest tie between him and his wife is his gratitude to her for saving him from such a fate.

Voyagers to the far north state that they have heard of cannibalism among the Indians, but it has always been attributed to isolated instances of starva-

Harness.

If the owner took half as much pains to fit a harness to his horse or mule as he does to get a good-fitting coat for himself, there would be fewer sores, scabs, scars and hides with the hair worn off. Harness is bought at hap-hazard, when it can be bought cheap at auction; or when there is an immediate use for it the purchase is made at a shop that doesn't keep an assortment; so it happens that the animal, big or little, long or short, is put into a gear that pinches in one place and hangs loose at another. This is the way faithful, hard-working beasts of burden are treated. The privileged classes of horses that draw elegant carriages or show their speed to the delighted owners and lookers-on, wear harness made to order, made to fit, every strap of right length, in the right place; especially the collar and hames conform to the neck and breast, bearing evenly on the parts that should sustain the pressure. Every work horse has an inalienable right to such a harness when put to service; his owner can't afford to work him in a different kind.

A road harness when used for plowing, cultivating, and for drawing wagons on

part that goes over the back, is so short that in plowing there is heavy pressure on the back-bone, causing sores. The tortures of ill-fitting harness are intensified by the sun, dew and rain, making it about as rough and hard as it would be if it was made of cast-iron. Keep the harness out of the wet as much as possible; keep it soft and pliable with neatsfoot oil, especially the collars, which should be kept clean from dirt and hair. Remember, never fail to remember, that we are deep in debt to the working animals for their services. We can't pay all, but let us pay what we can in kindness and care for their wants.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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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.

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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.

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(OCTOBER 6.)

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St. Joseph....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Savannah....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Des Moines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.

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

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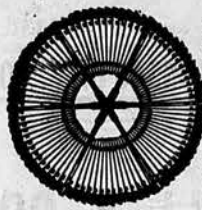
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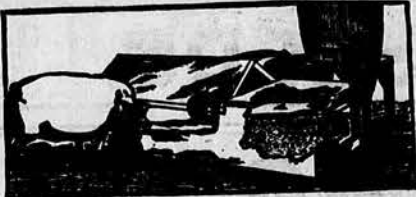
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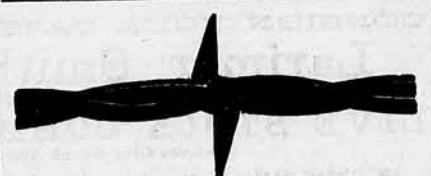
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SHEEP FOR SALE—We will sell our herd of Merino sheep, consisting of about seven hundred ewes, one hundred wethers and about three hundred lambs. Those desiring a good set of breeding ewes should call and examine before buying. We also have ninety head of rams for sale, of our own raising. Ranch seven miles north of Cambridge, Cowley Co., Kas. Address Neer Bros., Cambridge, Kas.

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FINE THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE AND POLAND-CHINA PIGS for sale at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. Address the Professor of Agriculture.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Jersey Red and Red Berkshire hogs and Jersey cattle. Address Dr. Eidson, Medical Institute, Emporia, Kas.

TAX SUPPRESSES THE TRUTHS—How? Read "Cumulative Taxation." Price 25 cents. Address W. V. Marshall, Santa Fe, Kas.

WANTED—Cattle to feed. John Bradbury, Eskridge, Kas.

I DESIRE TO SAY TO FARMERS OF SHAWNEE county that I am now prepared to manufacture elder at my new cider works, on Sixth street road, two miles west of Topeka. I will pay 15 cents per bushel for elder apples or I will take your apples in exchange for elder, which will save waiting at the mill, or I will grind your apples and deliver you the clear from them at the rate of ten barrels per hour at a cost to you of 3 cents per gallon. H. W. McAfee.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERIES—1890-'91—will have on hand a full line of nursery stock for fall and spring trade. Also in their season fruits—all kinds of berries by the crate, grapes by the basket, apples by the barrel or carload. Catalogue free. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

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DOLLARS SAVED to Farmers by trading with us.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1890.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Cantrel, in Rockford tp., P. O. Derby, one dun horse pony, 4 or 5 years old, branded SK; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Reek, in Independence tp., September 7, 1890, one red heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead and some white between forelegs; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by Jas. H. Stewart, in Louisville tp., September 10, 1890, one bay gelding, no brands or marks noticeable.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Johnson, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, about August 25, 1890, one bay mare, about 12 or 13 years old, white stripe in face; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 8 years old, white in face, left hind foot white, had on head-halter; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 8 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one roan yearling horse colt; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Satchel, in Reeder tp., one bay horse, 15 hands high, collar marks, eyes not good, age not known; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by John Pantle, in Fremont tp., P. O. Allen, September 11, 1890, one red bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

A. J. POWELL & SONS,
Manufacturers of
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Write for particulars and price lists. Address Independence, Mo.

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MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,
Orion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.
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Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

H. G. FARMER'S
THIRD AND LAST ANNUAL SALE OF FINE STOCK.

I will sell at my farm, five miles south of
Garnett, Kas., Thursday, October 23,

Commencing promptly at 9 a. m., 75 head Thoroughbred Hogs, consisting of Poland-Chinas and Yorkshires. All registered or eligible to record. Among the lot are the three noted boars, King Cleveland (2466), Gem's Duke (2608), Victor Hugo (4834), and sows, Daisy Dean (7492), Maggie C. (8820), Little Daisy (4821), Queen (5811), Farmer's Lady (1897). Also one 4-year-old Short-horn bull, one thoroughbred Short-horn cow and heifer calf (see A. H. B., vol. 28, page 805). She was bred by E. D. Haynes, Knoxville, Ill., and was one of Mr. Latimer's show cows four years ago, and a winner. Also No. 1 high-grades, viz.: 20 head of cows, all giving milk, 15 yearling steers, 5 yearling heifers, 4 extra heifer calves. One brood mare, 9 years old, with colt at side; one good single driver and saddle mare, 4 years old; one horse, 4 years old; one good filly, 2 years old; one horse colt, 1 year old; one good horse cart and new single harness; my crop, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also fine poultry.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; all over, a credit of twelve months time with 8 per cent. interest from date, with approved security or chattel; 15 per cent. discount for cash. Free lunch at 12 o'clock. Parties from abroad will be conveyed from Garnett free. Look up the time tables of the railroads and start in time to reach Garnett in the forenoon. This is your last chance to get fine hogs at your own price and time. Everything I offer will be first-class. Address me at Garnett for further information.
H. D. SMITHSON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE. On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1890, I will sell at public auction, at my farm residence, seven and a half miles northwest of WICHITA, on section 26, Park township, my entire dairy stock, consisting of fifty milk cows, ten two-year-old heifers and one Holstein bull eighteen months old. These cows are all fine stock, very highly bred. There is not a finer lot of cows in the country, as they have been bred especially for milkers. Also my entire stock of work horses and brood mares, consisting of about thirteen head. Also about one hundred tons of hay and about sixty acres of corn fodder with corn on it.

TERMS OF SALE:—One year's time without interest, purchaser giving his note with approved security. Thirteen head of Horses and sixty-one head of high-grade Short-horn cattle.