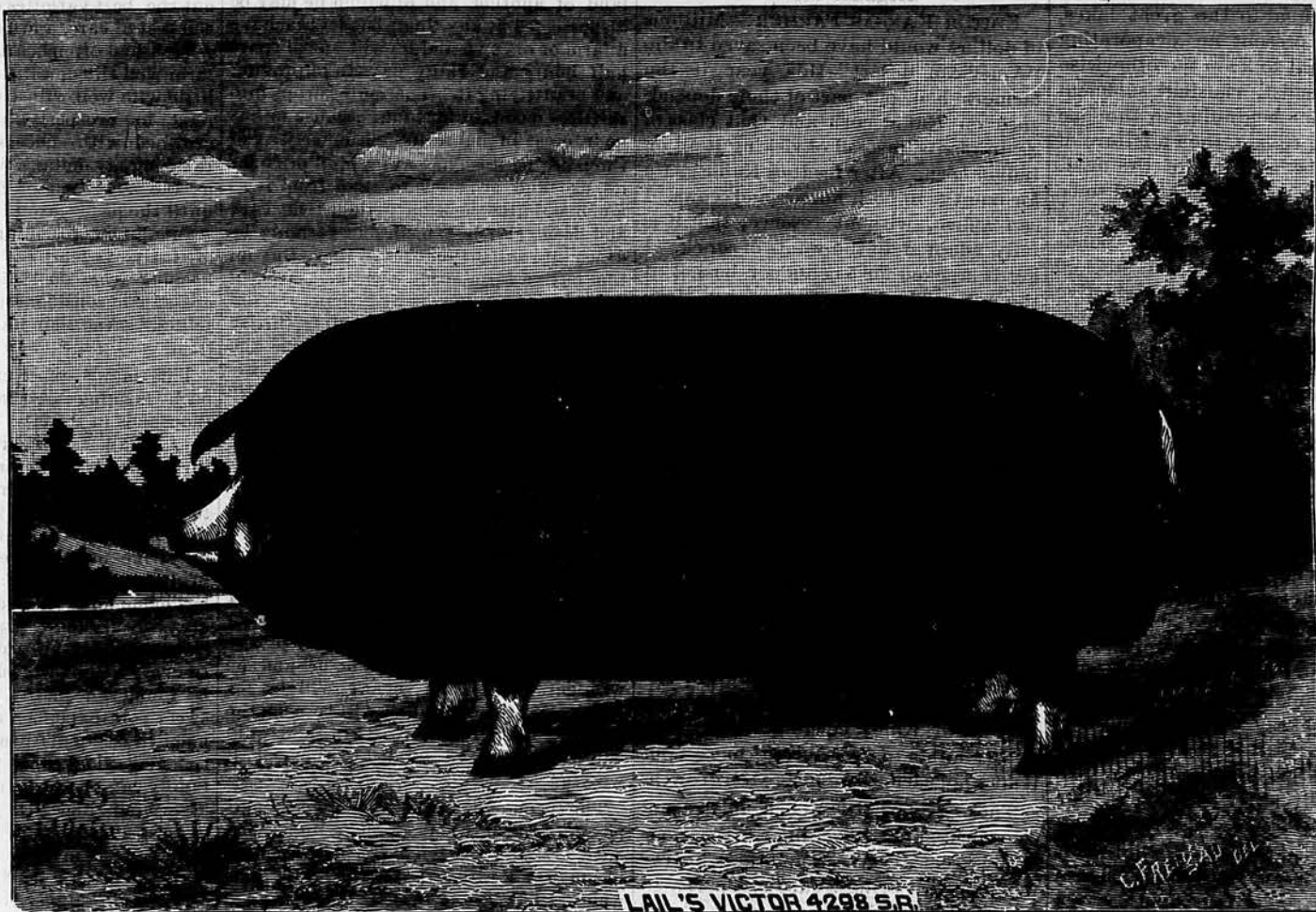


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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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Sows sired by Victor (7313), Stemwinder and other leading boars. Have twenty-two sows bred for this season's trade to three first-class boars. I guarantee stock as represented. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kas.

[Continued on page 12.]

Agricultural Matters.

About Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the issue of the FARMER of August 13, there were several items regarding irrigation. While so much is being said in that direction, it may not be very much out of place for one of the lesser ones to chime in.

It does not seem to me necessary to do any irrigating on this "Great American desert" from the Rio Grande on the South to the Red river on the north, if the laws of evaporation and distribution of moisture are understood and applied. Without going into details, if the surplus water that flows down these creeks were held on the hill-sides to the surface amount of ten or twelve acres per square mile, there would be an area of water on this so-called desert equal to the great lakes, which would present an evaporating surface sufficient to keep the otherwise broiling air moist, causing sufficient rainfall from the beginning to the end of the growing season, then a failure of crops would be a thing of the past. This is only a part of the good to be derived from such a system, or partial system, of waterworks. These ponds or miniature lakes could be stocked with fish, and so be the most productive of any ten acres on the section, giving large quantities of food at little cost to each and every individual. It would almost be food for the millions for simply casting a net.

James A. Garner's plan of sub-irrigation is a good idea, but in my humble opinion a series of ponds on every quarter section, as aforesaid, would beat tiling "all hollow." Or, supposing the tile to be the thing, the pond would beat the well, inasmuch as it would serve the double purpose—a water supply and for fish culture. I dare not say how much of a population Kansas can support if properly rained on. You would say "crazy." But how soon will the United States have to support 500,000,000? Look in the FARMER of May 14.

But the second part of the system. The writer has repeatedly said that enough water-power ran down the slopes of Kansas to replace all the necessary horse-power, if bottled up, as it may be in some electric machine. While in Topeka a short time ago, I heard of a scheme on foot there to dam the Kansas river, and with the water-power transformed into electricity supplant the horse-power of that city, proposing to deal it out at \$40 per horse-power for a year. There is more than enough such horse-power going to waste here every year to perform all the farm work and work contingent to it. Such machinery would revolutionize farm life. It would make society in the rural districts possible. It would enable us to live in villages and go long distances to our work in a few minutes. It would save the annoyance of the care and feed and all that goes with the rearing of them. We could straddle an electro-speed and go to our work with a song and come back in a tuneful mind, instead of being worn out and drooping in spirits.

Now, Mr. Editor, having only touched on the points of this subject, but for fear of being too lengthy, yet hoping it will find a place in your esteemed columns, I am, respectfully,

E. GOODSPEED.

Briggs, August 23, 1890.

Change Farm Practices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some friend who knows I am interested in the welfare of Kansas has sent me the KANSAS FARMER of August 13, which I find very interesting.

The article on "Kansas Agriculture," in particular, I think is the most sensible advice I have ever heard given to

trying to raise corn in that country of summer drouths and hot winds, and go to raising crops that are known to prosper and adapted to the soil and climate. Had the writer suggested one other thing, that of raising sorghum for feeding hogs, he would have had his article complete.

I saw a fine fat herd of hogs that had been raised on sorghum altogether in Kansas, and the owner said he could raise hog-feed that way easier than by corn. He raised it in hills and cut and shocked it for winter feed, giving it to his hogs with heads and all together. Unless there is some drawback to feeding hogs on sorghum that I am unaware of, it is better to raise sorghum than corn for hogs, even if corn was a reasonably certain crop.

P. T. GREENE.

New Albany, Ind.

Sorghum Grain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Millions of dollars would have been saved to the "American desert" this year if the farmers had put part of their dependence on Kaffir corn and that class of grain plants, instead of risking it all on Indian corn. After feeding Kaffir grain for months to both horses and cows, I can affirm, without reserve, that it is fully adapted to the wants of stock. I get it cracked for 5 cents per bushel at the mill. The horses never get tired of it, but the cows would sometimes refuse it, just as they do a corn meal diet if long-continued. The bolted flour of Kaffir is not only a good substitute for buckwheat, but mixed half and half with white flour it makes a good brown bread. My own family are using it right along, month after month. The seed is now well distributed and very cheap. In the name of the helpless farm animals, I urge the increased planting of Kaffir grain over the States of Kansas and southern Nebraska. The methods of harvesting are to be devised, but that is not the fault of the plant. There is an insect enemy that goes with Kaffir corn—a little green louse similar to the cabbage louse—but it does not seriously damage the growth.

These grains, Kaffir corn, doura and rice corn, stand knocking at the door of the great dry West, and their hearty welcome will bring a sure prosperity to those who employ them for feed for farm animals. On the rich bottom lands I have repeatedly grown over one hundred bushels to the acre of Kaffir corn. Crops of fodder from the second cutting are now knee-high and ready to cut. Verily, Kaffir corn is more than corn; it is clover and buckwheat besides. The roots do not rot well, and it is not pleasant to work the stubble land, but where can you find perfection in anything.

Crete, Neb. M. S. BENEDICT.

Farming Associations.

Two of my friends, who lived in the city near by, became members of a building association and erected very tasty and commodious homes. By paying monthly dues which averaged only 20 per cent. above the rent they would have paid for houses equal to theirs, in five years they have paid for their houses and the land upon which they stand. As they were wise in selecting a location in a suburban town which is rapidly building up and to which the city proper will soon reach, in five years their property will be worth twice what it cost them.

Now I can see no good reason why associations having for their object the purchase of farms could not be formed and conducted on the same plan as the building associations which have become quite numerous and which, when sensibly conducted, have invariably given the highest satisfaction. Certainly no association could have a more worthy object. It would benefit three deserving classes in particular, and society and the State in general. In every long-settled community there are industrious, deserving men who are renters. It is all they can do to sup-

disadvantages which are inseparable from renting. Land is so high that they can never purchase even a small farm outright. They occupy a position analogous to the city renter of a house. Neither can hope to buy outright the property he rents; but if given an opportunity to pay the rent money on the price of the land, with reasonable interest, the renter would, as owner, have so many advantages that in a few years he would have his small farm free of all incumbrances. It is certainly to the benefit of society and the State to make a land owner, to secure another fixed farmer. The benefits to the man himself are very great. To get a home he is stimulated to greater thrift. The possession of a fixed habitation interests him in public enterprises and gives him a new importance in his own eyes that cannot make him otherwise than more manly. The renter is compelled to move at the caprice of his landlord, and moving is always expensive; this expense would be saved had he a farm of his own. The renter has no inducement to improve the land of another and of which he may be dispossessed at any time; but let him have a farm of his own and he will spend spare half hours and rainy days in improving and beautifying it. The renter drops into shiftless modes of farming, because he has no interest in maintaining the fertility of the land; because he pays a high price for its use and proposes to take from it as much and give back as little as he can; and from shiftless modes of farming he drops into shiftless modes of life. But let him have a farm of his own and he will serve his own interests by keeping the soil in good condition; and he will be thrifty in his farming and life. Of course the same effect will be produced upon his children. Their frequently moving life happily ended and their father a prospering landholder, they will feel more interested in work and very much disposed to help their parents; they will no longer feel that they are only renter's children, and will strive to win a higher place in society and to make something out of themselves. Renting too often makes the children of the renter idle and shiftless; their father has no home of his own, and they cannot hope ever to be better off. But once give the renter a chance to get a home and he will get it; he and society will be far richer, and the capitalist will be none the poorer. The greater thrift of the family will be just so much added to the general wealth.

The second class to be benefited is composed of farm hands—young unmarried men. Land is so high that they can never purchase a farm by the savings from their wages, let them try ever so hard; hence they are not usually careful to save their wages. Their money they spend in perhaps worse than useless channels. Some marry, and of course become renters. Many others do not care to endure the hardships of a renter's lot and do not marry; they wander around from place to place, being semi-tramps, get into bad company, drop into immoral ways, have no care for the good of society, of which they are often an unrecognized part, and take no interest in public enterprises, because no public enterprise can benefit them. Give them a chance to get farms and they will marry and become industrious, prosperous, public-spirited men.

The third class to be benefited is composed of city laborers. Our cities are crowded with men clamoring for work whereby they can earn an honest livelihood for themselves and families. There is not work for all of them. Many must be without employment and not a few are driven to crime. I need not argue that many of these men would gladly embrace the opportunity to work themselves into the ownership of little farms that would support themselves and families in security, that would not throw them out of employment at the beginning of winter; nor that they and society would be great gainers thereby, for that such would be the case no man of sense can dispute. Put these men upon little farms, taking their children away from the temptations of the city, and their children will grow into men and women strong physically and mentally, industrious, independent and valuable members of society; and all the time they can have work by which they can earn their own livelihood and more. There are, again, city men whose labors compel them to lead sedentary lives, and whose wives and children are pale and sickly. All parties would be benefited in health

and pocket by a change to country work and air. These men cannot save enough from their salaries to pay for such a home, unless the aid of farming associations is extended to them. In this connection I may be permitted to relate the experience of a city laboring man, published not a great while ago. He was a house carpenter who settled upon a bit of land, less than three acres, in New Jersey. It was his expectation to have a garden and depend upon his trade for support. But times were dull, wages were cut down, and the prospects were gloomy. He concluded to go to work on his land and see if he could not make a dollar a day on it. I give the result in his own words:

"Some of my neighbors said it would be a failure—farming did not pay. Many who had from ten to twelve acres left it grow up to brush and weeds and took their departure. I had buried my money here and I was going to dig for it. I dug stumps, raked roots, and grubbed until I got the land in pretty fair condition. Then I dressed it well with fertilizers, put out the best varieties of fruit, gave them the best of care, and I soon began to realize what I had often heard repeated: 'A little farm well tilled, a little home well filled, a little wife well willed, then you are on the road to prosperity.' My efforts were crowned with success. I was not long in realizing my dollar a day, with an increase as the condition of my land improved, until the past season I turned off from my scant three acres of land over \$500 worth of fruit, vegetables and seeds, besides keeping from one-third to one-quarter in grass; also considerable canned fruits and jellies." And then he proceeds to give the items.

This man's experience shows what a boon farming associations would be to thousands in the city. It also shows that only small farms are required. From three acres of land, far from being the best quality, this man is making a good living for himself and family, besides something for a rainy day. He feels secure, because no strike or employer's caprice can take his income from him. Even more than he has made might be realized from the same area of ground. Garden crops, grown early, would realize double the amount. In every neighborhood a good market can be found for plants of cabbage, tomato, sweet potato, pepper, etc., and these make money fast for the space they occupy. All the vegetables and fruits needed for a family can be grown on a few square rods of ground, and pigs fed in a pen, mostly on scraps from the house and garden, and skim milk from the cow which by the soiling system can be kept on less than an acre, would supply meat for the family needs. Thus all the food of the family could be grown; and if the cow was a good Jersey, the surplus butter would bring a high price and almost of itself pay the grocery bill. A flock of 100 good chickens could be kept, and when these are rightly managed and made to supply the early market with broilers and the winter market with eggs, they are alone sufficient to provide for the living of a good-sized family. Small fruits—fresh, canned or evaporated—are always in demand and bring a good price; and the product in raspberries, strawberries, etc., of a small plot highly cultivated and planted in the best sorts, is truly astonishing to one who has tested the matter. The children could do nearly all of the work I have indicated under the guidance of the mother; and the husband—clerk, mechanic or accountant—could pursue his usual labors when there was work for him, cheered during the day by the thought that his family was more than self-sustaining, and happier and better than they could be in the city, while at night his heart would fill with gratitude when he came to his happy, prosperous home and met a cheery wife and rosy children.

This is no Utopian picture. It is all feasible and practical; and it shows that there can be no truer charity than the organization of farming associations. The only true charity is that which enables people to help themselves. There can be no greater kindness than to give a man an opportunity to win a home for him and his. Nor can any better work be done for the home, society and the State than to make of the wandering farm laborer a man of family and means; of the renter a land-owner, he and his family respected by themselves and their neighbors; or to move families from the surroundings of the city—unwholesome for body, mind and

heart—and put them, healthy and prosperous, upon a home of their own in the country, thus removing from our cities the discontented, struggling class that is furnishing so many criminals and that may any day break into revolt.

But this charity can be made profitable. While the laborers would gain, the capitalists would not lose. Those who put money into building associations realize handsome and sure profits from it. They are shrewd business men who do not think of charity, but of making a safe and profitable investment. And as farming associations would be organized upon the same plan, the money put into them would bring a good return and be safe.

One thing more: We are continually confronted with the fact that our cities are becoming filled with a semi-vicious and poverty-stricken class, and that while the only hope for them and society is their settlement upon lands, our free lands are being rapidly absorbed and soon Uncle Sam will be unable to offer a home to him who will take it. This has alarmed many, and has given, more than anything else, such men as Henry George a following. But what I have advocated would show the possibilities of small farms; it would demonstrate that we had enough land but not enough land-owners; and it would remove all fear that soon the poor from all sources must congregate in our cities to be fed and clothed by public and private charity. It would show the way out of all our growing and alarming industrial predicaments, because it is the way; and as it would show the capacity and profitability of small farms, it would popularize the small farm system, and do more than anything else to teach us the lesson we must sooner or later learn—that ten-acre farms are better than thousand-acre ones. —Reader, in Farmers' Call.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 24—J. L. Whipple & Sons, Poland-China and cattle, Ottawa, Kas.
OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

Discriminating Against Herefords.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association an appropriation was made of a certain sum to be offered as special premiums for Herefords at fairs in the United States and Canada and special committees were appointed to classify the premiums and select the fairs at which such premiums should be offered.

Among the fairs selected by the committee of the Hereford association for the offering of specials was the Texas State fair to be held at Dallas, Texas, the latter part of October, 1890.

The Secretary of said fair was duly advised of the desire of the association to make such special offering of premiums for Herefords and requested to give notice thereof in his premium list. When the premium list of the said Texas State fair was issued, it was found, to the surprise of the committee of the Hereford association, that the prizes offered by the said fair for Hereford cattle were not as large as that for other breeds by \$200, or in other words, the Hereford breed of cattle was discriminated against in their class to that extent, in favor of other breeds.

The only explanation of such discrimination vouchsafed by the Secretary of said Texas State fair was that the specials offered by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association bought Herefords on a par with other breeds. Now, as it was not the intention of the Hereford association to contribute to the Texas State fair the sum of \$200 in order to bring the Hereford on an equality with that of other breeds of cattle, but to encourage and induce a larger exhibit of Herefords at each fair, the committee of the Hereford association, believing that such discrimination is wrong and to be condemned, and not in accord with the

practice of the management of other similar fairs and to be a perversion of the intentions of the Hereford association, has reconsidered its action in offering specials at the Texas State fair aforesaid and has directed that notice be given of the withdrawal of the offering of such specials as are announced in the premium list of the said Texas State fair.

C. R. THOMAS, Sec'y.
Independence, Mo., Aug. 25, 1890.

Plenty of Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So much has been said about the dry weather and its effects, that now I think it is time to speak of the effect of the late rains. The grass has taken new life and stock are now improving faster than any time during the summer, and after a few weeks will have a very different appearance. Those who shipped their half-meated cows in such a hurry will now feel the loss. Hundreds of acres of sorghum sown in June is now up and making rapid growth, and yet bids fair to give a good supply of winter food not dreamed of a few weeks since.

The land was never in finer condition for wheat-seeding, which is now being pushed on rapidly and coming up in fine style. All seem determined to sow early this year, and so furnish feed for the cattle. No one need expect to buy cattle in this part under the plea of no feed. There will be plenty of good grass, and do not think any one need complain of not being able to winter their cattle, except those having large bunches, and they must distribute. They will all be required next spring and more too. Good feed steers are scarce, and those having any seem disposed to hold on to them. We may want to feed them ourselves next year. A good many cows have not been bred this year, with the intention of feeding. Calves cannot be raised for \$6 per head. I hope it will be the means of giving us better stock, commanding better prices.

Russell, Kas.

E. R.

Cruelty to Animals.

Much misunderstanding exists in regard to what is cruelty to animals, in the minds of some persons; and this leads in some cases to undeserved reproach and interference in regard to the common treatment of our domestic animals, as well as of that numerous class of creatures, large and small, which we call vermin. No doubt, cruelty is a term which admits of much qualification. "I must be cruel to be kind," is very frequently a principle of action which is the highest virtue. It is as cruel to emasculate an animal, to dock the tail of a young lamb, to cut off the horns of a vicious beast, in one case as in another, as far as the infliction of pain is concerned; but in one case it may be a kindness to the animal itself or to others associated with it, while, in another, when in is done without any object or needlessly, it becomes actually a sinful act. And it is well that we should consider the subject in its broad view, as that any pain inflicted upon any animal, either purposely or by any neglect, is not merely a cruelty, but that it is a wrong and reprehensible act in itself, and that the loss and damage resulting from it to the interests of the person most concerned is really a punishment for what is a crime.

This view of it is a just one although it is not a general one. We read and hear very often that a "merciful man is merciful to his beast," and this is supposed to be a quotation from Scripture, universally recognized as the highest moral law. But the quotation is not correct; the true phrase goes much further than this, viz., "a righteous man is merciful to his beast," etc., and thus the converse being true, a man who treats his animals unmercifully is the opposite of righteous, and, therefore, a wrong-doer.

No doubt, unmerciful treatment of the

matter finds expression in the common opposition to the dehorning of cattle, docking of lambs, spaying of female animals and other operations performed upon live stock; and just now in regard to the general use of poisons for the extermination of insects which destroy valuable crops and fruits. But it is to be considered that it is a law of nature that the fittest and strongest only should survive, and that the best interests of all animals seem to have been provided for by this general law, which in its action, results in the repression of such an increase as would in the end lead to an enormous amount of pain and misery in the slow starvation of myriads of living creatures. And in the operation of this law the best interests of mankind and all the inferior animals are involved. One vicious beast will cause a vast amount of discomfort in a large herd, injuring, wounding and terrifying all its companions, and inflicting injury upon all persons whose welfare is involved in the comfort and well-being of the injured animals. Consequently it is really a merciful and proper act to remove the horns from such a beast, and indeed from all horned beasts, that all the rest may be freed from danger of injury and constant annoyance. So the reduction in numbers of animals by the common operations practiced by stockmen is really an act of mercy, as preventing the misery which would result from want of food; and so with other painful operations performed for the purpose of preventing much greater inconvenience.

But there are many little things pertaining to this subject which are not generally considered. These relate to the common abuse of our domestic animals, either by way of neglect in very many directions, or by our wrong management of them. The heat of the summer is a time when all farm animals suffer enormously from the neglect of the owners. Exposure to flies and to injurious parasites; want of water to quench intolerable thirst, and unwholesome feeding; the confinement of wearied horses in foul stables where myriads of flies torment them through the night and prevent rest and sleep; overwork, whipping, painful sores caused by ill-fitting or badly kept harness, sharp bits, tight overchecks, all these and others which need not be named, are cruelties of such importance as to bring the perpetrators within the condemnation of the law of kindness set forth in the quotation mentioned above.

And the summer is by no means the only season when such cruelties to animals are perpetrated. There are equally serious neglects in the winter which need to be avoided. The mere fact that the average life of a horse is reduced to one-third its possible useful existence is a strong comment upon the text of this writing. What a sense of iniquity is conveyed by the appearance of a worn-out horse, diseased in its limbs by overwork, raw with chafes and galls, its bones showing through the skin by starvation and disease, and going to the slaughter yard at seven or eight years old. What a concentration of misery and unhappiness does the, erstwhile, noble animal, sagacious, docile, kind and useful, present, in its last days. And while this is not often seen upon farms, yet the farm is not without its examples of the same misuse and neglect. And the farmer may well think of this picture as a frightful example of a lesson which he should heed, and which should teach him to exercise ever and always that thoughtful kindness and mercy to all his animals, which we are told is the attribute only of a righteous man.—Henry Stewart, in Practical Farmer.

Weaning Colts.

The young colt is generally regarded as a nuisance on the farm. This is

quired to work, and in such cases there is a temptation to wean the colt as soon as it can be done with safety. Horsemen do not wean the colts till they are about six months old. Farmers generally cannot do without the use of the mare, and wean the colts at about four months old. This is better for both foal and dam. But the weaning process at this age of the colt must be attended with care, or the gravest evils will result. We have had some cases where the mothers were such large milkers that it was impossible to wean the colt at four months. One large, fine mare was ruined by attempting to wean the colt. We used reasonable care to draw off the surplus milk for several days, but in spite of all we could do the change caused an inflammation to rise in the milk glands and hind legs which developed running sores. After giving this mare a year and a half of idleness and care we got rid of her at less than half what she would have brought before the injury. Another similar case was only avoided by turning the foal back to its dam and letting them run together till cool weather.

Whatever we decide to do in the matter of weaning the foal it is of the first importance to do it in the quietest way. All excitement must be avoided in both foal and dam. Nothing so destroys digestion as excitement, and one of the important things in weaning any kind of stock is to keep up nutrition. The mare should on no account be heated into a sweat till her milk is thoroughly dried up. Some exercise is important during this ordeal, but it must be of the gentlest kind. All milk-producing food, such as grass and soaked or ground grain should be kept from the mare. Of course she will be kept in the stable, except when in use, till the milk dries up. Under this treatment constipation may give trouble. This cannot well be relieved as at other times by soft food. We have successfully met the trouble by a physic of aloes. Take a half ounce of Barbadoes aloes and a spoonful of ginger; mix together with molasses till it is a thick dough. Roll into a ball, wrap in tissue paper, and administer by putting it in the horse's mouth back of the tongue with the hand. If this does not operate in twelve hours repeat the dose. I have found this a helpful thing in drying up the milk and it will be of excellent service for the future of the mare in putting her system in good thriving condition.

The colt will require exactly the opposite treatment given the mare. It must have the most nutritious food. Grass, wheat bran mashes, soaked oats, chop feed—any nutritious food which the colt will eat. I once fed a colt new milk from a cow. The colt soon came to like it, but the milk was too rich and produced scours, so was given up. I think now I should use the same treatment again if I wanted to push the colt, but I would add one-half water and some sugar to the cow's milk. The fretting and restlessness of the weaned colt is largely due to the craving of the system for nourishment. This statement contains the secret of success in weaning. Supply the foal's system with nourishment and it will almost at once submit to the weaning process. These things require care, but it is care that makes the difference between success and failure in the stock business. We cannot afford to damage a brood mare by neglect, nor let a colt lose flesh and growth at weaning time, and so go into the trying ideal of a long winter thin in flesh.

To make the heavy draft horse which the market now demands, we must have growth all along the line. Flesh must be kept up at all times to secure the form, at four and one-half years, which will make the horse attractive to the city buyer. The mistake of letting the foal run down at weaning will be very apt to make these things impossible.—Granger, in Stockman and Cultivator.

What Does it Mean?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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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.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Whoever controls the public highways of a country is master of that country. He dictates its policies, collects and disburses its revenues, controls the administration of its government, and is complete master of the liberties and destiny of its people.

Good practicable roads or highways for travel and traffic are among the most important and urgent necessities of civilization. Without them there can be no successful progress, industry or commerce, nor even safety for free government. These facts are so fully proven by common observation and the lessons of history that argument is unnecessary.

The importance and necessity of the public highways of a nation have rendered their control of paramount interest.

Rome, under the Caesars, conquered and governed the Germans, Gauls and Britons because the Romans were as expert road-builders as they were fighters; and Rome was able to consolidate and rule with a rod of iron the numerous and widely extended provinces of her colossal empire because of her excellent stone-paved roads, reaching for hundreds of miles in all directions from the capital city. Those great highways were all owned and controlled by the central government, and were used to facilitate the march of the legions into every corner of the empire, to expedite the communication of intelligence, and to serve the purposes of travel and commerce. The power that controlled the great public highways of the Roman empire, dictating the terms and conditions on which they might be used, and who should enjoy their use and for what purpose, was, necessarily, the master of the Roman empire.

During the middle ages, when the iron structures of the Roman government had worn away and had been succeeded by the fragmentary systems of feudalism, we find the great feudal barons struggling for the mastery of the highways of Europe. Castles were built at the strategic points, near the passes in the rugged countries where travel, traffic and troops must pass. Retainers and troops were maintained by the great barons of the castles, with which to enforce their demands, and they made it a regular business to tax and rob every user of the public thoroughfares. These impositions on the users of public roads were not intended to prevent their use, but as a matter of profit to the master of the situation. They merely levied such tributes and committed such robberies as, in their estimation, "the traffic could bear" and still live. The great robber barons of the middle ages knew, as the Romans knew, and as all history proves, that the masters of the highways of any nation are the masters of that nation—that they dictate the policy of its government and collect and enjoy the bulk of its revenues. And it was not until the decay of feudalism and the modification of baronial claims and prerogatives that the highways of

Highways, free to all the people, on the payment of a small tribute or toll to keep them in repair."

The people of the United States are making history. The beauty of the page, the brilliancy of the record, the happiness of our people, and the preservation of American liberty all depend upon the practical lessons we learn from the teachings of history. The first well settled fact of history is this:

Whoever controls the public highways of a country is master of that country!

The most perfect highways ever known in all the world and in all the ages, is the modern road with steel rails, on which moves the tireless locomotive, drawing over hills and rivers, and through valleys and mountains, tunnels, canyons and gorges, straight as the bird flies, thousands of tons of merchandise, whole herds of living cattle, and thousands of throbbing human hearts, swift as the wind, and yet as tenderly as the sleeping infant in its mother's arms! It is the cheapest, most efficient, and the most important *imperial* highway known to humanity! It surpasses the best stone paved roads of ancient Rome, Gaul and Britain as those broad, smooth and solid turnpikes surpassed the rude and tortuous paths of the savage through the forest jungles. Julius Caesar with all his marches, victories and triumphs, never dreamed of such a procession as the modern train of cars, snorting and prancing through States as the merest specks on the landscape, laughing at distance without weariness, and brushing aside space and the obstacles of nature as of no consequence! Nor did the proudest Augustus of all the Caesars ever achieve or imagine victories like those of modern science, illustrated and glorified by the achievements of steam on our modern public highways.

The all-important question now arises, who owns or controls these cheap, efficient, indispensable and *imperial* public highways of the United States? Who dictates the policies of this country as the legions of Rome mastered and governed Germany, Gaul and Britain? In short, who holds and controls the prerogatives of government in the United States, the people or somebody else? The prosperity, happiness and liberties of the American people depend upon the answer!

Happily we are not left to mere guess work in this matter. The very highest orthodox authority in greatest abundance is on record for our guidance. June 22, 1874, James A. Garfield, occupying his place in the American Congress, said:

"Since the dawn of history, the great thoroughfares have belonged to the people, have been known as the king's highways, or the public highways, and have been open to the free use of all, on payment of a small uniform tax or toll, to keep them in repair. But now the most perfect, and by far the most important roads known to mankind, are owned and managed as private property by a comparatively small number of private citizens.

"In all its uses the railroad is the most public of all our roads; and in all the objects to which its work relates, the railroad corporation is as public as any corporation can be. But in the start it was labeled a private corporation; and, so far as its legal status is concerned, it is now grouped with eleemosynary institutions and private charities, and enjoys similar immunities and exemptions. It remains to be seen how long the community will suffer itself to be the victim of an abstract definition.

"It is painfully evident from the experience of the last few years that the efforts of the States to regulate their railroads have amounted to little more than feeble annoyance. In many cases the corporations have treated such efforts as impertinent meddling, and have brushed away legislative restrictions as easily as Gulliver broke the cords with which the Lilliputians attempted to bind him.

"In these contests the corporations have become conscious of their strength, and have entered upon the work of controlling the States. Already they have captured some of the oldest and strongest of them; and these discredited sovereigns now follow in chains the triumphal chariot of their conquerors. And this does not imply that merely the officers and representatives of States have been subjected to the railways, but that the corporations have grasped the sources and fountains of power, and control the choice of both officers and representatives.

"The consolidation of our great commercial and industrial companies, the power the wield and the relations they sustain to the State and to the industry of the people, do not fall far short of Fourier's definition of commercial or industrial feudalism. The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute at will on all our vast industries. And, as the old feudalism was finally controlled and subordinated only by the combined efforts of the kings and the people of the free cities and towns, so our modern feudalism can be subordinated to the public good only by the great body of the people, acting through their governments by wise and just laws."

An earnest and truthful statement like that, by one of America's trusted statesmen, should have weight.

The following is from the official report of a committee of the United States Senate, published by authority of Congress in 1874:

"In matters of taxation, there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not infrequently exercise powers which the Con-

gress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of 5 cents per bushel on the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of \$45,000,000 on the crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power, except upon a necessity of the most imperative nature, and yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure, without explanation or apology. With the rapid and inevitable progress of consolidation and combination, those colossal organizations are becoming daily stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesman to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people wholly at the mercy of a few men, who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than adding somewhat to the power and patronage of the government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control."

Senator Wm. Windom, who was Chairman of that Senatorial committee, seven years later, in a letter to Hon. L. E. Chittenden, of New York, repeated and emphasized the above statement, and added that the railroad corporations had grown wiser with the passage of events, and had entered upon the work of capturing and controlling "the channels of thought." "One man," says Senator Windom, "who controls more miles of railroad than any other in the world, and who is almost daily adding new lines to his colossal combination, now, also, controls the telegraph system of the United States and Canada, and is reaching out under the sea to grasp that of Europe."

Senator Windom further states that the same colossal monopoly has commenced the capture of the great metropolitan newspapers. A majority of those constituting the "Associated Press" had already been secured. The Senator then adds:

"The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit to be thus bound hand and foot.

"The practical question is, 'What are you going to do about it?' To my mind the answer is easy. This organized, gigantic corporate power can only be kept under proper restraint by the organized power of the people, expressed through their State and national governments. That such governmental power exists and may properly be exercised, I have not a particle of doubt. It is plainly written in our constitution, and has been unequivocally declared by the Supreme court of the United States."

(To be continued next week.)

Jackson County.

The People's convention met in Holton on the 6th inst., and without exception was the most harmonious body of that kind which ever assembled in Jackson county. We placed a full ticket in the field of the best men our county can produce, and it will be elected to a man. The most important on the ticket is candidate for Representative, P. H. Stewart. In Stewart the people will send a man to our next Legislature "for and of the people." Our ticket is as strong as can be and its success is just as sure as it exists.

S. A. STREAM.

Leavenworth County.

Their meeting at Jarbalo, September 5, was well attended, harmonious and enthusiastic. The issues of the day, labor, land, transportation and finance, were ably discussed by the nominees for Representative in the Eighth and Ninth districts. A vote of thanks was tendered to the brothers and sisters of Jarbalo and vicinity for the excellent dinner, and a resolution favoring a uniform system of school books to be furnished by the State at cost prevailed. Few resolutions were introduced. They have settled down to actual business. They have petitioned Congress, as did their forefathers King George III, only to have their petitions ignored. Their misrepresentatives in Congress, including the Benedict Arnold of Kansas, will be called home. Their next petition to Congress will be about six feet long, with boots on one end and brains on the other. The next meeting will be at the court house, the second Saturday in October (11th).

J. LEE SIMPSON, Co. Sec'y.

Jefferson County.

A People's party delegate county and district convention will be held in Oskaloosa, Tuesday, September 23, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for the following offices: Probate Judge, County Attorney, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk of District Court, County Commissioner in the first district, and Representatives to the Legislature in the fourth and fifth districts. Each township

will be entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates: Fairview 8, Oskaloosa 7, Osawatie 7, Sarcoxie 4, Rural 7, Rock Creek 8, Delaware 10, Jefferson 7, Kentucky 7, Kaw 8, Norton 8, Union 5. Primaries for electing the delegates and alternates will be held Friday, September 19, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 6 p. m. at the usual voting precincts, except Rock Creek township, which will be held at Meriden, and Kentucky township at Perry.

By order Central Committee,
B. F. SHANE, Chairman.
S. M. CREAMER, Secretary.

Butler County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Augusta Union 1819, September 5:

WHEREAS, The *Industrial Advocate* is the official organ of Butler county, and whereas, the *Advocate* is an eight-page, six-column paper, and whereas, four pages thereof is printed away from home, with no personal management of its editors, and whereas it is secured at a cost above that of white paper, now, therefore be it

Resolved, By Augusta Union 1819, that we favor and recommend that the said paper be made a four-page seven-column paper; that it be made all home print, so as to be under the personal supervision of its editors; and be it further

Resolved, That we advise all Alliances in the county to pass these or similar resolutions and forward them to the *Industrial Advocate*, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

H. N. MYERS, Secretary.

We are requested to announce that President B. H. Clover's postoffice address has been changed from Hutchinson to Cambridge, his home. The change is made necessary by his candidacy for Congress in the Third district.

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 35 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee,
J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Alliance Lectures.

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

A partial list of appointments to date:—Highland, Doniphan county, September 20; Lincoln, Lincoln county, September 20; St. Marys, Pottawatomie county, October 3; Larkin, Jackson county, October 7.

W. P. BRUSH,
Ex-National State Organizer.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county, (County fair).
September 13, Oxford, Sumner county.
September 16, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
September 18, Clyde, Cloud county, (1:30 p. m.).
September 18, Concordia, Cloud county, (8 p. m.).
September 19, Miltonvale, Cloud county, (1:30 p. m.).
September 23, Sugar, Miami county.
September 24, Perryville, Jefferson county.
September 25, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
September 27, Scott City, Scott county.
October 8, Mound Ridge, McPherson county.
October 10, Lane, Franklin 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.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Co. wholesale grocers. Send for price-list 1201 Sixth Ave. east, Topeka, Kas.

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

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Leavenworth, Kansas. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Terms:—Board and tuition, including bed, bedding and washing per scholastic year, \$180. Music, painting, drawing and needlework form extra charge. Further information send for Prospectus. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

REPORTS FROM THE FAIRS.

COWLEY COUNTY.

The eighth annual fair of Cowley county was held at Winfield last week, September 2, 3 and 4, and although inferior to former fairs, yet for this season it was an exhibition creditable to the association and the surrounding country. The horticultural department was a pleasant surprise to everybody, and the agricultural display, while small, was in some respects astonishing. Although the stock exhibit was small, several of the herds were the finest ever shown in the county. Through some careless blunder Holstein cattle were shut out entirely, otherwise there would also have been a few fine herds of that breed entered. Attendance fair to medium.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county's twenty-fourth annual fair was held in Forest Park, Ottawa, last week, and proved almost a failure, mostly on account of the excessive rains. The horticultural display was certainly good for this year, but the agricultural exhibit, with the exception of wheat, was almost a failure. Why this should be we cannot tell, for certainly that part of the State is blessed with as bountiful harvests as any other. The show of stock was a credit to both exhibitors and the surrounding country. We see no reason why Franklin county should not have one of the most successful fairs in the west. Nature has certainly done her part, and a more intelligent, progressive class of people is hard to find.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society closed on Friday last another of their grand fairs which are not exceeded anywhere in the United States as a first-class all-around agricultural fair. Every feature was a success, and the exhibits made by the departments of horses, speed, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, implements and machines, grains, seeds and vegetables; pantry and kitchen, dairy products and dairy implements, fruits, plants and flowers, and the mechanical, textile fabrics, fine arts, etc., each and every department was systematically and successfully managed and contained a representative and creditable display.

Kansas was well represented in the cattle department by Messrs. Household & Baughman, Columbus, Cherokee county, with their Short-horns, which won the grand beef herd premium of \$500, open to all beef breeds, also two silver medals for sweepstakes Short-horn bull and cow, besides premiums in class. Messrs. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., had a showing of their fine Herefords and held their own with the best Hereford herds in the West. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., was present with his noted Holstein-Friesian cattle that were unsurpassed; his prizes are mentioned elsewhere.

The swine department had 2,025 head of sale and show stock of the following breeds named in the order of the size of the exhibits: Poland-China, Berkshires, Duroc or Jersey Reds, Chester Whites and Victoria. F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas., was expert judge again and made the awards quite satisfactory except in herd sweepstakes, which was won by Berkshires instead of Poland-Chinas.

J. McDiarmid, of the Live Stock Indicator, gave general satisfaction as expert judge on sheep. The exhibit consisted of about 400 head, mostly mutton breeds. There were forty-one entries of Merinos, twenty-one Cotswold entries, twelve Leicesters, eleven Lincolns, thirty-six Shropshires, twenty Oxforddowns, twenty-one Southdowns, nineteen Hampshiredowns, and eighteen entries of grades and crosses.

The exhibits of all classes of horses as well as the large and representative showing of beef and dairy breeds of cattle was complete in every respect and highly creditable to both the exhibitors and the fair association.

Among the Holsteins on exhibition was the herd of C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. Mr. Stone captured first and second on aged bulls, second on bull two years, second on bull one year, and first on bull calf; second on aged cows, third on two years, second on heifer one year, second on heifer calf, third on young herd and third on aged herd. There were five dairy herds in sweepstakes ring. At Creston, Iowa, the preceding week his herd rounded up as follows: First and second on aged bulls, first on bull two years, first on bull one year, and first on aged calf; first and second on aged cows, first on cow two years, first and second yearling heifer, first on heifer calf and sweepstakes herd.

There were 2,025 head of hogs shown in the swine department, the largest exhibit as to numbers ever shown at any one place in the United States. Among others was D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., who exhibited forty-three head of Poland-Chinas. His herd captured four firsts and two seconds as follows: Second on boar two years, first on boar one year, first on sow two years, second on sow one year, first on boar and five of his get, and first on herd one year and over. At Creston, Iowa, the preceding week, took first on boar one year, first on sow one year, first on sow under one year, also took sweepstakes on boar and a sow. Mr. Risk will show at Topeka next week.

Messrs. Singmaster & Bro., of Keota, Iowa, had thirty-five head of horses of the following breeds: Five French Coach, two Oldenburg Coach, three Shires, five aged French Drafts. The Clyde stallion, King of Topsman, again won first and sweepstakes best stallion any age or breed. This horse is undoubtedly one of the best

Clydesdale stallions in America. They also took sweepstakes for best stallion and four or more of his colts, French Draft breeds. Mr. William Singmaster reports that they have more toppers to offer this season than ever before.

L. Banks Wilson, of Creston, Iowa, exhibited a string of twenty Percherons and English Shire horses. Their last importation includes a number of Coach horses, so that he now has a better class and variety for customers to select from than at any time since he began business.

FAIR NOTES.

There were over fifty sheep on exhibition at the Franklin county fair last week, and all a credit to the country as well as the exhibitors.

Samuel Jewett & Son, proprietors of the Merino Park Farm, Lawrence, Kan., will be at the State fair with their prize winning herd of Merinos.

Issac Woods, Oxford, Sumner county, showed his fine herd of Poland-Chinas at the Cowley county fair and captured sweepstakes on best five pigs.

The noted breeder, N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., will be "on deck" at the State fair next week with his famous herd of Poland-China and Berkshires.

H. Davidson, of Princeton, was at the Franklin county fair last week with a few animals from his herd of Poland-Chinas, and captured second on herd, yearling sow; sow under one year, boar under one year, also first on colt two years old and under three.

At the Cowley county fair last week the display of swine was the finest ever shown in that part of the State, and the prizes were sharply contested for. The best herd of any age or breed was a tie between those noted breeders, Hubbard and McKee, of Sumner county, and the award divided between them.

At the Franklin county fair last week, Samuel Jewett & Son, with their fine Merinos, captured first and second on rams two years old and over; first on ram one year old and under two, and ram lamb; first and second on ewe two years old and over; ewe one year and under two, and ewe lamb, all but two shown for.

H. H. Hague, Wellington, Kansas, exhibited a fine herd of sheep at the Cowley county fair last week and secured on long wools: second on ram lamb, first on three ewe lambs, second on lot shown with sire; fine wools: first and second on ram over one year, second on ram, first and second on three ewes one year and over, and second on lot shown with sire.

J. M. McKee, of Wellington, showed one of the finest herds of Poland-Chinas swine at the Cowley county fair ever exhibited in the State. It is well known that his herd consists of the original model family, also Give-or-Take and Gold Dust strains. He captured first on boar under one year; second on boar under six months; first on sow one year old and over; and first on sow and litter of pigs; sweepstakes on sow any age or breed.

John C. Snyder, president Kansas Poultry association, was at the Cowley county fair with one of the finest displays of Plymouth Rocks ever exhibited in that part of the State, and captured the following premiums: First and second on trio; first on Cowley county display; second on finest display. Also first on turkeys and display. Mr. Snyder exhibited in portable coops of his own manufacture, which for convenience, comfort and utility surpasses anything of the kind known to the writer.

The king of swine breeders, T. A. Hubbard, Roam, Sumner county, showed at the Cowley county fair last week, and had the cheek to carry away yards of ribbons, as follows: Poland-Chinas—first on boar one year old and over; second on sow one year old and over; second on sow six months and under one year; first and second on sow and litter of pigs under two months old. Berkshires—first and second on boar one year and under six months; first and second on sows one year old and over, six months and under one year, under six months, sow and litter of pigs under two months. Sweepstakes—best boar any age or breed. Certainly glory enough for one fair at least.

Williams Brothers, of Eureka, breeders of choice thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, exhibited a most magnificent herd of eleven head, headed by the famous prize winner, Dr. Primrose, 78,815, at the Cowley county fair last week. Eight head of the herd exhibited were calves out of this noted bull, all showing superior individual excellence. This herd walked off with the following ribbons and diplomas: First, (Dr. Primrose) bull three years old and over; first and second, bull calf under one year; first, cow three years old and over; first, cow two years old and under three; first and second, cow one year old and under two; first, heifer under one year, and last but not least—Sweepstakes: Bull, thoroughbred, any age; bull thoroughbred, any age with three of his get; cow, thoroughbred, any age; herd, thoroughbred, consisting of not less than one bull and five cows or heifers. Williams Brothers are at the Nebraska State fair this week, and will "astonish the natives" at the Kansas State fair at Topeka next week.

The Self-Heating Washer will attend the State Fair.

Through car to Portland, Oregon. You can get into one of those famous "Colonist cars" here and make no change to Portland, via the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., J. E. GARY, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS STATE FAIR!

Topeka, Kas.,

SEPTEMBER 12-20, 1890.

E. G. MOON, Secretary,
Topeka, Kansas.

Exhibitors, send for Premium List.

State Fair Notes.

The late rains have placed the track in excellent condition.

Nearly 200 entries have been received for the speed department.

We understand that all booths in the main building are already taken.

Wednesday will be "farmers day," and consequently the "red letter day" of the fair.

The two corn obelisks used at the Grand opera house during the deep water convention will be erected on both sides of the main entrance to the fair grounds and handsomely trimmed.

The coal palace at Ottumwa, Iowa, applied for the display coming here from the Creston grass palace. Kansas is again ahead. This will be a grand and attractive exhibit, and will be given the end of one wing of Exposition hall.

Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th, are special preparation days, on which the gates will be open to exhibitors and assistants only, for the arrangement of their displays. The fair proper will be opened to the public on Monday, the 15th, at 9 a. m.

Bradley, Wheeler & Co., implement dealers of Kansas City, offer, through agents, Warner & Griggs, of Topeka, an "A" grade, handsomely finished road cart as a special to the fastest running farmer, the race to take place on the track on Wednesday, "Farmers day." The distance is to be 150 yards, and the cart to be placed at the end of the stretch. The first man in the race touching the cart takes it. Entries close at noon on the day of the race.

A Chance to Make Money.

Having read Mr. Moorehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I sent for a plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, castors and jewelry, that people want plated. The first week I cleared \$37.10, and in three weeks \$119.85, and my wife has made about as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A Platter only costs \$3.00. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere.

The Great Farmers' Fair.

The Southern Kansas fair, to be held at Wichita, from September 29 to October 4, promises to be a fair that will thoroughly represent the great agricultural and live stock resources of southern Kansas, such as never before has been witnessed in the State. Every inducement in the way of liberal premiums has been offered, sufficient to attract the best exhibits from the various State fairs in the West. The packing houses of Wichita offer \$150 cash as special premiums in the swine department, besides several hundred dollars' worth of special prizes are offered in other departments. All in all, the Southern Kansas fair should be made one of the most important exhibitions in the State, and as the farmers have been invited to take a controlling interest, they should do so. For premium list and other information, write the Secretary, W. P. McNair, Wichita, or the President, B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.

For the Great Inter-State Fair,

Of Missouri and Kansas, at Kansas City, September 22 to 27 inclusive, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Companies will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City from all stations on those lines in Missouri and Kansas at ONE FARE, tickets good to return until Sunday, September 28.

J. W. BRIGGS,

Trav. Pass. Agt., Olathe.

B. L. WINCHELL,

Ass't G. P. & T. Agt., Kansas City.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,

G. P. & T. Agt., Kansas City.

M. L. SARGENT,

Traffic Mgr., Kansas City.

Liberal Returns.

On April 10th we returned to our agents outside of Pennsylvania and Ohio 72 per cent. of all the money they sent us the past year in subscriptions to The National Stockman and Farmer at \$1 per year. Another year is now opening on the same terms. Send for particulars and sample copy (24 pages each week) to

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.

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BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A progressive school with progressive teachers for progressive times, comprising the College of Business, E. L. McIlvray, principal; Sloan-Duployan School of Shorthand, W. O. Melton, principal; School of English, W. W. Lindsey, principal; Business course unexcelled. The best system of shorthand taught by mail. English course thorough. Special attention given to branches required in Civil Service examination. Ten experienced teachers and lecturers, all specialists. Graduates assisted in securing employment; over 600 now holding lucrative positions. Over 200 of the leading business firms of the West heartily endorse the superior clerical help we have furnished them. Good board and room, \$3 per week. Large illustrated catalogue, the finest ever published west of the Mississippi, sent free. Enter at once.

THE FIFTH SEASON
—OF—
THE ART SCHOOL
—OF THE—
Kansas State Art Association

Will open in the "Kansas Farmer" Building, corner Fifth and Jackson Sts., on

Monday, September 15.

Over one hundred and sixty pupils have received instruction during the past four years, and have made substantial and rapid progress. Additions to the equipment will be made this year and new features be introduced. Special rates made to pupils from outside of the county.

Those desiring to attend the classes this year, and especially those who would like to join the night class, should communicate at once with PROF. G. E. HOPKINS, by mail, who will furnish circulars as to terms and instruction.

Everybody's Music.

Among the abundant treasures of our immense stock every one is sure to be suited. Please select in time your "autumnal music books."

Temperance People will like
TEMPERANCE CHUSADE. (35 cts. \$3.60 doz.) Emerson & Moore.
TEMPERANCE RALLYING SONGS. (35 cts. \$3.60 doz.) A. Hull.

Male Voice Clubs will like
EMERSON'S MALE VOICE GEMS. (\$1. \$9 doz.)
EMERSON'S MALE VOICE CHOIR. (50 cts. \$5 doz.)

The Grand Army will like
WAR SONGS. (50 cts. \$1.50 doz.)

Boys, old and young, will like
COLLEGE SONGS, 82 songs. (50c.) Near 200,000 sold.

School Teachers cannot help liking the three books of
SONG MANUAL. 30 cts., 40 cts., 50 cts. Emerson.
\$3, \$1.20, \$1.80 doz.

Piano Teachers will like, very much, as the best companion to any instruction book
MASON'S SYSTEM OF TECHNICAL EXERCISES (\$2.50.)

Gospel Singers will like
PRAISE IN SONG. (40 cts. \$4.20 doz.) Emerson.
Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.
Books mailed for Retail price.

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RUPTURE--RUPTURE

A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 96-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physicians and patients.

DR. D. L. SNEDEKER,
511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until

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.

In the Firelight.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere,
While, like winged spirits, here and there
The firelight shadows fluttering go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room
Comes "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And somehow, with that little prayer
And that sweet treble in my ears,
My thoughts go back to distant years
And linger with a loved one there;
And as I hear my child's amen,
My mother's faith comes back to me;
Crouched at her side I seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place!
Oh, for the peace of that dear time!
Oh, for that childish trust sublime!
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone,
Sweet magic of that treble tone
And "Now I lay me down to sleep!"

—Eugene Field.

Turn, turn, my wheel! All life is brief;
What now is bud will soon be leaf,
What now is leaf will soon decay!
The wind blows east, the wind blows west;
The blue eggs in the robin's nest
Will soon have wings and beak and breast,
And flutter and fly away. —Keramos.

BIRDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Paper read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, by Dr. Edwin R. Heath, Kansas City, Kas.

As one enters South America everything appears new and strange. Our orchards dwindle into *huertas* of a few orange, lemon, mango, alligator pear, fraile plum, date palm, olive trees. An article on birds, to be read before a horticultural society, ought to have some reference to the matter under consideration. As there are no orchardists there as here, there can necessarily be no ground for considering the birds of that country in connection with the fruit interests, as with us. In tropical Ecuador, Venezuela, the Guianas, Brazil and Bolivia, the parrots eat a few bananas, but not enough to annoy any one. The rice fields of Peru, being flooded during most of the early life of the rice plant, birds can do little or no damage. During the rice harvest the little they take is not felt. Sometimes the pigeons annoy the Chilian wheat farmer. There are extensive vineyards in Peru, Bolivia and Chile (there is no such place as Chili), but the birds do not seem to do any damage. On the contrary, they destroy the worms and bugs that otherwise would injure the vines. There are some birds familiar to us—the pigeon, mourning dove, heron, bittern, whippoorwill, pelican, kingfisher, gull, snipe, crane, duck, and many others. The swan has a white body and black neck. None but a naturalist would recognize the bluejay in his new dress of dark brown back and red breast, but would suppose it to be the robin. The nightingale whistles; the meadow-lark is silent as it soars to meet the sun in the morning. The birds on the mountains differ from those on the plains. The goat-sucker family have several varieties. The whippoorwill seeks higher altitudes than the other three species that articulate sentences. The most common of the three sits near your door, and flies and alights three or four yards before you as you walk along the road or path, crying "Who-are-you, who-who-are-you." Another bids you "Work-away, work-work-work-away." A third cries mournfully "Willie-come-go, Willie-Willie-Willie-come-go." They are found near herds of cattle, and perform the same offices for the herds at night that the cow blackbird does by day. Except for the cow blackbird and the goat-sucker, cattle would soon become extinct, eaten up by the grub of the oestrus fly. There are many varieties of blackbird; one jet black, a very fine singer, is a common pet; another with yellow markings, the *tordo-curichi* of the natives or marsh blackbird, is also a fine singer and domesticated. The woodpecker is known as the "carpenter." Besides the two bright-colored woodpeckers, there is one with plumage of a mottled-gray, only found in Peru. On the Andes, from Peru to Chili, there are a few grouse. On the Chilian Andes there is a mountain duck called *Pato de la Cordellera*. It frequents streams that have many rapids and falls, and you can hear them far off. Their play is to ride down the falls and rapids and

then hurry back as fast as possible, as children do in sliding down hill, and their deafening clatter could easily be understood as talk and laughter over their fun. So intent do they become in their play, sailing down falls ten and fifteen feet high and returning for another plunge, that they can easily be approached. There is a beautiful little wren found on the west coast from Peru to Chile, called the "seven color"—*Regulus omnicolor*. Its crest projects behind the head and is formed of three layers of feathers; the lower one is yellow; the middle one brown; upon this, at the back part, is a layer of bright red. The sides of the head and neck are blue, throat white, back golden like the golden hues of the humming-bird; the breast, under surface and sides of the body are yellow, except under the wings, where a double line of brown mark it, as mountains are represented on maps; the tall quill feathers are dark brown above and white beneath; the small feathers at the junction of the tail with the body are red beneath and golden green above; the quill wing feathers are a dark brown; where the quill and wing covers join is a band of yellow, and the under surface of the wing is also yellow; the edge of the wing has alternate white and dark-brown feathers. The nest, built on the side of a rush stalk, is as pretty as the bird. The rail and water-hen are its companions. One variety of water-hen has the part of the body behind the legs and the thighs spotted white. In Chile there is a duck that looks as if it had been evolved from a rail, a water-hen and a duck; its toes have flat projections but are not joined by the web; its color is a bluish-black, the outer quill feathers white. Occasionally one finds on the west coast a little bird with two very long, slim, delicate tail feathers. Some are white, others gray. The body is about one-fifth the length of the tail, and its name is about as long as the tail—*Sylvorthorhynchus desmursi*. There is a small red-breasted bird, with female dark brown on the back, that has a geographical range from Mexico to Chile. It is believed by the natives to be unfaithful to its marital vows, and is called *Putilla* (little prostitute). The "roues" of that country wear charms, of which the ashes of this little bird form an ingredient. A little cross, a wish-bone, a bit of magnetic stone and some red medicinal beans carried in a little sack on the breast "forms a charm that virtue cannot resist." While at a rubber camp on the Madeira river in Brazil we heard the Indians speak of an "organ bird." They said its song imitated well the tones of an organ. One day while hunting for birds we heard, just at our elbow, the natural scale run downward from C to C. Every note was clear, distinct and very musical. We watched carefully for the bird, it seemed so near. The foliage there is dense, and, while parting the branches where we had heard the bird, it had hopped away a little distance. Keeping quiet a moment, its song was again heard a little further away, and then a small bird, grayish in color, flew out of the bush. When we told the Indians what we had heard and seen, they said it was the organ bird. Often afterwards we heard the sweet organ tones, but did not succeed in getting a specimen of the bird. As you walk in the forests of the Amazon, admiring the bigonias, the calas, the leaf-out, the flitting here and there of the large blue butterfly, you find yourself mentally exclaiming, how beautiful! A little bird, as if placed there to guard these beauties and a true interpreter of your thoughts, keeps singing *si pues, si pues* (Spanish for certainly). Of all the birds that articulate sentences or send forth notes similar to what we hear from other sources, the *Campanero* or bell bird is the most wonderful. It is found in Brazil and the Guianas. It is as white as snow, and about the size of our bluejay. On its forehead rises a spiral tube nearly three inches long; this tube is jet black, dotted all over with small white feathers; it has a communication with the palate, and when filled with air looks like a spire, when empty it is pendulous. Its note is clear and loud, like the sound of a bell, and may be heard a distance of three miles. The naturalist, Waterton, speaking of this bird, says: "In the midst of extensive wilds, generally on the dried top of an aged mora, almost out of gun reach, you will see the campanero. No sound or song from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest, not even the clearly pronounced

"Whip-poor-will" of the goat-sucker, causes such astonishment as the toll of the bell-bird. With many of the feathered race, it pays a common tribute of a morning and evening song; and even when the meridian sun has shut in silence the mouths of the whole animated nature, the campanero still cheers the forest. You hear his toll, then a pause of a minute, then another toll, and then a pause again, and then a toll, and again a pause; then he is silent six or eight minutes, and the toll is repeated. Orpheus himself would drop his lute to listen to him, so sweet, so novel and romantic is the toll of the snow-white campanero." It belongs to the cotingas, of which there are several varieties. The scarlet cotinga has a crown of flaming red; to this abruptly succeeds a dark shining brown, reaching half way down the back; the remainder of the back, the rump and tail—the extremity of which is edged with black—are a lively red; the belly is a somewhat lighter red; the breast reddish black; the wings are brown. There is a purple cotinga with brown markings, and a pompadour cotinga, entirely purple, except its wings, which are white, their first four feathers tipped with brown; the great coverts of the wings are stiff, narrow and pointed, being shaped quite different from those of any other bird. When this bird is betwixt you and the sun in his flight he appears uncommonly brilliant. On the plains of Brazil and Bolivia the beautiful cardinal bird is common. It is easily domesticated, and when an extra fine singer, is valued at from \$25 to \$100. While in Bolivia we had six cardinal, nine tordocurichis, eighteen jet blackbirds, a green talking parrot, two blue parrots, a night-bird that slept all day, two macaws, a number of parrots and "love-birds," and a hump-backed jacamar, called *corcovado* or midnight-bird, as it is prompt with its cry at midnight. All these were captured near the little town of Reges, where we resided a year and a half. They were not caged long, being easily tamed. The macaws were jealous of any attention paid to the other birds or pets. When we lay in our hammock or sat outdoors the birds would perch on our shoulders, our lap, our head and beard. Then the macaws would scold and hurry to drive them away. The *corcovado* is shaped like a Guinea hen and is the size of a small turkey. It is very rapid in its run, seldom flying. Its home is in the dense forests of the Amazon valley, together with several varieties of mutuns or wild turkeys. Our *corcovado* was quite tame and would come up to have its head scratched, but would resent any greater familiarity. Its cry was a whoop-whoop-whoop-whoop, made by drawing in its breath. When the lungs were inflated the air was let out with a burr-r-r-r. When the church bells called the faithful to mass, he would start on a run, pass up and take his stand before the pulpit, and stand there quietly perched on one foot, apparently in deep devotion or asleep. As soon as the priest would begin services, the *corcovado* would respond whoop-whoop-whoop, burr-r-r. He also would make responses to the chants of the choir. When mass was over he would walk out solemnly, like any other good Christian. On the marshy plains of Bolivia and other parts of the Amazon basin, immense numbers of white cranes, snipes, curlews, spoon-bills, scarlet flamingos, and ducks are found. The radial wing-bone furnishes the material for the Indian flutes. In the forests the wild turkeys, where man and his gun have not frightened them, are as tame as barnyard fowls. On the sand-bars are flocks of gulls. Perching on the branches overhanging the streams are flocks of ciganas; they are a species of kingfisher and the size of a Guinea hen. In the forests of the Amazon basin the parrot tribe, from the macaw to the love-bird, in many colors and sizes, abounds. On the higher plains of Ecuador the humming-bird is found in its greatest variety and abundance. The beautiful scarlet-crested "cock of the rock" and golden pheasant frequent the mountain regions about the equator. Nature sometimes appears to create monstrosities. A bird with a bill as long as its body and nearly as large, called the toucan, is a good representative of this class. Upon the trees where the hanging nests are numerous you will see the toucan. You will see it alight on a branch near a nest, dip down into it, pick up an egg, toss it in the air, catch it in its throat as it falls, while the owners of the nest fly about scolding and lamenting. At one time we had a

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Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

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Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

tame one and fed it on eggs and bananas. All its food was tossed in the air and caught as it fell. Upon the plains of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic the rhea, or South American ostrich, makes its home. Near Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, are several ostrich farms. In Reges there was a tame one that went about at will. The children played with it. Daily it came for food to the places where it was fed. We used to amuse ourselves seeing whole bananas pass down its long neck. It stood five feet from crown of head to the ground. The eggs are used for food, but are not as agreeable as other kinds, being strong in taste. The condor, or "king of the vultures," is a bird of South America, and a veritable monarch among the feathered tribe and its species. When he approaches, the buzzards retire. While he dines they form a circle around him at a respectful distance and await his permission to join the feast. They attain a spread of wing of fifteen and eighteen feet. Their home is among the mountains, but they keep a close supervision over the plains. One accustomed to look for them can see them almost any time, a mere speck in the sky, only recognizable by its moving. At an elevation of 10,000 and 18,000 feet you still see him above, around and below you. On the passes of the Andes, where cattle are smuggled from the Argentine plains into Chile, they sit on nearly every crag about the dangerous places where the heaps of bones tell how often he has fed on the unfortunate victims of misplaced footsteps. They are great gluttons, and gorge themselves when they can. Rising heavily, they have to make a run or a series of springs to gain momentum in order to rise in the air. They are easily lassoed or killed with a club by building a stockade about the carcass placed for bait. They cannot rise, and so are often taken alive. They will not attack until the prey is either dead or helpless. In 1870 one of the carriers of mail between Chile and the Argentine Republic slipped and injured his legs so that he could not walk. He had not lain in the place he fell many hours ere he had a circle of condors about him, and outside of them a second circle of buzzards. While awake the condors would walk about, apparently conversing with each other over the best means to dispatch the unfortunate one. When exhausted by long vigil or quiet a moment, one would step up and give him a nip which would arouse him, and by a good use of his staff they would retire. What must have been his thoughts as he kept his lonely watch for four days and nights! When found, he was wanting an eye, part of a cheek, a finger, and had many bruises. Not always are they as fortunate as he. It needs no words to tell the horror of such a scene. Sometimes the naturalist meets with annoyances. One day, returning with a goodly number of birds, we sat down to skin them. The lady of the house also sat down beside us, and we kept up a lively and pleasant conversation, which she broke with the remark, "There, now, I have helped you so much." And so she had. She had plucked them of every feather and pin-feather as clean as the most fastidious housewife could have wished a fowl plucked for cooking.

Much Needed Reform

In the condition of a disorderly or torpid liver is no sooner instituted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, than the headaches, pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and constipation, which accompany this malady, take their departure. Dyspepsia, also, twin brother of biliousness, vacates the ranch. Kidney troubles, malarial affections and nervous complaints also succumb to the Bitters.

BRECHMAN'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

The Young Folks.

A Comparison.

I'd rather lay out here among the trees,
With the singin' birds an' the bum'l bees,
A-knowin' thet I can do as I please,
Than to live what folks call a life of ease
Up thar in the city.

For I really don't zactly understan'
Where the comfort is for any man
In walkin' hot bricks an' usin' a fan,
An' enjoyin' himself, as he says he can,
Up thar in the city.

It's kinder lonesome, mebbe you'll say,
A-livin' out here day after day
In this kinder easy, careless way;
But a hour out here is better'n a day
Up thar in the city.

As fer that, jus' look at the flowers aroun',
A-peepin' their heads up all over the groun',
An' the fruit a-bendin' the trees way down,
You don't find such things as these in town,
Or ruther in the city.

As I said afore, such things as these,
The flowers, the birds an' bum'l bees,
An' a-livin' out here among the trees
Where you can take your ease an' do as you
please.

Makes it better'n the city.

Now, all the talk don't mount to snuff,
'Bout this kinder life a-beln rough,
An' I'm sure it's plenty good enough,
An' 'tween you an' me 'tain't half as tough
As livin' in the city.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SPORTS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Riding through the Indian Territory two years ago, and nearing the post of Fort Supply, my attention was attracted by shouts of laughter and loud, gleeful clatter of many voices—all boyish treble. Turning aside from the sandy road, I peeped through the cottonwoods that fringed the bank of a stream, and there, in a deep pool, were perhaps a dozen young Cheyennes having the jolliest time imaginable. They had floated a big log under the shade of the overhanging trees, and two or three of them, straddling it as they would their ponies, were trying to ride the log to the rapids just below, while the rest of the party, encouraged by shouts from some young braves on the bank, were doing their utmost to unhorse the riders and clamber into the seats themselves. Fun! Why, you never saw anything to beat it. The little fellows who made up the attacking party were swimming all around the bulky timber, their black hair streaming with water, their eyes gleaming, their white teeth flashing. Every now and then one of them would dive like a duck, his heels would give a kick or two in mid-air and the next instant the knee of a rider would be forced up by some sudden, subaqueous power. Shri! ja ber and laughter would fill the air. The little victim would clasp the log with his arms and hang on for dear life, and at last the assailant, puffing and blowing like a grampus, would come to the surface defeated. Several times were such efforts made, all unsuccessful. And great was the triumph of the three occupants when a little scamp about 12 years old, who had been having a whispered conversation with two young braves in the uniform of the Cheyenne scouts, took a header from the bank, swam from boy to boy saying a word or two in low tone to each, and the next thing I knew, while two or three urchins kept up a vigorous assault and occupied the attention of the riders, there were three bigger boys at each end of the log, and, grasping it suddenly at a signal from the new-comer, they gave it a quick, rotary motion, twirling it, so to speak, around its own axis as it lay on the surface, and in the twinkling of an eye the three straddlers were plunged sidewise into the pool and had to swim for it. Almost any boy who can ride a pony can keep his seat when the little rascal kicks, bucks, or rears, but when he lies down and rolls it is time to get off. That is practically the trick the young conspirators played the riders. They made their floating horse roll with them, and the yells of triumph and delight that followed could have been heard for miles.

These are Cheyenne boys, and the Cheyennes are the bravest and most skillful Indians of the plains; but what is true about the boys of this tribe is true of nearly all of them. They are the happiest, jolliest, liveliest boys on the face of the globe.

To begin with, the Indians are very proud and fond of their children of either sex, but the first boy in an Indian family is a young prince from the day he first opens his eyes, and his younger brothers, when they come, are only a trifle behind him in paternal regard. Of course it must

be remembered that the Indian brave is supposed to do no work, though he must keep himself at all times in readiness for the warpath or the chase. The pride, the hope, the whole future of the tribe depends on its boys, and so it results that they become objects of the greatest consideration. They are only rarely punished, and a fond father will beat his squaw—the boy's mother—time and again, rather than lay hands on his son and heir. Despite the fact that they are taught that they are of far more consequence than their mothers, the boys really show much affection for these poor drudges, and the Indian mother well nigh idolizes a stalwart son shooting up to vigorous manhood.

Under such conditions, with no menial labor to perform, with no school to attend, no book lessons to study, no confinement of any kind, but early instructed how to swim, ride, fish, shoot, run races and play ball, the Indian boy has almost an idyllic life of it. So long as he is well fed he hasn't a care in the world. All his people seem to expect of him is that he shall follow his natural instincts and practice daily all the arts that will make him a brave and skillful warrior. He has his tiny bow and arrows before he is 4 years old; he is astride his pony and on duty as herd guard before he is 10; he hunts jack-rabbits, sage hens, prairie chickens and the like as soon as he is able to toddle, and the proudest day of his young life comes when he accompanies the braves for the first time on a general hunt such as they indulged in twenty years ago when the buffalo were still numerous. If he was able to bring down big game the occasion was celebrated with not a little "flourish of trumpets." The proud father summons the village herald—a sort of town crier with a tremendous voice—points out to him the carcass of elk or buffalo laid low by the prowess of his boy, presents the herald with a pony for his services, and that individual betakes himself to the center of the village, and there delivers a long oration that can be heard for a mile around. It begins with a certain formula, which I cannot transcribe, and then goes on to a personal application of his remarks to the brave, skillful, warrior-like and most promising conduct of young Two Bears, White Wolf, Charging Bull, or whatever may be his name, and then the whole village seems to wake up, shower congratulations on the young fellow and the old man, his father, and load them both with what are termed presents. But let me tell you right here the Indian presents are a delusion and a snare. They only mean that in the near future the giver expects something equally valuable, if not more so, from the recipient, and a boy whose people cannot return these presents in some form or other soon loses caste among his associates.

A word on the subject of boy's names. The father almost always bestows the original name upon his son, and the youngster must bear it, whether he likes it or no, until he performs some valiant deed. Then he has a right to change it without the bother of petitioning the courts or Congress. He simply summons the herald again, gives him a pony or equivalent fee, and that functionary in loud tone as before, and with much pomp and ceremony announces, we will say, that Chaske, the first-born son of Thunder Hawk, sub-chief of the Santee Sioux, will henceforth be known as Lightning Spear, because of his valor and prowess in slaying the Pawnee brave, Mad Wolf, with his lance in single combat. The first names borne by Indian boys in most tribes are the result of fancy or caprice on the part of the parents as a rule—some imagined resemblance in his tiny features to bird or beast perhaps, or of sailing clouds overhead; but the Teton Sioux, the eastern tribes of the great Dakota confederation, have a regular system. The first boy is called Chaske, the second Harpam, the third Hapeda, the fourth Chatun, the fifth Harka, and these names they bear until they are big boys and can choose or win others more significant and more to their liking. Sometimes a tribe in derision or perhaps in malice will attach a name to one of their men which he dislikes intensely but cannot rid himself of. I knew a case of this kind among the Shoshones and heard of several among the Sioux.

The Indians of the plains are great horse jockeys and racers, and the boys enter into the spirit of such contests with the utmost eagerness. In the great annual races that used to be held between the tribes,

the boy who was chosen to "wear the colors" for his people was the most envied youth in the wide West. Indians are born gamblers, and will bet their very wives away on the result of a race or the turn of a card, and the boy who rode for his tribe knew well that on his coolness, skill and horsemanship the fortunes of a generation of kinsfolk and friends depended. No matter how fleet a horse may be he is likely, if carelessly or badly ridden, to be disastrously beaten. Therefore the utmost care is given to the training of Indian boys in riding, but in previous articles on Indian horsemanship I have said so much that there is no space for it here.

Indian boys in some tribes are ball-players that would win enthusiastic applause from such "kings of the diamond" as Anson, Ward, Brouthers and Kelly. They play no such game as ours and use very different tools. The finest playing I have ever seen was a game called "tash-away," which was a passion among the boys of the Hualapai Indians of Arizona. They were down on the flats of the Colorado at the time, and every day thirty or forty youngsters of from 14 to 17 years of age would start their game and be sure of a crowd of interested spectators. It was more like polo or the old-fashioned "shinny" than any other kind of ball, but with this difference: The sphere was never sent spinning along the ground. It was always driven high in the air and kept going like a shuttlecock from one side to the other, never seeming to touch the earth. It was smaller and harder than a cricket ball, and the bats are more like shinny sticks, but the skill displayed was marvelous. The ball would seem to go clear out of sight over the heads of the opposing party, but there would be a rush of a dozen dusky, slender forms, stark naked, all of them, but for the cotton breechclout that trailed behind them on the breeze. They would get under it somehow, and the leader would jabber some shrill order. One of the number, a tall, beautifully-made fellow, would poise himself, swing back his tough stick, fix his eye on the ball now shooting earthward like a little black comet; there would be a resounding whack and away it would go again sailing into space, and then it would be the turn of "our side" to run like deer and bat it back. Sometimes they would get to "volleying," as we do in tennis, and the ball would snap back and forth between the contestants with a vicious crack that could be heard across the Colorado and the boys would grow mad with excitement; the spectators would bet their blankets even on the result; the air would ring with shouts and when at last one party or the other prevailed and the ball was driven to earth beyond the line, the whoops and yells of triumph and the mad dancing of the victors were sounds and sights never to be forgotten.

These were mountain Indians, temporarily banished from their homes by the orders of the Interior Department, and the sight of their activity and life was a revelation to the lazy, torpid Yumas and Cocopahs who infested the low, hot valley. They would look on in stupid amazement, could never summon up energy enough to try anything like it. What is true of the Cocopahs is true of all Indians who occupy low grounds near the sea or the great rivers and depend much upon fish instead of game for their subsistence. The Indians of the mountains and the prairies of the great West are bred to a life of daring and adventure, to climbing or riding day after day, to the hunt or the chase, to an active and almost ennobling life. The coast or river Indians, on the contrary, are apt to be slow, lazy and easily demoralized. There is much to command admiration in such Indians as the Cheyennes, the Sioux, the Utes, Crows, Kiowas and Apaches, but the Columbia river Indians who live near the mouth, the coast Indians of Puget sound and below, the tribes of the lower Colorado, etc., are about as shiftless and lazy a set of vagabonds as one could see the world over. Of course there are exceptions to the rule. The Pah Utes and Digger Indians of Nevada are a worthless pack of loafers whom nothing seems to benefit, and their boys are only prematurely old beggars.—Charles King, Captain U. S. A., in *Kansas City Times*.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite, but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Don't forget the State Fair next week.

General Greely says an investigation of the hot winds of Kansas will be investigated scientifically.

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association will be held in the club rooms of the Copeland hotel, Topeka, September 18, at 9 o'clock sharp.

A great many farmers, acting on our advice, are saving their corn fodder. There will be plenty of feed for our own stock and for all that is brought in to feed.

Reports from Northern and Eastern States make a poor showing for all kinds of fruit except grapes. Michigan, Ohio and western New York are very short.

It would be interesting to have the KANSAS FARMER's opinion of Mrs. Lease and her work in behalf of the People's party. Does Mrs. Lease really represent the FARMER's sentiments?—*Capital*.

Whenever Mrs. Lease and her work become an issue before the people, the *Capital's* question will be in order.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Southern Kansas fair, to be held at Wichita, September 29 to October 4. It is expected to make a grand success of this fair. All persons interested should address a card to the Secretary, W. P. McNair, Wichita, and ask for a copy of the premium list.

The Topeka *Capital* is publishing a record of the sale of Kansas farms by the Sheriff under orders in foreclosure proceedings. It appears that an average shows 2,650 such sales in the State in the first six months of this year. At that rate the record of the whole year would show 5,300 farms sold from their owners in one year, and that the *Capital* thinks is a "cheering exhibit of the condition of our farmers."

A correspondent inquires whether there is a law in Germany and France prohibiting the importation of American pork. Yes, but the prospect, so far as Germany is concerned, is favorable for a change in our favor. The meat inspection bill which recently became a law will go far to allay prejudice against our meats on account of supposed disease in the animals before they were slaughtered. And the working people of Germany are clamoring for cheaper meat.

They say the bond of attachment between Ingalls and Carlisle is in the regard each feels for "poor men of brains and integrity."—*Capital*.

Somebody ought to caution Mr. Ingalls against that man Carlisle. Like Mr. Polk, of North Carolina, against whose dangerous schemes the *Capital* has been daily warning the people of Kansas, and especially farmers, Mr. Carlisle has been here several times talking to the people and urging them to vote against Republican policies, and he now has two representatives of his family in the State as permanent citizens. Ingalls is not safe in

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM REVIEWED.

Nothing more than the platform adopted by the Republican State convention in this city last week is needed to show the need of a party of the people to remedy evils complained of; for, while the platform is very long and intended to cover all grounds of objection except three or four, those three or four are wholly ignored and they are vital. The platform is printed in another part of the paper. The great overshadowing problem of the time—money—is not touched at all; not a word is said on financial matters beyond declaring in favor of free coinage of silver and then indorsing an administration which is opposed to it; not a word against the national banking system, nothing about reducing interest rates, nothing to indicate that there is anything wrong in our financial methods or that our legislation in that direction has not been eminently wise and particularly beneficent. Labor is disposed of by reciting constitutional and legal provisions in our statutes, as if the people may properly claim special credit for taking care of their own interests; but nothing is said about the silent work of the money-changers in repealing our redemption laws and providing for the sale of a homestead absolutely at the end of six months and that without appraisal. Nothing is said in condemnation of the infamous system now operating by which the poor are compelled to pay more than the rich for needful assistance; nor is there a word in the whole document which even suggests that the chattel mortgage business as now commonly practiced is not in the interest of the poor man and altogether commendable; nor are we able to find a word denouncing that greatest of all outrages upon the working people of the country—the employment of armed murderers by rich men and arrogant corporations to intimidate their employees and unman them. This infamous menace to liberty is sufficient of itself to justify a rebellion on the part of the people against social and political methods which make it possible.

With respect to transportation, which is a necessary part of the common productive forces of the country, this voluminous platform proposes to place the matter of railway service in the hands of commissioners and let the people elect the commissioners. This is a long step forward for either of the great parties, but it is far short of a perfect remedy for existing evils. The railroads must be handled, not by commissioners, but by the people through their legislative power, and in the end the people must build and operate their own roads. The railroads of Kansas are now indebted eight times as much as they are worth for purposes of taxation. The people could build new roads and in twenty years save their cost through the reduced charges. The last report of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners shows that about \$460,000,000 indebtedness rests on Kansas railroads, and the Equalization Board assesses the roads for taxation this year at \$57,000,000. These roads could easily be duplicated for \$25,000 a mile, and at that price the aggregate cost of 8,750 miles would be only \$218,750,000—less than one-half the actual indebtedness of the existing roads. The people have to pay interest on this enormous indebtedness through exorbitant charges for transportation, yet this platform sees no way but to go along and do the paying without a word of remonstrance. Let the people have unlimited control over their own highways—a railroad is a highway—and charges for service will be brought down at once to actual cost, not including cost of building and purchase of right-of-way, for those items would be paid for in the beginning as a permanent addition to government property, just as public buildings are paid for. Cost of transportation would be only enough to pay current expenses with necessary repairs, in all not exceeding 10 per cent. of present rates.

Concerning land, the platform refers to the homestead law and that is all. Not a word about saving the homestead to the settler after he gets it, nothing urging the enactment of a redemption law. After the platform had been adopted a resolution was offered in the convention favoring a two years redemption law, but this was amended so as to read one year, and the resolution was not published as part of the platform. The homestead law is a monument to American common sense and it

ought to have been permitted to remain the rule as to the disposition of our public lands. But it was not so permitted to remain. The aggregate quantity of land taken under the homestead and timber culture acts from 1870 to 1888, inclusive, is 139,673,069 acres, while the aggregate area of public lands included in grants to railway companies after the passage of the homestead law is 179,847,246 acres, of which amount 49,550,320 acres had been certified June 30, 1886, and much has been added since that time. [We have no figures at hand showing the quantity of lands taken up by settlers between the date of the homestead act and 1870, but the amount was not very large, for there was but little land taken up during the war, and for the five years next following 1869, the aggregate was only 20,271,743 acres.] The lands granted to the Union Pacific have been sold at an average of \$3 per acre. At that price the lands certified as above stated (49,550,320 acres) brought to the railroads \$148,650,960—all paid by settlers who, under the operation of the homestead law, would have had to pay but a nominal price, not to exceed about 10 cents an acre. If credit is due to any party for the enactment of the homestead law, censure is due the same authority for its giving away such vast quantities of public lands to railway corporations and then permitting them to charge more for transporting persons and property than would be reasonable if the roads had been built with dollars instead of with land.

These observations cover the four great issues presented by the People's party—Labor, Finance, Transportation and Land, not one of which is met in this platform. Now, let us take up some points that are presented. First—The public credit. If our credit was impaired who was responsible? Surely not the people, for they had been doing business with paper money ever since the banks suspended specie payment, December 31, 1861. We had been using only paper dollars all along through 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68, and had not, during all those years, promised to pay any other sort of money except for interest on the public debt. The people did not ask for the credit strengthening act of 1869, which changed our obligations from paper to coin, nor for the funding act of 1870, which provided for funding all our debts in long-time interest-bearing bonds payable principal and interest in coin of present weight and fineness; nor did the people ask for the demonetizing act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins; nor was there any popular demand for the resumption act of 1875, which provided for resumption of specie payments January 1, 1879. These are the acts by which it is alleged the public credit has been maintained, notwithstanding they have cost the people more than the great war did. We have been maintaining the public credit by legislation which has enhanced the value of the debts we owe while diminishing the value of the property out of which the debts must be paid. Government bonds are now 25 to 30 per cent. premium and the Secretary of the Treasury is offering to advance interest on such obligations as may be offered in response to proposals to purchase bonds not yet due, while the prices of all farm products and of labor have fallen 40 per cent. since the credit-maintaining business was begun. The credit strengthening act of 1869 paved the way for the coin funding act of 1870. The average export price of a bushel of wheat during the years 1865-6-7-8-9 was \$1.58. At that price it would have required 1,574,000,000 bushels of wheat to pay the public debt July 1, 1870, the amount being \$2,480,672,427. The average export price of wheat during the years 1885-6-7-8-9 was 95 cents. At that price it would have required 1,257,476,715 bushels to pay the public debt July 1, 1890, the amount being \$1,194,602,885. In those twenty years we paid more than one-half of the debt at the beginning of the period, yet it would require more than four-fifths as much wheat to pay the remainder—less than one-half, as would have paid the whole debt twenty years before. That is the way our credit has been maintained—adding to the creditor's claim and subtracting from the debtor's ability to pay. At that rate of maintaining the public credit it will not be long until debtors will not be able to pay even the interest on their obligations. Indeed, many of them have already reached that point. It pays now to hoard money and keep it idle.

Briefly, we maintained the public credit and impoverished the people.

The platform claims that the party "has largely decreased the enormous public debt created by the war." The truth is, that instead of having "greatly decreased the debt," the debt has been greatly increased—at least doubled, by a deliberate depreciation of the people's property out of which the debt has been and must continue to be paid. At the close of the war there were only about \$625,000,000 war bonds out, that was the only interest-bearing debt running long time which had been contracted, and that was payable in lawful money the same as debts due the soldiers were paid. Had all our war debts at that time been paid according to original contract, there would not have been any coin bonds or gold bonds, no destruction of money, no contraction of the circulating medium, no appreciation of the value of debts, no depreciation of the value of the people's property, and the country would have been clear of debt long ago. Money has gone up, other property has gone down, and the national burden of debt has grown heavier accordingly.

The platform declares in favor of protection to agriculture equal with manufactures, yet the party managers are putting through Congress a bill which proposes to increase duties on manufactured articles to about 60 per cent *ad valorem* average, while it leaves farm products with 20 to 25 per cent., and labor is free. It favors a tariff built on the labor cost line, while indorsing a scheme to add 50 to 100 per cent. to duties now levied on lines of manufacture which are made as cheap and as good here as anywhere in the world—adding, for example, \$4 or \$5 to a set of dinner dishes and \$2.50 to \$10 worth of glassware. Fifty to 100 per cent. is added to duties on grades of flannel and cloth which are made here as cheap and good as like grades are made in England. Why not denounce this scheme of plunder if you are opposed to it?

Reciprocity with American nations is demanded. Why not extend the demand to European nations as well, where 90 per cent. of our surplus agricultural products go? If the farmer and manufacturer are to be placed on equal footing here is an excellent opportunity. Great Britain takes most of our wheat and cotton free of duty, except wharfage dues; why not reciprocate by admitting some British articles of manufacture to our shores free? Why have any favored nations in a matter of so much importance, and especially when all the American nations are now taxing nearly everything of ours which we send there, while Britain admits our goods free? Why not broaden out on this subject like the People's platform does and build on the rock of justice to all interests alike?

The platform declares in favor of free coinage of silver, while commending and indorsing an administration which is notoriously opposed to such coinage. Attention is called to ex-President Cleveland's opposition to silver coinage, wholly ignoring the later opposition of President Harrison, who in his first message to Congress thus expressed his views on silver coinage:

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors have deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to \$4,000,000. * * * I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at present rates free, we must expect the difference in bullion values of gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in American transactions. I fear the same results would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be disastrous to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such peril.

The present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, in his report last December, presented a draft of his views on the silver coinage question and the President approved it. It was in these words:

Issue treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the note at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory features of the present coinage act.

The italics are ours. Not only are the President and Secretary opposed to free silver coinage, but a large majority of the Republican members of the lower house of Congress are opposed to it, and it is not at all difficult to believe that the Senate would have opposed the free coinage amendment if the House had been the

other way. The very man—Senator Plumb—who offered the free coinage amendment and who fought for it valiantly, afterwards argued in favor of the conference report which this platform asserts is a "good step in the right direction." In what direction, pray? Not in the direction of free coinage, surely, for the administration set out to repeal a law which authorized not free coinage, but the coinage of \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month. The object from the beginning to the end of this great betrayal of the people was to get rid of the coinage of silver. The bonds are payable in coin, and if there is no silver coin they will have to be paid in gold coin, and that has been the aim in all this legislative marksmanship. The practical operation of the new law "is rapidly increasing the value of silver," the platform asserts. True, but what interest have the people in that? What does it benefit them to have the value of silver increased? Do they get any part of the rise? If we are to treat silver as a commodity and not as a money metal, why not purchase it at the lowest price instead of the highest, just as grain is purchased from the farmers to feed government horses? If we are to issue notes on bullion at its market value, how are the people to reap profit from a rise of silver? The simple truth about this matter is, that a combination of bullion gamblers, as soon as the success of the administration idea was assured, bought up the silver bullion that was for sale and then held it for the prices which they knew there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the government. The first notice from Secretary Windom that he would purchase bullion under the provisions of the bill, made it necessary to offer in lots of not less than 20,000 ounces of bullion, thus shutting out the poor miner at the first step. Under free coinage, the poor man has a showing equal with the rich man; twenty ounces of bullion is good for that much in coin at the mint. But under this scheme he is ruled out unless he has 20,000 ounces—enough to make \$23,000 under free coinage. He is compelled to sell his little lots to the gamblers at their price, and then they name the price at which they will sell to the government. The new law does not require the Secretary to purchase bullion in the open market at the open market price, as the old law did; he now purchases only from persons who offer to sell. The holders are careful not to "offer" until they have control of all the bullion in the market.

This article is now too long. It will be continued and concluded in our next issue.

REPUBLICAN TICKET AND PLATFORM.

Below we give the ticket and platform of the Republican convention at Topeka last week.

THE TICKET.

Chief Justice, Albert H. Horton, Shawnee county.
Governor, Lyman U. Humphrey, Montgomery county.
Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Felt, Nemaha county.
Secretary of State, William Higgins, Shawnee county.
State Treasurer, S. G. Stover, Republic county.
Attorney General, L. B. Kellogg, Lyon county.
State Superintendent, George W. Winans, Geary county.
State Auditor, C. M. Hovey, Thomas county.

THE PLATFORM.

Major J. K. Hudson presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted as follows:

The Republicans of the State of Kansas now assembled in convention composed of more than five hundred delegates, each county being represented by duly accredited members, declare their continued adherence to the cardinal principles of the National Republican party; express their admiration and gratitude for its past services; and record their conviction that in its future administration of public affairs, it will quickly respond to every demand of the people, and guided by the light of experience, its legislation will be dictated by a thoughtful regard for the best interests of the whole people of this nation. The Republican party was born of a great public necessity. Its early youth was spent in successful opposition to the extension of slavery. It commenced its glorious legislative career by the passage of the homestead act, the most beneficial law in its results ever enacted by the American Congress. It maintained national supremacy, and preserved national unity against armed rebellion at home and threatened interference from abroad, throughout four years of the most colossal warfare recorded in history. By its guiding energies a gigantic rebellion was suppressed, an indestructible union of States perpetuated, and supremacy of the union over the States composing it forever established. Through its efforts slavery went down in the

ruins of the Southern Confederacy; a slave race was emancipated and guaranteed all the rights of American citizenship. It embodied the political truths enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, in constitutional provisions and congressional enactments. It has extended our national domain by the acquisition of Alaska, and has added to the union the magnificent states Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. It has maintained the public credit in peace and war; has largely increased the enormous public debt created by the war; and protected the issue of greenbacks from judicial repudiation. It has protected our infant industries; assisted material development; and improved the public service.

The legislation of the State of Kansas is more efficient in the protection of the rights and more favorable to the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes than that of any other State in the union. The house and lot of the laborer, the farm of the agriculturist are exempt from forced sale. The school books, library, pictures, musical instruments, all the wearing apparel of the families, the household furniture, the meat, groceries, vegetables and fuel, the horse, cow and all the necessary tools are not subject to execution or attachment. The earnings of a laborer necessary to the support of his family, are protected from creditors. A span of horses, two cows, ten hogs, twenty sheep and his farming utensils are reserved to the use of the farmer against all forced processes of law. The exemption from all taxation of two hundred dollars of personal property results entirely to the benefit of the poor man. Provision is made by law whereby railroad contractors have to give bond for the payment of the laborer. Every person performing work or furnishing material for the construction of houses are assured payment under the provisions of a beneficent mechanic lien law, the last legislature having provided that the attorney's fees in case of a forced collection should be paid by the builder or contractor. All laborers must be paid in lawful money of the United States, and no one is compelled to receive a check, draft or order on a store. Stringent enactments are made for the protection of the health and life of those engaged in coal mining. The railroad companies are made liable for damage to an employee occasioned by the negligence of its agents or other employees. The earnings of labor are protected against garnishment. Arbitration between the laborer and employer is provided for. The rights of apprentices are carefully guarded. Provision is made for the organization of co-operative societies, whereby they enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers that are conferred on other corporations. This liberal legislation, aided by the absence of the open saloon, and stimulated by a magnificent system of common schools, is the primary cause of our rapid settlement and most marvelous material development. The Republican party has had uninterrupted control of the legislation of this State ever since its admission into the union, and these laws demonstrate its speedy response to every worthy demand made for the protection of the rights of the people.

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of republican thought and policy, Hon. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry, and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market, and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests of this country demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade, or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such a minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country, to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister republics of the two American continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring republic of Mexico, and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

The practical operation of the silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority, and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic administration, led by ex-President Grover Cleveland.

We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to insure an increase of the volume of currency adequate to the growing demands of our trade. The volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities of business.

A law applying to every part of the country, protecting the freedom and purity of the ballot box, securing congressional representation based upon the actual vote cast, is imperatively demanded in the interest of humanity and for the preservation of American liberty, and we demand congressional legislation, to the end that every honest vote may be polled and every honest ballot counted.

While the disability pension bill recently passed by congress is the most liberal and beneficial measure of the kind ever adopted by any nation, yet we are in favor of the passage of a service pension law, believing that by such means a greater degree of justice can be rendered the heroic men who preserved the life and unity of the nation.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of large bodies of land. Congress should make immediate provision to encourage and aid the irrigation of the great body of arid lands until the brave settlers who have sought homes there may fully develop a part of our country so full of latent wealth.

We believe it to be the imperative duty of congress to make a sufficient appropriation of money, and by all other necessary legislation, to secure to the country at the earliest practicable date, deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, to be under the ownership and control of the United States government so as to afford to this agricultural region the lowest possible freight charges to foreign markets.

We commend the legislation passed by congress at its present session, and the legislature of this State at its last session, against trusts,

combines and monopolies whose object is to interfere in any manner with trade or control either products or their prices; and we earnestly urge congress to prevent, by proper legislation, all gambling in grain and other agricultural products.

The administration of national affairs by our present chief magistrate, Benjamin Harrison, has been in line with Republican principles and policy and has been responsive to the demands of the people, and is deserving of the most hearty commendation.

We recommend our distinguished senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb, for their faithful and inestimable services in the national congress. And we favor the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States senate.

Ten years exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, secured by a faithful observance of the constitutional amendment and the statutes supplemental thereto, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient and increase the good order, sobriety and welfare of the people.

The organization of trades into distinct bodies, binding them together in ties so loose as to leave each trade entire independence in the management of its own affairs, yet holding them all together closely enough to insure concerted action and mutual assistance, is a powerful factor for the protection of the laboring masses of this country. The labor organizations have adopted the first day of September in each year as devoted to labor as an entirety and an economic force, and as a cause in which hundreds of thousands are enlisted; and we demand that at the coming session of the legislature this day be declared a legal holiday.

We are in favor of a uniformity of text books in all the schools of the state, and demand such legislation as will procure by contract or otherwise, the best standard books at the least possible cost.

We are in favor of electing the railroad commissioners by a vote of the people, and we demand of the next legislature to confer upon the board of railroad commissioners ample power to regulate the passenger and freight rates.

We are in favor of more stringent legislation to compel the various corporations organized and transacting business by the authorities of this State, to keep their general offices and all the books, records and papers pertaining to all their transactions within the limits of the State of Kansas.

We are in favor of the enactment of a law that will require a rigid examination of all banks and bankers at stated periods, and a public statement of their financial condition.

We favor such a change by legislation as will produce a more effective system of the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, and a reduction of the excessive fees and salaries of public officers, including the public printing and county officers.

We demand that the legislature create a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of questions arising between employees and corporations. We demand that the statutes of this State be so amended as to prohibit the introduction in this State of cattle liable to impart the Texas, splenic or Spanish fever at any other time than between the first day of December and the first day of the following February.

We are in favor of so amending our existing laws on the subject of the payment of employees of individuals, companies or corporations engaged in manufacturing as to provide for weekly payment of wages in lawful money.

We are opposed to the system of free passes on railroads now in vogue in this State, by reason of which every railroad company is expected, as a matter of courtesy, to compliment all State officers, members of the legislature, judges and other public officers with free transportation over their respective lines, and we favor the suppression of this practice by proper legislation.

We are in favor of legislation prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 years in mines, factories, workshops or mercantile establishments.

We strongly indorse and approve the administration of the affairs of this State by Governor Lyman U. Humphrey and his associates in the State government as being preeminently wise, judicious and economical, and we do especially commend the Governor and Attorney General for the energetic and effective efforts to promote the execution of all the laws of the State.

W. T. Walker, of Wellington, offered a resolution declaring in favor of giving two years for redemption of land sold under mortgage. T. T. Taylor, of Reno, T. S. Hann, of Hodgeman, and others spoke in favor of it.

Upon motion of Senator Blue the resolution was amended to read twelve months instead of twenty four. The original resolution was, then passed. It reads as follows:

That the next Legislature should so amend the laws relating to foreclosure and sale of real estate under mortgage contract, as shall secure to the mortgagor the privilege of redeeming such real estate at any time within twelve months from date of such foreclosure sale by the payment of the judgment and of legal interest from date of sale to date of redemption.

The following, offered by A. H. Tanner, of Bourbon county, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The cattle syndicates of the West are permitted to occupy the public domain for use in a business which is in direct competition with the farmers of the State; therefore be it Resolved, That we ask Congress to provide such suitable rental or tax as will place them off from a position of favoritism and bring them into fair and equal competition with those who own their lands and pay taxes on them as well as the cattle.

A resolution introduced by a Wyandotte delegate as an amendment, declared against the extension of the time for the payment of the Union Pacific debt unless the company will relinquish 300 feet of its 400 feet right-of-way through Kansas, was adopted.

After the adoption of the report of the committee, Senator F. E. Gillette introduced the following:

Resolved, That we favor and demand a repeal of that section of the present silver coinage act which provides that when the contract so specifies debts shall not be payable in silver certificates issued under that act.

Ex-Governor Anthony, Judge A. H. Ellis

and others opposed the resolution. Colonel R. W. Blue, of Linn county, also opposed it, claiming that the present law was a step in the direction of free coinage, and the resolution of Senator Gillette condemned a Republican measure.

Senator H. B. Kelley, of McPherson, J. W. Hammond, of Coffey county, and others spoke in favor of the resolution. Finally the roll was called upon a motion to table the resolution, and it carried by a vote of 322 to 131. The resolution was therefore tabled.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending September 5, 1890:

Precipitation.—(Reports from the northwest, extreme west and southwest not received in time for this bulletin. The map will be held for them.) The rains have been somewhat general this week, the heaviest falling in the central tier of counties east of Lane, yet in the extreme southeastern counties there has been none.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The amount of cloudiness has been about the average. In the western counties the temperature has been about normal, while in the eastern it has been somewhat above the normal.

Results.—All vegetation has been materially benefited by the weather conditions this week. Pastures are now better than since the middle of May, and in the northern counties better than any time during the season. In Kingman the trees are putting out new leaves. Plowing for seeding continues, though in the southeast part of Ford it is getting too dry for plowing. Wheat sowing is in progress in many counties, all reports stating that a larger acreage than ever is being sown in or prepared for wheat. Late potatoes continue to improve. Late vegetables are making a fine growth in Ness. In Marion and Woodson peaches are plenty, while in Coffey they are abundant and selling at 25 cents per bushel. Grapes are about gone in the southern counties, but are still plentiful in the central and northern. The apple crop promises to be large, and in Leavenworth is proving quite an item, 600 barrels being shipped daily, besides the amounts used by the canning and drying establishments and those packed for storage.

T. B. JENNINGS,

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

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 6, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
August 31.....	87.5	67.5	..
September 1.....	91.6	67.0	..
" 2.....	82.5	67.5	..
" 3.....	89.6	67.5	..
" 4.....	78.0	67.2	.20
" 5.....	87.8	63.8	.06
" 6.....	90.0	70.5	..

Annual Meeting of Sheepmen.

The next annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association will be held during the Kansas State Fair, this year, at Topeka, on Wednesday evening, September 17. The place of meeting will be announced at the Sheep department on the fair grounds.

Let every old member of the association, as well as every sheepman in the State, be present at this meeting, which promises to be one of importance to the sheep industry. Let us have a grand meeting.

GEO. PLUMB, President.

H. A. HEATH, Secretary.

Lail's Victor 4298 S. R.

On the first page we give a fine illustration of Lail's Victor, one of the six stock boars used in the College Hill herd of Poland-China hogs, owned by F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo. Regarding the subject of our illustration, Mr. Lail says: "He is of my own breeding, and from the very best family ever used at College Hill. Sired by the famous \$300 Victor 7313 C. R., out of the Stemwinder sow, Marshall Maid 30356 O. R. His litters have averaged over nine pigs each. His weight at fourteen months was 510 pounds. His get are uniform good colors, with as few objections as the get of any boar ever used by me. From the other five boars used I also have a choice lot of pigs. I have bred several old, tried sows, for fall pigs, to three good boars, and will sell any of them, as I wish to reduce my herd."

A friend inquires about the principles of the single tax league. They are based upon the Henry George theory—to tax land only and that according to its value for use. Improvements not to be taxed at all.

Horticulture.

Railroad Ties.

Bulletin No. 4, just issued by the Division of Forestry, is a sequel to some previous publications of the division which discuss the relations of railroads to the wood supplies of the country, with reference to the conservation of our forest areas. It contains a brief discussion by the Chief of the Division, setting forth upon the basis of a recent canvass among the railroad companies the enormous consumption of wood material for railroad construction, and especially showing how future supplies are being endangered by the use of the most valuable timber and of the young growth. To satisfy this demand requires the annual culling of the best timber from probably more than 1,000,000 acres of our natural forest lands. The chief value of this part of the bulletin consists in the directions which are given for increasing the durability of wooden ties. These are found to last on the average less than seven years, so that for replacement alone an annual cut of 80,000,000 ties is required. By lengthening the life of the tie a single year it is evident that a considerable saving would be effected, tending to reduce transportation charges and also to husband our forest supplies. For lengthening the durability of ties various means are suggested, among which are the selection of lasting timber, proper care in the seasoning of material, attention to the drainage and ballast of the road-bed, precautions against fungi, improved methods in fastening rails, and various preserving processes, some of which are new. The information here furnished is likely to be of value to any consumer of wood material.

The bulk of the bulletin is taken up by a report of R. E. Tratman, C. E., collating the experience of the world in regard to the substitution of metal for railroad ties. It had been stated hitherto that metal ties were used experimentally, but that the time for their introduction was still far distant. This report shows that not only are there something like 30,000 miles of railroad track of the world laid on metal ties, but that where these ties have been used most extensively, namely, in Germany, India, and the Argentine Republic, they have shown themselves superior to wooden ties in producing a safer, more permanent, and in the end more economical track.

The report is exhaustive, full of the detail which alone can make it valuable to the engineer, and promises to be an important aid to the solution of the metal tie question, which in this country has received little consideration, from the belief that it is either impracticable, or with our seemingly inexhaustible timber supplies, premature. The use of the metal tie is expected to economize wood supplies and by its cheaper maintenance and other favorable features to reduce transportation charges and increase rapidity and safety of travel.

Keeping Apples.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One very essential item in the keeping of apples through the winter is the handling while picking and storing away. A good two-bushel sack is one of the most convenient arrangements for picking off the trees. A light but stout ladder of sufficient length to reach well up into the tree will also be found very convenient.

The best time to sort fruit is when it is picked and care should be taken to take out any that may have rotten spots or that are bruised in any way, especially from those that are intended for long keeping. A good plan is to pile the apples on straw spread under a shed or open place where there is a good circulation of air. This will allow them a good opportunity to go through the sweat and they will keep much better than if they are put directly in the cellar or pits where they are to remain all winter. If they can be spread out thinly over the ground they will dry out much more rapidly than if put in heaps. Good boxes or bins that are set three or four inches from the wall and the same distance from the bottom of the cellar will be better than to put on the ground and against the sides. It is best in picking to have the different varieties kept separate, and especially so if they are to be marketed.

If put in pits the place should be dug out the proper size—not too wide, three

feet usually being plenty wide—line with straw both on the bottom and sides, and then put in the apples, having them in a conical heap as much as possible. Cover again with clean straw. Set a stout forked stake at each end of the pile and lay a stout pole in these so that it will be about six inches above the pile of apples. Then set boards, putting one end on the ground and allow the other to rest on the pole. This makes an air space between the fruit and the covering that not only protects them but also improves the quality. Dirt can then be piled on sufficiently deep to keep out the frost. It does not materially injure apples to freeze if they can thaw out gradually. It is the thawing out and freezing up that injures them. If the soil is thrown on the apples without any protection the fruit will have a ground or earthy taste to them.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Horticultural Notes.

Plants soon stop blooming if allowed to ripen seed.

It spoils the effect in a bouquet to crowd the flowers too much.

Look after the sweet potato vines. If allowed to take root along the vines it retards the growth of the potatoes by drawing the strength from the hill.

Chrysanthemums should not be pruned after the 1st of August. After that time pruning tends to lessen the bloom. Look out for the black aphids. If any are found on the plants, sprinkle thoroughly with strong tobacco tea, twice a week, until they are routed. Plants intended for blooming in the house should be taken up and potted about the middle of September. About three weeks before they are to be lifted take a strong, sharp butcher knife and cut down into the soil in a circle around the plant four or five inches from its base, leaving a ball of earth about the size of the box or pot intended for its reception. The object in this is to cause the plant to throw out new fibrous roots close to the plant. After potting set in the shade for a few days.

One of the most ornamental things in our flower garden and one that excites the admiration of every one that sees it, is a tub made out of one-half of an old oil barrel and set up on a short post and the whole thing painted a bright red color. After boring several holes in the bottom for drainage, about five inches of cinders was put in, then the tub was filled up with very rich soil, composed of one-half garden soil, one-fourth sharp sand, one-fourth well-rotted manure, the whole being well mixed together. In the center of the tub we planted two double scarlet geraniums (Mrs. M. E. Page), around them four double white petunias and four verbenas, two blue and two bright scarlet. Next to the side of the tub we set six climbing vincas. The vincas have branched and hang over the edge and nearly reach the ground. The petunias and verbenas partially droop over the side, while the geraniums stand up, giving the top a half-round appearance. The geraniums, petunias and verbenas have been in full bloom for a long time, the flowers being most beautifully mingled together.

Since the rains have come everything has started into active growth, and the energetic fruit-grower finds an abundance of work for all hands to do. Strawberries are making new plants very fast now. See that the ground is in good condition for the best results in plant growth. Remember next season's profit depends on a good growth of strong, stocky plants this fall. If the space between the rows is not too narrow it would be well to run through once with the cultivator and then finish the cultivation with the hoe, and by pulling out the weeds in the rows by hand. Don't delude yourself by thinking that the smaller weeds and grass are too little to demand your attention. In a few days you will be surprised to see to what giant proportions your Lilliputians have attained. New plantations of pot-grown plants should have frequent cultivation with cultivator and hoe. Train the runners lengthwise with the rows, so as to do the most of the work with the cultivator. Plow out the raspberries with cultivator just before the tips begin to root, leaving the surface somewhat rough to facilitate their rooting. If it is desired to increase the number of new plants of some new and choice varieties, take a round stick, about the size of a fork handle, and sharpen one end, making a plant-dibble of

it. Now bend down a tip and put the end of it into a hole previously made with the dibble; now thrust the dibble into the ground, angling about three inches from the tip with the point ranging towards the bottom of the first hole made and with a quick motion push the handle forward and draw out the dibble, which will fasten the tip down. The first hole should be about three inches deep and perpendicular, or a very young cane will turn and grow out without rooting. Any cane that can be made to reach the ground can be rooted in this way after this time of the year, providing the tip is green and not dead.

With the exception of Bubachs, our strawberry crop was almost an entire failure, owing to the heavy frost on the night of May 15. Jessie suffered more than any other variety, the fruit stems being so long nearly all the buds and bloom were above the foliage and unprotected. Of the new varieties growing here this season, Michel's Early takes the lead in making new plants, excelling the Crescent in that respect. Of the eighteen varieties growing on my place it was least affected by the drouth, growing and throwing out runners which have all taken root since the rains came, and now the rows are matted with strong, healthy young plants. Lady Rusk has made a fair growth, and had the season been favorable, would have produced plants enough to cover the ground. It has kept up with the Crescent, which it resembles very much, both in plant and growth. Crawford suffered from the drouth more than any other variety, there being long spaces in the rows where the plants were entirely killed. It is making plants very fast now. Bubach and Jessie have done fairly well. They are growing very fast now and will soon obliterate all traces of the drouth.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMON.

To increase the practical value of the census returns in the interests of agriculture, a number of inquiries never before made in a census were included this year—for instance, in the horticultural section, in addition to giving the number of "acres" planted in fruits and "bearing trees," apples, peaches, vines, etc., the new census has additional columns for "young trees not bearing," "young vines not bearing," and thus the progress in any given kind of fruit will be indicated for each county and State in the Union. When the returns show an increase in "young trees not bearing" and "young vines not bearing" those sections of the country where fruit-growing is prosperous and is being extended, will be plainly pointed out.

Her Face Was Her Fortune.

She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She was all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone. She is a woe-begone looking piece of humanity now. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the wasted strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and the luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

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

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.

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. B. BOWMAN & CO., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

In the Dairy.

The Cheese Racket.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have had Brother "Z." give his location, but as he did not, but has shown his conceit in his assertions, "Kansas can't—no, Kansas has not made good cheese in the months of May and June. The best cheese can be made in the northeastern part of the State and the poorest in the southwestern portion," I conclude he is from the northeastern, and I heard nearly the same harangue at the State Dairy Association a year ago last winter from that section of the State. He says he unloaded his conceit, but if he did he was overloaded, for he has more now than would supply an overgrown blue-bellied Yankee, or he would never have made such assertions, "Kansas can't." He assumes to know what Kansas can do. I assume that none of us know her possibilities. Kansas can and does make good cheese in the months of May and June and for at least eight months in the year, and that in the southwest portion—where he says they make the poorest—at least the markets have so decided by selling it at the very highest prices quoted and sometimes above. I admit, as I did in the first article, that there is an oversupply of very poor stuff, called cheese, made in Kansas, and a great amount of it was made last year in the southwest, and a less amount this year last February and March. The conceit was so near all gone out of me that I did not hardly dare say that I would make cheese this year, and was so entirely gone out of my neighbors (that is, if they ever had any,) that but two of them were outspoken for cheese-making. But we finally decided to try, and now I have more conceit than ever before that Kansas can, and does, and will, make good cheese. But some men in Kansas will make poor stuff, not recognizable as cheese, and Brother "Z." may be one of them, but I can't say amen when he says we don't make good cheese. We do make some bad stuff and we do make some good cheese, and if Brother "Z." will step into the factory to-day or this week we will treat him to a piece of really fine-flavored cheese made May 17, 1889, which is sweet and palatable now—is, in fact, a fine old cheese, and it has had no care for the past six months, only to be let alone on the shelf until yesterday, when I knocked it loose from the shelf and cut it. Brother "Z." you might have seen May and June cheese at the State Fair last fall associating with the blue ribbon if you had looked around, and it was not toadied up to the judges, for I set it in the hall and went off to Canada and let it fight its own way on its merits.

Brother "Z." thanks for the advice to keep still and not tell how to make good cheese in Kansas. But I was a little on my guard. I will tell you some things I don't know, and then ask for a little information. (1) I don't know how to make good cheese in Kansas out of milk milked in a dirty pail and strained through a dirty strainer, and set over night in a dirty can, without airing or cooling, right in air laden with the dust of a barn lot and the fragrance of a pig sty. (2) I don't know how to make good cheese out of milk that has yielded to the manipulations of an avaricious "creameryman" with his skimmer and cream-pot. (3) I don't know how to cure May and June cheese in Kansas in a dug-out, with the windows and doors only closed with screens, and the rooms aired by gentle Kansas zephyrs moving at the rate of forty miles an hour and heated by old Sol until the mercury lies about 120° to 130° in open ground and 108° to 112° in the shade. But that good cheese can be made and cured in Kansas with clean, pure unskimmed milk, properly handled and cured in a suitable room, I have no doubt.

I cannot show you any May or June cheese of this year's make at the State Fair unless it be some made when the milk was soured, because the demand has taken the good all out and we shipped some yesterday that were rather green (July make), and further, I don't want to go to the fair unless I can meet the brethren there, and as the only voice I hear is from Brother "Z." and he depreciates the fair, I don't know as I will go. Speak out; shall you be there? There is lots more I don't know, and I would like to learn by hearing the rest give their experience. B. Ravanna, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Ducks.

This season has been favorable to duck culture, and some very fine, large specimens have been raised. Many farmers have gone into duck-raising who never before attempted to keep them; some have been successful, while others have not. A start in any pursuit should not be abandoned because of failure at the start. In hot weather such as we have had the past summer, shade is a very essential comfort necessary to keep them well and growing. Being more thickly covered than hens, they are more susceptible to the heat on warm days. Sunstroke often causes many to die quickly after a stroll through a hot sun. As ducks sell well in the markets, it should be the aim of the farmer to hatch as many early broods as possible, getting them into market by the middle of April and May. We think by next season duck culture will be very extensively pursued by many who have entirely devoted their attention to poultry, without being aware of the profit and ease with which ducks are kept. A duck will thrive with only a small trough to splash in, yet if a pond or stream be convenient it is always of benefit to them. It is natural for a duck to take to water. The food of a duck is about the same as that of a chicken, and the care you give them in their early life will build a frame that will be vigorous and lasting.

The Indian Game Dorking.

A cross-bred fowl is often a very good and useful one to the farmer. In the Indian Game Dorking we have such a chicken, excellent as layers and market fowls. This being an English production, farmers of this country have as yet to learn something of them. As their name implies, they are the combination of Indian Game and Dorking, the former just recently introduced in this country. The Dorking is one we have had with us some fifteen or twenty years, and with many they are great favorites. These are both English fowls, and such as the average Englishman is very familiar with and highly esteems. We think the combination excellent for a farmer, and worth at least a fair trial, for if hardiness counts for anything you will surely find this one of the very best in this regard. Many farmers are so closely attached to the Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte they do not like to introduce new birds, yet it should always be kept in mind that if it is possible to add a good breed and you have the space at command to accommodate them, the several varieties will give ample opportunity to test them side by side, and they must then stand upon their merits and prove their value.

Poultry Notes.

Ventilation in moderation cannot be other than beneficial to poultry. Some go to every extreme, consequently they have sickness and plenty of it. Don't go to sleep and lose your head, act with judgment.

Marketing poultry in September is largely carried on at all the leading cities. The stock that the farmer sees he does not require is shipped to the nearest market and converted into cash. Don't carry a chick any longer than necessary.

A sick chicken is a real nuisance, and very hard to bring around all right. Some get well and are the better for it, but many are never fit for much after it. We always try simple remedies for a week or two; after that the hatchet drops with telling effect. Do likewise, but don't fuss or doctor too much.

It is unnecessary to teach an incubator-hatched chick to eat, they will soon learn. They never require food for the first twenty-four hours. Afterwards they will generally obey the instincts of nature and peck around for a morsel. If they do not, if a little is placed on a clean board and you gently tap your finger on the board, they will be attracted and get a little to eat, and soon learn to do so at will.

If your runs and house are too small don't try to keep a large flock and wonder why you are not successful. There are more fine chickens die from crowding in a season than from many other causes. The anxiety to keep a large flock is often so great that everything else is lost sight of until it is too late. Breed fewer varieties

and this trouble will be more largely avoided. Now that every breeder has a surplus flock thin it out and give the ones you keep breathing room. Be watchful, it pays.

Kansas has within ten years made rapid strides in every branch of her industries. Poultry-keeping has not been forgotten, and from present indications it will be a leader among the live stock of the State. Hogs and sheep have always been the leading stock on every farm, and they pay well for their keeping, but poultry can be added easily, and with but very little more labor be made to pay a handsome profit. If you mean business don't overlook poultry-keeping next season, and be up with the times.

Buy good stock or eggs from responsible breeders, even if you have to pay a good price for the chicks. There is real economy in this, none at all in buying poor stock. Eggs at \$1.50 per setting are cheap if you know from whom you are buying. Some sell at \$2 and \$3, and often they are from good stock and often they are not. It never pays to grind down a price or expect good chickens at half the cost of fine ones. Be wise, and don't be fooled with. There are plenty to take your dollars and give a poor equivalent for them.

Eggs are scarce and prices high. The farmer who has many hens laying will reap the profits. In the markets cold storage eggs sell at 18 cents, fresh at 28 and 30 cents, the latter hard to get at these prices. After moult, few chickens lay steady until November, and sometimes not any all winter, opening up in the spring with an abundance. Chickens are selling as low as 50 and 60 cents a pair, ducks about 75 cents. This shows a plentiful supply, and at this season it usually is this way. Farmers wanting to obtain choice poultry should buy now or before winter and save money. Next spring they will be worth double the price paid now. It is often wise to add a few fresh-blooded cockerels or pullets to one's flock. Constant inbreeding often injures and produces delicate chicks, when a vigorous, healthy fowl is what every farmer wants.

Meal worms are a good animal food for poultry. They may be raised by taking a large earthenware jar with wide mouth, place in it woolen rags rubbed with tallow, crumpled bits of blue sugar paper, pieces of stale bread, bran and musty flower. Then add about fifty meal worms, which can be obtained from any bakery. The mouth of the jar must then be tightly covered up with a piece of gauze or perforated paper and placed in a dark but warm locality, where it must be left undisturbed for three months. Immense numbers of meal worms will by that time be produced, and the breeding pot can be kept going for an indefinite time if a sufficient store is always kept within it and the feeding stuffs renewed from time to time. When meat is not handy in the quantities needed worms in this form make a very good substitute, and the fowls eat them with great relish.

The Best Advertising.

The most efficient advertising in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that which comes from the medicine itself. That is, those who are cured by it, speak to friends suffering similarly, who in turn derive benefit and urge others to try this successful medicine. Thus the circle of its popularity is rapidly widening from this cause alone, and more and more are becoming enthusiastic in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it actually demonstrates its absolute merit. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial. If you need a good blood purifier, or building up medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.
In a surprising manner, 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 over and over again. MODENE SUPERSEDES 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. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAGE.
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George Patterson fell from a 2d-story window, striking a fence. I found him using St. Jacobs Oil freely all over his hurts. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling.
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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

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A part of it is applied into each nostril and is absorbed. Price 50c. of Druggists; by mail, registered, \$1.00. ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren St., New York.

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A beautiful home and a good farm, three and a half miles from Osage City, Kas.; 80 acres; well watered, 15 acres natural timber, 6 acres orchard, the rest under cultivation; a large dwelling and a good barn. Price \$85 per acre, half cash and balance on five years time at 5 per cent. interest; an extra 5 per cent. discount if all cash. No incumbrance. Sickless the cause of selling. There is also another 80 adjoining, with less improvements, at \$25 per acre. This is a bargain. J. GONNABON, Box 116, Osage City, Kas.

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In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Daniel B. Fisk et al., plaintiffs, } Case
vs. } No. 10600.
Charles E. Bernheimer et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 22d day of September, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lot 245 on Sixth street west, in Horne's Second Addition to the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas. Said property is appraised at the sum of \$1,180, subject to two mortgages, one for \$1,200 and one for \$120.

Also lots 41 and 43 on Sixth street west, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas. Said lots 41 and 43, Sixth street west, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, are appraised at the sum of \$1,000, subject to mortgages amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$3,100.

The above described real estate is levied upon as the property of the above named defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 18th day of

A. D. JOHNSON,
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And everything in the way of merchandise. We want your trade and will make it an object to turn it this way.

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If you are RUPTURED, take advantage of the reduced rates to the Kansas State Fair and consult the

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concerning the proper Truss to be worn. Ask to see their collection of Photographs showing Hernia in different forms. Hundreds of Trusses in stock. Prices moderate.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made by working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities.

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Have the best line of

Lamps, Chinaware,
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1890

The NATIONAL



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THE GREBE IRON TEETH REVOLVING STALK BAKE.

Manuf'd by HENRY GREBE, Patentee,
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One of the Stalk Rakes will be on exhibition at Kansas State Fair, where contracts and orders for spring trade 1891 can be made.

HENRY GREBE.

SUBSCRIBE NOW SAVE MONEY!

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1890.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
 CALF—Taken up by W. H. Maddy, in Wellington city, August 4, 1890, one mostly red bull calf, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$12.
 8 HOGS—Taken up by S. S. Robertson, in Wellington tp., July —, 1890, three black and white male hogs, weight about 200 pounds each, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clk.
 PONY—Taken up by Joseph McMahon, in Franklin tp., July 20, 1890, one dark bay mare pony, 4 or 5 years old, branded W. O. or W. C. on left shoulder, with colt foaled after mare came on farm; valued at \$25.

Athol county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by G. H. Ellis, in Lancaster tp., (P. O. Huron), August 1, 1890, one chestnut sorrel horse, star in forehead, two white feet, about 12 years old; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by S. S. Lemley, in Little Canada tp., P. O. Caney, one sorrel horse, left hind foot white, wire mark on nose, dim brand on left shoulder, about 12 years old; valued at \$50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
 HOG—Taken up by M. C. Robinson, in North Topeka, P. O. North Topeka, one black hog, hind feet white, stripes in forehead and spot on nose, weight 225 pounds; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
 CALF—Taken up by John H. Schrader, in Oxford, August 7, 1890, one red heifer calf, tips off ears and end of tail gone.

CALF—By same, one red and white heifer calf, tip of ears off, blind in left eye.
 CALF—By same one red and white bull calf, white face; the three animals valued at \$15.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by James W. Moss, P. O. Fredonia, about August 18, 1890, one bay horse 16 hands high, branded T. H. on right shoulder, sprain on right gambrel, old scar on left hind fetlock, scud in front, long mane, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Mel Hefty, in Delaware tp., one mile southeast of Half Mound, on or about August 3, 1890, one brindled steer with white marks, 1 year old, branded with a three-point brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by I. D. Vaarsdall, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, July 28, 1890, one bay horse, 14 years old, branded H. R. on left shoulder and O. on top of neck, shod all round; valued at \$18.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by A. T. Blust, in Rich tp., August 12, 1890, one bay mare, 2 years old, mane and tail light, hind feet white to fetlocks; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1890.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Fred Widan, in Ridgeway tp., July 23, 1890, one roan mare, 12 years old, blind in right eye; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Thom's, in Arvonia tp., August 3, 1890, one red Colorado steer, Western brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by D. Fultz, in Gove tp., July 26, 1890, one red steer with some white spots, underbit out of each ear; valued at \$10.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.
 2 HORSES—Taken up by John H. Graves, of Hillsdale, two horses, one bay, 15 years old, no marks or brands; one black, 15 years old, branded S on left shoulder and E on right shoulder, spavin on right hind leg; value of both \$50.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by O. H. Bennett, in Pleasant View tp., August 11, 1890, one dark brown mule, 4 years old, light-colored nose, not castrated, roached mane and tail; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Nicholas Brain, of Pleasant View tp., one light bay horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white in forehead and on hind legs, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$30.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.
 3 STEERS—Taken up by R. W. Guinn, in Lincoln tp., P. O. El Dorado, August 20, 1890, three steers—one black steer, 6 years old; one dun steer, 5 years old; one brindled steer, 5 years old; all of them branded A on left hip, also marked with a throttle or dewlap, also other indistinct brands on hip and shoulder; valued at \$10 each.

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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 each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than thirty 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 read 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, 1889.

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, 1889.

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 13 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 which 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 amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution 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 made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives in 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, 1889.

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, 1889.

WILLIAM H. GUINS, Secretary of State.

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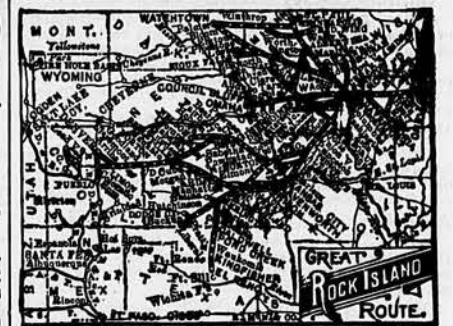
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NORTH.
St. Joseph.... 2:00 p. m. 6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah.... 2:37 p. m. 6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea..... 2:47 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood..... 2:55 p. m. 7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford.... 3:02 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.... 3:00 p. m. 5:45 a. m. 5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C. Local freight. Through freight.
SOUTH.
Des Moines.... 7:25 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guilford.... 12:05 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.... 12:23 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea..... 12:38 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah.... 12:58 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.... 1:25 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.
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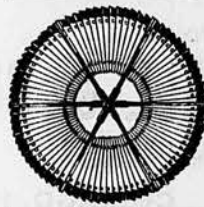
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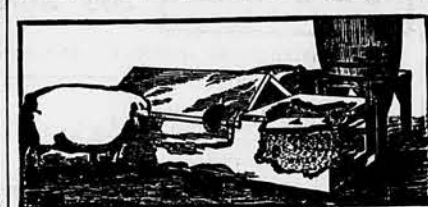
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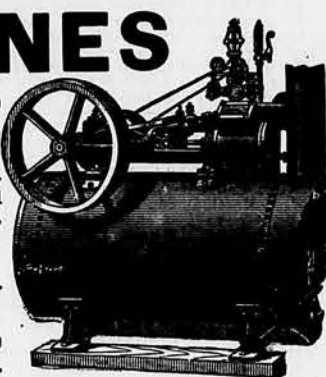
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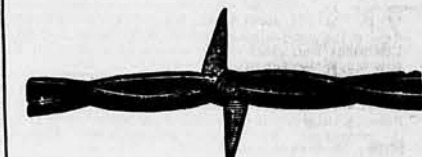
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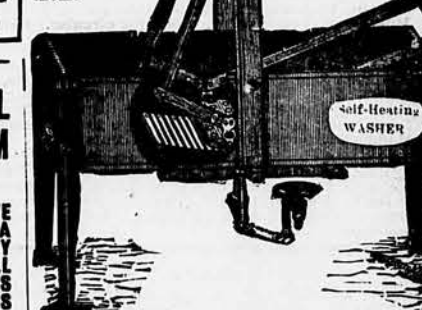
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(Continued from page 1.)

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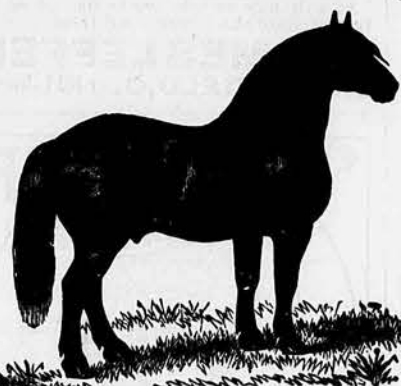
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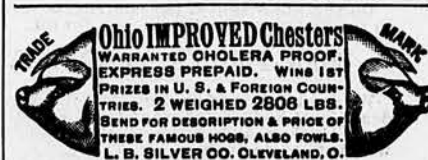
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