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Agricultural Matters.

SOWING GRASS WITHOUT GRAIN.

Writing from Michigan, a subscriber says that as he is greatly interested in the dairy, and consequently in grass, he writes to know if it is more profitable to sow grass seed without grain than with it. We are glad that our correspondent was prompted to ask the question, for it opens up an important subject. Prof. Seal in his new book, "Grasses of North America," gives this subject considerable space, and he has taken the trouble to gather the results of experience in different quarters. A. W. Cheever, of Massachusetts, says that experiments repeated time and again have convinced him that in east Massachusetts, where grain crops, compared with hay, have come to take a secondary place in the estimation of most farmers, grass sown alone is almost invariably worth more the first year than the grain and straw together would be if grain were sown with the grass, and the former made the leading crop. This is especially true where the land is particularly adapted to the production of hay. For the past fifteen years he has sown nearly all his grass seed alone, and in no single instance has he been sorry he did not sow grain with it to afford protection. When seeding with grass alone he has generally cut two crops the first year. The first crop should be cut rather early, even if not fully grown. This kills or checks many of the annual weeds.

He says he has often sowed the seed in the spring, but this is not nature's time for sowing the grasses. Early autumn is undoubtedly the best time in the whole year for sowing most grasses. If sown then the annuals will find themselves laboring under a great disadvantage, and will soon give up the race. Grass sown in early fall will produce as full a crop the following year as it ever will, and the quality will be excellent, but if sown in connection with winter rye or wheat it will be put back a whole year. The grain is of no advantage to the grass whatever, but rather the contrary. The only exception he would make in favor of sowing grass and winter grain is when the grain is to be cut early, as soon as it heads, for feeding green or to make into hay. Cutting the grain so early in the spring gives time for the grass to make one, and sometimes two full crops the first year. On good, moist, rich land he has had excellent success in seeding grass in spring upon greensward turned over the previous fall, and the surface thoroughly pulverized before winter and again made fine and mellow in the spring. By this method, grass land may be kept producing full crops of grass every year without planting, but it will need re-seeding oftener than if an occasional hoed crop is grown. Timothy is one of the poorest kinds of grass for spring seeding without grain, but if sown in August it will produce a full crop the next summer. Orchard grass is one of the best varieties for spring seeding. A great amount of grass seed is annually lost by sowing it in connection with spring or winter grain, the grain crops being harvested in the hottest part of the year, leaving the tender and previously shaded grass plants to be burned up leaf and root by the scorching sun.

Mr. Howard, of Georgia, says: There can be no doubt that sowing seed with grain should always be avoided. It involves the loss of a year in either hay or pasture. If sown with grain, when this is cut the young grass and clover are very tender, having been shaded by the grain. The cutting suddenly exposes them to the sun at the hottest season of the year. There is great danger that they will be burned out. In the event of sowing grass seed with grain he must always remember that

by so doing he loses a year and endangers the grass.

Daniel Batchelor, of New York, says that grain and grass have been sown together so long on some meadows that they will no longer bear good crops either of grain or grass; and there are people who keep their arable land in crops as long as they can get anything off, and then they seed down to grass when the ground is so sterile that it will not produce a hay crop. It is not going too far to say that over half the grass and clover seed sown with grain is smothered and utterly lost, and in many instances after the grain is removed, especially if the weather is hot and dry, there is no hope for a grass crop without re-seeding; and even where there is a tolerable catch the meadow is retarded for a whole season. He supposes some will deem it folly, but he thinks wisdom says: "sow grass without any other crops; sow it in autumn; if you are in for rotation, put all your manure on your grass land, so that when you break up the sod or sward for corn the land may be found in good sward for the crop." Of course there are plenty of instances where the land is new or where the fertility has been well kept up, in which full success is obtained by sowing grass and grain together.

Major H. E. Alvord, of Massachusetts, says: We succeeded well in sowing clover with oats, but prefer to cut off the oats and cure as hay while "early in the milk." We have not gone out of the ruts sufficiently yet to prevent seeding all grasses and clovers used with wheat, rye and oats, but I do not believe it to be good farming to try to grow two crops on the same land at the same time.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of Kansas, gives this experience: Oats, wheat and rye are often recommended as excellent crops with which to sow grass seed. The argument is that the tall grain will shade and protect the young grass. But grass does not need shade when sown in proper season; it needs the sun, and especially it needs moisture, and this the vigorous grain is continually taking from the soil, thus robbing the young grass plants from the start. Every farmer knows how spindling, sickly, and how lacking in strength of root and stem is a grass or clover plant growing in dense masses of grain. When this grain is harvested in June or July, just when the summer's heats are the greatest, the delicate, starved grass plants are sure to perish unless long continued cool and cloudy weather prevent. We are aware that, upon favorable seasons, considerable success is obtained by seeding the grasses with another crop. But, even during these favorable seasons, a better and more favorable start will be obtained without the rivalry of vigorous grains; and, upon dry seasons, a failure of the grass is almost certain when seeded with a grain crop.

In favor of seeding in autumn without another crop, we may say: The land can be much better fitted for grass in autumn than in early spring. If weeds start in autumn frosts will kill them, while if the grass is sown in spring the weeds keep growing all summer. They may be checked, however, by mowing when the grasses are a few inches high. If there are vacant places, they can be re-seeded in spring. The first hay crop will be much better. Whatever plan is pursued, a failure or partial failure may sometimes occur. Experiments indicate that in northern States young grasses thrive better when they have the full benefit of all the sun and rain. The statement sometimes made that young grasses and clovers need the shade and protection of some larger plants has no proof to sustain it. Numerous correspondents, without exception, in case they have tried both methods, speak of getting a much better

without another crop. Killebrew says that in former years the farmers of Tennessee almost universally sowed grass seeds in the spring of the year on crops of grain, but since 1810 the custom has been to sow in early fall. Many sow grass alone at this time of year and get a full crop the next year. Where grass is sown with another crop they injure each other.

James Sanderson, in "Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society, 1863," says: If the grasses are rank and luxuriant, they greatly retard the harvesting of grain, and frequently deteriorate its value. This early luxuriance is often injurious to the grass itself, as it extracts valuable ingredients from the soil. The grain denudes the grass of valuable food, and renders it more susceptible of injury from extremes of weather. The plan of sowing grass seeds without a crop has recently been adopted on several farms of Great Britain with great success. Experiments have shown that the profit from the first year's pasture was more than an equivalent for the want of a crop of grain. The next year the field is fit for pasture a fortnight earlier than it would have been if sown with a crop. The grass gets a better start, and makes for several years a better pasture or meadow. He mentions the fact that many men who have tried this plan are of the same opinion. The plan of seeding without another crop has been made prominent, because many persons have scarcely thought of any other way than that of seeding to grass with a grain crop.—*Rural and Stockman.*

Sisal Hemp.

Bermuda has caught the hemp fever with which Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of Nassau, has inoculated the whole British West Indies. The poor, despised cactus, that every West India planter has fought with all his life, is now, says a correspondent of the New York Times, to make every West India land-owner a millionaire. I have had letters from Nassau this summer telling me "you ought to be down here now, to have a shy at our new hemp industry," but I prefer to keep shy by about one thousand miles of the hemp industry. The story of it is interesting now, but it's nothing now to what it will be when they get through.

Sisal hemp is the product of the species of cactus known as the *Agave Americana*, which grows readily in any warm climate, and the fibre takes its commercial name from the town from which most of it is shipped. Sisal is the seaport of the city of Merida, the old capital of Yucatan, and when people get to "the jumping-off place" of the world Sisal is the place they reach after they jump. The dagoes about there raise great quantities of the agave, and in an awkward way extract the fibre, which is shipped in bales to this and other countries. This plant, of which the common name is the American aloe, grows freely, much too freely, in Bermuda, in the Bahamas, in Turk's Islands and in Jamaica, as well as in other places. Looking about for something for his unemployed "subjects" to do, and seeing that in Yucatan a paying industry is made out of the same plant that goes to waste in Nassau, Governor Shea has agitated the question of raising the agave for its hemp, and he has not only made the Nassau people wild on the subject, but the excitement has spread to Bermuda and to the further West Indies.

There is no doubt that this plant will grow in Bermuda on what are now wild and useless lands, on all the uncultivated hillsides and hilltops, for it will grow almost anywhere if it has plenty of heat. They have the business figured down to such a nicety already in Bermuda that they not only know the number of plants to an acre, but the number of leaves to each plant, the

weight of each leaf, and the weight of fibre it will yield. They are to raise 544 plants to the acre, each plant is to produce twenty-six leaves a year (the leaves are very large and heavy), each leaf is to weigh four pounds, and to produce 3½ ounces of fibre, which is to sell at 10 cents a pound. A man can thus sit down on his piazza and figure himself a profit of \$200 or \$300 an acre from his waste land without any difficulty, and in a tropical climate that is a pleasing occupation.

They base these figures largely upon a report made by George W. Preston, of Harbor Island, in the Bahamas. Mr. Preston was appointed by the Bahama government to investigate the subject, and it is upon his statement the Nassau people are "going in" for hemp. He is probably better posted in agricultural matters than any other man in the Bahamas, and his opinion is entitled to carry weight with it. Many a green turtle I have bought from him to be shipped to Blackford in Fulton Market, and you New Yorkers have eaten them without knowing it. The only drawback to his conclusions is that he reached them without visiting the country in which Sisal hemp is grown, and took his facts at second hand. If he had gone to the spot and had seen the conditions under which hemp is profitably raised there, I venture to think that he would now hold a different opinion on the subject. This entire hemp revival, it will be noticed, is based upon Mr. Preston's report to the Bahama government. The Bahamas called on him to investigate, he reported favorably, the Bahamians went wild over the prospect, and the Bermudians have caught the fever and are about to follow suit.

I am tolerably familiar with Yucatan and with the West India Islands, and before the good Bermudians go to wasting their onion money on hemp I want to tell them why they will never in this world make a cent out of the *Agave Americana*. The Mexicans export something over 200,000 bales of this fibre every year, which is worth in New York nearly \$7,000,000. To raise this much employs about as large a proportion of the wild land of Mexico as if you were to lay a ten-cent piece in a ten-acre lot. There is plenty of land and plenty of labor, and if there were profitable demand for more hemp the Mexicans would raise it. If the West Indies double the production down goes the price and away go the profits.

The Mexicans raise their hemp with the most outrageously cheap slave labor known to man; labor in the British West Indies is the most expensive in the world. The peons who do the work in Yucatan are nominally free, but they are actually in a worse state of slavery than our Red River negroes ever dreamed of. (Witness the accounts of some parties of American workmen who recently went there and were glad to escape with their lives.) Their nominal wages are less than would support a well-fed dog in this country, and even these they do not receive. The system of actual slavery in Yucatan, I think, is pretty well understood, and I cannot take the space to go into it here extensively, but it is labor that negro labor in the British West Indies cannot compete with. A day's work for from twenty-five to fifty cents sounds cheap, but, considering the quality, it is dear. In Bermuda, colored labor is a little better than in the other islands, and is double the price. Nobody knows what a luxury it is to have the privilege of paying a good American workman \$2 or \$3 a day till he has struggled a while with the West India fifty-cent man. The West India negro, as a specimen of a freeman who will never, never wear a shackle, is a beautiful and ennobling spectacle, but as a competitor with any other laborer he is a miserable failure. If there is one industry thriving in the British West Indies that could, under the laws of nature, possibly be carried on anywhere else, I have somehow failed to find it.

Economy: "100 Doses One Dollar."
Merit: "Peculiar to Itself."
Butter: "Headle Germanstyle."

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

The Dictum of the Kansas State Fair Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I presume the searcher after swine lore, and the investigators of breeds for profit, can now rest their weary brains and henceforth sing praises to the wonderful discovery of the management of the State Fair Association of Kansas. It seems they have solved the problem, and now publish to the world in their premium list that there are just three breeds of swine worthy of cultivation in the United States, and, by inference at least, that all the others are snides and delusions. By what peculiar process of reasoning or unusual sources of information have they come in possession of so notable a truth, and why has not the fact been spread broadcast through the columns of our agricultural and live stock journals? Are there but three breeds of hogs in Shawnee county, and have the eighteen (of the twenty-two) directors who live there never heard of anything but the Poland-China, the Berkshire and the Chester Whites? It seems to me the officers have "exceeded their authority," and assumed a prerogative that belongs to the farmers, when they undertake to pass upon the merits or demerits of the different breeds of swine.

From the best authorities I have been reading for several years past I have been led to believe that all of the improved breeds have merit, and that, under certain conditions and surroundings, any one of them may be more profitable than the others. The acknowledged and indisputable fact that all breeds have merit should be a good reason why the managers of fair associations, and especially of State fairs, should offer premiums to encourage the further improvement and development of all the recognized breeds. There are at least eight well-established breeds, and all, I think, have records. State fairs, almost without exception, and many of the county fairs, offer premiums for about all of these, without seeking to set up a particular breed and attempt to say "this is the hog."

Please excuse us from the guineapig, gentlemen, and give us a Little Yorkshire, and instead of tempting us to breed white rats, African owls and lop-eared rabbits, please give us a premium on Essex, Duroc-Jersey and Victoria swine.

H. C. KELLERMAN.

Burlington, Kas.

Some Cattle Figures.

What is the future of the cattle business? In what line should we seek profit? The answer is early maturity and cheap food. Mr. Moninger, when interviewed after his great triumph at Chicago in 1887, said: "It is not much trouble to feed Short-horns if you have the feed." His "Dr. Glick," the grand sweepstakes steer of that year, was a two-year-old, weighing 1,855 pounds, and showed an average daily gain of 1.92 pounds. He was well worthy to stand with the Crimson Herd in the sensational sandwich of that year.

The 1888 champion Short-horn was a two-year-old, "Brant Chief," and weighed 1,890 pounds, an average daily gain of 1.85 pounds. The grand sweepstakes steer for 1889 was "Rigdon," that weighed 1,950 pounds and 1.80 daily gain. Probably the finest Short-horn ever shown was the Iowa yearling, "Cleveland," that at sixteen months weighed 1,290 pounds, with an average daily gain of 2.60 pounds. The Short-

but as a breed in comparison with other breeds the records of the Chicago Fat Stock Show for eight successive years previous to the years named above show it the banner breed. Tables made up from the entire entries for these eight successive years show the Short-horn to have made the greatest average weight for age and also to have made the greatest average daily gain and with entries of double the number in the classes it is doubly creditable to have maintained so high an average. As compared with its most formidable rival, the Short-horn submits the following table for the encouragement of its friends. These figures are the average for the eight years named:

	Years.	Months.	Pounds.	Daily gain.
Short-horn...	1	20	1,461	2.23
Other breeds...	1	21	1,201	1.91
Short-horn...	2	30	1,704	1.83
Other breeds...	2	32	1,580	1.61
Short-horn...	3	44	2,068	1.57
Other breeds...	3	42	1,868	1.46

These are facts and cannot be gainsaid, facts, too, that should not be underestimated. "Stick you stiffly and stubbornly" to the good old breed and make it better.—V. C. M., in *Indiana Farmer*.

The American Sheep Industry.

The mutton sheep appertain to farms and agriculture and not to pastoral pursuits, as the Merino do. They do not herd well in large flocks for want of the habits acquired through centuries of special cultivation and necessity. They are fed most successfully on grown crops and under more skillful methods of management than the strictly wool sheep. Not that the wool sheep do not require the best of care and the most skillful management, for all sheep need these, but that the mutton sheep must be considered in the light of meat-producing animals as well as wool-bearers, and the meat comes before the fleece in the consideration of the farmer. They are the appendage rather than the main reliance of the farm, and crops are grown with special reference to feeding them for the production of a large and profitable carcass or for a valuable lamb, or both together. Some sheep farmers only feed flocks and do not keep them, the sheep being purchased for feeding, and consuming crops and making manure for the growth of more crops, and are sold off when fat. And this business, when well managed, may be made the most profitable of all branches of agriculture. It should go without saying that the selection of the right sheep for this purpose is indispensable for success in this business.

The various breeds of mutton or farm sheep known in America, including Canada, are all of English origin, and have descended from local varieties which have gradually grown up and have become differentiated during many years of improvement and special culture from the ancient races of Great Britain. Few Americans who have not had the opportunity of studying these sheep in the native localities can realize the differences which exist in such a small area as that of England by reason of local customs and habits. But in a country where intercommunication between the people has for centuries been so much restricted by habit that the language of one country may be in some respects almost unintelligible in an adjoining one, it can be readily understood how quite different races of sheep can be reared in localities not more than forty miles from each other, and be kept so distinct as to become different breeds. In fact, within an area no larger than the State of New York, there are more than twenty breeds of sheep existing, each of which possesses entirely distinct characteristics. Thus the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep—one which has as yet never been introduced here, but is well worthy our adoption—the Southdown, the Suffolk, the Hampshire, and the Dorset sheep, entirely differing in size and character of fleece,

ties, all of which do not occupy more than 120 miles in length from east to west and not more than twenty miles in width from north to south, and all these are kept as free from admixture as though an ocean separated them. The various breeds thus localized number at least forty, but of these less than half have become so popular as to have lost to some extent their local character, and have spread about wherever the methods of agriculture and the character of the soil have been found best adapted to the culture of any of them. Thus there have grown up different classes of sheep, as the long-wools, which include the Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold, so well known in America for their costly failure here; the short-wools or Down sheep—which include the Southdown, the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, and the Dorset—the last of which has been recently introduced here for the special purpose of producing lambs, as will be hereafter more particularly referred to, and finally the mountain sheep, of which the Cheviots and the black-faced Scotch have been brought hither, and with the Welsh, the most exquisite mutton sheep of all, and the Herdwick, all deserve our acquaintance.

The long-wool breeds require but a passing notice, for the reason that they have been reared by means of roots and green feeding crops, and have been so much refined by breeding that they are wholly unsuited to our less careful methods of farm culture, and thus so rapidly deteriorate in our drier climate and with our dry feeding that they have been found unprofitable. Moreover, their breeding and feeding have been such as to encourage a heavy carcass, reaching 400 pounds and over in many cases, and even 250 pounds for lambs, and such a thickness of fat on the meat that they are wholly undesirable for mutton, although their wool is valuable for many important manufactures. This class of wool is thus one which will be imported, perhaps permanently, but certainly for many years, until American farmers have learned to rear only those sheep for which their locality is well adapted, and to stick to these, forsaking all others, for better or worse, and to conform their farm culture to their adequate feeding so as to—in time—produce an acclimated race which will become permanent and profitable.

The short or middle-wools, or the Down breeds, are excellently fitted for our climate and farm culture. They are hardy, have acquired permanent characteristics through long breeding, afford excellent mutton, and a valuable wool for the manufacture of clothing of all kinds. Of these the Shropshire easily stands at the head. It is a moderately-large sheep, having a fleece of seven to eight pounds of wool, suitable for carding or combing, and a carcass which will dress 120 to 140 pounds at maturity. It has some Leicester and Southdown blood, and has thus acquired a good disposition to feed and fatten, and retains the excellence of the choice mutton of the latter breed, while the Leicester has given it more size and weight of carcass and a heavier fleece than it had originally. It has a stout frame, light bone, and black face and legs. For early market lambs this is the best of all the sheep in America. When crossed upon the common natives the lambs are as good as the full-bred ones, and have the required weight and size and the desired black faces and legs. This sheep thrives everywhere where it can have moderately good pasture, and hay and sufficient grain for winter, but it, as all sheep do, thrives best with a supply of roots for the winter feeding.

The Southdown is a smaller and lighter-fleeced sheep, and will subsist upon a closer pasture than the Shropshire. Its meat has a delicate flavor

the choice of those persons who can afford to pay the price of a large quarter for a small one. It dresses eighty to ninety pounds, and has a fleece of short, close wool of five or six pounds. It makes a good cross on the native for early lambs for market, but the lambs are small, although excellent in every other way. It is a good farm sheep kept for the domestic supply of meat. It has done well over all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Hampshire and Oxfordshire are larger sheep than the Shropshire; the former has a black face and legs and a well-formed carcass, yielding very fair mutton. When crossed on native ewes it brings large lambs, but not so good as to quality. Its larger size calls for better feeding than is required by the smaller sheep. It will find a congenial home with any good farmer whose soil produces good clover pasture, and who will take the trouble to grow a crop of mangels for winter feeding. The latter sheep is a cross of the Cotswold on the Hampshire ewe, and hence this sheep has a coarser, longer, and more open fleece than any of the others above mentioned. This is an objection considering our periodical heavy cold rains and damp snows, which are apt to chill a sheep with an open fleece in its most sensitive part, viz., its loins. It has a white or mottled face, acquires a weight of 120 pounds or more when dressed, makes a second-rate mutton, and yields a rather coarse lamb with larger bone than is desired for the butcher. It requires good pasture and succulent food for the winter.

The Dorset should be mentioned because efforts are being made to introduce it here for its habit of having twin or triple lambs in a year. It is a small sheep used to a climate in the south of England where snow is unknown, and might be called a hot-bed sheep. Its fleece is light and short and it bears heavy depending spiral horns. It is not a farmer's sheep by any means, requiring obviously much care and attention, and will probably fall into disuse because of its unfitness for the American climate, and its small lambs and unprofitably small size.—Henry Stewart, in *N. Y. Times*.

No Pauper.

It has been said by some writer that the sheep never dies in debt to its owner. This is true the world over. The wool upon its back will pay the expenses of keeping the sheep. The sources of profit are greater than in any other kind of stock in that it yields its offspring, wool and flesh. As a gleaner and eradicator of noxious weeds that grow upon almost every farm, it has no equal. There are many weeds no other animal will touch that are eagerly sought by the sheep. This pauper does not get the praise and attention it is entitled to by our farmers, as the many farms will attest where the sheep is not found. When we look at the value of the wool imports into America we should readily discern that the sheep is sadly needed to supply a home demand for their product. We predict that the new census will disclose the fact that the number of sheep have decreased in the United States, and instead of the 35,000,000 in 1890 there will probably be less. We hope there may be 100,000,000; there should be, and when there are that number there will be greater prosperity among farmers.—Homestead.

The Best Testimonial

Yet published for any blood medicine is the printed guarantee of the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which warrants that wonderful medicine to benefit or cure in all cases of those diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be returned. It cures all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood and their names are legion. All Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, Eruptions, Sores and Swellings, Salt-rheum, Tetters, Erysipelas and kindred diseases, are among those in which the "Discovery" effected marvelous cures.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents by drug-

Affiance Department.

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 J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't.....Cloverdale, Ch'v'qua Co.
 H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
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 Judiciary Committee—A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.
 Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka.
 Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
 Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

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 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
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STATE GRANGE

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
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CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

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

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

SPECIAL.

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.
- The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:
8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Co., wholesale grocers. Send for price-list.

Series of Meetings.

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

Smith Center, September 5.
 Atchison, September 11.
 Blue Rapids, September 15.
 Elk City, September 17.
 Cloverdale, September 18.
 Winfield, September 19.
 Wellington, September 20.
 Kingman, September 22.
 Stafford, September 23.
 Hutchinson, September 24.
 Great Bend, September 25.
 Lyons, September 26.
 McPherson, September 27.
 Salina, September 29.
 Abilene, September 30.
 Concordia, October 1.
 Clay Center, October 2.
 St. Mary's, October 3.
 Holton, October 4.
 Seneca, October 5.
 Hiawatha, October 6.
 Troy, October 8.
 Wyandotte, October 9.
 Olathe, October 10.
 Lawrence, October 13.
 Ottawa, October 14.
 Garnett, October 15.
 Yates Center, October 16.
 Eureka, October 17.
 Fredonia, October 18.
 Independence, October 20.
 Oswego, October 21.
 Columbus, October 22.
 Wichita, October 23.
 El Dorado, October 24.
 Strong City, October 25.
 Newton, October 27.
 Topeka, October 28.
 Leavenworth, October 29.
 Westmoreland, October 30.

Atchison County.

Marion Brown, Nortonville, Atchison county, writes us that although he has always been a Republican, he recently came out on the Lord's side. Superior Alliance, to which he belongs, is wide-awake with a membership of ninety-three. The People's county convention met at Effingham, August 26, and nominated a full county ticket. J. L. Fisher, a farmer of sterling quality, was nominated for Representative. Mr. Fisher has a war record of three and a half years, several months of which were spent in a rebel prison. When called upon to define his position he carried the convention by storm. Lucy Sprang was nominated for County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is considered a wise selection.

Card of Appreciation.

I desire to extend to my many friends thanks for the compliment extended to me at the State convention. I urged the convention to cast their vote for the colored brother to prove to the world that this People's movement was for the elevation of all mankind. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," without regard to race, color or previous condition. I have always said and felt that my position should be in the ranks, so that I could work more zealously for the success of the ticket and it could not be said "He is working for office." Let us buckle on the armor. Every man to his post.

S. M. SCOTT.

Campaign Badges.

The State Central committee of the People's party have out a neat, handsome badge containing a fine likeness of J. F. Willits, the People's nominee for Governor, the words "People's party" being at the top of the badge. The proceeds from the sale of these badges will be devoted to the campaign fund by the Central committee. The prices are: Plain satin ribbon, \$10 per hundred; satin ribbon with gold fringe, \$20 per hundred. Sample badges sent singly by mail, prepaid, for 15 and 25 cents each. Address all orders to S. W. Chase, Chairman People's party, Topeka, Kas.

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

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:—Kackley, Republic Co., August 28; Pipet, Wyandotte Co., August 30; Tesco, Ottawa Co., September 6; Howard, Elk Co., September 9; Effingham, Atchison Co., September 10; Atchison Co. Fair, September 11; Everest, Brown Co., September 13.

W. P. BRUSH,

Ex-National State Organizer.

To Editors of Reform Papers in Kansas.

A meeting of the Reform Editorial Association is hereby called at Topeka, on Monday, September 15, 1890, for the consideration of important questions relating to this campaign. Editors of all papers favoring the People's party of Kansas are invited to be present.

E. H. SNOW, President.

C. VINCENT, Secretary.

Citizens' Alliances.

Parties desiring to organize a Citizens' Alliance in their locality can obtain the proper documents and instructions for organizing by inclosing 10 cents to cover expense, to

W. F. RIGHTMIRE, State Secretary,
 Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

Notice to Fourth District.

W. S. Ross, Lecturer of the Fourth Congressional district, will go wherever desired to lecture in the district. Address him at Burlingame.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

September 8, Grantville, Jefferson county.
 September 10, Chaffin, Barton county.
 September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county.
 September 13, Oxford, Sumner 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 25, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
 September 27, Scott City, Scott 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.

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

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

Union Pacific through to Portland.

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.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

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

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. For further information send for Prospectus.

Southern Kansas Fair.

This new district fair association, representing southern Kansas, will hold its first annual fair at Wichita, Kas., from September 29 to October 4, and from the enterprise manifested by the management, the co-operation of the Alliance, and the liberal premiums offered, there is no doubt that this fair will equal any held in the State or the West this year. Exhibitors should send at once to Secretary W. P. McNair, Wichita, Kas., for a premium list.

Ben. H. Clover, President of the State Alliance, is President of the fair, and we are informed that farmers have been given the majority in the management, so that there may be no excuse whatever for live stock and agricultural interests being unrepresented. The Secretary desires it stated in entry 114 herd prize that the word "females" should occur instead of "cows."

In addition to the liberal premiums in class we note the following specials: One Parry road cart for the best two bushels of wheat; one \$35 etching for the best ten pounds of butter; one Gem hay rake for the best five bushels of oats; one Walton cultivator for the best two bushels of potatoes; one Deering mower for the best five bushels of wheat, any variety; a \$70 pumping mill for the best five bushels of corn; a \$150 Studebaker wagon for the best ten bushels of corn; a \$150 Excelsior steel binder for the best five bushels of wheat; a \$20 suit of clothes for the largest squash or pumpkin; a cloth dress pattern for the largest and best head of cabbage, and numerous other special premiums.

A Chance to Make Money.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read Mr. Moorehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I feel it my duty to inform others of my success. 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 much as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A plater only costs \$3. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere. I now have a nice home and bank account, all the product of \$3 invested in a plater. S. S. NORRON.

Washburn College.

Washburn College, some of whose buildings are shown this week on our first page, has just completed its quarter-centennial. Gradually and silently the college has developed, until it now ranks easily with the best institutions of learning in the West. For two consecutive years its students have won the first place at the State Oratorical Contest, and last May at Lincoln, Neb., the representative of the college, Mr. S. W. Naylor, won the first prize in competition with nine States. The standard of scholarship in Washburn college is equal to that of the best colleges in the East. A year ago one of its graduates, E. G. Buckland, of Great Bend, took the first prize of \$250 on an elaborate thesis, in competition with all the departments of Yale University. Thus, East and West, the college has been an honor to Kansas.

Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. The educational facilities of the college are excellent. Expenses are reasonable. The fall term begins September 17.

Our first page illustration last week represented one of the most prosperous manufacturing enterprises of the West. R. L. Cofran, proprietor of the Western Foundry and Machine Works, has grown up in Topeka, and is more closely identified with its interests than almost any other man in the city. He is intelligent, enterprising, and possessed with an unusual degree of business skill and ability. His shops have been greatly enlarged the past year and the most perfect machinery has been put in. The works turn out engines, all kinds of machinery, castings, columns, and, in fact, everything in the line of iron work. The readers of the *FARMER* who need anything in the line of engines, machinery or castings will profit by patronizing these works.

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pocatello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," i. e., the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave. J. F. GWIN, Depot

Reports From the Fairs.

The eighteenth annual fair of Anderson county opened at the fair grounds at Garnett, Tuesday, August 26, and closed the following Friday, surpassing all others in the history of the association. Thursday was Alliance day, and witnessed the largest crowd ever assembled in Anderson county, over six thousand persons passing within the gates. They gathered from all parts of the surrounding country within twenty miles. It was indeed the "red letter day" of the association, and long to be remembered. The agricultural and horticultural displays were a credit and surprise to everybody. The live stock department, although not extensive, was a credit to the breeders in charge, especially in the swine and sheep pens. The poultry display was unusually large, and contained some of the finest birds in the West. The association is to be congratulated upon this their eighteenth annual fair.

SUMNER COUNTY.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the Sumner County Agricultural and Driving Park Association was held last week, and received a large attendance. The showing was creditable throughout. Although the exhibit of farm products and fruit was not very large, yet the quality was fine. The live stock exhibits, as usual, were good as to both quality and number. It was gratifying to note that sheep were represented, too. This display consisted of Cotswolds, Merinos and Shropshires. The horse exhibit was large and fine. The show of cattle was small in numbers, but a grander showing of Short-horns was never made in the State than was shown by Williams Bros., of Eureka.

FAIR NOTES.

J. K. Moon, of Wellington, kept up the fame of the Chester White breed by his exhibit at that fair last week.

Poland-China swine at the Wellington fair was represented by Isaac Wood, of Oxford, with twenty head; H. H. Hague, Walton, Harvey county, with thirty head, who captured sweepstakes on boar, also on sow and litter of pigs; S. Y. Hutchinson, Wellington, showed a grade herd, being alone in that class; J. F. Farris, Wellington, showed twenty-four, winning a big share of first prizes, and J. M. McKee, Wellington, exhibited twenty-three head and won five firsts, three seconds, and sweepstakes on sow.

C. Y. Johnson, breeder of Poland-China swine is on the show circuit this season with a most creditable herd, which he secured at the last annual sale of that noted breeder, H. G. Farmer, of Garnett, Kas. As he secured the plums from this prize-winning herd, he will make it lively for the boys on the circuit this season. At the Anderson county fair this herd captured sweepstakes, five firsts and three second premiums. Mr. Johnson is at the Franklin county fair at Ottawa this week. See his advertisement in this issue.

Samuel Jewett & Son, of Lawrence, were at the Anderson county fair last week with their fine show, consisting of fifteen head of Merinos, and captured six first premiums and sweepstakes and sold one fine yearling ram for \$40. The son, Burt, is at the Franklin county fair at Ottawa this week with his fine flock, and Mr. Samuel Jewett has gone into north Missouri with another choice show herd. They expect to make a fine show at the coming State Fair, and will have a few good rams for sale. Breeders wishing fine stock rams should make a note of this, and be on hand to examine this fine flock.

Messrs. Williams Bros., of Eureka, Kas., opened the fair show season at Wellington with their inimitable Short-horns, headed by that grand show bull and sire, Dr. Primrose, and naturally swept all the first prizes and sweepstakes for beef breeds. Their exhibit attracted much attention and admiration from the visitors at the fair, and the herd did much missionary work for the improvement of the cattle of Sumner county, which fact will surely be demonstrated hereafter, judging from the numerous inquiries they received for stock. Messrs. Williams Bros. show this week at Winfield, and later at Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kansas City and Wichita.

H. G. Farmer, the old veteran breeder of Poland-China and Berkshire swine was, of course, at the Crawford county (his home) fair. Although not in the show circuit this season, as per agreement with his customers at his last annual sale, yet, by their consent, he entered his celebrated King Cleveland Poland-China and cap-

tured first premium on boar two years old and over. Mr. Farmer is making extensive preparations for his great third annual sale the 23d of October next, the advertisement of which will appear in the KANSAS FARMER October 1, 8 and 15. Mr. Farmer has sold his Anderson county farm, and will move to Platte county, Mo., about the first of December, where he proposes to continue in the business of raising thoroughbred swine.

Gossip About Stock.

Marion Brown, proprietor of Fairview Herd of Poland-China hogs, Nortonville, Jefferson county, writes that his pigs have begun to "move off" in good shape.

J. M. McKee, Wellington, sold a young Model sow last week to the County Commissioners of Sumner county for \$25. This animal will be kept at the county poor farm. Sumner county evidently indorses good stock to insure profits for the county farm.

Receipts at the Union stock yards, Omaha, from January 1 to date are: 383,105 cattle, 983,276 hogs, 80,678 sheep, 2,440 horses and mules; showing a gain of 100,307 cattle, 233,268 hogs, a loss of 9,235 sheep, and a loss of 1,700 horses and mules as compared with 1889.

A. M. Eldson writes us that all stock in the Marais des Cygne valley near Reading, Lyon county, is in fine condition, that pasture is good, corn three-fourths of a crop, oats a full crop, hay three-fourths of a crop, fruit a full crop, and that farmers are putting in a larger acreage of wheat and rye than ever before.

That was a long-headed stockman of Cowley county that foresaw a shortage in the corn crop and contracted eighty tons of mill feed from the miller at Oxford, Kas., at 30 cents per hundred, to feed hogs for the market. The miller had to buy five tons elsewhere at 60 cents per hundred to fill this order. That farmer will make money every year in Kansas.

Beginning with this issue the card of Robert Cook, of Iola, that well-known breeder of Poland-China swine, will appear in the "Breeder's Directory" of the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Cook is one of the oldest breeders in the country. In Ohio, before coming to Kansas, a lot from this noted herd, ranging from 18 to 23 months old, averaged as follows: Eighty head, 574 pounds; forty head, 613 pounds; twelve head, 773 pounds. One litter of eight averaged 612 pounds, and one of seven 500 at 15 months.

Holstein-Friesian transfers to parties in Kansas for the weeks ending August 16 and 23: Largess, 1978, H. H. B., Queen of Greenleaf, 4845, H. H. B., Estate of A. A. Young to J. M. Lee, Eskridge; Akke Swart 2d, 16515, M. E. Moore to A. Bertschinger, Hope; Captain's Mary L., 10279; Delila Coryell 3d, 9534; Lady Chamberlain 2d, 9544; Leta S., 8063; Madam Zwart, 8191; Miss Lilly V., 9142, and Nora Long, 8062, Richard Hall to H. V. Toepffer, Stockton.

Indiana Farmer: Mr. France, who some years ago paid \$7,500 for a half interest in Red Wilkes, has just paid \$30,000 for the other half interest. Mr. France has formerly charged \$300 for the service of the horse, but in order to confine him to his own mares his service fee will hereafter be \$1,000, equal to that of Axtell. This will practically retire him, as there are too many other good sons of George Wilkes standing at lower prices. We know of one by George Wilkes standing at \$100 which we would much rather have a colt from than either Axtell or Red Wilkes. One thousand dollars is an unreasonable stud fee.

The New Economy Brooder will accommodate 200 chicks, is the latest invention of the kind, and actual tests prove it to surpass all other brooders. It is both weather and rat-proof. This new invention will be on exhibition in connection with the Economy Incubator at the coming State Fair, where it will be interesting to observe the chicks coming out every day during the exhibition. Jacob Yost, the inventor and proprietor, will be on the fair grounds himself and take orders for both incubator and brooder, also a pamphlet giving complete instructions as to how to make and operate them, and manage poultry and chicks hatched by them; also a sure preventive and cure for cholera.

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

Kansas Fairs.

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

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 30, 1890.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Windfall.
August 24.....	82.4 63.4	30.04	.74
" 25.....	88.4 64.2	30.02	1.72
" 26.....	81.0 61.0	30.01	.56
" 27.....	86.5 55.6	30.01	..
" 28.....	87.2 59.6	30.01	..
" 29.....	82.0 57.3	30.01	..
" 30.....	84.8 62.6	30.01	.08

Ground Feed.

Farmers can save one-third of their grain by grinding it before feeding, and it is money thrown away to buy ground feed, when they can buy a feed-grinder for so little money, and grind their own feed. The Star Manufacturing Co., of New Lexington, O., make a full line of grinding mills, for horse or steam power, and it will be well worth the trouble of any farmer to write for their catalogue, prices, etc. Their mill has been on the market for a number of years, and has proven to be one of the best mills made.

The Missouri and Kansas Inter-State Fair, one of the old-fashioned kind, will be held at the Exposition grounds and building in Kansas City, September 22 to 27, inclusive. Ten thousand dollars in money premiums and \$10,000 in purses for the races has been raised. The magnificent grounds and track of the Exposition Driving Park Association will be thrown into the same inclosure with the Exposition buildings and grounds, insuring ample facilities for all exhibits. The fair is in charge of the very best citizens, and all indications point to a very successful meeting.

A Railway Innovation.

The Missouri Pacific railway's new line, by way of Coffeyville and Wagoner, to Little Rock and the Southeast, which has been open for several months, will inaugurate a new departure in train service on August 31. A through daily passenger train, consisting of coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, will be established between Kansas City and Little Rock, with sleepers running through to Memphis. Going south, the train will leave Kansas City about 9 o'clock in the evening, connecting at Little Rock for Hot Springs and all points south and east.

Union Pacific runs to Chicago with no change of any class at Kansas City. From Kansas City this beautiful train runs via the Chicago & Alton R. R., which has the best track Kansas City to Chicago. City office, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

New York via Washington.

One of the most delightful routes between Chicago and the East is over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to New York, by the way of Washington. The trip possesses many peculiar charms, especially to one whose journeyings have never taken him to the borders of the sunny Southland. The ride through the Monongahela valley, across the mountains of West Virginia, and then along the gently-flowing Potomac, awakens a keen interest in the lover of natural scenery. Much of the ground traversed has unique historical associations. A large part of this region was debatable land at the time of the civil war. Across these fields and down these dusty roads once marched now the Blue and now the Gray. These valleys once rang with cheers, now for the Stars and Stripes, and now for the Stars and Bars. These mountainous heights more than once echoed the sounds of deadly conflict. Here General Lee's army crossed the Potomac on that carefully-planned invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania which ended so disastrously at Gettysburg. Here Stonewall Jackson directed his forces on that "grand hunting excursion," by which he corralled the Federal forces in Harper's Ferry and compelled them to surrender. And here at Harper's Ferry is still seen the old brick fort where John Brown took his stand in defiance of the slave-holding power. To one who remembers when these names were first written in blood, what an excitement of feeling the mention of them arouses; Antietam, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Shenandoah, Harper's Ferry, Ball's Bluff. It is no ordinary experience to pass through a region fraught with such tragic memories.

The train hurries on; and soon there is seen dimly in the distance a white marble shaft, and then a great white dome, and then other pinnacles and spires, and Washington is reached.

Even the most cursory glance at the city is sure to be profoundly impressive. A half hour's drive through the streets will reveal more clearly than any detailed description possibly can, those features which have given the city its reputation and made it, in one sense, the Mecca of all patriotic citizens of the country. The capitol building, that embodiment of national majesty, the Washington monument, with its lofty reach heavenward, the White House, with its deeply interesting associations, the several department buildings in their massive stateliness, the Smithsonian Institute, the Soldiers' Home, the broad avenues and beautiful parks—it does not take long to view these, outwardly at least; and the viewing of them for the first time, by one who recalls what these public buildings stand for and the scenes which they have witnessed, is attended with emotions not easily described.

New York is about six hours ride from Washington, and the road runs through a very interesting stretch of country, touching at Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia. This is one of the finest sections of railroad in the world, the speed of the trains often reaching over sixty miles an hour.—Northwestern Congregationalist.

The Recent Rate War.

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

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

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

First in the list stands the "Ell," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute. St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

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

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

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

Vacation in New Mexico.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Eternal Justice.

The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot, plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his race,
Is wiser than his time.
For him the hemlock shall distill,
For him the ax be bared;
For him the gibbet shall be built,
For him the stake prepared;
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men
Pursue with deadly aim;
And malice, envy, spite and lies,
Shall desecrate his name.
But truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost
And ever is justice done.

Pace through thy cell, old Socrates,
Cheerily to and fro;
Trust to the impulse of thy soul
And let the poison flow.
They may shatter to earth the lump of clay
That holds a light divine,
But they cannot quench the fire of thought
By any such deadly wine;
They cannot blot thy spoken words
From the memory of man,
By all the poison ever was brewed
Since time its course began.
To-day abhorred, to-morrow adored,
So round and round we run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

Plod to thy grave, gray Anchorite;
Be wiser than thy peers;
Augment the range of human power,
And trust to the coming years.
They may call thee wizard and monk accursed
And load thee with dispraise;
Thou wert born five hundred years too soon
For the comfort of thy days.
But not too soon for human kind;
Time hath reward in store;
And the demons of our sires become
The saints that we adore.
The blind can see, the slave is lord;
So round and round we run,
And ever the wrong is proved to be wrong,
And ever is justice done.

Keep, Galileo, to thy thought,
And nerve thy soul to bear;
They may gloat over the senseless words they
write
From the pangs of thy despair;
They may veil their eyes, but they cannot hide
The sun's meridian glow;
The heel of a priest may tread thee down,
And a tyrant work thee woe;
But never a truth has been destroyed.
They may curse it and call it crime;
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay
Its teachers for a time;
But the sunshine aye shall light the sky,
As round and round we run,
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done.

And live there now such men as these—
With thoughts like the great of old?
Many have died in their misery
And left their thoughts untold.
And many live and are ranked as mad,
And placed in the cold world's ban,
For sending their bright far-seeing souls
Three centuries in the van
They toll in penury and grief,
Unknown if not maligned;
Forlorn, forlorn, bearing the scorn
Of the meanest of mankind.
But yet the world goes round and round,
And the genial seasons run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

—Charles Mackay.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

A Letter From United States Commissioner E. M. Shelton.

[Correspondence Topeka Capital.]

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, July 7, 1890.—It is impossible to travel much and not get the impression that John Bull is an enterprising and very successful land-grabber. In the course of our recent journey from San Francisco to this place we saw many evidences of John's talent for accumulating real property. At Samoa he was just settling a "contest" case with Mr. Blaine and Bismarck. At New Zealand we found him in full possession of an island which, roughly speaking, is 800 miles long by 150 wide; while here in Australia he literally owns "the earth."

Almost the only exception to the general rule of British overlordship in this half of the world is seen in the French occupation of the New Caledonia group of islands, an insignificant speck in the Pacific located 700 miles east of the Australian shore. The presence of the French in this quarter, I may add, is greatly deplored in the colonies; not, of course, that John covets the property, but because, as a clergyman put it at a public meeting held to protest against the French intrusion, the souls of the poor natives will be imperiled by French morals and manners.

There are these facts which everywhere reconcile people of all nationalities to British domination: Wherever John Bull sets his big foot, there spring up orderly, busy, self-governing communities in which people of every race—except Asiatic—enjoy equally with British subjects every right and privilege. It was almost startling

to us who had been sailing for weeks through an ocean dotted over with savage islands to find ourselves on a bright February morning rapidly approaching, through a magnificent harbor, what was plainly a great and busy commercial town. A nearer view of Auckland and fuller acquaintance with the surrounding country showed us what a grand property John has in the New Zealand group. The land seems capable of almost anything in the way of production, while the climate meets the requirement of well nigh every temperate and sub-tropical fruit and grain. Not only does New Zealand supply the neighboring islands and colonies with all manner of agricultural and manufactured products, but in the quality of cheese, butter, bacon, fruit, etc., it fixes the standard of excellence in these articles. To grow or make anything hereabouts that equals the corresponding New Zealand article is to have done well, quite beyond criticism. These islands are full of interest, too, to the tourist and student, and one traveling this way will find it well worth while to have at least a month in the land of the Maoris.

At Sydney, the New York of Australia, our long journey, covering 7,200 miles and occupying twenty-six days, came to an end. In Sydney we found a great city with a good many strings to its bow. It has the best harbor on the coast; it is the largest city in Australia and probably the wealthiest, although Melbourne is a good second. Besides, as the capital of New South Wales, it has great political influence outside of the colony as well as in. Sydney is, however, above all things, a commercial town, and, as with the abodes of Mammon generally, it is chiefly interesting in the direct relations it sustains to matters of pounds, shillings and pence. Coming directly from American towns like Chicago, the traveler is apt to be disappointed in Australian cities; the buildings, except in unusual cases, are rarely more than three or four stories. The streets, too, are narrow, as a rule, and the way they wind about among the hills reminds one of the original cattle trails along which, I am told, more than one Sydney street was originally laid out. In Melbourne things are quite different. This city was platted originally on the American block system, and is known on this account and because of the enterprising character of its citizens as "the Yankee town" of the continent. The substantial qualities of Sydney are soon apparent to the attentive visitor. Many of the public buildings and hotels (here called coffee houses, because, I suppose, a good cup of coffee was never served in one of them) and business houses are built on a scale of great magnificence, and the streets, though narrow, are kept in perfect repair and clean and neat as the proverbial "new pin." Sydney, too, has its university and other institutions of learning, which rank high in general and technical scholarship. The interest shown by the people in educational matters is further shown by the fact that the last Parliament, after setting aside 4,000 acres of the public domain for an experiment farm, appropriating \$25,000 in hard cash with which to found an agricultural college thereon. The public parks and Botanical garden, especially the latter, rank with the best of their kind in the world, and are objects of pride to all classes of citizens. But above all local attractions there is the harbor! If you come to Sydney you will see the native is not a Kansas man, because instead of asking you as soon as you have set foot on the dock what you think of the country, he will politely request your opinion of "our harbor," and you can do a graceful thing and lift yourself, as a Frenchman would say, in his esteem, besides keeping within the limits of strict truth, if you give it as your opinion that Sydney harbor is the best on earth.

Sydney now has a population of about 400,000 souls, but plenty of middle-aged men now live who will see it a city of a million people.

From Sydney to Melbourne one goes by rail or steamer as he chooses. The distance is about 500 miles in a direct line and the passage occupies some thirty-six hours, whether the journey is made by rail or water. We did the journey by water, in one of the Australian Steamship Company's magnificent steamers, and thus saw our new home first from the water. Brisbane, I may say, is situated upon the river of the same name—a deep channel navigable for the largest ships—some

thirty miles above the point of its debouchment into Moreton bay. Kansas friends may imagine what were the feelings of our little group on the deck of the steamer slowly ascending the river, as we examined eagerly every detail of this strange scenery. It was a strange land, it was not Kansas, it was not home, it was not like anything that we had ever seen before. Withal the land seemed inviting and was home-like, for after passing the dense mangrove swamps at the mouth of the river the whole land was fairly radiant with the brightest green turf, while the scattered trees and grazing cattle gave to the country the reposeful air of a park. Soon low hills and in the background higher came in sight, with here and there queer-looking, one-storied, bungalow-shaped houses, all roof and veranda, and built on piles, as all houses are here, for protection against that most wonderful of insect creatures—the white ant.

We found in Brisbane a swift-growing, pushing town of 100,000 people, the capital and commercial metropolis of Queensland, a country some eight times the size of Kansas, although having only about one-half of your population. Brisbane has a long list of advantages, the factors of a great future. It has a mild, salubrious climate, and most picturesque location in a score of hills grouped about both sides of the river, and it has tributary to it an enormous country rich beyond question in nearly all minerals and in pastoral and agricultural possibilities. As might be expected, real estate is held high in and near the city, but none too high, I am satisfied, considering the present and prospective growth of the town. Moreover, except in the small matter of maintaining in part public highways, there is no land tax in Queensland. There are taxes and rates of this and that here, and we have a tariff on imports amounting to an average of 15 per cent., but the rate of taxation on property is less than one-tenth of that which holds in Topeka, say. On these and other accounts real property is a good thing to hold in Brisbane, for the most part.

The reader will, I am sure, bear with me if I refer, briefly, to the enterprise which brought me away from so good a State as Kansas to Queensland. I have had a most cordial reception from all classes of people here, and find the outlook for business and pay of the right kind to be at least all that I had expected or hoped, although the colony is now passing through a period of business depression, due to a variety of causes—a state of things not favorable to new enterprise. The people and the government department of agriculture have entered very heartily into my plans for work. So far I have made prominent the importance of an agricultural college and experiment station for the colony. I am glad to be able to say that the Governor's speech delivered at the opening of Parliament a week ago committed the government, which is of course the dominant party, defiantly to a scheme for an agricultural college and experiment station. Of course there is always a chance for a "slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," but those best qualified to form a judgment in the matter assure me that barring very unlikely political accidents my chances for securing the college are really excellent.

Of the country at large, I can of course only speak in the most general way in this communication. Matters of detail must be left for subsequent letters. The rainfall along the sea coast is, as a rule, excessive, the annual precipitation amounting to 150 inches in places. The interior, as far as data are available, seems to be much drier, and everywhere quite rapid alternations of extreme wet and dry weather are experienced. Nevertheless, the country is wonderfully productive, not alone in all manner of tropical fruits and grains, but in wheat, corn, alfalfa, grapes, and even apples in certain localities. Along the coast and for many miles inland the land is timbered, usually lightly, but in places called "scrub" the tree growth is something enormous. The ordinary forest country resembles a beautiful park with its scattered timber growth and great wealth of grass. Nowhere before have I seen such grass as that which here grows wild everywhere. Over hundreds of square miles it is literally waist high and as dense as a good timothy meadow. If you could give to the prairies about McPherson, say, a climate in which the winter's cold never goes beyond an occasional light frost, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipe-sassa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

plant a strong evergreen tree on every half acre (a tree, I may add, with very little foliage, and which sheds its bark annually instead of the leaves), and you have a country which fairly represents much of the interior of Queensland. At the present time nothing outside of the natural resources of Queensland have been touched by the hand of man, although all of our industrial operations except sugar-growing have so far been carried out with all the restrictions, as to means, which usually hamper pioneers. We have already the largest and best-paying gold mine in the world—Mt. Morgan; we are among the first of tin-producing countries, and the output of silver is very large, while great veins of coal of excellent quality are over great stretches of country, found by every farmer who digs a well. Better than all, there are within easy reach of the coast and in sight of railways millions of acres of land equal to the best Illinois prairies, to be had by homesteading,—lands which experience has shown will grow enormous crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa, oats, and nearly all common vegetables and many most uncommon ones, together with oranges, lemons, grapes and apples. From all of this you'll infer that I am suited with this country, and your guess is correct, but I should like it better if we had a few thousand Kansas people here, and that, too, as a matter of sentiment as well as for their own good. E. M. SHELTON.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

**IF YOU HAVE
MALARIA OR PILES,
SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIPATION, SOUR STOMACH AND BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,**

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**WHY
PAY RETAIL PRICES**

WHEN YOU CAN
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WHATEVER YOU
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WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

Write for full Catalogue Sent FREE.

**H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
Farmers' Wholesale Supply House,
68 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.**

The Young Folks.

Four Little Bobolinks.

Down in the grasses soft and sweet,
In a cradle dainty and fine,
Four little bobolinks nestle complete,
Never making a sign.

Rob goes by with a whistle gay,
And a chirp like a bit of song;
"It's not our mother," the birds say,
But to dinner time seems long.

"Hi!" cries Rob; there's a bobolink,
And her nest is somewhere around
Here in the grass—now, let me think.
In a moment I'll have it found."

Down with a flutter swift in the air,
Amid the sweet grasses and clover,
Bobolink lights, and his here and there
Makes of Rob a sad rover.

Ah! little Rob, your boy's keen wit
Is no match for mother-care;
Though from meadow to field you flit
You will never find it there.

Four little bobolinks, safe and sweet,
Eat their dinner with joy,
While their mother softly says grace before
meat,
And thinks of the far-off boy. —Selected.

Wishing.

There's lots of time that people spend
Wishing.

In seeking some desired end
By wishing.
They seem to think, without doubt,
That anything they've figured out
Can in some way be brought about
By wishing.

They plant themselves upon a chair
Wishing.
The hour for working finds them there
Wishing.
They find that labors gall and irk,
They have no love for any work,
And so they sit around and shirk,
Wishing.

If you've a wish you would fulfill
Wishing,
Just bear in mind you never will
Wishing.
To make the highest wish come true
You've got a lot of work to do;
You'll never be successful through
Wishing. —Selected.

PATHS ACROSS THE PLAINS BEFORE THE RAILWAYS.

There are seven historic "trails" on the great plains, all of which traverse for a portion of their distance what is now the State of Kansas. These are the "Old Santa Fe," the Oregon and California, General John C. Fremont's, that of the Mormon hegira to Utah, the Denver, General Emory's and General Sheridan's during the Indian war of 1868-9. Of course, there are many minor ones, purely local for their purpose at the period of their inauguration. There have been many famous expeditions, such as Colonel Doniphan's, Colonel Stephenson's, General Kearney's, the exodus to Pike's Peak and California, but all of them follow one or the other of the trails named here, adding to the story so full of interest and thrilling adventure which has made those "tracks" across the continent the scene of our American classics. Every one of the trails above enumerated, although abandoned years ago, their usefulness having ended at the advent of the railroads, may still be seen in many localities distinctly, yet each recurring season is making them dimmer, and soon they will have faded into nothingness.

The first of all trails started from the west, and was made by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, one of Cortez's generals, in search of the mythical "Seven Cities of Cibola" in the "Kingdom of Quivira." Every vestige of his trail was obliterated centuries ago, for the mighty interval of nearly 400 years has elapsed since the celebrated Spanish explorer and his little band of faithful followers made their march across the great plains, which, when considered in all the circumstances surrounding the undertaking and the era in which it occurred, stands as one of the grandest exploits recorded on the pages of history. It was only forty-eight years after the landing of Columbus on the island of San Salvador, and remorseless time long since must have relegated trees, water courses and the entire landscape the hardy adventurers looked upon, to the domain of vast modification, at least so that their exact line of march can never be determined from any legible marks they left. Coronado probably looked upon the Missouri river about where Atchison stands, from which point he turned back from his bootless mission, a disappointed and heartbroken man.

In the early part of this century, Captains Lewis and Clark commenced their remarkable journey of exploration and adventure across the continent. A part of their trail was what is now Grand avenue

in this city, at some point on which they camped. They crossed the Kaw, went north to where Atchison is located, and thence northwesterly to

"Where rolls the Oregon."

Traces of their route may yet be seen in the mountains and in many other places. Much change has taken place in the landscape in this region since they first gazed upon it. It was in July, 1804, that Lewis and Clark reached "the upper point of the river Kansas," and between that date and sixteen years afterwards, the position of the mouth of the river had materially altered, which a glance at the old maps will confirm.

There were many other expeditions after that of Lewis and Clark—General Adkinson's, Pike's, Long's, etc., whose leaders' names I have forgotten—the story of which, in all its most interesting details, may be found by the careful student of history; but they practically followed the trails of their predecessors, or deviated only relatively short distances from them.

"The Old Santa Fe Trail," most famous of all, perhaps, has a history that in its entirety can never be written. Its ancient "landmarks," Pawnee Rock, Choteau's Island, Cow Creek, Point of Rocks, and a dozen other prominent places in days long since vanished, if they might speak, what a story they could tell of the blood-curdling events that have happened on the now peaceful prairie surrounding them.

It was from Bent's Fort on this "Old Santa Fe Trail" that General Stephen Watts Kearney (uncle of that "fighting Phil Kearney" of the civil war) set out on his expedition and took possession of New Mexico as soon as war had been declared against Mexico by the United States. He was made a Brigadier in the old army in June, 1846, and was in command of the "Army of the West" when he left the old fort. He followed the Santa Fe trail over the Raton mountains and on to the quaint Mexican village of Las Vegas, almost the same route that the railroad now takes.

Colonel A. W. Doniphan, too, of the First Missouri mounted volunteers, who was ordered by General Kearney to New Mexico, followed the old Santa Fe trail its whole length. The bravery of this gallant soldier is part of the country's history. I had the honor of knowing him very well, and in 1881 stood with him on the very site of some of his famous skirmishes, when I met him on the occasion of my third visit to New Mexico.

There is another trail, established in 1848, that is as plainly visible from the town of Fowler, in Meade county, to Meade Center and beyond, as a country road. It is that of Major William Hensley Emory, then of the United States topographical engineers, a corps that in the early part of the civil war was consolidated with the engineers proper. Emory was a Marylander and resigned when Sumter was fired upon, believing that his State was going out of the Union; then, discovering that it was not, he managed to have his resignation suppressed or recalled and rose to the rank of Major General of volunteers. I knew him very well; he was an admirable scholar, a good soldier, and a martinet. He was an astronomer and in charge of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and the trail I refer to is his, of his expedition to discover the sources of the Red river (of the North, of course). Our people then knew no more of the country they had acquired by the stipulations of the "Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty" than we do of the hieroglyphics of Uxmal and Palenque, in Central America, to-day, so Emory was sent to go and learn something about it. He went as far as the Pecos, and was the first to sketch and describe the old Aztec temple on that historic stream. It was the reputed birthplace of the Aztec "culture-hero, Montezuma," and is also the Cicuye of Coronado's wonderful march. Many tourists confound the old Catholic church, alongside of the temple, with it. The temple has been razed to the ground these many years—long before New Mexico knew anything of modern travel—while the church itself has been a ruin for more than a century. Erected nearly 400 years ago, when the Aztec temple was intact, it must have been a strange sight, that blending of the two religions—the black smoke from the estufas of the temple, which had been burning probably for 1,000 years, and the perfumed smoke of the swinging censers of the Catholic church ascending heaven-

ward in parallel columns. I have spent whole days at those ruins, so interesting to the archeologist, and situated in one of the most romantic and historic spots in all New Mexico.

In Lincoln county, Kansas, just over the northern line of Ellsworth, my home, are still dimly to be seen two trails, one that of General John C. Fremont—his expedition of 1843—the other that of the Mormon hegira from Illinois, some three or four years later. Their crossing of the Elkhorn and the tracks of their wagons on the primitive buffalo sod on the hills above the stream may easily be seen. It was on that expedition of 1843 that Fremont named that river which flows from the western portion of Kansas through several counties—the Smoky Hill—to where it debouches into the Republican at Junction City, the two there forming the Kaw or Kansas.

The Denver trail follows the valley of the Smoky Hill throughout its entire length; traces are still visible near and beyond Ellsworth. The Oregon and California trail crossed the Blue, and on to the crest of the Sierra Nevadas, where, at Lake Truckee, in 1846, stood a cabin whose history is a chapter of human misery and suffering that has few parallels in fact or fiction. Its story would shock the readers of the *Star*, and I dare not attempt a recital of its awful details, but those of us who have reached the meridian of life remember the fate of the Reed and Donner company, who were snow-bound and driven to cannibalism on that old Oregon trail in 1846. General Kearney, on his return from the conquest of California in 1847, halted at the spot and destroyed by fire every vestige of that heart-sickening tragedy.

The Sheridan-Custer trail, of the winter expedition of 1868-9 against the Indians, starts from Fort Dodge on the Arkansas, follows the north bank twelve miles east, crosses the river at that point, and at the north of the Mulberry on the south side of the Arkansas runs to the junction of the Wolf and Beaver, in the Indian Territory, where Camp Supply was established. The trail is in four tracks, and is plainly discernible for its whole length where the land has not been plowed. One of its most historic spots is where the town of Ashland, in what is now Clark county, rests in the shadow of Mount Jesus. It was there in April, 1868, that Sheridan first received notice of his appointment to the Lieutenant Generalship, made vacant by the promotion of Sherman to that of General, caused by Grant's retirement on account of his elevation to the Presidency. Sheridan was riding north in my ambulance, and when a point on the broad trail was reached where Mount Jesus is, a horseman was discovered coming toward the ambulance, developed in a cloud of dust. His animal was flecked with foam, and as the scout drew near, recognizing Sheridan, he pulled a paper from the breast pocket of his flannel shirt, at the same time waving his hat and yelling at the top of his voice: "Hurrah for the Lieutenant General." He was carrying the telegram from Washington notifying Sheridan of his confirmation.

Mount Jesus was named in this wise: One cold morning in November, 1868, during the expedition's initial march south, I was riding with General Custer ahead of the column, following the hounds who had routed a pack of wolves from one of the rocky ravines. We saw in front of us, in the fog, what appeared to be the detached spur of a well-defined range, as it loomed up in the mist, over which our guide—"Old John Smith"—told us our route lay. Suddenly Custer turned to me as we commenced to climb the steep hill and said, "What is this?" I looked around me so much of the scenery of the "Holy Land," that I said, "We'll call this 'Mount Jesus.'" Some of the supersensitive people there now, in their ignorance fancying a blasphemous connection with the title—which there is not the slightest tinge of, Jesus being one of the commonest of Spanish names—have made several abortive attempts to change it to Mount Look-out; but Mount Jesus it is, and Mount Jesus it will probably remain, for it is a historic spot in our American classics.—*Henry Inman, in Kansas City Star.*

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Marion Brown, Nortonville, Jefferson county, writes us that a new variety of wheat called Hickman has been on trial in that part of the State for the last four years, and has become the general favorite.

"Metallic Money and Hard Times" is the title of a little pamphlet, recently published by James D. Holden, Emporia, Kas. Extracts were printed in the KANSAS FARMER some weeks ago. For price write to the author.

Recent rains have made millions of tons of feed for Kansas farmers. Late corn is coming forward fast, and grass is greatly improved. Besides this, the ground has been put into excellent condition for wheat seeding.

We are in receipt of an excellent eight-page circular on "The Railroad Question," prepared by John Davis, editor of the Junction City Tribune. It is worthy of wide distribution. KANSAS FARMER readers will have an opportunity to read in next issue of this paper.

A correspondent inquires about the reason of the alleged injury of box elder trees to orchard trees near them. About all that is needed in answer is to call attention to the fact that box elder trees which have been transplanted are specially subject to attacks by borers. After disposing of the elder trees the borers attack the orchard trees.

Messrs. M. S. Miller & Co., Florence, Kas., write us that from a seeding of one bushel and four quarts per acre they raised, this year, 900 bushels of wheat on thirty-five acres of land. It is of a pure Russian variety. These gentlemen would like to see this variety of wheat further tested in Kansas. See their card in our advertising columns.

On the feed question a friend writes us from Coffey county that immense quantities of fodder can be saved in that region and it will be saved if there is any indication that it will be salable. This suggests that persons in need of feed ought to be stirring themselves to let the want be known so that farmers having extra feed might save it. Our opinion is that it will pay to save everything possible in the feed line.

A good deal of corn is being cut and shocked, but not one-tenth part as much as ought to be. Men who have cattle to feed will be glad to use cheap fodder instead of dear corn. Farmers who have stock of their own, horses, cattle and sheep, can put them through the winter well on good corn fodder alone, so far as rough feed is concerned, and a little wheat bran and salt added will complete the whole ration. If we have turnips and pumpkins all the better. There is no danger of shortage of feed if we only save what is now in our fields ready to be taken care of.

TARIFF IN THE ALLIANCE.

A friend writes the KANSAS FARMER as follows:

I am a Republican and believe in protection. I read the political side of the FARMER with great interest, and would like to have the editor explain why the Kansas farmer would be benefited by having salt and coal put on the free list. I am sorely puzzled to know how Democratic free traders and Republican protectionists are going to fraternize on the question of protection to American industries in the new party. I belong to the Alliance and want to see Alliance doctrines win. D. P. N.

As to the salt and coal question, we have said many times that we do not expect any benefits to the farmers of Kansas from free coal and free salt, because Kansas has both of her own and the State lies so far away from the boundary line that transportation would make up all the difference between the price of the foreign article and the home product. The duty on coal is now 75 cents a ton, and that would not carry a ton of coal very far inland, certainly not as far as Kansas. The duty on foreign salt is 8 to 12 cents per hundred pounds, and that would not carry salt far inside our lines. It costs 30 cents per hundred to carry such property from New York and Philadelphia to Indianapolis. Eight would stop it at one-fourth that distance, and 12 cents would go but one-third. So there is nothing gained to Kansas.

But there are a great many poor people in the Eastern and Middle States who would be benefited, for they are near enough to tide water to be affected by any drop in prices of salt and coal which would follow the removal of duties on those articles when imported. Our American salt-makers can easily compete with their foreign competitors in all parts of the country west of the Allegheny mountains.

Next, our correspondent inquires how protectionists and free traders can harmonize their tariff views in the Alliance. The very first thing to do, dear brother, is to learn whether you do in fact differ enough to separate you. The average American is a protectionist. The Mills bill was as much a protection bill as the McKinley bill, the difference consisting chiefly in the extent to which the protection theory is carried in the two bills. The average rate of duty on dutiable articles is about 47 per cent. The Mills bill proposed to reduce the rate to about 42 per cent., while the McKinley bill proposes to increase the rate to 52 per cent. One went 5 per cent. down, the other goes 5 per cent. up, but both are protective and both greatly above the really protective—above a rate which protects. The act of 1842 was a protective act, but its average was only 33 per cent. The act of 1846 cut down the rate to 26 per cent., and the act of 1857 went still lower—to 20 per cent. These last-named acts were not enacted as specially protective measures. The "incidental" theory applied. During their operation nobody complained from lack of protection. New England Senators, like Sumner and Wilson, and New England Congressmen voted for the act of 1857. And when the war came and tariff duties were increased, it was not done because more protection was needed, but because more revenue was required to support the government. The act of 1861 and amendments were prepared by protectionists, yet the average rate of duties for 1862 was only 36 per cent. These facts show that protection does not necessarily mean high duties.

Another thing: The belief of the average voter is that protection ought to stop at the labor cost line; that protection is to put the competitors on a fair footing; that the difference in the cost of production shall be made good to our own people by the law. What are we to do in cases where our own workers actually produce cheaper than their foreign rivals do? And this is true in many cases. It is true as to agricultural machinery and farm implements, furniture, watches, shoes, and many articles of hardware. If we are producing cheaper than the foreigner where does protection come in if the labor cost line is to control?

Let us understand one another. The free trader that our correspondent writes about is not a free trader at all. He is a protectionist the same as "D. P. N." is, but they have not together studied foundation principles long enough to ascertain just where they agree. In the first place, protection was not intended, originally, to help individual persons. That is a latter-day scheme, gotten up by manufacturers

without reference to the interests of laborers. Campaign expenses are heavy and a large part of the necessary funds is supplied by rich manufacturers, and they get it back from the people in increased prices which high tariff duties make possible. Protection was, in the beginning, and ought to be now, purely a national matter, not to help individual persons, but to render the nation more secure in its ability to take care of itself, to insure the commercial independence of the people. What we want, and all we want, as a people, is such an adjustment of our tariff duties as that, while affording the necessary revenue to defray expenses of the government, we shall at the same time get the most benefit out of it for our own workers.

Free trade is sometimes the best protection, not to the producers, but to the consumers. Take the case of sugar. It is now for the first time in our history proposed to put sugar on the free list, giving to the home producers a bounty equal to the tariff duty. Senator Plumb proposes the same rule for tin plate. If our protection friend will go into council with his Alliance companion whom he designates a free trader and together they study this subject with the view of finding some common ground upon which they can stand, they will soon discover that that common ground has been discovered and it is plainly described in the St. Louis platform. Don't quarrel over non-essentials. We are all protectionists, but have not yet set down to think out just what protection means, how much of it we need and how it is best applied. Let us understand that protection does not mean high duties in the case of any established industries which supply the home market. We make all the cut nails we need, and we produce more wheat than we need. High duties are no better than low duties in these and like cases. Mr. Blaine is now trying to apply the protection principle by the operation of reciprocal free trade with other nations—just what the KANSAS FARMER has been advocating many years. When we all sit down together and think this thing all out for ourselves, we will come to the conclusion that protection means simply the best thing we can do for ourselves in our trade relations with the people of other countries. Persistence in the cry of protection without a willingness to apply it as we do ordinary business principles in our daily affairs, is like letting our denominational prejudices run away with our Christianity. Protection properly applied, so that all interests fare equally, is right; but that sort of protection which shuts out from its benefits large classes of our people is not right, and will not long be submitted to. The McKinley bill is a manufacturers' bill, doing no other class any good, and if it becomes law, the effect will be to increase family expenses and multiply free traders. A great many people have come to a point in their reasoning where they have stopped short and resolved that we must have protection for all or protection for none. The passage and approval of the McKinley bill will be notice from manufacturers that they propose to tax all other classes for their own individual benefit. It will then be in order for the American people to say to the manufacturers—we have taken care of you long enough, we will now take care of ourselves and let you share with us in an open field.

THE PARTY LASH.

The time has come for members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union to determine once for all whether they will follow the dictates of their own conscience or be led away from what they believe to be right by members of the party with which they have affiliated in the past. One of the most powerful arguments of politicians is the party lash. They do not pretend to argue a proposition; they simply say something mean about persons connected with the movement they wish to "down," and then attempt to reach men through their prejudices. The party lash will be laid onto the backs of all of us. We will be coaxed, cajoled, threatened and abused, and we will be told all about the weakness of our movement and the strength of the parties, and the danger of putting confidence in persons not of our branch of the family. We may all expect to be beaten with many stripes, and our words will be misconstrued or put in unjustifiable connections. We shall be under fire continually until the day of election next November, and it be-

hooves us to be guarded in our treatment of persons who thus expect to entrap us through passion or drive us through cowardice. It requires courage to endure the lash, but it must be done if we would succeed—and we will.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES PENDING?

Persons and papers opposed to the People's movement are doing what they can to divert public attention from the issues we present. In all the party platforms thus far adopted, the tariff is presented as among the first if not the first great question before the country. Unquestionably that is an important subject, and it must be disposed of. The People's platform states plainly the principle upon which all differences about the tariff must be adjusted finally—simple justice to all industries. A national election law is brought forward as one of the leading issues, and while it too is important, it is not close enough to the people to crowd out matters which bear directly upon the ownership of the people's homes. If it were proposed to enact a general law to be enforced alike in all parts of the country the people would take more interest in it. With respect to national politics these two subjects are being pressed as leading issues.

In State politics the same subjects are to be discussed in connection with prohibition on one side and resubmission on the other side. Persons in sympathy with the Peoples' movement have convictions on all these subjects, and the success of that movement will not jeopardize the success of reforms in those directions. But the Peoples' movement was not begun for the purpose solely of reforming our tariff legislation, nor to change our election laws, nor to again go over a field which was conquered long ago. Let the tariff schedules be arranged on just laws or let them be repealed; let us have a national, not a local law for national elections, and let us enforce the liquor laws of the State as we have them.

But what are the leading issues which are brought forward in this movement of the people? Look at the platform and you will see four great subjects put forward—finance, labor, transportation and land. The only issues we present are those involved in these. And there is no need of mistaking the views held by the people on any of them. As to finance, we demand the abolition of all intermediate private agencies between the government and the people in the matter of lending money. We demand the substitution of Treasury notes for bank notes; we demand the issue of money directly to the people. As to the particular method of effecting this reform, that is left for determination after the victory for government paper money has been won. The first and great issue, then, is the people, through their agent, the government, shall issue all their paper money from the Treasury to the people. In connection with that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver on an equality with gold. Ninety per cent. of the people favor this measure. The agitation began as soon as the effect of the coinage act of 1873 became known, and it has spread all over the country; but free coinage has been successfully defeated by the money power every time it has been presented, and now, under present law, silver coinage will cease after July 1, 1891. The money question is the great issue, it is now pressed on its merits. The people have taken it up and they will not let go until it is disposed of in the common interest.

Labor is the foundation of wealth. Labor is the heaven of life. Every worker is entitled to a livelihood from his toil, and a fair proportion of profits is his. Any adjustment of economic conditions which does not include these fundamental propositions is defective and cannot stand. The avarice of capital shall not forever despoil labor of its just reward.

Transportation is one of the wealth-producing agencies and therefore cannot be safely left to the cupidity of corporations. It is part of the people's common effort to help themselves, and is as much a part of the common stock of resources as the natural flow of a river or creek. It must be put into the people's hands and kept there.

Land is the common heritage of men. The earth was given to them to live upon. Land is as needful to life as air and water. Every child born into the world is entitled to a place on the earth to work and earn a livelihood. There must be no monopoly

of land beyond the actual needs of individual holders. "The land is mine, it shall not be sold forever."

These are the issues. Let us follow them closely, turning neither to the right nor to the left. Keep them before the people constantly. If others want to present different issues let them do so, but as for the workers who have set out on these new lines, let us press our own demands.

DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, WHICH?

The party papers are not in accord with respect to the party complexion of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The Topeka *Capital* insists that the Alliance is a Democrat annex, that its sole object is to disrupt the Republican party, while the Leavenworth *Times* looks upon the situation differently. Here is an editorial article which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago:

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS ALARMED.

It is not alone in South Carolina that Democracy is disturbed by the political situation. In Georgia also there is serious alarm, caused by the activity of the Farmers' Alliance. In many sections the Alliance has vanquished the Bourbon element of the party and put candidates of its own in the field. The divisions are not on State and local offices, but are confined mainly to the canvass for members in Congress. Where the Alliance has been victorious it is stated that the straight-outs, if they do not put opposition candidates in the field, will stay at home on election day and thus make it possible for the Republicans to win in one or two districts. This is a new phase of Georgia politics. Heretofore there has been practically but one party in most of the districts. The Democrats have carried everything by force and fraud. Now, however, there are two parties throughout the State, and in some districts three. The perils that threaten Bourbon supremacy are so real that loud appeals are made for a united fight against the farmers. The Atlanta *Constitution* warns the Democrats that the "Republican National committee is hard at work pointing its guns on more than one of the Democratic nominees in the State," and urges all good Democrats to quit the Alliance and make a straight party campaign.

The farmers, however, appear to be very much in earnest. The gap between them and the regulars is wide and deep and the feeling between the factions is bitter. The situation seems to present opportunities for political purification. With a divided Democracy there will be bids for the colored vote. The negroes, instead of being driven away from the polls, may receive urgent invitations to step forward and deposit their ballots. With two Democratic factions thus soliciting their support there is a possibility that the colored people will suddenly find themselves exercising the full rights of citizenship, and in that case it will be difficult to prevent many of them voting the Republican ticket. This would be a sudden and unexpected way of emancipation from the reign of the bulldozers and false counters.

Republicans have reason to look with considerable satisfaction on the tendency of affairs in Georgia. A great problem may be solved by the warring Democracy. A free ballot, a fair count and Republican success in many of the districts may be too much to hope for in the immediate future; but the Democrats are badly frightened, and as their alarm increases, Republican hopes rise in proportion.

THE METALLIC MONEY BASIS.

Our good friend Ward, of Kansas City, did not catch the meaning of our heading last week—"Do Not Understand It." It was not intended to suggest that anybody, and especially Mr. Ward, does not understand the "money question." What was intended is, that some persons do not understand the position taken by the author of "The Way Out" with respect to a metallic money basis. The author does not believe any metallic or other basis for a correct monetary system is needed, but the masses of the people of this and of all other countries do believe in such a basis, and this general belief is a necessary factor in pending discussions. The object of the author in sending out his little book "The Way Out," is to teach the philosophy of the use of money—that "the proper function of money is to serve a public use." When that proposition is understood by the people they will soon lose faith in the metallic base. As long as men want gold and silver for money let them have it; what "The Way Out" teaches is, that money is made for the use of the people and that they are entitled to use it at cost without the intervention of any private, speculating agencies. "The Way Out" insists upon cutting down interest rates to what the people can afford to pay—and that is not a farthing more than just what it costs to get money to them. The people do not pay toll on their highways; nor ought they to be required to pay royalty for the use of the people's money.

Never mind about the basis now, Mr.

Ward; let us teach the philosophy of money, and when the people comprehend that and when they come to see the great truth that they have sovereign power in premises, that they may make not only the money they use, but the rules by which it shall be issued and paid out to them, they will soon dispose of the "base" question. A fiat paper dollar is much better than a fiat silver or gold dollar, for the reason that there would not be so much disposition to hide away paper when danger comes. If we have no "specie" we shall not be compelled to suspend specie payment every time we need "specie" very much. People are learning very fast now, let us be patient and prayerful.

LABOR DAY IN TOPEKA.

Monday, the 1st inst., was observed in Topeka by all classes of citizens. Business was suspended and many buildings were decorated with flags and bunting. The different bodies of organized labor appeared on Kansas avenue in a long procession headed by Marshall's famous military band, and followed by farmers and their families grouped according to their several local Alliances. The parade was interesting and instructive. Sidewalks were lined on both sides fully half a mile looking on with a quiet, studious air while the marchers with their banners, flags and mottoes passed. Different trades were represented by actual work in progress, as the Carpenters' Union building a house while the procession moved. There must have been 10,000 people on the streets looking.

A significant feature of the parade was the mingling of farmers and tradesmen. This was the first time in Kansas history that such a thing took place, and so far as our information extends, nothing of the kind ever occurred before any place. As the tradesmen had their symbols and devices to indicate their particular calling, so had the farmers. They carried corn, wheat, oats and other farm products. One family was mostly sheltered by a house built of green corn stalks. This was heartily cheered by the mechanics as they passed on the counter march.

It is not our intention to attempt a detailed description of the scene, for it would require a great deal of space to do it as it ought to be done if attempted; but we wish to call attention particularly to the union of the tradesmen—stone-cutters, printers, salesmen and many others, with the farmers, who are the groundwork of the whole working force. This union is most appropriate. We are all workers together, mutually dependent on one another for many of the things which we have come to regard as necessary. There is not one city in a thousand which has either food or fuel supply more than thirty days ahead. Let farmers simultaneously cease the delivering of grain, vegetables and animals and meat, and thirty days would bring the rest of the world to the verge of starvation. Let transportation and trade stop and in a little while farmers would be in want. The people are really one great family and it is time that we begin to treat ourselves and our interests accordingly. Now that farmers and laborers have joined forces we may feel that a new dispensation is coming. We are in the dawn of a better civilization when men and women will develop better individual life through improved conditions among the people generally. This sort of union brings us closer together and we learn more about the benefits of co-operative effort in the common interest. We are at the beginning of better days.

Grow Fodder Now.

The ability of many to carry their farm and feeding stock through the winter, depends very materially upon the energy they display in growing fodder crops now and in husbanding all they have. Hungarian may yet be sown and two tons of hay to the acre made. Turnips may yet be sown, and if an abundance of them were produced and safely harvested, would be of immense service. Rye may be sown and measurably supply pasturage for months before frost. In the following paragraph from the *Drovers' Journal* of Chicago, we see the reason why something should be done:

Never in the history of the live stock business has there been such a rush to market cattle as in the two weeks just passed. The scarcity of feed, and above all, the lack of sufficient water, have been

the primary causes of the unusual flood. Not only Chicago, but the Western markets, have been completely overwhelmed with cattle receipts, and the decline in values was as disastrous as it was sudden. Nor was such a condition of affairs totally unexpected. The general drouth throughout the cattle-raising belt was a well-known fact, but the great majority of the cattle were unfit for market, and farmers and stockmen held on as long as possible, hoping that a refreshing rain might fall before it would become necessary to ship their stock in this semi-fat condition. The drouth continued and the crisis came. There was no alternative to the farmer but to ship, and the losses entailed thereby would be hard to estimate. If there is a famine in food it can be imported from sections that are more fortunately blessed, but a failure to get water is a problem which defies our swiftest means of transportation. It must come from the skies or not at all, and man's ingenuity is baffled when it comes to reviving a region of parched and dried-up vegetation.

Concerning Pensions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Public sentiment will approve a just criticism of any proposed abuse of the pension system and will sustain the press and legislators in opposing the demand for a service pension. There is an under-current of thought among sober-minded people, throughout the country, that it is time to view this question in a more practical light and divest it of sentimentality. This sentiment is timid of expression, knowing the liability to be misunderstood and fearing unpopularity. The press, public speakers and party organizations shrink from giving voice to this sentiment, fearing the loss of patronage and opprobrium of the old soldiers. But the true soldier, who was actuated by patriotic motives to take up arms in defense of his country will not discourage or condemn a fair discussion of any public question and will abide the decision of the people. He will bid demagogues, pretenders and sycophants who appeal to his selfishness for the advancement of their own mercenary schemes, to get behind him, and cease to tempt him to degrade the honor nobly won in the service of his country. Let the voice of the people be heard on this question.

GEO. STARK MILLER.

Wichita, Kas., August 27, 1890.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending August 29, 1890:

Precipitation.—The rainfall is decidedly above the normal in the southern tier of counties east of Stevens, reaching its greatest excess in Cherokee. It is above the normal in the counties from Cheyenne to Sumner and Cowley and generally in the counties of the eastern division. The heaviest belt of rain extends from Marion, through Wabunsee and Shawnee to Brown and Doniphan, throughout which belt the rainfall is upwards of three inches. This week is the first in three years that Wild Horse creek, in Trego, has been bank full. Heavy dews are a nightly occurrence over the State.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has been below the average, with the last days of the week warmer than the first. The sunshine is about normal.

Results.—In the driest parts of the State the pastures have "greened up" and hay grass is much improved. The ground over the entire State has been put into excellent condition for fall plowing. Corn continues improving in quality, while in Montgomery the late-planted corn has advanced so far as to assure a full crop. In Coffey the corn will average over three-fourths, while millet and sorghum will be full crops. In Edwards and Gove the early-sown rye is up and growing rapidly. Rough feed of all kinds is growing rapidly in all sections. Late potatoes continue their improvement. Late fruits are greatly improved and "windfalls" have nearly ceased. In Coffey and Cowley seedling peaches are abundant and are being utilized for canning and drying. In Leavenworth apples are nearly a full crop, potatoes scarce, grapes plentiful and excellent, tomatoes ripening slowly on account of the cool weather, peaches short, while corn has decidedly improved and is much better than expected, and farmers experimenting on second crop of vegetables report good prospects of success.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Chief, Weather Service.

Lawful to Deceive.

The Junction City *Tribune* publishes the following parallel to illustrate partisan tactics:

The Farmers' Alliance is a Democratic organization. It was organized in the South, is officered by Southern men, and has the unanimous support of the Democratic press. It wages a relentless warfare against Republican office-holders, Republican newspapers, and the Republican party in general in the North, while in the South, where it is the strongest, it goes hand in hand with the Democratic party—the old party of treason—always supporting its candidates for office from the highest position to the lowest. It boycotts everything that does not bend to its will, in direct violation to the American spirit of liberty. Its deliberations are held in secret, and if there is anything reasonable or good in it, it has never appeared outside of the lodge room. It is un-American. It condemns the Republican party without giving that party time to redeem its pledges to the people. It is the Southern Confederacy again in the saddle, but pursuing a more subtle and cowardly method than it did in 1861-4. —*Olathe Mirror*.

Whatever may be the real aims of the organizers and promoters of the Farmers' Alliance movement in the Southern States—and these are doubtless as various as the personal needs and ambitions of the men engaged in the work—no Democrat should fail to observe that the Alliance movement is everywhere looked on with favor by the Republicans because of the harm which it promises to do to the Democratic party. The Republicans think they see in the Alliance agitation a force which will disrupt and perhaps destroy the Democracy, and they are lending it all the sympathy and support in their power. They excuse themselves for so doing by asserting that what they choose to call "Bourbonism" will be abated. What they really mean is to set up a Mahone movement in every Southern State. —*National Democrat*.

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.

Chicago Inter-State Exposition.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of this organization will open September 3, and close October 18. Our information gives assurance that the preparatory work is completed. All the available space in the immense building is fully occupied. The novelty and high character of the exhibits in every department of industry, art and science make the exhibition, as a whole, seem more like a rehearsal for the World's Fair than an ordinary local event. The display of electric lights by the Sun Electric and the Edison companies surpasses anything of the sort heretofore seen in America, and is worth a journey to see. The art galleries contain the best collection ever made in this country, aggregating a value of nearly half a million of dollars.

All western railways transport passengers at excursion rates.

Swine Breeders of Kansas.

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.

The election of officers will take place at this meeting to serve for the ensuing year. There will be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three members of the Executive committee to elect.

The annual dues will become due at this meeting, and should be paid at that time, being only 25 cents.

It is to be hoped that all breeders and feeders of swine in Kansas who are desirous of extending their business and of building up the swine industry, will make it a point to attend the annual meeting and give their aid and influence. Come into the association and be one of us. Remember, breeders, "in union there is strength." There can be no good reason given why our association should not have as many as 150 members. There should be greater effort on the part of the breeders to attend the meeting. All are welcome, and your presence is desired; then come and help us, and help yourselves as well. O. R. STAUFFER, Secretary, Alden, Kas.

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, 536 Kansas Ave., J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture.

FUNGI ON FRUIT TREES.

Our knowledge of plant fungi, like our microbe theories, is but limited and imperfectly understood; but every year a few additional points of light are thrown upon the subject. In a general way we know that fungi are injurious to fruit trees, and it would be a great point gained in our agricultural economy if some effective rules of combating them could be discovered. In earlier days plant fungi were supposed to come into existence through "spontaneous generation," but observation and experiment have shown this assumption to be false and misleading. Fungi are plants, and they go through a series of generation, growth and development the same as any of our cultivated plants in the garden. The individual fungi produce seeds, which we call spores, and these produce other plants of like nature. Fungi are also dependent upon the conditions of the temperature, moisture, and the proper supply of nutrient material for their growth, and where these conditions are lacking the spores fail to germinate, and the fungi gradually die out. A change in the temperature, or food material in a certain orchard will often result in the death of the fungi. According to the old theory this was "spontaneous extinction," but it had its cause well grounded. There is no such thing as "spontaneous generation or extinction," as those terms are generally understood, but all of the fungi—the molds, rusts, mildews and smuts—come into existence and follow out their course of life and death within limited bounds, and according to definite laws as regularly as do the higher plants and animals.

The fungi are not yet well classified, for the number of different species is exceedingly great. Most of them cannot be seen, except under the microscope, but those which are visible to the eye are doing a great amount of destructive work to our grains and fruits. These visible fungi always attack the plants from the outside, and where there is a perfect protection from a thick unbroken skin, their attacks are often resisted. This is why some thick-skinned varieties of trees are never attacked by fungi, unless wounded by some outside cause. With some varieties of fungi, moisture is necessary for their development, even after they have attached themselves to plants, and if not supplied with the moisture the spores will inevitably die. Protection from dew and rains will thus often save fruit trees from the attacks of fungi. "Bagging grapes" is an illustration of this. If decayed fruit is left on the top part of trees spores of some fungi are sure to develop there, and spread over the tree, attacking other fruits wherever there is a rot or crease in either tree or fruit. Fungi thus spread over the peach and pear orchard, and causes the dreaded "rot."

To fight these spores successfully, and to prevent blights, rots, smuts, molds and mildews, one should not depend too much upon fungicides, or those substances that are destructive to fungi. The use of these mixtures is not to be condemned; but when all other treatments are overlooked they fail to answer the purpose for which they were intended. They are merely to supplement other and more lasting treatments. Fungicides will have to be used every year, if no preventive measures are adopted. The first work is to go about and secure better cultivation for the trees and plants. Good, healthy trees, with a clear, thick, unbroken bark, will rarely be attacked by fungi. As weeds can be exterminated by thorough gardening, so can fungi be extinguished, or kept down. If there is a negligent neighbor, whose orchard is full of destructive fungi, the matter becomes more complex, but the best way is to induce him to adopt your plan, too. When the bark of the trees are then broken, cover the wounds over with some bandage to keep the moisture out. In very wet seasons, when mold and mildew begin to show themselves, protect the fruit as much as possible from the wet. In the case of small fruits they can often be bagged, especially grapes. Understanding the general principles of fungi life and death, one may combat these pests more intelligently, and often prevent great losses in the garden or orchard. Rust on wheat is frequently killed in the same way. It owes its existence to the peculiar weather and to the lack of certain miner-

substances in the general make-up of the plants. The former makes the fungi more active in its growth, and the latter makes the wheat plants more susceptible to their attacks. The former cause cannot be removed by man, but the latter can by a different method of cultivation.—J. D. Morrow, in *Practical Farmer*.

The Grape—Its Value Compared With Other Fruit.

The following extract is from a paper read before the September meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society: Comparing the grape with other fruits, we find first that we can successfully use land much thinner and drier than we can for the strawberry, raspberry or blackberry. True, it takes a vineyard a year or two longer to come into full bearing than it does other small fruits, but to offset this a vineyard will last at least twice or thrice as long as these. Indeed, a well-kept vineyard should last thirty years with very little replanting, and even this can be done by layering. The cost of plants for one acre, say of Concord, is about \$20 or \$25; for strawberries, \$18 to \$25; for raspberries, from \$12 to \$20; for blackberries, about \$18; for gooseberries, from \$30 to \$40. To extend this comparison to cherries would cost from \$30 to \$50 per acre. The income from one acre of grapes of the cheaper kinds, say Concord or Elvira, can be safely put at \$150; earlier varieties will bring more. These figures can often be doubled or trebled. The cost of preparing and planting is about the same as of other small fruits, and a good part of the care of a vineyard, such as pruning, trellising, etc., can be done before other work in the spring becomes pressing. The cost of cultivating is about the same as blackberries or raspberries, and much less than strawberries. One advantage with grapes is they cover a longer space of time during their ripening than any other small fruit. By having several varieties of early, medium and late, we can have red, white and black grapes every day for at least ten weeks, fresh from the vines; then if the late varieties are gathered on a dry day and placed carefully in boxes or baskets, they can be kept in a dry cellar or other room far into the winter comparatively safe.

Pruning Evergreens.

Mr. G. P. Tyrrell, of Oxford Mills, Iowa, wishes information as to the proper time to prune evergreens, saying that he wishes to take off the lower limbs to the height of two or three feet. This work can be done any time before the spring opens. We, however, doubt the wisdom of the operation. If the trees are on a lawn or in a front yard, trimming limbs off at the bottom from the ground up does not add to their beauty. The better way would be to leave the lower limbs on and with knife or shears nip or cut the terminal buds off the branches clear around the tree and make it a dense mass of green from the ground up to the top. The Norway spruce can be made a very beautiful tree in this way. An irregularly-balanced tree can be made symmetrical. The spruce can be made a beautiful pyramid of green; even the Scotch pine, if taken in time, can be made dense and very beautiful. We have seen almost matchless specimens of white pine that were kept in control for a time with the shears. Closely set arbor vitae can be made a handsome hedge, and the red cedar can be trimmed into odd and fantastic forms for the adornment of home grounds. It is too often the case that evergreens for ornament are set directly in front of the house, between it and the road, that in a few years shut off the view. It becomes necessary in such cases to trim from below to see out. A row of spruces set three to four feet apart make a handsome screen from the winds when placed on the west and north of a building site, if they are kept properly pruned and sheared. Such screens are serviceable on large or suburban town lots and make a fine background for a yard. In very exposed locations that are wind-swept the Norway spruce suffers some and its foliage turns brown. The American whitespruce is the best to bear exposure, but the Norway spruce grows the fastest and is very beautiful in protected places and on the inside of groves. Cutting off the terminal buds of the branches has this effect: At the last joint on the limb three to five or more buds are forced into limb growth and other buds start at the next last joint and so on at the beginning of each year's growth. This effect over-

the entire tree soon makes it dense. When a creek and deep ravine lie between the road and a building site, if the ravine is planted with evergreens and the yard properly planted with plenty of evergreens scattered around it on the opposite hillside, it makes a very pretty homestead.

The home of Mr. L. A. Williams, a large fruit-grower of Glenwood, Iowa, is so situated. There are some hundreds of evergreens of different varieties, mixed, and of various heights, along the ravine, and the house is visible on the opposite side with tall and shrub evergreens of all sorts scattered around it. The drive-way over the ravine across the bridge is lined with hedge of arbor vitae mixed with some cypress cedar and a little of everything in the evergreen line that makes either beauty or variety. If a muddy stream with unsightly banks in any way detracts from the appearance of a building sight, evergreens in such case can be made to do a noble work. There is nothing much more beautiful than a stream skirted with them, showing their contrasting colors. Mixed planting in such locations looks the best.—*Exchange*.

In the Dairy.

THE CONSUMPTION OF CHEESE.

Paper read by B. D. Gilbert, Secretary of the Utica (N. Y.) Board of Trade, before the Central New York Farmers' Club, on Friday, March 15, as published in the *Utica Herald*.

There are two principal outlets through which the cheese of this country finds a market. One of these, the home market, consumes by far the greater part of the make, probably two-thirds, while the other outlet is furnished by the foreign trade, upon which we have to rely to take the surplus of our product. Although this surplus is so small, it governs, unfortunately, the price of our whole product, and so long as we are obliged to sell any considerable quantity of our cheese abroad it will continue to set the price for the whole make. England is the great market for our surplus cheese, comparatively little going to South America or to other countries, and it is only natural that England should patronize the product of her own colonies when it competes favorably with that of the States. That it does so compete we are painfully aware. Canada has, in the last five years, increased her exports of cheese from an almost insignificant amount up to nearly the amount now exported by the United States, and this has been done chiefly at the expense of the States. There is only one way in which this business can be regained, and that is by improving our product until it shall suit the British taste better than that of Canada. It is doubtful if this can be done, and the chances now are that with the increased make of New Zealand the foreign market will be more fully supplied than ever, and American exports will gradually decrease.

Now I do not regard this state of affairs as an evil that is wholly unmixed with good. If it shall induce our makers to cater more largely to home consumption, and our dealers to work more actively for a home trade, it will accomplish results that will be more valuable in the long run than the opening up of new foreign markets, however desirable that might be. And this brings us to the consideration of the subject directly before us: How can we increase the consumption of cheese in this country? for that, as I understand it, is what the subject really means. It is a difficult question to answer; indeed, it can only be answered by suggestions, by pointing out some ways in which there may be a possibility of improvement.

One of the suggestions which a few years ago gained considerable attention was the one made by ex-Governor Seymour. He proposed that cheese should be made a ration in the regular army. It was calculated that an order of the War Department that should establish such a ration would cause the consumption of something over four million pounds of cheese per year more than is now consumed in the country. The reason for its introduction into the army would be primarily its great value as a food, especially for persons living a considerable portion of the time in the open air, which would enable them better to digest it. It is a fact established by science that, pound for pound, cheese is as valuable for the formation of bone and muscle as beef. It can be had much cheaper than beef when the waste

of the latter is taken into consideration, and would form a welcome change in the ration for the soldiers. Cheese is so compact that it could easily be transported also, and it would always be ready for use. So well was the Governor's suggestion received, and so strongly did he urge it, that at several of the dairy fairs held about that time special prizes were offered for the best cheese for army use, including both shape and quality. But, unfortunately, the plan never resulted in any action on the part of the government. Indeed, I am not aware that it was ever presented to the War Department, and we could hardly expect that it would be adopted without some effort on the part of those who are chiefly interested in it. I believe not only that the plan is feasible, but that it would be a decided advantage to Uncle Sam if it should be adopted. If four million pounds per year should be used, that would be equivalent to seventy thousand boxes, and would be just so much addition to our usual consumption.

Another consideration that should be urged upon the makers of cheese, if they desire to increase the home consumption, is that they should endeavor to hit the taste and digestion of consumers. There are thousands of people who are unable to digest a cheese that is six or eight months old, although they may be very fond of it. Chemists tell us that a full cream cheese of that age is already about half digested, while a cheese that is only forty to sixty days old is by no means so far advanced in the digestive process. The natural inference from these statements would be that it is much easier for the stomach to digest a piece of old cheese than a piece that has been made only sixty days. This, however, is one of the points on which science and practice apparently disagree. A man will eat a goodly-sized piece of the newer cheese and not be disturbed by it, while the same man would find a half ounce of the old cheese a very uncomfortable ration to deal with. Yet he may be fond of the latter and care nothing whatever for the former. Now, it is certainly desirable that in some way our cheese should be made to acquire the same palatable qualities at the age of sixty days that it now has at the age of six months, and still retain the digestibility of the newer cheese. Last December I talked with Professor Robertson, of Canada, on this subject. Since the death of Professor Arnold, Professor Robertson is undoubtedly the best authority on the chemistry of cheese and cheese-making on this continent. In explanation of the phenomenon I have mentioned, he said that while it is true that old cheese is in a much more advanced state of digestion than new, there are other factors which often retard its digestion by the stomach. In the process of ripening, the chemical changes sometimes develop acids and gases which neutralize the maturity of the cheese and make it a difficult substance for the stomach to take care of. The Professor illustrated his meaning by saying that if, along with an otherwise nourishing and digestible meal, a person should take a small dose of arsenic or some other poisonous substance, the stomach would be deranged and would not perform its proper work. Of course this is a strong statement, and was meant only to illustrate the principle. What is needed, therefore, is to make a cheese that will mature early, before these unfavorable changes have had time to develop, and will then hold its quality for an indefinite length of time. This is what the Canadians are endeavoring to bring about, and Professor Robertson assured me that they came nearer to accomplishing it last year than ever before. The same thing must be done by our own makers if they wish the use of cheese to become general in this country. When this product shall become so palatable that one quarter of our population will eat one ounce per day, they will consume one million pounds per day, and there will be no surplus of cheese to depend on a foreign outlet.

There is one other feature that must be remedied before cheese can become a universal food in this country. Retail dealers must be content to sell cheese at a profit that would be considered reasonable on other staple groceries. In England it is the desire and aim of cheese-mongers to cut cheese at 6d. a pound, or 13 cents of our money. When they are obliged to charge 7d. a pound they know from experience that the sale is much diminished. If the retailer in this country pays 10 cents he will make a profit of 20 per cent. when

he sells it at 12 cents; or if it only costs him 9 cents he makes a profit of 33 1/3 per cent. on the cost. But it may be said that the best fall cheese can seldom be bought at these prices, which is true. Suppose, then, he has to pay 12 cents for his winter stock, which is a large average if he lays it in when the cheese is being marketed. Then if he charges 14 cents he will be getting a profit of 16 2/3 per cent., which is surely as much as the average profits on his goods. Why should he demand 16 cents, or more, and thereby claim a profit of 33 per cent.? There is no time from June 1 to November 1 when cheese can not be retailed at 12 cents at a handsome profit—a much better profit than either the dairymen or middlemen obtain—providing the stock is judiciously bought. From November 1 to June 1 it can be sold at 14 cents with about the usual profit on other goods. This is the stumbling block of the trade. If the same rule holds good in cheese as in other articles of food, then the cheaper it can be sold to the consumer the larger will be the quantity used. The grocers themselves would be benefited by the increased sales of the product, and the jobbers would find a steady demand from domestic buyers that would supersede the necessity of a foreign trade.

The government bureau of statistics reports that from May 1 to March 1 this year the exports of dairy products have been only \$9,084,347, against \$10,114,324 for the same ten months of the previous year. Here is a falling-off of fully one-tenth in our exports of these goods, which means in the exports of cheese, since those of butter are comparatively insignificant. Ten years ago we sent fully one-half more cheese abroad than we are sending now, and the constant tendency is to diminish the exports of this product. It is necessary, therefore, to increase its consumption at home in order to keep pace with the make of cheese in this country. There are other suggestions that might be made to promote this design, but those I have pointed out seem to me the most important and the most feasible. One thing seems fairly certain; we shall never see cheese selling again at the high price it used to bring. The dairyman, therefore, must increase the quantity of his milk yield per cow in order to get a fair income from his herd, and this means an increase in the production of cheese. But if the amount of our cheese is to be increased and the export to foreign countries diminished, we must have an increase in domestic consumption. How this is to be procured is one of the problems of the day, a problem that can only be solved by experiment and trial of various plans and suggestions.

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be without it. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

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

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

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curdling, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Summer Pasture for Chickens.

It is well known that chickens thrive far better on fresh soil that has not been recently crowded with fowls than when kept close in yards so that the herbage as well as insects are all fed down.

As soon as the chickens are taken from the hen they should be assorted, keeping the cocks by themselves and the pullets by themselves, and placed in coops upon the fields that have just been cleared of the hay or grain crop; of course it will not answer to place the pullets and cockerels too near together; unless the former are caponized, they should be placed in fields so far apart that they will not mix. Cockerels that live a life of celibacy grow faster and their flesh is almost as tender as a capon; but if it is desired to keep them for winter marketing caponizing will pay well, and there will then be no need to separate them from the pullets.

Each family or flock of chickens may consist of about thirty; and the coops should be placed ten or fifteen rods apart and each coop provided with a water fountain.

The coops for shelter should be made of thin matched boards about six or eight feet long, two or three feet wide, with roof sloping all one way, and with the front side open for fine weather, or closed with wire netting for protection from skunks and minks. If to be used later than October 1, this side will need to be provided with a shutter for protection against cold nights.

The coops should have roosts placed about a foot high as soon as the chicks are old enough to use them without bending the breast bone; that is after they are three to four months old.

These coops should be moved to fresh ground every day or two in order to give the chickens fresh pasturage of insects and to allow the droppings under the roosts to be spread before they accumulate in such quantity as to kill the grass under the coops.

The coops are easily moved by one man by lifting onto a wheelbarrow. In places where there are no trees for shade a shelter from the sun is easily made by throwing some fine boughs over a rail supported about three feet high by a couple of forked sticks.

Under this treatment the chickens will need but little feeding, they will do better and be more contented if given a little corn at sunset, but they will feed and thrive mostly on the grasshoppers and other insects, and will benefit the farmer thereby, for there are comparatively few insects that cannot well be destroyed without loss.

There are some objections to this method of pasturing poultry on the grass and grain stubble, which has the obvious advantages already mentioned, of fresh untainted ground, plenty of cheap food, and fresh air.

The objections are exposure to the risk of loss by hen thieves, hawks, skunks, minks, and foxes.

Hawks are easily trapped by placing one or more poles ten feet high near the chickens with a steel trap set upon the top of each. Some take the pains to place a caged chicken under the trap, but this is not necessary; a hawk always likes to stop and rest upon some convenient high object before making his fatal swoop upon his game, and he does not seem to know as much about traps as old rats do, he is easily caught.

Minks and skunks will seldom enter a closed coop, foxes are often more troublesome and sometimes require an organized hunt to get rid of them. The hen thief is best kept off with a good shot-gun in the hands of a fearless man; they are apt to fight shy of a man who is known to be a good shot.

The hen thief will usually prowl around in the day time to post himself about what sort of people have the care of the hens and where the hens and chicks are kept, and if he finds a man who keeps a loaded gun and is not afraid to use it, will usually try somewhere else. The sneak thief is always a coward.

We have read accounts of chicken coops on wheels being used in France, each coop being able to hold seventy to one hundred chicks and being moved every night with the chicks in it by a horse. This seems to be altogether too troublesome and expensive; we want something cheap and portable, and not requiring too much care. The wooden coop seems to be a good thing, but even this needs daily attention in providing water and sufficient food, and moving to pastures new.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1890.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. V. Titworth, in Mound Valley tp., P. O. Mound Valley, one sorrel horse mule, 1 year old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one black horse colt, 2 years old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one horse colt, white face, three white feet, hook on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. L. Kesler, P. O. Elm City, July 20, 1890, one bay mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead and stripe on nose; valued at \$35.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. O. Couplin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, July 4, 1890, one brown horse, 15 hands high, blind in one eye, one white foot, white spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. L. Walters, in Oak Valley tp., P. O. Oak Valley, July 26, 1890, one roan sorrel horse, 13½ hands high, small white strip in face, saddle marks on back and larlat marks on hind feet; valued at \$50.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Phillip Classen, in Sherman tp., P. O. Andale, one roan mare pony, about 7 years old, white hind legs and bald face.

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.

3 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 \$15.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clk.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph McMahan, 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.

Atchison 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 Cana 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, shod 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 brindle 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. Vanorsdall, 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. Blunt, in Rich tp., August 12, 1890, one bay mare, 3 years old, mane and tail light, hind feet white to fetlocks; valued at \$25.

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RoutePROPOSED 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 ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

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

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

Approved March 1, 1890.

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

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

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

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

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

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution;" those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives 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, 1890.

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

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

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For season's trade. Ship by first-class boat out of a choice lot of mature sows. Write for circular.

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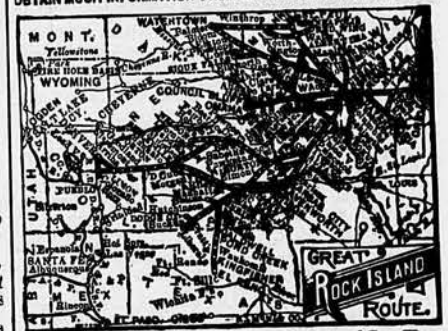
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Rea.... 2:47 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood.... 2:55 p. m. 7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford.... 3:02 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.... 8:00 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C. Local freight.
SOUTH.
Des Moines.... 7:25 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 8:30 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.
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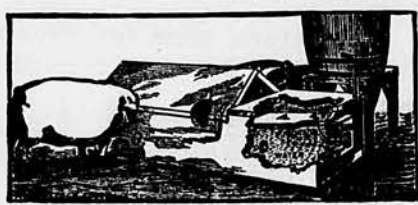
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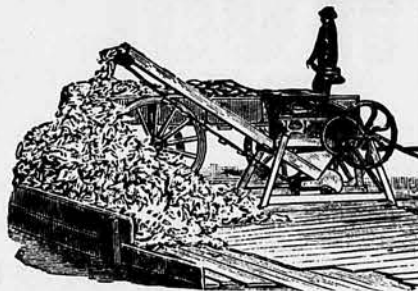
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(Continued from page 1.)

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