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Provide a place of shelter for fowls where they can be kept dry during hard rain storms.

Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURE AS COMPARED WITH OTHER PROFESSIONS.

A number of our agricultural exchanges, both East and West, are discussing through their correspondence the condition of the farmer as compared with other professions. Some of them assume at the outset that the farmer has the short end of the double-tree, and put the subject thus: "Why Farmers are Poor." Others, more philosophic, are endeavoring to discover the comparative purchasing power of farm products as compared with thirty or sixty years ago, and thus determine whether farmers are holding their place. In fact, the discussion is taking a wide range and drawing out some interesting facts. Beyond question there is a conviction in the minds of many farmers that they do not receive as great a reward for their labor as do men in other professions and lines of business. Singularly enough, we find the opinion prevailing largely among business men that the farmer is an unreasonable fellow, and "wants the earth," and is getting more than his share of the good things of this life. Few of them, however, are disposed to sell out and go on the farm. The subject is very wide and embraces many side issues, such as the comparative social positions of farmers and business men, the comparative advantages of city and country life in a religious, social and educational way, personal tastes, etc.; but we think there is a practical way of looking at it,

which, if followed, would allay much of the discontent of the farmers.

The average farm in the Northwest is about 160 acres, and its average price is not over \$25 per acre; its average personal property, if used as a grain farm, not over \$1,000, and if used as a stock farm, about \$2,000. Can a farmer with from \$5,000 to \$6,000 capital go into a town or city and engage in any other business and make more clear money each year than he can on the farm? Does the average merchant with that amount of capital and free of debt lay up more money than the average farmer free of debt? We have a very decided opinion on this question, but we prefer not to express it, but to let each reader take an inventory of the firms engaged in business in his nearest town and note their progress in ten years. How many have failed? How many have anything more to show now than five or ten years ago? How many farmers with the same amount of capital have failed, and how many do or do not have better stock and better improved farms than they had ten years ago?

As a matter of fact, the average man, be he farmer, merchant, manufacturer or professional man, makes a living for himself and family and accumulates enough property to support himself in old age, and no more. A few, and a very few, in any profession, make a decided success. Is it not a fact that a greater per cent. of farmers make a decided success than of merchants?

Turn now to our friends, the lawyers. There are, perhaps, twenty in the county seat. How many of them, after twenty years of service, have made a fortune out of

their profession? Why, two firms of two lawyers each can do all the legitimate law business in any agricultural county seat in the West, and as a matter of fact do the bulk of it. The rest are editing newspapers, in abstract offices, real estate, insurance, some of them eking out a living by the rent of a farm, others loaning money from Eastern capital, or shaving notes for some bank. Turning to the doctors, the hardest-worked and poorest-paid profession, except the preachers, how many of them make more than a living? Turn now to the capitalists. How much of a living can a man make by leaning \$6,000 at legal rates of interest? It is true he can shave notes, deal in chattel mortgages, run a shaving shop and do things in the conduct of that business which no man would do who expects to be brought up standing at the day of judgment, but he can do this on the farm as well as in town. To live as well in any county seat in the West as the average farmer in that county does with a capital of \$6,000, the capitalist who loans money at not over 10 per cent. interest and pays taxes on it, must have not less than from \$15,000 to \$20,000 capital.

The true point of view from which to look at the question is this: Given \$6,000 capital and mixing sweat with it, can a man have more comfort, peace of mind, more positive happiness, better health and more freedom from care, and better opportunities for bringing up a family that is a credit to him and comfort in his old age in the city or in the country?

As between the farm laborer and the town laborer there is no comparison. If the un-

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 8—John Lewis, Short-horns, Miami, Mo.
OCTOBER 9—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Miami, Mo.
OCTOBER 22 AND 23—Orville Huntress, assignee Wm. P. Higinbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

THE FUTURE OF BEEF CATTLE.

There is no question of greater interest to our readers than the future of beef cattle. The beef industry has for a long time been in the slough of despond. Every one expects ups and downs in the beef market, and expects these to cover considerable periods. Cattle, unlike hogs, cannot be increased rapidly nor diminished rapidly. The beef industry covers a very wide range of country, both in latitude and longitude, and it is almost impossible that disaster should befall all parts of it in one year, hence the rise and fall of the market should be gradual and each extend over some years. When normal conditions rule and there is no artificial obstruction to the trade, the price of beef, so far as the American market is concerned, should be governed by the ratio of cattle to population, modified by the corn and grass crops of the year. When population increases from any cause faster than cattle, the price of cattle will rise; when cattle from any cause increase more rapidly in their proper ratio than population, then prices will fall. The speculative spirit on a rising market will always push the price too high; on a falling market it will always depress it too low, and the depression can never be recovered until the price is for some time below normal. The price of beef cattle has been depressed for a long time, and there can be no doubt that the stock of beef cattle is decreasing, while the population is steadily increasing. The decrease comes from the slaughter of dairy calves, from the slaughter of veal calves in great numbers even in the corn and grass sections, from the spaying of heifers and the heavy shipments of she cattle to the beef markets, and from the general neglect of a class of stock that does not pay for the time being. How far the present depression is caused by artificial means is not yet settled, but there is a growing conviction among those most familiar with the inside of the cattle trade that the dressed beef business, as at present conducted, has much to do with it. This view is well presented by the *Rural World* in the following:

"There are no natural causes for the depression; in fact, if natural causes were allowed to shape the market there would now be more than average activity in it, and prices would be above the average of the past few years. There is no surplus of cattle; there are less cattle in proportion to population now than one year ago, and if the price of beef to consumers was not so extravagantly high a beef famine would be imminent before the end of the present year. The farm-yard price of beef cattle could be doubled, the price to town and city consumers could be reduced one-third, and still ample margin be left for reasonable profits to middlemen. Such conditions would work a magical change in the beef industry in less than six months. The barriers to such a desirable consummation are purely artificial, and being artificial they should differently affect our calculations than if natural. Natural causes could be removed only by the slow process of time; artificial ones may pass away in a night. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, we believe, forces are organizing which will remove these causes in the not distant future. Weak, timid or corrupt Legislatures may fail to do their share of the work, but it will be done, nevertheless. It is simply impossible that this great people will allow one of its greatest and most necessary

industries to be strangled to death by a monopoly—a monopoly of four men! If it is possible, if we have fallen so low, it doesn't matter whether beef cattle are 4 cents a pound or 1 cent; our proper place is among the Digger Indians, and grasshoppers are our most appropriate food. But present conditions cannot continue. The people they rob are too numerous, the interests they ruin are too large. This is not to be a struggle of and with the 'poor farmer' alone. The enormity of the outrage is just beginning to make itself apparent to the rich and powerful in town and city. It is apparent not alone in the enormous margin between the producer's price, but in a rapidly waning business by reason of the impoverished condition of our agricultural class. Merchants of all classes, manufacturers of all kinds, consumers of every grade, and all importers and breeders of fine cattle must become the farmer's allies in this fight, and there can be but one result. If consumers must pay as much or more than present prices for their beef they will make no complaint if the farmer gets the benefit of it, for with truly prosperous farmers it matters but little how much consumers pay for meat; they can afford it. It is charging the consumer an extravagant price, and at the same time depriving him of his ability to pay the price, by destroying the class upon which he depends for the wherewithal to buy, that is piling up wrath against the 'Beef Combine's' day of judgment! 'To go out of beef' now seems to us a tacit admission that we do not possess the power to destroy the oppressor, nor the manhood to try.

"All the natural factors of the beef question indicate that this is a most excellent time to continue beef-growing, to increase the herds and flocks; the only adverse factors are those that are within our power to remove. It is our candid opinion that those who stay in the beef business, or who go in now, will reap a rich reward, for, as we stated in the outset of this article, beef is bound to be in smaller supply, and it will be in large demand long before this spring's calves are fit for beef."

While we think the views set forth in the above are perhaps extreme, yet, however, human nature being as selfish as it is, it is utterly unreasonable to suppose that four firms, having it in their power to hold dressed beef at high rates and buy cattle at low rates, will not use that power, and use it as long as they can. There is a limit, however, to their power. Artificial barriers to trade, combinations to depress, or increase prices may exist for a time. Public sentiment, restrictive legislation, competition which can never be fully suppressed, all help to break down the barriers. The signs now point to a revival in the beef cattle business. They have pointed that way before and have misled us and others. Nevertheless we hold fast to two or three cardinal principles, or rather ultimate facts; that the human stomach likes beef and always will, that the cow has ordinarily but one calf a year, that depression in prices always lessens production, that farmers rush as fast as possible out of a business that brings little profit and much in the same manner that a flock of sheep follows the leader. We might add that the farmer living in a region specially adapted to the business, who stands by a staple production which has for a market all civilized nations, will in the end win, and the farmer who changes his business, with the depressions of the market will generally go wrong.—*Home-stead.*

Cheap Cattle on Public Lands.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I believe that the overproduction of cattle raised on the range is the cause of the low prices of our native cattle, and there being no duty on hides, etc., is another blow at the business. Do you think it is practicable for the farmers engaged in raising cattle in this State to meet in a convention in your city to take into

consideration their interest and ask our members of Congress to use their influence to secure legislation that will restrict the free use of government land, and also a protective tariff on hides? It is useless for us to write about these questions. What we want is some concert of action to secure legislation.

JEROME PITNEY.

Laclede, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

It is not only practical, but such a meeting ought to be had. If some such course is not pursued, individual farmers ought to write to their members of Congress and Senators, and talk face to face, on the subject, to every candidate for the State Legislature. It is folly to talk about protection against cheap production in foreign countries when we allow men to use our public lands, without taxation of any kind, to raise beef cattle on and then sell them in competition with those produced on farms that are taxed heavily every year to support the government.—EDITOR.

In the Dairy.

Setting Milk in the Winter.

Temperature has everything to do with successful butter-making in the winter—quite as much as it has to do with the making of ice cream in the summer. A very few degrees makes a very great difference. One degree makes all the difference between solid and liquid water, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that a few degrees should account for the troubles that are incident to churning cream in the winter, when the cold renders it difficult for any person to guess within 10 deg. of the actual warmth of anything. To the cold hand 50 deg. may feel warm, and to the warm hand it will feel cold; so that one cannot judge accurately of temperature by the sense of touch at this season. Then it becomes indispensable that a thermometer, accurately tested, should be used in the dairy in the winter. Out of six thermometers I have tried together, every one varied, and the greatest variance was 5 deg. These were the cheap kinds, sold for 25 or 50 cents. It will pay to get a good one, even if it costs \$5, unless by accident an accurate cheap one can be procured.

There are several serious difficulties which arise at this season in the dairy. One is a bitter flavor in the cream; another in the presence of white specks in the churn when the butter has come; others are, foaming of the cream in the churn, failure to gather the butter when it is in the condition of fine sand, and another is a strong, rank odor of the butter. Having tested and experimented with cream and churning a good deal, I can say with positive certainty how these troubles may and do arise, and therefore to some extent may be able to offer some explanation in regard to them that may lead to their prevention; but in my work for many years in the dairy, I have found so many results that seem inexplicable that I do not say there are no other causes for these troubles than those I have detected; but I can say that certain causes will produce these results, because I have positive and repeated knowledge that they have done so.

First as to bitter milk and cream, and consequently ill-flavored butter. This is caused by weeds in the hay—rag-weed especially—and second-crop clover is frequently largely mixed with one or more kinds of this class of strongly flavored weeds. The so-called "bitter-weed," *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, is exceedingly prevalent, and its other common name, Roman worm-wood, sufficiently indicates its character. This flavor is also caused by the condition of the cow; her advance in gestation; bilious disorder indicated by several symptoms, one of which is the presence of greenish slime among the excrements. Linseed oil cake sometimes

causes it, through the presence of seeds of weeds with the linseed, and this happens much oftener than is expected, for a microscopical examination of the meal will frequently show the presence of foreign seeds in it. I have often seen in the Western flax fields a most luxuriant growth of weeds, in which the rag-weed above mentioned has been conspicuous. All these causes may be prevented, and that produced by the deranged condition of the liver may be remedied by a dose of Epsom salts (a pound), repeated after two days, and moderate feeding for a few days.

The white specks are caused in this way—for one certain explanation—the cream having been kept at too low a temperature, is brought to a warm place, and set near a stove, where the jar quickly becomes heated to 100 deg. on one side. This temperature will precipitate or solidify the curd of the milk in the cream into flakes, and when the cream is stirred, these flakes become mixed with it, and with the butter when the churning is finished. There is no way to get them out. The mode suggested by Prof. Short—to pour water in the churn and, when it has mixed with the cream by turning the churn a few times, to draw off the water with the flakes—will not do at all in practice, because the water cannot be separated from the cream; and if it is mixed with the fine butter, it will not separate the flakes to any useful extent, and the most of them will remain among the butter. Sometimes these flakes are due to albumen in excess in the milk. I have had them tested with this result, but I have never been able to produce them in any other way but that mentioned, or by churning very sour cream.

Foaming in the churn occurs when the cream is too acid and when it is too warm. The air passing in and out of the churn is entangled with the thick, viscous buttermilk, and causes it to swell; it is quite possible, too, that the carbonic acid developed in the cream during the churning and retained in the thickened milk, in which the casein is held in a very finely-divided condition, may cause the cream to "rise" or foam much in the same way as this acid causes the sponge of bread to rise and swell. This is, however, merely suggested; but it is quite certain that the foaming is due to the condition of the cream, and that it may be prevented by adding cold water to the cream to dilute it, or by avoiding excessive sourness, and too high a temperature in the cream in preparing it for the churn.

Failure to gather the butter is due to too low a temperature. The minute grains of butter are too cold and solid to adhere, and so remain like grains of fine sand in the cream. This may happen, as it has in my trials, when cream in good condition is churned in a very cold room where the temperature is not over 40 deg. or 45 deg., and the exposure to this cold air in the work of the churn quickly cools the cream too much. By adding a quart or two of water at 75 deg. or 80 deg. to the cream, the butter will very soon gather. But it is best always to have the churning done where the air is as warm as 60 deg. at least.

The strong odor and flavor of winter-made butter is, I fully believe, due to the overripening or oxidation of the cream and the production of butyric acid in the butter. The chemistry of butter is by no means clear, even to the chemists, and a great many contradictory theories are given out by scientific students. Although I am not a professor of chemistry, I have studied the character of butter and of other oils and fats which are analogous with butter, in regard to the behavior of the various fatty acids which produce rancidity, and have given more time to this study than many professors. I am strongly convinced that the flavor of butter is wholly due to these acids, and especially to butyric acid which is formed as soon as the process of decomposition begins, and this is undoubtedly as soon as the cream is exposed to the

air and the atmospheric oxygen. This view has been ridiculed by some persons, but I have lived long enough to know of many truths which have outlived ridicule as well as stronger methods of objection, and can recall a great many mistakes that have been made even by scientific people, and have been admitted and corrected in time.

We know very well that this strong flavor of butter is due to the peculiar action of the fat, chiefly butyric; it is also known that most pungent and disagreeable odors are quite agreeable and pleasant when they are in process of development and weak. And we know that the odors of butter have a beginning point when they are barely perceptible, and from this point they gradually become stronger; also that the odor of butter, very aromatic and sweet at first, does grow gradually into the disagreeable rancidity. Further, this actual rancidity is often developed in the churn by long-continued churning, because of a wrong condition of the cream, or by too long an exposure of the cream to warmth and air; overripeness—as it is now called—in fact. Then to avoid this, all that is to be done is to preserve the right temperature and exposure, and these bear a perfect relation to each other. A low temperature may admit of a lengthened exposure, but a high temperature only of a short exposure. And as this exposure to the atmosphere is more intense during the churning, it is necessary to so manage the cream that it may not be overripe, or too acid, and of such a temperature as to secure the completion of the churning in not more than thirty minutes.

I would like to say just here that the period of churning has a good deal to do with the character of the butter; twenty-five to thirty minutes is mostly advocated as the best time. Why is this time most desirable? Is it not because it is required to develop the pleasant aroma in the butter, and secure that texture, which together make up good quality?

If this thirty minutes is prolonged into an hour, the butter acquires a stronger flavor; if to two or three hours, it becomes rancid. And is not this final ruin of the butter due to the production in this short time of the butyric acid, which under other circumstances, and by seclusion from the air by tight packing, is only produced very slowly during some days, or weeks, or months, as the case may be?—H. Stewart, in *Country Gentleman*.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 2, 4, 5 and 6, 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Covley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1889. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

Utility and Fancy.

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, the well-known authority on poultry in England, uses plain language in regard to raising poultry for utility and fancy, and says:

"The fancy fowls were all bred for feather, comb, ear-lobe, or something of the sort. He did not object to gentlemen breeding that kind for their amusement, for it was a great accomplishment to vary animals in that way, and as interesting as growing flowers and fruits; but it had nothing at all to do with table poultry. Hamburgs were bred for feather, and no lady ever spent so much time dressing her hair as the poultryman did in attending to the feathers of this kind of fowl. They were formerly good layers and the eggs were fair-sized. Black Hamburgs were bred for ear-lobe and comb. At one time every stable-yard in London had Spanish fowls, red over the eye, like those exhibited by Admiral Hornby. Such would not be looked at now. What had been done with this breed was marvelous. But it was utterly useless, as they could not eat the white face. All this was often

done at the expense of fertility, for one of the finest hens of this kind had never laid an egg. The Minorca was a Spanish bird with a red face, and most useful where eggs were required. Fanciers had taken them in hand, and now they wanted combs four inches high, with only a certain number of serrations and a large ear-lobe. Andalusians were grown for feather, and now must have every feather laced. Brahmas and Cochins had their day, but were never much good. What good they possessed had been utterly spoiled. When they came over here they had only a few feathers on their legs, but now they must have enough to make a wing for a respectable bird. It should be borne in mind that feather was entirely dry animal matter, and four times the amount of food was required to make feather as was necessary to form flesh. Farmers had given up the enormous Long-horn cattle, and those with big bones, as they were aware that such could not be produced without a considerable consumption of food. These birds laid small eggs, and it was useless to employ an enormous bird to do that which a lesser one could do equally well; a cart-horse should not be employed to do what a Shetland pony could accomplish. The Plymouth Rock was a fashionable fowl, cuckoo-colored, regularly barred and yellow-legged. Another breed was the Langshan, and he must say that no breeders had done more to develop a useful fowl than those who had taken this in hand; he suggested that they should get rid of the feathers on the legs, for they were a monstrosity. The original wild fowl had no leg feathers, because it had to get its living by scratching the ground. In breeding poultry for table what was wanted was small bone, fineness of skin, and plump breasts, and to secure the latter they must have a bird that flies well. The Asiatic birds were 'such nice amiable birds' that they would not go over a three-foot fence, but the breast meat was deficient; on the other hand, the Game bird would fly over a twelve-foot wall, which it could not do if it were not for the muscles in the breast. The plumage should be tight and as little as possible. To obtain such a bird he advised crossing a Dorking hen (not the present show Dorking) with an old-fashioned Game cock, if it could be found, or, failing that, with the Indian Game. The cross could be made the other way if desired, as the change only affected the color of the fowls." In conclusion, Mr. Tegetmeier urged the importance of encouraging breeding for practical result of eggs and table quality by the offer of prizes for this class at exhibitions, without interfering with the fanciers' pet poultry.

A medicine prepared for the general public should contain nothing hurtful in any dose. Such a medicine is Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria; it destroys Malaria as water puts out fire, and is just as harmless. Sold by druggists.

Chickens, especially of the larger breeds, should never be allowed to perch until they are fully six months old, or the breast-bone will be liable to become crooked. There is no cure for it, and it is a disqualification everywhere.

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia. The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent. E. McNEILL, General Manager.
W. P. ROBINSON, JR., G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The twin cities of the northwest are most comfortably and expeditiously reached from Kansas City and St. Joseph (two hours in advance of all other lines) by not the oldest, but by the best railway, familiarly known in the southwest as the "Diagonal," the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. The passenger equipment, including vestibuled Compartment Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, first-class Coaches, and everything to correspond, are acknowledged by old travelers to be all that could be desired. If you desire to go anywhere in the east or north, we would suggest that you write to W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger Agent of this line, at Chicago.

Horticulture.

Fall Planting of Strawberries.

By this we mean the transplanting of runners of the present year's growth, whether it be done in July or October. By care and skill it may be done as soon as the young roots are an inch in length, or even earlier. The rule is, however, that a plant is not old enough to set until it has branched roots; nor is it self-supporting until some time later. For this reason it is necessary to remove one or more of the leaves when setting out very young plants in the summer, lest more sap be evaporated than the roots can supply. As the season advances, more roots are developed, and there is less risk in the operation.

The advantage of potted plants is that they receive little or no check in being planted, even if it be done by an unskilled person. This enables one to fruit a new variety to perfection in nine to ten months after planting. While one may not get a full crop, he will usually get more than he otherwise could. This is important with new, high-priced varieties.

The disadvantages are that they cost more, express charges are higher, and the larvae of injurious insects, as the strawberry-root worm, crown borer and crown girdler, are liable to be carried in the pots to the new plantation. This, however, can occur only when plants are layered in the pots in an old bed where these pests are found.

As a rule, potted plants should be used near where they are produced, so as to save express charges. If common varieties have to be sent for, it is a good plan to buy layers and pot them on arrival. If the roots are too long they may be shortened. Common layer plants potted in two-inch pots, and put in a frame where they may be shaded and watered when necessary, will make good potted plants in from one to two weeks. This will save a dollar a hundred on the first cost, and nearly all the transportation charges.

We use one-and-a-half and two-inch pots, and ship in handled baskets lined with waxed paper and damp moss. The plants are laid on their sides in the pots, with moss between the layers, and then each layer is covered with moss and a cloth cover sewed on. One-and-a-half inch pots run thirteen to the pound. There is no protection to the roots of a pot plant while in transit that is nearly as good as the pot in which it grew. One hundred of the smallest sizes weigh about twenty pounds when packed.—Matthew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Success With Roses.

It is best to let the perpetual-blooming roses alone till it is noticed that they do not bloom so well or look so thrifty as they ought; this will usually be in five to eight years; transplant, when necessary, in the fall, after hard frost; trim of all bruised or decayed parts of roots, cut back the wood closely, set a little deeper than they formerly stood, firm the ground well about the roots, mulch with straw manure, and you will be surprised at the wealth of bloom the grateful things will give you for a number of years. Frequently in resetting roses, where one root was planted, several will be found; make new plants of these, if wanted. Never bunch separate plants of the same variety together if you want them to do well for a series of years, as two or more plants of the same kind put near each other exhaust the soil faster than two of a different kind. To be successful with roses, attention must be paid to insect enemies. Of these the "slug" is perhaps the worst in most localities; being small and green, it is likely to do serious damage before discovered. It is found on the leaves, where it feeds on the green parts, leaving the skeleton, which soon shrivels and turns brown. On the first appearance of the worms sprinkle the leaves, either with whisk-broom or through the

nose of a watering-pot, with the following mixture: A level tablespoonful of white hellebore powder stirred into a gallon of water. This is a sovereign remedy and rarely requires more than one application. It should be used in the shady part of the day, morning or evening, and when rain is not imminent. Hellebore is a deadly poison, taken internally, hence should be carefully labeled and handled.—*New York Tribune*.

Layering Woody Plants.

One of the easiest methods of increasing woody plants during the summer is by layering. This, for places where large quantities of plants are not wanted, is the surest way, and requires the least care after the operation is once completed; and many plants difficult to propagate by cutting are sure in time to root from layers. At one time, in fact, few nurseries of any size were without a place set apart as a stoolground, so called, and many nurseries at home, as well as abroad, use this method for increasing many plants to-day. In forming a stoolground, select a good piece of good, light loam, well enriched with rotted manure. Trench it well and set out the plants from three to six feet apart, according to their habit of growth. This gives plenty of room to work all around the plants after they have been thoroughly established. After removing the soil to the depth of from four to six inches, gently draw down the branches to be layered, fixing them in place by hooked pegs, and, with a sharp knife, after removing the surplus leaves, cut half way through the stem, just below an eye, then drawing the knife toward you, cut the branch lengthwise from one to two inches, according to its size.

Cutting the stem of the layer on the under side, as is the usual way, is often followed by the breaking of the layer, if it is at all brittle. This is prevented by making the cut on the upper side and moving the tongue slightly to one side. After being pegged down, the layer should be covered with from four to six inches of loam. In many plants it is not necessary to tongue the layer, a slight twist being sufficient. With others it is only necessary to bury the stem, while others again root if the branch is only held in contact with the surface of moist earth. The only attention demanded by layers is plenty of water during the dry season, and keeping the ground clean. A special ground set apart for this work is not necessary. Any plant can be layered if a trench is dug around it and filled with good loam, into which the tongued or twisted branch is held. While many layered plants will root in a few weeks, others will take a year, and some two, and even three. Some will need to be re-cut or ringed to make them root. After layers are rooted they should be severed from the branch, pruned and transplanted to the nursery, in the same way as other plants. Almost every hard-wood plant known can be rooted from a layer if the proper time is allowed.—*Garden and Forest*.

Be wise in time. You have too many gray hairs for one so young looking. Use Hall's Hair Renewer, the best preparation out to cure them. Try it.

Agricultural Salt.

Farmers desiring agricultural salt, in any quantities, will find the same at the Topeka Seed House. S. H. Downs, Manager, Topeka.

Shut the young turkeys in at night and do not let them out on wet mornings till the grass has dried off. Give them water in shallow vessels. "Don't let the little turkeys get their backs wet till they are feathered" is a good rule.

A Great Offer.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the Kansas City Evening News together for one year for \$2.00. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. The Evening News is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Southwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

(Continued from page 1.)

married farm hand who gets \$200 a year or \$150 a year including board and washing can't save money and in the end own a farm and have a home for himself and family he is made out of poor stuff. The fact is that the man who is in debt, whether in city or country, has the short end of the doubletree, and if he is so far in debt in any commercial line in the city that he can't discount his bills he is in trouble. He can offer no security like the farmer who has a clear farm, his competition is of the sharpest kind and the moment he goes under he is no more thought of than a spoiled egg.

Comparing the condition of the farmers now with that of thirty years ago, we believe there is not much in favor of the modern farmer, if, indeed, his condition is as desirable as it was then. On the whole he gets less for what he has to sell under the same condition of market, and it costs him almost as much to produce it. Machinery has not cheapened the cost of producing any kind of small grain. It has cheapened the production of hay and to a limited extent of corn. It has cheapened the cost of many articles of consumption at the factory, but the trusts are fattening on the inventions of the age and the farmer gets little benefit. There was more solid prosperity, more comfort and vastly more content among farmers thirty years ago than now. At least this is our recollection of it.—*Homestead.*

Getting Up the Supply of Winter Fuel.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Whether wood or coal is used during the winter, in a majority of cases it will be found good economy to get up the supply in the fall and especially if either must be hauled. At the outset there is no building on the farm that can be made more profitable than a good wood and coal shed. This need not be expensive; in fact, a good cheap building will answer all practical purposes fully as well as a more expensive house. It should be dry and sufficiently large to hold a quantity sufficient at least to last all winter, and if large enough to last a whole year it will be all the better. If coal is used, and when the wood must be purchased or even hauled any considerable distance, and the coal can be had at a reasonable price, the coal will be found much the cheapest. It is true that on many farms the wood is got up at a time when there is but little of other work to be done; but on a well-managed farm there is always profitable work to be done, and it is no particular item to plan work simply to put in time. It will be cheaper to always have a supply of dry wood on hand to burn both in the cook and heating stove. And the most economical plan of securing this, when it can be done, is to haul up the supply reasonably early in the fall while the roads are good, and then with a power and circular saw cut up, split and pile up under shelter. But every farmer does not own a saw and power, or is not situated close to one, and some other plan must be followed. In preparing the wood both in the timber to haul up and at the house for the stove, a good cross-cut saw, a good wood or buck saw, with a saw-buck, a set of good wedges, maul and good axes, can all be used profitably. I have always found it profitable to use labor-saving tools, and the cross-cut saw will save considerable work in getting up the winter supply of wood. So far as possible the wood should be cut and piled up green; it will in a majority of cases work up sufficiently easier to pay for working ahead that much. Wood is a necessity at all times, and no matter what the weather may be or what may be the condition of the roads, a supply must be kept up, and may often prove expensive work if done when the weather is stormy and the roads bad, as will often be the case when no attempt to secure a supply ahead is made. Coal put under shelter in the fall will keep in good condition all winter, and having a supply of fuel in the dry will be found very comfortable during the stormy days of winter. I have tried both plans. Expecting to clear land, I have delayed getting up the supply, cutting in the timber and hauling up as needed, and getting a supply in the wood-house in the fall, and I am well satisfied that it proved a great saving to get the supply of wood for the house all stored under shelter before bad weather sets in, even though you are intending to clear land during the winter, and much more so when either coal or wood must be hauled some distance.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Dame nature plants her plums in thickets. The "plum thicket" is a familiar childhood phrase. Therefore an Illinois horticulturist argues that plum trees should never be planted singly, but will do best in clumps, including different varieties that will aid each other in fertilization.

THE FAIR SEASON.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

The state of Nebraska did herself proud this season, the fair eclipsing all former efforts. Every department was well represented and the attendance was all that could be desired. The liberal premiums in every department and the accommodations for displays of various sorts account for the large and fine quality displays shown. This fair is a state fair in fact as well as name, and no county fairs are held during this exhibition, and people flock from all parts of the state and make a gala time of it. Kansas was well represented at this show and were universally successful in winning some of the best prizes. E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, showed a few of their imported horses with grand results. Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., and E. D. King, of Burlington, showed Merino sheep and won all the first premiums and sweepstakes for this class of sheep, making almost equal divisions of premiums. Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, Kas., showed their Red Polled cattle and made a clean sweep of the premiums, \$195 in all. Messrs. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., showed Herefords, winning first on aged bull and heifer calf, also the grand sweepstakes for cow, any age, all beef breeds competing, also the American Hereford Association prize for best young herd. Williams & Household, of Eureka and Columbus, Kas., showed their famous Shorthorns, and besides class premiums won in the special dairy prize of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, first on aged bull and bull 1 year old, and first and second on cow 4 years, first on cow 3 years, first on heifer, second on heifer, 2 years, and heifer, 1 year; also the \$300 grand sweepstakes beef herd prize. These enterprising breeders not only won glory for themselves under strong competition but won great credit for the state as well.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

Like her Chautauqua, was a decided success. The enterprising citizens and business men of Ottawa and surrounding towns in Franklin county feel a commendable pride in making everything connected with their beautiful parks score A. 1. Much credit is due the officers and directors of the fair—first, in offering liberal premiums in each and every department, and second, before the sun went down on the last day of the fair, the Treasurer was honoring all checks drawn by the Secretary on him, and the exhibitors went away happy. Nearly every department was full, and a finer display of live stock is seldom seen in any State.

The heavy rain on Wednesday rendered the track unfit for use that day or the next, so Thursday's races were postponed until Friday, which was the great day of the fair, \$1,500 being the gate receipts that day. We should be pleased to note all the commendable exhibits, but time and space forbids. However, we noticed that T. G. Stewart and W. H. Chambers captured a number of first and second premiums on their splendid herd of Short-horns. Mr. H. M. Leeds took as many premiums as he had Herefords entered. I think he contemplates sending their photos to the FARMER, as he had them taken. Messrs. Harpole, Collins & McEchelon went out of the cattle ring smiling, with lots of blue and red ribbons tied to their Holsteins. A. E. Staley & Son exhibited thirty-two head of Chester White hogs. They were beauties. He prefers this breed, and he thinks the devil never entered them, because they do not exhibit any devilish disposition. I. L. Whipple & Son, about three miles from Ottawa, exhibited some of their celebrated Poland China hogs and captured their share of premiums. They report an increase of sales since advertising in the FARMER. A herd of pure-bred Berkshires was exhibited by S. McCullough, who took six first prizes. See his advertisement in the FARMER. W. B. Higdon and S. McCullough got first and second prizes on best herd. District No. 52, Franklin county, exhibited over 211 varieties of fruits, flowers and products, capturing first prize, \$50 encyclopaedia. Thomas Squires, of Princeton, exhibited nineteen sheep, some Cotswolds and Merinos, and took ten first and five second premiums, besides sweepstakes. N. M. Chandler and J. G. Robinson, the veteran fruit growers, exhibited some very promising seedling grapes which are christened Beatrice, Ida, Nellie, Josephine. J. H. Howell represented the "busy bee" with a superior hive for controlling and getting the most from the swarm. If he would advertise in the FARMER we predict a large sale of his hive.

STONE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The displays made rather a poor showing owing to a continuous rain during the first two days, but the fair was continued over

Saturday and the last two days the attendance was good. There was a good display of farm products, fruit especially good.

Principal exhibitors of premium stock: E. J. Stuart, of Valley Falls, Chester White hogs; D. Inverarity, Polled Angus cattle; A. J. Buck, Percheron-Norman horses.

OSAGE COUNTY FAIR.

Osage County Fair Association at Burlingame, last week, was a success notwithstanding the bad weather the first of the week. The race track was in good condition Friday and Saturday, and the 2:38 and 2:40 classes were well represented. Some of the principal exhibits of live stock were those of W. W. Waltire, Carbondale, Chester White swine and Short-horns; Prof. John Dietrich, Burlingame, Holsteins and Jerseys, who won first premium on Holstein cow and also yearling heifer; D. J. Standiford exhibited a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey swine, and took first and second premiums; Finch, Lord & Nelsen took first and second on Herefords.

Draft horse breeders were not represented. Display of vegetables and fruits, in fact, all farm products exceptionally good.

ATCHISON COUNTY FAIR.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the Atchison county fair, held last week at the new grounds near Atchison, was a success, and certainly showed the treasures of Atchison county and gave the thousands of admiring spectators a proper conception of its resources. But little time had elapsed since its organization and the success of the enterprise is certainly due to the efficient president, G. O. W. Glick, and his able assistants, loyally supported by the citizens of Atchison and the surrounding country.

During the first three days of the fair the weather was so gloomy and threatening that but comparatively few visitors were on the ground, but Wednesday, the fourth day, was all that could be desired, with just enough clouds to shut off the sun and yet precipitate no rain. The leading "drawing cards" and most interesting parts of this day's program were the balloon ascension and the most exciting sham battle ever witnessed. In fact, the encounter was so wonderfully realistic in every detail that old veterans declared that it could easily have been mistaken for a real, desperate engagement between hostile troops. Good judges estimate the crowd on the grounds during the day from eight to twelve thousand.

The agricultural hall was too small and poorly lighted, but the display was one of the finest that the writer ever witnessed.

The live stock exhibition was one of the best that the writer has seen at county fairs this season. The leading herds were: Short-horns, by ex Gov. Glick, of Atchison, and Col. White, of Sabetha; Holsteins, by D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, and C. F. Stone, of Peabody; Jerseys, by Mr. Brown, of Atchison. In the swine department: Berkshire, by Geo. W. Berry, of Shawnee county; Poland-China, J. A. Worley, of Hiawatha, W. G. McDuff and W. A. Edson. Horses: Percherons, Clydes, Shires and Cleveland Bays, by Rix & Goodenough, of Topeka, and John Carson, of Winchster, Kas.

FAIR NOTES.

W. G. McDuff exhibited Poland-Chinas at his home fair at Atchison last week and captured two first and two second prizes.

W. A. Edson, an Atchison county exhibitor at their fair last week, showed twenty Poland-Chinas, and won two first, three second and two sweepstakes prizes. He reports several sales during the fair.

Rix & Goodenough, of Topeka, are making the rounds of the fairs this season with an extra fine exhibit of Percheron and English Shire horses, and so far this season have been victorious in securing the best prizes.

Col. W. S. White, of Sabetha, is again in the show ring with his Short-horn cattle, headed by the imported bull, Lord Haddo. At the Atchison fair he captured several class premiums, as well as sweepstakes on bull and cow.

E. P. C. Webster, Marysville, Kas., exhibited a dehorning chute as the State fair at Lincoln, Neb., last week, and attracted much attention from the thousands of visitors who had heard of his fame and the merits of his chute.

Frank W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas., breeder of Poland-China swine, acted as expert judge of swine at the Iowa State fair, also at the Nebraska State fair, and although there were over 1,000 head exhibited at each place, his score-card of points of each animal gave very general satisfaction.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm, the property of Hon. G. W. Glick, Atchison, Kansas, made an exhibit of seventeen head at the home fair and won eleven first and three second premiums, including first and second sweepstakes on young herd, second on aged herd and first and second sweepstakes on young bull. This herd is headed by the famous Bates bull, Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill.

The Lightning hay press, manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., will be exhibited at the Kansas State fair, at Topeka. Hay men should not fail to see it in operation. The Lightning has just taken the blue ribbon offered for the most simple, durable and rapid press at the Omaha fair, and leading all competitors at the Des Moines, Iowa, State fair, and the Columbus, Ohio, State fair. So far the Lightning has scored a complete victory

over all others at each fair. The manufacturers say something will come from Topeka.

A. J. Buck, of Oskaloosa, Kas., showed at his home fair, with a great degree of pride, his Percheron stallion, Alicon 4011. He is a dark iron-gray, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, and a prize-winner; but better than all, he is a sire of which any breeder may feel proud. His patronage in Jefferson county shows how the farmers appreciate a good horse.

W. W. Seeley, Green Valley, Ill., exhibited twenty-nine head of Chester White swine at the Nebraska State fair, and won his share of premiums. His exhibit is one of the most representative of any exhibit that we have seen this season, and any of our readers who desire really first-class Chester Whites should consult his breeder's card in this issue.

Our esteemed and enterprising advertiser of the Hog Sanitarium, E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas., exhibited it at the Omaha and Lincoln fairs, where it attracted universal admiration of all and the general endorsement of practical feeders who examined its merits. His sales of the Sanitarium are simply immense, and orders are pouring in from all the Western States.

J. A. Worley, of Hiawatha, was at Atchison with his fine herd of Poland-China swine, composed of a lot of choice breeders rich in blood of the strains of some of the best stock on record. This prize-winning herd is undoubtedly one of the finest in the West, and creates considerable admiration and applause wherever shown. They took eight first, two second and one sweepstakes premium.

That representative breeder of Essex swine, L. E. Mahan, Malcomb, Neb., whose card appears in this paper, showed twenty head of this excellent breed of swine at the Nebraska State fair and won five first and two second premiums, also sweepstakes on sows. This breed is meeting with such favor with farmers that both Iowa and Nebraska State fairs have given them full classification in their premium lists.

W. R. Elliott, the genial and capable manager of the D. R. Anthony farm, near Hu on, Atchison county, was at the Atchison exhibition with thirteen head from their valuable herd of Holsteins, and captured five first premiums, two second and one sweepstakes. His herd bull was in poor condition, and it is very evident that Col. Anthony's herd only needs a valuable prize-winning bull to make it one of the best in the country.

The "Butler" windmill, exhibited by the proprietor of the Butler Windmill Manufacturing Co., Concordia, Kas., at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs, attracted unusual attention because of its many superior features. At Des Moines fair, Mr. Butler sold ninety-eight mills. The Butler has only been in the market for three years, yet it has sprung into popular favor, and the extensive sales are gratifying to the Kansas manufacturer. Mention this paper and send for catalogue.

Over 1,000 head of pure-bred swine were shown at the Nebraska State fair last week, the larger number being Poland-Chinas. The great prize-winning Marsh Farm herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Marsh & Close, Jesup, Iowa, won first and sweepstakes on boar 2 years and over, first and sweepstakes on sow 1 year, and the grand sweepstakes herd prize, all breeds competing. This herd is headed by King Tecumseh 11959, the greatest Poland-China prize-winner in America as well as a sire of prize-winners.

That irrepressible swine-breeder and showman, H. C. Stoll, of Beatrice, Neb., is doing the fair with a few carloads of hogs, and at Omaha fair won on Chester White hogs seven first, seven second, and two sweepstakes premiums; on Small Yorkshires, eight first, seven second, and two sweepstakes; on Essex, three first, and one sweepstakes; on Poland-Chinas, four first, four second, and one sweepstakes; on Jersey Reds, six first, two second, and one sweepstakes, making \$525 in all. At Lincoln his Chester Whites won three first, three second, and two sweepstakes; Essex, two first, two second, and one sweepstakes; Small Yorkshires, eight first, three second, and two sweepstakes; Jersey Reds, three first and one sweepstakes, and one first on Poland-Chinas.

The well-known herd of Short-horns owned by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., well deserves the term of a prize-winning herd of rare merit. At the Iowa State fair the herd won first premium on bull and three of his get, cow and two of her calves, and first on herd of five calves, also on bull calf. These five calves were the get of Scottish Lord, which stands at the head of his herd. At the Nebraska State fair, at Lincoln, Mr. Cowan received first on aged bull and sweepstakes on best Short-horn bull, also sweepstakes on bull and three of his get, besides first on bull 1 year and under 2, second on bull calf, second on heifer 1 year and under 2 and second on heifer calf. These winnings are significant, because, with the exception of his imported bull, the cattle shown were of his own breeding. Don't fail to write him for particulars about his stock.

In the grand sweepstakes class for cattle at the Nebraska State fair awards were made as follows: Best herd, any beef breed, one bull and four cows or heifers 1 year or over, first premium, \$300, to Williams & Household's Short-horns, Eureka and Columbus, Kas.; second, \$200, to C. H. Elmendorf's Herefords, Kearney, Neb. Best bull any age, beef breed, first, \$100, to Makin Bros., Hereford, Florence, Kas.; second, \$50, Williams & Household's Short-horn. Best cow any age, any beef breed, first, \$100, Williams & Household's Short-horn; second, \$50, to C. H. Elmendorf's Hereford. Best herd, any milk breed, \$100 prize to the Home Farm Fine Stock Co.'s Holstein-Friesians, Hampton, Iowa. Best bull, any milk breed, \$50 prize to Holstein-Friesian owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Best cow any age, any milk breed, Holstein-Friesian owned by Home Farm Fine Stock Co.

Advance Thresher Record.

The Advance Thresher Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and Kansas City, Mo., have had wonderful success in the sale of their machines. They started in 1883 and built nine machines, the next season fifty, and the present season they sold more than twelve hundred. They now have next to the largest thresher and engine works in America. Mr. A. W. Gray, the agent at Kansas City, sold the first of these machines in Kansas six years ago, and now leads all competitors.

Persons owning bees and not located near streams of water are advised by Massachusetts Ploughman to furnish them fresh water daily, as it will save time, which to the bee means money and to the person means money.

ATTENTION!

For the best meals in the city, go to the Woman's Exchange, 119 west Sixth St. Home cooking. Everything the best.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

President.....Evan Jones, Dublin, Texas.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

C. W. Macune, President.....Washington, D. C.
L. L. Polk, First Vice President.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Warren, Secretary.....Dallas, Texas.
H. C. Saffel, Deputy Secretary.....1015 G. street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WHEEL.

President.....Isaac McCracken, Ozone, Ark.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....J. Burrows, Filley, Neb.
Secretary.....August Post, Moulton, Iowa.

LOUISIANA UNION.

President.....J. M. Stallings, Vienna.
Secretary.....O. M. Wright, Unionville.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....I. M. Morris, White City, Morris Co.
Secretary.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Marion Co.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley Co.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

Directors.
Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
G. H. Benson.....Haven, Reno Co.
J. E. P. House.....Cloverdale, Chautauque Co.
F. L. Bailey.....Callista, Kingman Co.
H. W. Sandusky.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.
A. W. Hays.....Tannehill, Cowley Co.
F. L. King.....

STATE GRANGE.

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

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

Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. That the public land, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers only—not another acre to railroads or speculators, and that all land now held for speculative purposes shall be taxed at their full value.

2. That measures be taken to prevent aliens from acquiring titles to lands in the United States and Territories of America, and to force titles already acquired by aliens to be relinquished to the national government by purchase and retain said right of eminent domain for the use of actual settlers and citizens of the national States, and that the law be rigidly enforced against all railroad corporations, which have complied with the terms of their contract, by which they have received large grants of land.

3. That we demand the rapid payment of the public debt of the United States by operating the mints of the government to their full capacity in coining silver and gold, and the tendering the same without discrimination to the public creditors of the nation according to contract, thus saving the interest on the public debt to the industrial masses.

4. That we demand the abolition of national banks, 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 a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

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

6. That we demand a graduated income tax, as we believe it is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government on those who can best afford to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and mechanics, exempting millionaires, bondholders and corporations.

7. That we demand the strict enforcement of all laws prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under the contract system, and that all convicts be confined within the prison walls, and that all contract systems be abolished.

8. That we demand that all means of public communication and transportation shall be owned and controlled by the people, and equitable rates everywhere be established, on the same basis as is the United States postal system.

9. That we demand the election of all officers of the national government by a direct vote of the people, and that all willful vio-

lations of the election laws be declared a felony, and a part of the punishment be the prohibition of the party convicted from voting in all future elections.

10. That we demand the repeal of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, the strict enforcement of all laws, the removal of all unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

11. We demand such a revision of the tariff as will lay the heaviest burdens on the luxuries and the lightest on the necessities of life, and as will reduce the incomes from imports to a strictly revenue basis.

12. That we demand that the government shall protect the Chickasaws and Choctaws and other civilized Indians of the Indian Territory in all of their inalienable rights, and shall prevent railroads and other wealthy syndicates from over-riding the law and treaties now in existence for their protection.

13. That we are unqualifiedly in favor of the education of the masses, by a well-regulated system of free schools.

14. That we demand that no patents shall be renewed after the expiration of time for which they were originally patented.

15. Resolved, That this body will not support any man for Congress, of any political party, who will not pledge himself in writing to use his influence for the formation of these demands into laws.

Annual Convention.

The annual delegate convention of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance will be held at Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, on 2d day of October, 1889, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

Subordinate alliances having paid their quarterly dues due the State Alliance will be entitled to the following representation: One delegate from each subordinate alliance and one additional delegate for each twenty members or major fraction thereof.

T. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

F. M. B. A. in Miami County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have organized a F. M. B. A. We have thirty members to start with; will have a good strong lodge here. The officers of our lodge are James McClaren, P. R.; John P. Billings, Vice P. R.; J. P. Ranney, Secretary; S. F. Wight, T. R.

We have six lodges that organized yesterday to form a farmer's store at this place; we are now ready to take stock. The shares will be \$5. We have the promise of \$600 to start with and the promise of more afterwards. I am glad to see the KANSAS FARMER take so much interest in the farmer's welfare. You will please send me sample copies to distribute.

JAMES MCCLAREN.

Owatoma, Miami Co., Kas.

Richland Alliance Store.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Richland (Shawnee county) alliance is contemplating starting an alliance store at this place. They have formulated a plan, and are selling shares with good success. We not only expect to handle goods, but all the stock and products from the farms of our members. The following resolution was passed and ordered forwarded to the FARMER for publication:

Richland Alliance and Co-operative Union, Resolved, first, that we are in favor of putting refined sugar on the free list.

Resolved, second, that our members in Congress are requested to favor its passage in Congress.

Resolved, third, that the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

A. A. DISNEY, Secretary.

Richland, Shawnee county.

Shawnee County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Shawnee County Farmers' Alliance met in Kemp's hall, North Topeka, September 7, with thirty-seven delegates reporting, several alliances not represented on account of the rush of work among the farmers. The plan for an exchange was thoroughly discussed, and recommended to the sub-alliances for adoption. The market house matter was discussed and the committee appointed at a former meeting urged to push the matter before the city council. Bro. A. E. Dickinson was present and aided us with his counsel and exemplified the secret work of the order to the benefit of all present. Bro. L. L. Kiene, President of the Pleasant Valley Alliance, was recommended to the State Board of Organizers for a commission to organize sub-alliances in this county. Bro. J. B. Adell was present and reported eight new alliances organized since the last meeting of the county alliance, which makes fifteen

alliances in the county with a membership of about 800.

J. M. WILKERSON, Secretary.

Topeka, Kas.

Indorses the Federation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having read the article from the Farmers' Federation in your valuable paper, will say I for one am ready to indorse their work, and would like to put my shoulder to the wheel and help them, but I am not aware of any organization in our county, and I do not know who would make the call for a meeting at our county seat to appoint a delegate from our county, but would be willing to do anything in the matter I can. I have 900 bushels of good wheat in my granary ready for market, of this year's crop, and it would bring about 40 cents a bushel if hauled to our county town now, and I have about made up my mind to let it lie in the granary until the sheriff sells it, unless it will bring a better price. I am sure the profit on the crop would not pay for a decent suit of clothes, much less pay old debts.

A. D. LEE.

Caldwater, K. s.

Write to Hon. Walter N. Allen, Topeka, for any information concerning the Farmers' Federation.

Jefferson County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The special called meeting of Jefferson County County Alliance met to-day at the court house and was well attended, the majority of sub-alliances being well represented. The business was all transacted, and peace and harmony prevailed. The prime object of the call was to elect a County Trustee stockholder, a proceeding that your correspondent believes to be at variance with the rules, regulations and by-laws of the exchange, and would like an opinion of the State President on this point as to the legality of such proceeding. We believe the election of a Trustee to be a dead letter. Will the State President answer this question through the KANSAS FARMER for the enlightenment of other counties that may contemplate similar action. It was argued on the other hand that whether legal or not, it would inspire confidence in the fraternity to have a Trustee elected "in whom they could put their trust." If so, 'tis well. The regular county meeting will be held October 9, at Oskaloosa. KANSAS FARMER is invited.

W. W. HUDKINS.

Rock Creek, Kas., Sept. 11.

Delegates to the Deep Water Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having been assured that the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union will be allowed representation at the Deep Harbor convention, to be held October 1, 1889, I hereby appoint the following as delegates: A. W. Smith, of McPherson county; L. P. King, of Cowley county; A. E. Dickinson, of Jefferson county; Van B. Prather, of Cherokee county; Captain Jacob Amberg, of Elk county; W. H. Utley, of Labette county. This is a matter of the utmost importance to the farming interest, and I hope that many farmers, both in and out of the order, will give it careful consideration and attend the meeting if possible. Let the delegation meet at the office of the KANSAS FARMER, by 9 o'clock a. m., October 1, if possible.

B. H. CLOVER,

President Kansas State Alliance and Co-operative Union.

Let all the alliance delegates meet at this office, as suggested by Mr. Clover, where all the needed information concerning the convention program will be imparted. We will see that the names of delegates as above written are put in possession of the secretary of the managing committee.—EDITOR.

Organization Notes.

The district alliance of Northeastern Kansas are making arrangements to hold a great alliance rally and picnic some time in October.

Remember that we furnish seven yearly subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER to any organization for \$6; or we will furnish the National Economist or the Toller and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.75.

The members of the Kansas Alliance Exchange will meet at Emporia the first Tuesday in October to perfect the organization and adopt plans for future operations. Many alliances have already signified their intention to take stock.

S. W. Mullen, Cave Springs, in sending in a year's subscription, writes that the alliance is progressing finely in Elk county and a picnic was held recently with an attendance of nearly 2,000, notwithstanding it rained most of the day. Good speaking and excellent music was furnished.

J. G. Hill, Secretary of Sunny Side Alliance, Lyons, Kansas, sends in a club of subscribers

and promises more in the near future. Of the FARMER he truly says, "We regard it as our best worker with non-members of the alliance which we would like to become members and the best educator among members."

J. G. Palmer, of Burlingame, Cass county, writes: "I have the pleasure of informing you, acting under instructions from Sunny Side Alliance No. 505, that at a late meeting of this body the question came up for discussion: What paper is this branch of the order in favor of adopting for the alliance organ? It was decided in favor of the KANSAS FARMER."

Gossip About Stock.

James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kansas, is making a splendid exhibit of twenty-three head of Poland-Chinas at the State Fair and desires to meet or correspond with purchasers.

Messrs. Williams & Chapman, Grant, Neb., are at the State Fair with a herd of fifteen head of thoroughbred Guernseys. They are a splendid butter herd and are all for sale.

Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kansas, who is making a fine exhibit of forty head of Poland-Chinas at the fairs, invites our readers needing stock to examine his herd or write him for prices.

Jno. P. Hall, of Emporia, is again in the show-ring at the State Fair with a young herd of Holstein-Friesians of his own breeding. He has two young bulls for sale now. Call and see him or write.

T. P. Babst, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, is now at the State Fair with his herd of Cruickshank-topped Short-horns, headed by Thistletop, from Col. Harris' herd. He has two fine young bulls for sale.

We are in receipt of the sale catalogue of Short-horns and Poland-Chinas to be sold by John Lewis, of Miami, Mo., to be sold at the Fair Grounds, Marshall, Mo., Oct. 8th and 9th. Further particulars next week.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., is at the State Fair with his justly famous herd of Holstein-Friesians. He offers somebody a rare bargain in the purchase of a young bull that won the premium at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs.

W. B. Higdon, of Richmond, Kansas, was quite victorious at the Garnett fair, winning first and sweepstakes for best mare of all work, and second on roadster mare colt. On Poland Chinas he won six first and two second premiums.

Col. S. N. Delap, of Iola, Kansas, very generously offers to give to any of our readers one pair of recorded small White Yorkshires to any subscriber who will, before January next, send in the largest list of subscriptions at \$1 each. His offer is worth \$35 to the winner.

Our Illustration.

We are indebted to John Virgin, of Fairbury, Ill., for our first page illustration, one of the foremost importers of French Draft horses in America. Virgin & Co. showed this famous four-in-hand with seven other stallions at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs, where they attracted unusual attention, and at the former won first on three-year-old stallion, first on yearling stallion and in the same ring won second on another horse. At Lincoln, Neb., he won everything showed for—first on stallion 4 years, first and sweepstakes on stallion 3 years, also a second prize in same class, first and second on two year-old, first and second on yearling stallions and first and sweepstakes on aged draft mare. Most of Virgin & Co.'s horses are of a uniform dark color, with heavy bone, small head and ears, and very stylish. Parties desiring French Draft horses will do well to visit this establishment. Another importation of thirty French Coach and Draft stallions will arrive soon.

Seed Wheat!

FULCASTER. This variety is one of the best, hardest, earliest and most prolific varieties. Has been thoroughly tested in this climate, and often yields 48 bushels per acre. Stiff straw. Owing to stouling qualities does not require as much seed per acre as other varieties. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

ROCHESTER RED. Smooth variety and medium late. Heavy yielder. Very hardy. Stiff straw. It will pay every farmer to put in a little of this new variety. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

RUSSIAN RED. Smooth variety and early as the May. Yields 8 to 15 bushels more than ordinary varieties. Stiff straw and very hardy. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Their Mother.

My boy sat looking straight into the coals, From his stool at my feet one day, And the firelight burnished the curly head, And painted the cheeks with a dash of red, And brightened his very eyes, as he said, In his most confidential way,

"Mamma, I think, when I'm a grown-up man, I shall have just two little boys." I smiled—he was six!—but he did not see, And I said, "Why, yes, how nice that will be! But if one were a girl, it seems to me It would add to your household joys."

"Well—yes," reflectively, "that would be nice, And I'll tell you just what I'll do: I'll name one Robbie, for me, you know," Then the bright eyes shone with a deeper glow,

"And there's just the two of us now, and so, I'll name the girl Annie, for you."

"But how would their mother like that?" I asked;

"Do you think that she would agree For us to have both names while she had none?"

With the mystified, puzzled look of one Wholly befogged, said my logical son, "Their mother! Why, who is she?"

—Good Housekeeping.

A Newspaper Clipping.

"Twas a clipping from the paper Tellink of some funny caper On the stage; So I read it every letter, Saying that I'd seen no better For an age.

Then I turned the clipping over With no purpose to discover What was there, But in smiling contemplation Of the humorist's creation, Rich and rare.

As I looked I know I started And the smile from lips departed, For I saw, Printed there in uncut column, Notices of death, sad, solemn, Full of awe.

So, I thought, come grief and pleasure, Meted out with equal measure; You may laugh, For some other one is weeping, For the tear is smile's unfailing Other half.

—Columbus Dispatch.

THE CURSE OF THE NATION.

[Extracts from a sermon delivered some weeks ago at Helena, M. T., by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, on the text, "Who slew all these?"—11 Kings, x, 10.]

I propose in this discourse to tell you what I think are the sorrows and the doom of the drunkard, so that you to whom I speak may not come to the torment.

Some one says, "You had better let those subjects alone." Why, my brethren, we would be glad to let them alone if they would let us alone, but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying, "Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive strong drink," I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; but when it stands blocking up the way to heaven, and keeping multitudes away from Christ and heaven, I dare not be silent, lest the Lord require their blood at my hands.

I think the subject has been kept back very much by the merriest people make over those slain by strong drink. I used to be very merry over these things, having a keen sense of the ludicrous. There was something very grotesque in the gait of a drunkard. It is not so now; for I saw in one of the streets of Philadelphia a sight that changed the whole subject to me. There was a young man being led home. He was very much intoxicated—he was raving with intoxication. Two young men were leading him along. The boys hooted in the street, men laughed, women sneered; but I happened to be very near the door where he went in—it was the door of his father's house. I saw him go upstairs. I heard him shouting, hooting and blaspheming. He had lost his hat, and the merriment increased with the mob until he came up to the door, and as the door was opened his mother came out. When I heard her cry, that took all the comedy away from the scene. Since that time, when I see a man walking through the street, reeling, the comedy is all gone, and it is a tragedy of tears and groans and heartbreaks. Never make any fun around me about the grotesqueness of a drunkard. Alas for his home!

The first suffering of the drunkard is in the loss of his good name. God has so arranged it that no man ever loses his good name except through his own act. All the hatred of men and all the assaults of devils

cannot destroy a man's good name, if he really maintains his integrity. If a man is industrious and pure and Christian, God looks after him. Although he may be bombarded for twenty or thirty years, his integrity is never lost and his good name is never sacrificed. No force on earth or in hell can capture such a Gibraltar. But when it is said of a man, "He drinks," and it can be proved, then what employer wants him for workman? what store wants him for a clerk? what church wants him for a member? who will trust him? what dying man would appoint him his executor? He may have been forty years in building up his reputation—it goes down. Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry cannot save him. The world shies off. Why? It is whispered all through the community: "He drinks; he drinks." That blasts him.

Another loss which the inebriate suffers is that of self-respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the captive of strong drink, he feels demeaned. I do not care how reckless he acts. He may say, "I don't care," he does care. He cannot look a pure man in the eye, unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self-respect gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; he does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. He cannot stop.

I go further, and say that the inebriate suffers from the loss of his usefulness. Do you not recognize the fact that many of those who are now captives of strong drink, only a little while ago were foremost in the churches and in reformatory institutions? Do you not know that sometimes they knelt in the family circle? Do you not know that they prayed in public, and some of them carried around the holy wine on sacramental days? Oh, yes; they stood in the very front rank, but they gradually fell away. And now, what do you suppose is the feeling of such a man as that, when he thinks of his dishonored vows and the dishonored sacrament; when he thinks of what he might have been and of what he is now? Do such men laugh and seem very merry? Ah! there is, down in the depths of their soul, a very heavy weight. Do not wonder that they sometimes see strange things and act very roughly in the household. You would not blame them at all, if you knew what they suffer. Do not tell such as that there is no future punishment. Do not tell him there is no such place as hell. He knows there is. He is there now!

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain flies on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his creeping limbs! What fiends stand by his midnight pillow! What groans tear his ear! What horrors shiver through his soul! Talk of the rack, talk of the Inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Jugernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says, "Hush, now, be still. Stop making all this noise." But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone they begin again: "Oh, God! Oh, God! Help! help! Rum! Give me rum! Help! Take them off me! Take them off me! Oh, God!" And then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handfuls, and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they blaspheme, and they ask the keepers to kill them: "Stab me. Smother me. Strangle me. Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch. That thing is going on in hospitals, aye, it is going on in some of the finest residences of every neighborhood on this continent. It went on last night while you slept, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death that some of you will die. I know it. I see it coming.

Again: the inebriate suffers through the loss of his home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this passion for strong drink has mastered him, he will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drink in any other way, he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way, no one but God knows.

Oh, is there anything that will so destroy

a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? I hate that strong drink. With all the concentrated energies of my soul, I hate it. Do you tell me that a man can be happy when he knows that he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags? Why, there are on the streets of our cities to-day little children, barefooted, uncombed and unkempt, want on every patch of their faded dress and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, who would have been in churches to-day, and as well clad as you are, but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave.

But I want, in conclusion, to say one thing personal, for I do not like a sermon that has no personalities in it. Perhaps this has not had that fault already. I want to say to those who are the victims of strong drink that, while I declared that there was a point beyond which a man could not stop, I want to tell you that, while a man cannot stop in his own strength, the Lord God by His grace can help him to stop at any time. Years ago I was in a room in New York where there were many men who had been reclaimed from drunkenness. I heard their testimony, and for the first time in my life there flashed out a truth I never understood. They said: "We were victims of strong drink. We tried to give it up, but always failed; but, somehow, since we gave our hearts to Christ he has taken care of us." I believe that the time will soon come when the grace of God will show its power here not only to save man's soul, but his body, and reconstruct, purify, elevate and redeem it. I verily believe that, although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will this moment give your heart to God he will help you, by his grace, to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance. I have looked off upon the desolation. Sitting under my ministry there are people in awful peril from strong drink, and judging from ordinary circumstances, there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it. I see men in this congregation of whom I must make the remark that, if they do not change their course, within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves; and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that it is an awful thing to say, but I can't help saying it.

Notes and Recipes.

To give stoves a good lustre, add either sugar or alum to the lead.

Remove stains from cups and saucers by scouring with fine coal ashes.

Vinegar improves by keeping, therefore it is best to lay in a good supply.

Lime free from grit mixed with alcohol applied with leather will give a beautiful polish to steel.

If there is a suspicion of moths in the carpets, press along the edge with a hot iron or sprinkle under with salt.

An emergency cabinet should contain a roll of old linen and one of soft flannel, a graduated glass for medicines, court plaster, a bottle of ammonia, one of camphor, turpentine and one of sweet oil, a china jar of mixed mustard for poultices, and any medicines prescribed by a physician.

Silverware, to keep bright, should never be washed in soapsuds; clear water is best. To prevent articles from tarnishing, warm them and apply with a soft brush a thin solution of collodion in alcohol. The ware can be brightened by rubbing with a flannel or chamol skin dipped in whiting or chalk, then with a newspaper.

Ripe Tomato Pickles.—Take firm, ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, soak them over night in brine made in proportion of a cup of salt to a gallon of water, then drain them thoroughly, weigh them, and to every ten pounds of fruit add five pounds of sugar and a quart of vinegar. Add two ounces of ginger, an ounce of cinnamon, an ounce of cloves and an ounce of cassia buds to every quart of vinegar. Cook the tomatoes in this vinegar till they are tender, and put in jar till cold weather.

French Chow-chow.—Select a quart of the finest green cucumbers, all less than two inches in length, a quart of larger cucumbers cut in slices, a quart of green tomatoes, sliced and cut in bits, and a quart of the finest white button onions. Add to these ingredients a large cauliflower divided into small flowerets, and four red bulb-nosed peppers cut into bits. None of these ingredients are chopped but simply cut in bits or small chunks about as large as walnuts. When all the ingredients are ready, put them in a weak brine made in proportion of a cup of salt to a gallon of water. Soak the pickles in this brine twenty-four hours, then

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Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. For sale everywhere. Manufacturing, Burlington, Vt.

BABY PORTRAITS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

scald them up in it and drain them thoroughly. While they are draining make a paste by stirring into two quarts of vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of mustard and one large tablespoonful of tumeric and a cup of flour mixed together dry, and stir first into a little vinegar. Put this mixture over the fire and stir it constantly till it comes to the boiling point. Continue to stir till the paste is smooth and thick, taking care not to stop stirring a moment or it will burn. When the paste is done add the pickles and the chow-chow is done. This pickle is excellent the day after it is made, but better in a month's time.

Chili Sauce.—This is so excellent a sauce and so easily made that no one who has ever tasted it will be willing to go back to old-fashioned catsups. Skin a peck of ripe tomatoes by throwing them in boiling water and then rubbing off the skin; slice them; peel and slice eight white onions. Put them on the fire and cook them fifteen or twenty minutes without adding water. Put the boiling mixture through a colander and add a pint of vinegar and a tablespoonful each of ground pepper, cinnamon and allspice and a tablespoonful of cloves. Cook this mixture for four or five hours, till quite thick, then add a tablespoonful of ground mustard, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper and two teaspoonfuls of ginger, and salt to the taste. Housekeepers need to be reminded that it is next to impossible to obtain pure ground spices. The greatest care must be exercised even in purchasing whole spices to secure those that are not old and worthless or have not had their flavor "soaked" out of them to make essences before they are sold. The safest way is to buy strong, good spices from a thoroughly trustworthy dealer in spice, and grind those which it is desirable to have ground when needed. A family spice mill may be purchased for \$1, and will serve to grind all spices, a dry crust of bread being ground through the mill to take out the flavor of the last spice before another is ground. Good housekeepers sometimes use the coffee-mill for this purpose, cleaning it out with a crust in this way before coffee is again ground in it; but there is certainly some risk, as coffee is so strong in flavor as to be likely to taint the flavor of delicate spices.

Suggestions.

Trust in God and mind your own business. Pray for a short memory as to all unkindnesses.

Do not talk of your private, personal, or family matters.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.

Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it.

Give your tongue more holiday than your hands or your eyes.

Examine into your own shortcomings rather than those of others.

Act as if you expected to live a hundred years, but might die to-morrow.

Compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of each day.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee; thy second duty will already have become clearer.

Be content to do the things you can, and fret not because you cannot do everything.

How many have tried snuff-awyers for bronchitis? Plant them very early, and when one foot high plant two beans to a stalk.

To break up a bad cold, bathe the feet, or the whole body, in very hot water, and drink a cup of hot ginger tea, and go immediately to bed.

Meat and vegetables are much better if served when they are done than if left to get cold before they are eaten.

Binding a piece of lemon around the toe, rubbing the corn with green peach leaves, are both very good remedies.

Be very particular about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink after you have finished using it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

The Young Folks.

Stand By the Gate.

Baby, you stand by a gate that leads
Into a land of dreams;
There's a drowsy watchman here who heeds
Never the struggling gleams
Of light that stray from the far-off sun—
Always for him its twinkling begun—
And we stand by the gate,
And watch—and wait,
And watch—and wait!

Little one, hear what the stream sings of
Here in the quiet land;
It sings of the joy of mother love—
Sings to birds in the sand—
To the strange, tall birds, with dreamy eyes,
That look at you, dear, in mute surprise,
While we stand by the gate,
And watch—and wait,
And watch—and wait!

If you open the gate no one will know;
The guard will never guess.
You must open it gently, slowly—so!
No one has heard you, unless
Those dreamful birds, or the dreamland sheep,
Heard you stealing through their land of sleep
While I stood by the gate,
To watch—and wait,
And watch—and wait!

O strange are the birds and the sheep that
Dwell
Here in the land of dreams!
But you must not see, and you must not tell,
However strange it seems,
Or they'll never let you in again:
And it would not please you, baby, then,
Just to stand by the gate,
And watch—and wait,
And watch—and wait!

—Meredith Nicholson.

He wisest is who only gives,
True to himself, the best he can;
Who, drifting in the winds of praise,
The inward monitor obeys;
And with the boldness that confesses fear
Takes in the crowded sail, and lets his con-
science steer.

—Whittier.

A BIG LONDON STORE.

One of the Huge Establishments That
Swallow the Shops.

The London shop-keepers are making the most inviting statements representing the cheapness of the wares they offer, but as a lady who addressed me this morning in that plebeian conveyance, the omnibus, said: "Look at the shops! They are empty! It is only the 'stores,' with their prices cut down so as to leave but a few farthings of profit on each article, which do any business!" These co-operative stores have revolutionized the whole face of trade in England. They have driven old respectable houses to the wall; commercial enterprises which have lasted for generations have been thrown into bankruptcy by these colossal schemes of turning the nimble sixpence. The "stores" have effected the same ruin as was caused in Paris to "le petit commerce" by the opening of the Bon Marche and the Louvre, those enormous establishments where a purchaser can buy almost everything under the sun at a rate which can only be remunerative when a tremendous volume of trade is daily transacted. The small umbrella maker, boot maker, silk merchant, milliner and his fellow in every department of labor which aims at personal adornment—all have been literally smashed to pieces by the trade Titans, who have drawn to themselves the business which formerly drifted into a thousand tiny channels.

In England the movement has been on a far more comprehensive scale than it has even reached in France. The trader Whiteley, who calls himself "the provider," has got an establishment in Bayswater, which I look upon as one of the wonders of the world. To try to give "a puff" to such a place would be rather a laughable performance, as the crowd trading there every day is so enormous that there seems to be considerable effort made, on one pretext or another, to diminish the rush of patronage. I went there the other day, and on leaving the underground railway I found myself in a stream of people all pouring one way. I asked a cabman if anything unusual had happened in the neighborhood, and he merely answered that it was the same all day long—the people were going to Whiteley's.

The buildings which this Napoleon of commerce occupies are nothing like so imposing as the great white stone palaces where the Bon Marche and the Louvre carry on their amazing traffic. But the order, neatness and general system prevailing inside more than make up for any exterior deficiency. The trade branches are far more numerous at Whiteley's than at the great Paris shops. The latter do not deal in food, but everything, positively everything eatable, drinkable, wearable and usable generally, can be had at Whiteley's. You can buy anything here, from a shooting estate or a town mansion down to a Florida orange or a new-laid egg. I verily believe the world has never seen such a mart before our day. Prices are cut to the lowest possible figure. I fancy there must be but the most trifling

amount of profit on each article; it is the enormous volume of trade which is incessantly done that rolls up the figures on the handsome side of the ledger. Everything must be paid for on or before delivery, consequently there can be no loss from bad debts.

There is one direction in which Whiteley lags behind the great shops in enterprise—the London man does not give free lunch, as the Louvre and Bon Marche have been doing for some time. Neither is there any pleasant drawing-room, where the public can sit down quietly and read papers and write letters at the expense of the firm, as in Paris. There are also no lifts, or elevators (as they are called in America, to the annoyance of linguistic purists who say: "How can you be elevated down?") But the up-stair rooms at Whiteley's are not particularly fascinating; the bulk of the business is done on the ground floor of his wide extending double premises.

So far as I am personally concerned I exceedingly dislike these fearful crowds of buyers, all rushing about, banging each other's elbows, knocking counters with their umbrellas to call the attention of half-maddened attendants. I would rather pay a little more and do my shopping quietly and in the full possession of my own senses, with the salesman or woman presumably in a like enviable frame of mind. I believe this method, the old-fashioned one, is quite as cheap in the long run also, for the new system tends to make all women Mrs. Toodles, tempted by cheap ticketed-up prices to buy things that they cannot afford and could very well go on without. I am told, too, that the starting of these enormous stores with piles of tempting articles lying loosely about, like cream before the whiskers of a cat, the crime of thieving has greatly increased among the ranks of people hitherto considered incapable of so great a sin. Now and then a culprit of this sort, rightly or wrongly, escapes punishment on the plea of kleptomania. But why should kleptomaniacs be allowed at large to injure the sane community any more than any other kind of maniacs?

Whiteley's is only one of the numerous "stores" which are to be found all over London, their trade features just the same, their advantages and disadvantages alike strongly marked. Their aggregation of capital, with the power that enormous money always confers, is the real secret of the depression of trade in England, and for my part I trust the day is far distant in the United States when the cut-throat system of "cutting of prices" will ever be carried on with the wholesale slaughter to "little commerce" which has marked the inauguration of the great "stores" of Paris and London.—Olive Logan, in Philadelphia Times.

Interesting Items.

Diamond scales weigh even a hair.

One ton of coal is capable of yielding an amount of force equivalent to that of six and two-thirds men.

Power obtained from a fall of water a mile distant is to be used for lighting the tower of Segorbe in Spain.

It is said that nearly 5,000,000 persons in the United States depend for their living on the sale of liquor and tobacco.

At a ball in Paris recently a lady wore shoes each of which had a watch inserted in the leather, near to her toes.

Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world, the products of the institution last year having been over 1,500,000 pairs of gold-bowed spectacles and eye glasses.

Probably the most expensive carpet ever manufactured is that owned by the Maharajah of Baroda. It took three years to make and cost \$200,000. It is made entirely of strings of pure colored pearls with the center and corners of diamonds.

Mountain hunters of Pennsylvania are said to use indigo instead of whisky to cure rattlesnake bite. An incision is made in the wound and a piece of indigo, the size of a pea, inserted. A generous dose of sweet oil is given as soon after as possible. The result is said to be entirely satisfactory.

Statistics show that there are three pecks of corn and rye used for distilling whisky out of every one hundred bushels grown in the United States, yet we find people who are afraid that prohibition would affect the corn and rye market. The grain market never was dependent on the liquor traffic and never will be, and the price of corn and rye is not regulated by distilleries.

A singular bird was recently shot on the Kissimmee river in Florida. It was black, with a body smaller than an ordinary

chicken, long, slim neck, small head, large beak, about five inches long, straight to the end, where both upper and lower turn down, very small, short legs, with feet half webbed, long forked tail, and immense wings that measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip.

At the telephone convention held in New York some time since, there were shown two blocks of platinum and aluminum of precisely the same size and appearance. But the platinum was eleven times heavier than the aluminum, and the little block, two and one-quarter inches square and a half inch thick was worth \$240, while the other was worth but \$1. The annual output of the one platinum refinery in the United States is about one ton, which, it is calculated, could be beaten out into a sheet .0015 of an inch thick that would cover the entire globe.

The intelligence of shepherd dogs is one of the well-known facts of canine history, and many stories are told of the manner in which they distinguish sheep by the different marks. A shepherd dog without sheep feels that his occupation is gone, especially if he has been trained to herd a flock. Not long ago people of a small village were in great distress. Not a child could be found. After a long search there was a great outcry. All the small children of the village were found in a deserted yard watched over by a shepherd dog. Not having any sheep, he had followed his instinct by collecting all the children of the place into one fold.



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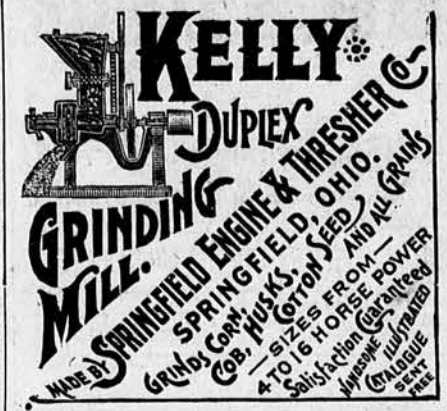
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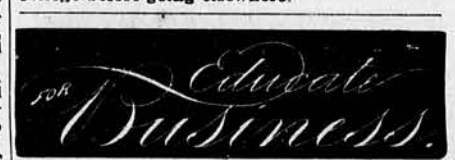
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Don't forget the deep water convention at Topeka October 1.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers for 25 cents.

The supply of apples East this season is short, and potatoes have rotted a great deal from wet weather.

The Anderson county fair receipts this year amounted to over \$2,500, which will about clear the society of debt.

A California professor recently discovered a combination of substances which when applied to leather makes it impervious to water.

Some farmers in Sumner county acted on our advice and are now having good corn growing and about matured on wheat stubble ground.

The sixteenth convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in Battery D, Chicago, November 8, next, and continues to the 12th.

Our namesake at Lincoln, Nebraska, printed the 5th inst., made a splendid showing for itself and for the State. It contained full crop reports, besides a great deal of other interesting matter.

The Kansas State Fair opens well, with large numbers of good stock, excellent displays of farm products and machinery. We go to press before any report can be made. Next week we will give it all.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket of admission to the fall racing and trotting meeting of the Overland Park Club Association, to be held at Denver the 21st to 28th days of the present month.

Ninety-five per cent. of Kansas voters attended the polling places and voted at the last Presidential election; Indiana sent out 99 per cent. of her voters, while New England averaged only 63 per cent.—so somebody says.

The Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture has published an Album of Agricultural Statistics for the United States. The work contains sixteen charts illustrating the text. Mr. J. R. Dodge, the compiler, is an experienced statistician; what he does is well done. The album can be obtained directly from the Department.

Persons interested in the subject will find on examination that the figures given in the United States Census of 1880 showing the total value of farms in the different States, are the same which are now being published and scattered about the country as the amount of mortgaged indebtedness in the States named—\$235,000,000 for Kansas, and all the Northwestern States in like manner.

DRESSED BEEF INVESTIGATION AT KANSAS CITY.

The Senate committee charged with the investigation of the charges against dressed beef men held three sessions at Kansas City last week and examined a good many witnesses. Ex-Governor Glick, of Atchison, Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin, and some other farmers and stock-feeders of Kansas, with some Missouri farmers and Kansas City butchers, were examined, and S. B. Armour, the leading packer at Kansas City, was on the stand about three hours. We quote a few extracts from the testimony that our readers may get the substance of it all.

Ex-Governor Glick: I have shipped cattle to Kansas City and have placed them on the market here at the market price. The packers protested that the price was too high and assured me that if I did not want to sell at their price I could reship my cattle and send them to Chicago. I did that several times and found each time that the Armour-Morris-Swift combination controlled that end of the route too. I was forced in the end to sell at their prices.

P. P. Elder: There had been a marked depression in the cattle market for three or four years. Corn-fed cattle were lower now than for several years. The business of selling in the markets had changed. Ten years ago in Chicago the market was full of buyers; now there were scarcely any buyers. Then the heavy markets were at Montreal and Buffalo. The Chicago and Kansas City men at that time sent buyers into the country. There are none at present. Now one buyer will bid, and one alone, in the markets and this had existed for the last four years. There had been no competition lately. The dressed meat men were now doing nearly all the buying and there was no competition among them. There had been a diminution of cattle in his section, while the population had increased.

Mr. John J. Kist of Mount Leonard, Saline county, Mo., testified that he was a farmer and had bought and fed cattle since 1858. Cattle, he said, were now selling a great deal lower than they did five years ago—as much as \$3 per head. He had sold cattle in Chicago and Kansas City. He was satisfied that the cause was to a great extent the effect of a want of competition in the markets. He shipped a lot of cattle to Chicago last fall and there was but one buyer in the market, and he was buying for three different houses.

Mr. Michael Lynch, of Saline county, testified that he was a farmer and stock-feeder. Had been in the business for seventeen years. Had been selling in Chicago for several years. "Before the combine," said Mr. Lynch, "I usually got pay for my corn and time, but since that time I have been working for nothing." He had fed one lot \$1,500 worth of corn and lost about \$600 besides the corn. There was no competition among Chicago buyers. Only one bid was usually made and the seller had to take that or quit. The commission man said all the buyers belonged to the "big four." Whoever the "big four" was, they could have had the cattle for 3 cents as well as \$4.10.

J. Matt Spahn, of Saline county, testified that he was a cattle dealer and usually sold his cattle in Chicago. During the last three or four years there had been no competition among buyers.

Mr. James Loper, of Saline county, testified that he fed the best class of natives and sold in Chicago. Could find no competition in the markets there. Had two bids at the same price in the morning and sold in the evening for 15 cents less.

A good many other witnesses were examined, and their testimony, so far as the farmers were concerned, is fairly represented in the above, except that one Missouri farmer thought the depression in prices was caused by over-supply of cattle.

The packers' side was represented by S. B. Armour and a Kansas City butcher named Brice. Before Mr. Armour answered any questions, he stated to the committee that he would not answer any questions of a private nature about his business.

After relating how his business had grown from a small establishment to one that was now valued at \$1,500,000, and in which were employed from 1,200 to 2,000 men daily, Mr. Armour explained that the Kansas City Armours and Chicago Armours conducted entirely separate packing houses. They were in fact competitors in the same markets.

In reply to questions regarding the prices paid by the witness for cattle and the prices received for the various parts of the animal after it had been slaughtered and dressed, it is found that the profits only figured up 60 cents per head.

Mr. Armour had a balance sheet with him showing the profit, but he did not wish to expose his business. He would not give the total profit, but would let the reporters figure it out. The balance sheet showed, he said, that he had killed 144,823 head of cattle during the year 1888. They had netted him just 33 6-10 cents profit per head. "The prices of meat to the consumer had decreased on all but the choice cuts," said the witness. "The prices of these had been maintained because the demand for that kind of meat had increased; more people ate better meat." Coming to the question of the combine Mr. Armour denied that there was any combine, at least, that he was interested in. Wherever he bought cattle he came in competition with other buyers, and wherever he sold dressed meats he met other firms who competed with him for the trade. There was no agreement as to prices between the packers, so far as he knew, in Kansas City.

"How about Chicago packers?" asked Senator Vest.

"I decline to answer," replied the witness.

In regard to the alleged agreement between some of the railroads and the big packers, Mr. Vest wanted to know if the roads made any special rates.

So far as the witness was concerned he, the witness, knew of no such agreement. He was quite sure that the rates to all packers and shippers were practically on the same basis.

"What rate are you paying now?" asked Mr. Plumb.

"I decline to answer," responded the witness.

Returning to the question of competition

between the packers, Mr. Armour stated that it was very brisk, so brisk, in fact, that there was very little profit in the dressed meat business. Even he and his own brother, P. D. Armour, cut each other's business throats every day in nearly every market in the country.

Mr. Brice, the butcher, testified as to the different parts of the carcass. He corroborated Mr. Armour. People want the best cuts, and the rough parts have to be sold at low prices in order to sell them at all. Consumers do get their meat cheaper now than formerly, except only the choice cuts which amounts to only about 20 per cent. of the carcass. He said butchers cannot compete successfully with the packers. They must buy from the packers or go out of business. Of the 200 or more butchers in Kansas City, only one of them does any slaughtering and he only when he happens on a lot of cheap cattle.

THE CATTLE AND BEEF SUPPLY

We are in receipt of advance sheets of the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1887 and 1888, so far as the same relates to the beef supply of the country. It is an interesting chapter, and our readers will have an opportunity to examine its principal paragraphs in the KANSAS FARMER next week. One feature of special interest is that which shows the relative increase and decrease of population and beef cattle during years since 1850. Excluding milch cows, taking only the "other cattle," those from which the beef supply is obtained, it appears that in 1850 there were 491 of them to 1,000 of the population; in 1860, the number was increased to 542, over 10 per cent.; in 1870 it was reduced to 386, a decrease in ten years of 28 per cent.; in 1880 the number was 490, the proportion to population being about the same as it was in 1850. From 1880 to 1885 "there was a continuous and rapid increase," the figures for 1881 being 502 to the thousand of population; for 1882, the number was 522; increased to 536 in 1883; to 550 in 1884; and 562 in 1885. The increase in those five years was 72 per 1,000 population, or about 15 per cent.

Since 1885 there has been a steady decrease, 6 per cent. of the first year, 8 per cent. the second, and 11 per cent. the third, a total decrease during the three years since 1885 to 1888 of 25 per 1,000 of population. "The proportion of cattle to population in 1888 was almost exactly the same as it was in 1883."

EX-GOVERNOR CRAWFORD'S CASE.

Some political gossipers had pleasure in circulating a report to the effect that ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford had cheated the Creek Indians out of a large sum of money taken as attorney's fee in case of the purchase of Creek lands by the United States. The facts are, that the Creek Nation, in a formal way delegated power to three of their citizens to negotiate with the United States concerning said lands, believing they had not received enough money for them, and empowered the Commissioners to employ counsel. It was agreed that 10 per cent. of whatever sum additional the attorneys secured from the government should be paid to them for their services. Governor Crawford was employed as one of the attorneys; they secured \$2,280,857 additional from the government, their fees amounting to \$228,000, which was paid to them by the Commissioners. On complaint of outside parties, the President directed the Attorney General of the United States to investigate the matter and recover the money paid as fees if it was unlawfully or improperly paid. The Attorney General reports as follows:

I have made a pretty careful investigation of the fact, as well as the law applicable to the case, and contrary to my first impression, I have become satisfied that I am not called upon to institute any proceedings for the recovery of the funds alleged to have been misappropriated.

Originally the government agreed to pay 30 cents an acre for the lands, but under the pressure of the Oklahoma excitement the Creeks became anxious and set about to have the matter finally

disposed of by a sale, and with the result above written, the securing of \$2,280,857 less \$228,000, equal to a clear gain of \$2,052,772, which sum is placed to the credit of the Creek Nation on the Treasury books, 5 per cent. interest on which will be paid to the Creeks annually, and will be sufficient to support their schools, courts, and other local institutions perpetually.

FAIR TARIFF DISCUSSION.

A friend writes us from Woodruff, Phillips county, this State, saying that he has had experience and it does not agree with our statement that the American farmer can purchase nails and furniture as cheap as the English farmer can. He says "American screw manufacturers pay those of England and Germany a large royalty for not competing with them." He also says "a tariff bill that is not headed For Revenue Only would be unconstitutional, hence revenue is always the prime object." He concludes his letter thus: "I would like to see those questions discussed with a little more fairness."

We confess frankly to our friend, that we do not know how to treat any matter more fairly than to tell the truth about it. We have price lists and we have private letters from England; it is from them we obtain our information concerning prices there. In 1884 nails were selling in towns near London for 4 cents the pound retail, while in this country the price ranged about 3 cents. We have compared English and American prices on many articles of hardware and tools and furniture, and find they range about the same in both countries. England imports all the lumber used there, while we have our own lumber. It would not be fair to compare English prices with those of Kansas, because of the added cost of inland transportation here. But it is fair to compare the prices in London and other large cities of England with prices at New York, Philadelphia and other large American cities near the seaboard.

As to how a tariff bill must be headed so as to fall within the constitution, we refer to the preamble to the first tariff bill passed by the American Congress, approved July 4, 1789. It reads as follows:

Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported: Therefore be it enacted, etc.

That act was constitutional. The authority to "lay and collect duties," places it within the discretion of Congress to determine what shall be the rate of duty in each particular case. Duties may be so adjusted as to afford protection to home workers, and at the same time produce the needed revenue. And that is all there is in the theory of protection.

A Lucky Farmer.

The Topeka Democrat vouches for a statement to the effect that a Saline county farmer, who was \$9,000 and some interest in debt and had given up in despair, when his creditors told him to go ahead one more year and they would see him through. That was last year. He planted 870 acres in wheat and when he harvested it the yield by actual scale measure was just one peck less than forty bushels to the acre average. He had the whole crop contracted for before the grain was cut, at 52 cents per bushel, and last week he went to the agent, paid off his entire debt, principal and interest, and had \$4,100 in clean cash left. Besides this, he has yet to cut nearly 200 acres of fine corn and to the results of his year's work must be added his crops of sorghum, millet, hay, etc. When he received his mortgage back, canceled, he took it and tore it to little bits in the presence of the agent of the trust company vowing that so long as he lived he would never again borrow a cent on mortgage for speculative purposes, and it is not likely that he will.

TO STOP PRODUCING WOULD INCREASE OUR TROUBLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems as though this overproduction theory has been worn threadbare and should be relegated to the shade. How increase in production could in any way tend to depression is more than I can see, but believe the reverse to be true—that the increase in one line of goods tends to increase production in all, and that the decrease in one line tends to decrease in all. That is, the more corn raised the greater number of exchanges could be effected for corn, that the increase in the supply of corn would tend to increase those articles for which corn is desired; and I believe overproduction in the general or in the aggregate to be impossible. There may at times seem to be an overproduction in certain lines, but why should this tend to depression. To illustrate: By the change of fashion a few years since hoops went out of style, and as soon as the people quit buying hoops there was an overproduction of hoop skirts. Now if they had continued the use of hoops they would have added nothing to the general comfort and very little to the appearance if I were to be the judge; so virtually they might just as well be thrown away as to be used. Would it be the overproduction of hoops or the waste of the labor in their production that would tend to depression? I do not remember of ever seeing general depression attributed to idle labor, but it is a great factor to depression, certainly greater than overproduction can possibly be. And what is our condition to-day? Over a million men out of employment, these are not men that are idle from choice, but men who are able and willing to work if they could find employment. To economize under the present system instead of having the desired effect would only tend to increase our troubles. That the more the laborers and producers practice this advice the more marked will be the depression. Suppose the farmer saves a pair of boots by going barefoot during the summer. The shoemaker would have the boots he would have gladly traded for corn, but the farmer has saved the use of the boots and does not care to exchange, and the shoemaker has nothing else to exchange for corn, so the farmer is obliged to keep his corn or dispose of it at a less price, and the shoemaker can keep his boots or place them on an already crowded market. So instead of giving any relief to economize, I think the reverse would be true. No doubt Colonel Ingersoll recognized this fact when he said, "Under the great law of supply and demand every frugal, saving, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows." To attempt to secure relief now by economizing would be like having attempted to stop the flood at Johnstown after they realized that the dam was going to break by damming the tributaries above the lake and fully be absurd.

Keep out of debt is some more good advice in theory. It is estimated that every male child born into this land of corn and hogs starts in with a debt upon his head of a thousand dollars, and by the time he reaches his majority it will amount to \$2,500, and it will take all he can possibly earn above subsistence to pay the interest. The advice is altogether too late in the afternoon. The vital question is how to get out of debt. That nations like individuals have their periods of youth, of manhood, and decay, history fully sustains. That other republics have lived, flourished and died, we know. That we are traveling the same road to the same ruin we need only to cite sickening pages of detail to prove. Is it possible that we will let the forces that have made us the greatest nation on earth be our ruin? That our nation's prosperity is due principally to the discovery of the occult forces of nature and how to apply them to the machinery we have invented, and the

discovery of the latent provisions of nature no one will doubt. Think of it; steam alone is exerting a greater power in the production and distribution of the necessities and comforts of life than all the men and all the beasts of burden were capable of fifty years ago. And the resources of nature seem to be almost limitless. With these advantages every person should have enough and to spare. When the reward of labor is secured to the laborer, it will be impossible for poverty to exist in a family whose members are able and willing to work. The millionaire came with the steam engine, and the tramp is the complement of the millionaire, and to-day there are probably more hungry stomachs, more dissatisfaction, and more unrest in the United States than ever before. The office-seekers afford some evidence as to the present condition. Never before has there been a parallel. For 150 Consulates there are 4,000 applicants, and it is believed that this proportion will be maintained if not increased throughout all the departments. And every town of any importance is crowded with idle men. Even we read that in the beautiful State of Illinois "little babes are tugging at the withered breasts of famine." Among savage tribes famine only occurs when there is a scarcity of food. Are we doing our duty if we allow one who is willing to work go hungry? Will the age solve the problem, or let the civilization die out? Our duty is before us, are we capable of the task? That there is to be a change is certain, and I would say with Henry George, "I do not fear that present social adjustments can continue. That is impossible. What I fear is that the dams may hold till the flood rises to fury. What I fear is that dogged resistance on the one side may kindle a passionate sense of wrong on the other. What I fear are the demagogues and the accidents."

GEO. T. BAILEY.

Harper, Kas.

The Business Situation

We copy in full the last weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co., New York, and ask attention particularly to that part of it relating to the purchase of bonds and its effect on the money-market. The review is for last week, and is as follows:

Scarcely a week has passed since government purchases of bonds and heavy payments made it certain that there could be no money pressure this fall. Now people are talking again about possible exports of gold. Foreign exchange is higher and rates for money advanced. The best commercial double-named paper selling at 5 to 6 per cent., and prime single-named at 6 to 7 per cent. Over \$20,000,000 has been absorbed, of which none has gone abroad, and scarcely any to the West or South, and the question is again just what it was some weeks ago, "will the Treasury be able to get bonds enough to prevent money pressure."

Then there was known to be more than \$20,000,000 locked up in bonds held in speculation. That resource has gone, but the additional money has been absorbed in stocks. Heavy sales on stocks on foreign account have caused a little reaction and raggedness, but the general average of prices is still nearly 50 cents per share higher than a week ago. The wars of railroads do not cease, but on the contrary are increasing in number and importance. The exports of products are remarkably large for the season, for two weeks 40 per cent. above last year's. But the imports of merchandise are also very heavy, and the unrecorded imports of securities returned from abroad tend to turn the scale. At every Western and Southern center money is in fair supply, with a demand generally good, but brisk at Milwaukee, and such at Chicago that an advance in rates is expected.

The violent storm has disturbed business not a little along the sea coast, and affected shipments for the interior;

but in other respects the week has been one of satisfactory business. Nearly all interior cities report trade as active or improving, and the clearings through all banks outside of New York still exceeded last year's by 2.7 per cent.

Though the government crop report is thought slightly unfavorable, other accounts all concur in very satisfactory views, and the course of trade at interior points manifests the confidence of local dealers.

The wool market is nominally firm, but if manufacturers refuse to buy, the expected lower prices will come.

The grocery trade has been much affected by the weather and sugar is also weakened by the conviction that a fall impends. Breadstuffs have been comparatively inactive. Wheat is half a cent higher with sales for the week of only 10,000,000 bushels, and corn a quarter lower with sales of 6,500,000 bushels. Coffee has advanced another 1 cent and oil 2 cents, but hogs and lard are lower.

On the whole speculation in products is making unusually little disturbance this year and the large crops are therefore all the more likely to go into consumption promptly and at moderate prices.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 170, and for Canada 23; for the corresponding week last year the figures were 190 in the United States and 27 in Canada.

Commissioner Tanner's Resignation.

James M. Tanner, commonly known as Corporal Tanner, was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Harrison last March, and a few days ago he resigned. People will very properly want to know the reason, and fortunately there is no difficulty in ascertaining what it was. Mr. Tanner is an honest, earnest, zealous, unballasted sort of man. A soldier himself, he is an enthusiastic friend of soldiers. He believes in liberal pensions, and has no patience with persons who are slow on this subject. He talked a great deal about pensions and about people who do not agree with him in that respect, and he was not careful where or when he talked or what he said or the manner of saying it. The newspapers took notice of it and the President advised the Commissioner to be more discreet in his public utterances.

Then, the re-rating of pensions of employees in the pension office, and the re-rating of United States Senator Manderson's pension—raising it from \$15 to \$30 per month without the Senator's application or knowledge, brought a flood of censure from the press, and an investigation was ordered. The Commissioner and Mr. Secretary Noble did not agree about the management of the affairs of the Pension Bureau, and it became evident to both of them that Mr. Tanner must resign in order to relieve the President of embarrassment.

The Coffeyville Dynamite Affair.

A correspondent asks our "opinion of the Coffeyville affair." We expressed our opinion plainly a short time after the "affair" occurred last fall, and it was substantially this: That if any person has any information which implicates any person or persons in the infamous plot, that person owes it to the people to place the information in possession of the proper officers, and if he does not do so he is guilty equally with the wretch who planned the devilish scheme.

It has been charged many times that such information had been furnished the proper officers and prosecution demanded, and that the officers decline to proceed. We did not and do not now believe the statement. It was unreasonable on its face, and if it had been true, the information and the names of derelict officers would have been published long ago, for it would be excellent campaign material.

The County Attorney of Montgomery county demanded the information of

the persons who claim to have it, so that he might use it if worth anything, and he says they offer nothing. This he says publicly. His letter with a good many others was published last week. He says, further, that he will act promptly on any testimony which afford even a reasonable excuse for proceeding. The Governor wrote him some months ago to proceed without fear or favor whenever he was put in possession of evidence to begin with.

Railroad Fare to the Deep Water Convention.

Railroads will carry delegates to and from the deep water convention at Topeka for one fare the round trip. We have not seen the details, but suppose the usual method will be adopted—full fare to the convention and the Secretary's certificate of attendance will pass the holder home free. This will make it easy for all. We hope no delegate will fail to attend on account of the fare. The convention is one of very great importance to all our people living west of the Mississippi river. The proposed deep harbor, when secured, will be the means of saving many millions of dollars to these people when their future trade is compared with that of the past. Let us have a convention that will count 100 for the object in view.

St. Louis Fair.

The twenty-ninth annual St. Louis fair begins this year on the 7th day of October and continues for six days.

The cash premiums offered this year amount to \$70,000. This large amount in premiums is an evidence of the liberality and public enterprise of the Fair association and renewed assurance of the success and grandeur of the exhibition of 1889.

The Veiled Prophets' parade and display come off on the night of Tuesday, the 8th day of October, and will be on a scale of splendor and magnificence unequalled in the past. The fair and races of 1889 will even surpass the preceding ones in display, attractions and attendance. The fare during the fair and races will be within the reach of all, and is one fare to and from St. Louis on all railroads and steamboats.

The Kansas Commoner will learn some day, we hope, that nothing is gained in the long run by libelling its neighbors and trying to injure their business. It will learn, also, as it grows older, that the reputation of the KANSAS FARMER is too well established among the farmers of this State to be destroyed by any forces outside its own headquarters. This paper was advocating all the leading ideas of reform in business methods, in taxation, currency, transportation, commerce, rural education, and the emancipation of labor long before the Commoner was born. If the Commoner will quit scolding and join us in the hard long fight ahead, it will do more good and be happier. This is no time for friends of reform to be enemies of one another.

Inquiries Answered.

SMUT IN CORN.—Is caused usually by wet weather.

GRAPE VINES.—They may be pruned in November and covered at once.

POULTRY.—Inbreeding chickens, where they are kept under rules, soon deteriorates the stock.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.—If the arms were received, as stated, it is only for use in teaching the use of arms in drill.

STRAWBERRIES.—Have ground in good condition and the plants may be set out any time now. For winter mulching wheat straw is good.

RELIGIOUS COLLEGES.—They have been common since the beginning of American educational history, and there are too many different sects to make either of them formidable in case of any attempted usurpation.

WHEAT ON UPLAND.—Please answer it, in your opinion, it will be safe to sow wheat on upland.

—The KANSAS FARMER believes next year will be a reasonably good wheat year, and would advise to sow wheat on all available land. The price may be low, but it will be cash.

Correspondence.

Why Are Times Hard?—Let Us Spend More Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I quite agree with Farmer Wierman as to the situation of the farmer class, as well as to the remedies proposed. So far as farmers are debtors—and I think that the most most of us have burdensome debts—the contraction of circulating money is compelling us to pay our debts in dollars worth twice as much as those we borrowed. We can't support such a burden long. We must have the circulating medium restored to near its former volume. But just here Mr. Wierman's excellent article stops short of solving the practical difficulties of the situation. How can the United States government put more money into circulation? There can be but two ways to do this: One is to collect less and the other is to spend more. The free trader proposes the former, but as free trade would destroy our home manufactures, and with them our home market, in the manifest interest of foreign nations, that remedy would prove worse than the ill to be cured. A few college presidents and professors poisoning themselves on their lofty pedestals, and telescope in hand taking a cursory view of all humanity in one glance, conclude from a cosmopolitan standpoint that free trade must be the correct theory and only right practice. But the practical statesmen of our country think that we best serve the world at large by well caring for our own people at home. For at least the third part of a century past our country has been favored by the services of a noble band of far-seeing statesmen. Their first struggle was for the abolition of human slavery, and they fought it with pen and sword till slavery fell. Then they turned their efforts to secure free homesteads for the poor from the public domain, and in this they succeeded. Then they turned their attention to the need of constitutional amendments, giving equal civil rights to all classes, and again in their rightful cause they were crowned with success. Then their work was to perfect and maintain a tariff that should protect the American laborer from being forced to enter into competition with the serf labor of the rest of the world. In all this struggle they have been animated with noble thought and moved by one noble purpose, viz: To establish and maintain that he who does the manual labor in the United States shall not be a slave, nor a tenant-at-will like the Irish peasantry, nor a despised underling class like the ryots of India, nor the oppressed victims of wealth and power, but should be able honorably to hold their proper place as independent men and gentlemen amongst their fellows.

It is clear that their task is not yet done. The haughty money power has not been slow to take advantage of the small amount of money in the country. They have cornered the supply and propose to live by lending to us. Alas, we are finding out how true it is that the "borrower is the servant of the lender." How many farmers have this year carried a bountiful harvest to market? With all their available fat cattle, to find that with the low prices of produce, it all only amounted to enough to pay the interest on their debt and a few overdue obligations, leaving him nothing. He finds his body is more bent and his hair perhaps a little more gray than a year ago. His own and his children's food and clothing are poorer and of a cheaper kind from year to year, as this and that cannot be afforded. His wife, with hope almost sinking in her own breast, strives to encourage him to try again, and so with misgivings and some mutterings in his soul he hitches his team to break stubble for another sowing. Is not this a faithful picture of more than half of the farmers of our country, even in this year of plenty? And yet, as Mr. Wierman justly observes, "We are the government." If we stand it, it is plain that we deserve it. The crisis is imminent. The only wise statesmanship for the present emergency is bold statesmanship. Our government ought to spend between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 beyond its present ordinary outlays during the coming year. No matter if it has to issue legal tender greenbacks based on its credit to get the money. The government has undoubtedly right to do this. Such legal tender money would be as good as gold. He is the best servant of his country in the present moment who wisely devises, not how to save, but how to spend beneficially. If some hair-brained Briton would only punch a cannon-ball hole through the hull of one of our old war vessels, and then knock one of

our flags to smithereens, we would all get duly mad and would not hesitate a minute to spend a thousand millions to thrash Great Britain. Then at the close of such a war we would find our country everywhere prosperous, not because of the cruel war and bloodshed, but just because under the excitement and the necessities of such a war we had forgotten our penny-wise economy, and had blessed the country with an adequate supply of money. We don't want a war, but we do want statesmen wise enough and bold enough to expend largely the coming year—to expend in every direction in which justice can claim or public interest can be served. Let us dig a river from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi 300 feet wide and 25 feet deep. No matter if it does cost \$200,000,000 to do it. Let us wall up the Mississippi from Cairo to the gulf with a dike that shall render those rich valley lands secure from inundation for a century to come. Let us liberally aid the education of every needy and ignorant class in our country. Let us make not one but two or more deep water harbors on the gulf. Let us liberally subsidize our ocean shipping till its tonnage shall equal that of any other nation or excel it; and finally let us remove the limit of areas of pensions to disabled soldiers, so that these may receive their pension for all the time they suffered the disability. It is but just to put all the wounded and disabled Union soldiers of our country on an equal footing. No reason can be urged against this except the desire to economize expenditure. Then let us give all the Union soldiers a pension for the rest of their days. What if these things do cost largely; the country would be far richer for spending the money.

But the practical question is, "can it be done?" The Eastern States of our country are generally represented in Congress by capitalists, or men sent there by money, and who uniformly cast their influence and their votes in the interest of the money power. The new States just added to the Union ought to help us in this struggle, and our own voice should go up from all over the land in such a steady clamor as shall demonstrate that we must and shall be heard and heeded.

MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

Assaria, Saline Co., Kas., Aug. 26.

Answers "Clodhopper."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A letter in the KANSAS FARMER of the 7th ult. signed "Clodhopper," says "The more foreign goods bought, the more money crosses the ocean to foreign countries." It would take too much of your valuable space to enumerate all the drugs, chemicals, fittile, textile and other manufactures and groceries, particularly, that "Clodhopper" uses, which were bought in foreign countries, and yet "Clodhopper" never sent one penny across the ocean, and very probably he is not acquainted with a single person who ever sent a dollar across the ocean for all the thousands of millions of dollars worth of goods that have been imported from foreign countries since "Clodhopper" was born.

The merchants and traders who import and export the surplus products of their respective countries, are the most intelligent and by far the ablest men that a country produces. They use all their wisdom, judgment, skill, experience and capital in trading, and they do their very best to export the surplus products of their own country, to pay for the surplus products of other countries, which they find it to the advantage of themselves and their fellow countrymen to import.

The amount of money that is exported or imported is a mere trifle compared to the vast volume of exchanges which we call foreign commerce.

The traders of a free country have a great advantage over traders in a country handicapped with burdensome and unnecessary taxes. For instance, the trades of England can furnish their fellow countrymen with the same sugar at 5 cents per pound that we have to pay our traders 10 cents per pound, although they both get their sugar from the same place at the same price.

This is one of the most singular phenomena of the present age. Just think of the sixty-five millions of Americans preferring to pay 10 cents a pound for their sugar, to cutting off the tax which is not required by the government, and getting their sugar for 5 cents a pound. But this would destroy the sugar trust, and with its destruction all other unjust and oppressive taxes would be in danger, and as this would cut off the stream of wealth that flows from the farmers into the pockets of the idle rich, it will not occur without a prodigious effort on the part of the trustful tax-payers.

As for "Clodhopper's" assertion that the

present iniquitous tariff builds up industries. Does he read the news? For three generations there has been a tariff on coal, and yet a cry of starvation is heard from Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania from thousands of miners. For three generations there has been a tariff on wool, wool shears, cards, the lumber for sheep sheds, the wire for their fences, on the machinery for spinning, weaving and finishing the wool, and yet we import nearly fifty million dollars worth of woolen fabrics every year, giving employment to foreigners in preference to our own fellow countrymen and women. Under these circumstances what is the use of "Clodhopper" saying "Let us make our own blankets!"

ROBERT L. PATERSON.

Olivet, Oage Co., Kas.

Double Taxation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been somewhat interested in the discussion going on in the FARMER as to the cause of the poverty of the farmers of this country, but none of the writers yet seem to have hit the nail on the head. I think it a simple question and very easily answered if you only take the right view of the matter. It is double taxation. The farmer has to buy a farm and he has not got money enough to pay for it and get the machinery and tools to carry on the farm with, so he has to go into debt and pay interest on the back payments. I think that a man in buying a farm ought to have the privilege of buying it at a less rate of interest, or in other words, if he only paid 6 per cent. the notes ought to go untaxed. The man that sold the farm could afford to take 6 per cent. because his notes were not taxed if they only drew 6 per cent.; but have all notes that drew more than 6 per cent. taxed at their full face value, and have the law read so that before any man could collect more than 6 per cent. he must prove to the satisfaction of the court before whom he undertakes to force his claim that his money has been regularly placed on the tax duplicate and become a proper subject of taxation; then let him collect whatever rate the note calls for. Such a law would bring all notes that drew more than 6 per cent. out for taxation; but as the law now is I will venture the assertion that not more than one-tenth of the money that is drawing a large rate of interest is paying taxes at all.

I go to Marlon, a small hamlet of about 2,000 inhabitants and I find three banks; then I go to Peabody, about the same size, and I find four banks there; then I go to Florence, about one-half the size of Marlon, and I find one bank; Hillsboro and Lehigh, one bank each—ten banks, all in one county, and no money to be had short of 2 per cent. per month. Surely there must be a combine in money that would ruin any country that the sun ever shone upon.

W. B. FREEMAN.

Marlon, Marlon Co., Kas.

Fault-Finders the Salt of the Earth.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Friend Zeno Thorp finds fault with us "old croakers" for complaining against combines, class legislation in the interest of monopoly at the farmers' expense, etc. He says "We have always had hard times as well as good times." Does he know that those times, either good or bad, were always as they are now, made to order? According to Thorp it is the farmer's own laziness and mismanagement that makes hard times. He cites, as an illustration, an energetic young man, who buys of his slouchy neighbor a mortgaged farm for \$700 with borrowed money and came out all right. He cites another case and says all may do likewise. But he himself had not sense enough to do it, but "borrowed too freely." Now if all farmers were as energetic and smart as that young man is, would it help them any? No! Overproduction would follow, unless they form a trust and hire 25 per cent. of the farmers to lie idle. That young man succeeded only in proportion as his capabilities exceeded those of his lazy neighbors.

Mr. Thorp don't like fault-finders—he is willing to put all the blame for the hard times upon him himself, for he borrowed too freely. He need go but a few steps further in his self-abnegation and he is a fit subject for slavery. Fault finders! Thank God for them. They are the salt of the earth. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and even John Brown were all fault-finders.

A certain rabbit was caught in a trap. A fox, standing by, said "Good for you, you had no business to go into that box." "Right you are, Mr. Fox, but it is poor consolation to me," said the rabbit. So three-fourths of the farmers (like Mr. Thorp) of Kansas are in the trap, and one-half of them will go overboard, and there is no use to whine or

fret, but say what you are going to do about it.

JOHN GLASER.

Clearfield, Douglas Co., Kas.

Not Protection, but Freedom.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Yes, I believe in the freeing of trade from all unnatural restrictions and allowing every one to buy where they please without paying tribute to any one for that privilege. Freedom is inherited in nature. Trade when left to itself pays no more attention to boundary lines than do birds and fishes. Is it not a fact that the industrial emancipation of the masses can only be obtained through freedom? You protectionists are only protectionists in theory and in politics; when it comes to buying you are as much free traders as I am. The only way foreigners could ruin our industries would be by giving us all want for nothing; but it would not pay foreign nations to do this, they are not so benevolent.

If low cost of labor means low cost of production, why is it that Russia, China and other low-wage protection countries are not to-day flooding the world with their cheap goods? Why talk of England ruining our industries. England pays much higher wages. Why is it that we export about \$200,000,000 of produce annually to lower wage countries? Why is it that of all the wheat imported into England in 1888 the United States supplied 61.5 per cent., while low-wage Germany and Russia 3 and 7.5 per cent. respectively? Why is it that American undersells English grain? Against what country is it that you most demand protection? I cannot but judge that it is England; but England, instead of being the country of lowest wages, is next to the United States and her colonies the country of highest wages, and she leads the world in commerce and navigation. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Trade is always to the benefit of both parties or there would be no disposition to carry it on, and consequently it would go on with mutual benefit. The people of the country of greater advantages would import from the country of less advantages those products as to which the difference between the two of advantage was least, and would export in return those products as to which the difference was greatest. By this exchange both people would gain.

Mr. Newton says I should read up history and see what effect tariff reduction has had on the interests of this country. It is not necessary. I can see the fallacy of protection without going back fifty or sixty years ago. You say that protection raises wages. Prove it. Wages have fallen everywhere since the war and are falling yet. Two millions of men out of work and at least one million and a half of wives and three millions of children out of bread, out of fire, out of clothes, and many of them without a roof to cover them; trusts forming in every line of manufacture to limit production and raise prices and nothing being done to check the onward march of monopolistic greed and give the people relief. I do not say that protection is solely to blame, but I do most emphatically say that what the people of this country needs is not protection, but freedom.

J. E. BREWER.

Ozage City, Kas.

The Hazzard Circular.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With your permission I will endeavor to answer such of the inquiries of "Talmajian" as relate to the Hazzard circular.

First.—"Who is Hazzard and which?"—Hazzard is the London banker "which" was commissioned by English capitalists, in 1862, to propagate the principles of the Hazzard circular among American bankers, with a view of having the finance legislation of Congress pave the way for its final adoption as the settled policy of this nation.

Second.—"If his circular were secret, how did Mr. Leary become possessed of the contents?"—By reading a very able work entitled "National Suicide and Its Prevention," by Prof. O. F. Lumry, who has been for more than thirty years professor of ancient languages in Wheaton college, at Wheaton, Ill. Also, by reading a terse little book entitled "Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved the American People," by Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich. These are both commended as good reading for "Talmajian." Mrs. E. is evidently a very intelligent lady. She challenges the contradiction of any statement found in her book. She avers that the Hazzard circular was confidential, and that it was issued by English capitalists. Prof. Lumry says it was suggested by British bankers.

Third.—"If the circular were British, why did it abound in American phrases not used by British bankers?"—I deny that the dic-

tion of the circular is American. It is unmistakably English. No American capable of writing a circular would use the expression, "I and my European friends." It would be—"My European friends and I."

Fourth.—"If British bankers evolved a scheme, why does the circular state 'I and my European friends?'"—The circular does not state that Hazzard and his European friends evolved a scheme. It does state that he and the aforesaid friends were in favor of the abolition of chattel slavery in America, and substituting in its stead that system of labor wherein the master can control labor and its wages while it releases him from all care of the laborer.

"How long has Great Britain included Europe?"—The paper nowhere intimates the accomplishment or possibility of such an absurdity. The inquirer may disabuse his mind by remembering that the less never contains the greater.

"Can Mr. Leary explain these contradictions, which, doubtless, were choice mental pabulum for the intelligent farmers at Blue Mound?"—There are no contradictions for Mr. Leary to explain. The readers of the FARMER will doubtless be just in their condemnation of any man who seeks to disparage the intelligence of a community before he knows anything about the measure or quality of its intelligence.

Fifth.—"Does not Mr. Leary know that Amsterdam and Parisian capitalists, at the period of our civil war, were the principal dealers in American bonds, and that at that time London was not, as now, the financial center of the world?"—Mr. Leary has said nothing concerning where the financial center of the world was or is located, nor who were or are the principal holders of American bonds. He, therefore, respectfully declines to tell what he does or does not know concerning this irrelevant question.

Sixth.—"Can he or any one explain why it is that no question concerning the heavens above, the earth beneath, the waters under the earth, or any possible or impossible subject can be brought up for discussion before a Kansas audience without Great Britain, its people, government and policy being misrepresented, abused and often lied about *ad nauseum*?" This practice is silly, false, bad-mannered, and last, but not least, unchristian and diabolical, as he says.—I cannot explain, nor do I know of any one who can; have never supposed that earth contained such a place. If the gentleman has made such a discovery and located there, I advise him to sell out.

"I wish a categorical answer to my questions, not wind; facts, not shoddydomade." (Signed) TALMAJIAN

To the best of my knowledge and belief Mr. T. has the article called for.
Lawrence, Kas. GEO. LEARY.

High Prices and Low Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to say to Mr. Brewer, if he still has those idle men that want to work, please send a carload to Reno county, as good hands are very scarce here, asking \$18 to \$20 per month. Who ever heard of such wages and corn 12 or 15 cents per bushel, and fat cows 1½ cents per pound? We don't want any of your tramps. No man is so far from work as the man that don't want to work. We don't want such men; just let them tramp.

We can say to the correspondent of two weeks ago that the good times of twenty years ago was when we had a home market. Not one bushel of our \$2 or \$3 wheat crossed the ocean. Take as many men from the farm now as were taken to keep up our great army, put them to work so as to furnish all our own necessities of life instead of its being done in other countries by other workmen, and see the good results that would soon follow. Twenty years ago, or just after the close of the rebellion, our granaries were empty, stock of all kinds had run scarce; men came home, had to buy and stock up their farms at high prices; then everybody that could went on the farm or on the plains raising cattle; they came, you know, away from old England, and now we have too many producers with an overproduction. Eight years ago a good 2 year-old heifer was worth more than the steer of same age; they are not at this time. We have an overproduction; don't you see it is a fact?

ZENO THARP.

Riverton, Reno Co., Kas.

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Fifty thousand Apple Trees, 4 to 6 feet; thousands of Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Blackberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubbery, etc. Prices low. We sell direct to the farmer and save him the agent's commission. Write for free price list.
W. H. LITSON, Jr., Nevada, Mo.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express.
A. H. GRIEBA, Drawer 23, Lawrence, Kas.

Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—all kinds. Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammoth Dewberry; Black Walnuts, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price List.
Address GEO. C. HANFORD,
(Successor to Bailey & Hanford),
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

MILLIONS OF FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES, Small Fruits, Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings.
One Million Hedge Plants.

D. W. COZAD,
Box 25, LA CUYNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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Box 25, LA CUYNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

TREES, VINES AND SHRUBBERY.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES

Have the largest and best selected line of Nursery stock ever offered for sale in the West, and we will sell this stock

So Low that the Poorest May Have a Good Orchard or Berry Patch.

We have 800,000 Apple trees, 25,000 Peach trees, 25,000 Pear and 100,000 Grape vines, and all other stock in proportion.

Apple root-grafts made to order.

Forest tree seeds a specialty.

In writing for prices give quantity wanted.

Address C. H. FLINK, Lamar, Mo.

GRAPE VINES
Largest Stock in America.
NIAGARA and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the new Black Grape.
Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Send list for prices.
EATON, T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

OLD AND RELIABLE. Largest Most Complete Assortment of Nursery Stock in America.

In BUDDING APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUPERB STOCK before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN W. CAUGHEY.
FINE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING.
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY.
Send for samples of Electrotype—we have for sale.
Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut.
49 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, cattle, sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

1000 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS
We offer for the Fall trade a large and finest stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Price Catalogue free. Fall of 1889, mailed free. Established 1882.
BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY
BERRY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

1889. 1889.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspond.

A. C. GRIEBA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 2,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, DuRoi, Amber, Catawba, Warden, Niagara, Ives; pleisant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list.
W. M. PLASKET & SON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

And all who are interested in reform.

The Home Nursery Co.

AND
FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.
Capital \$25,000.

NORMAL, - - ILLINOIS.

Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully endorsed by the State of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address W. H. SCHURFMAN, Manager, Normal, Ill., or J. M. HOLBERT, Manager, Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

In writing to advertisers, please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

HOW TO BUY DRY GOODS—NEW YORK
AND HAVE THEM DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE
when the order amounts to a specified sum—prices guaranteed LOWER than any other house in the U.S.
Send for \$6, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 250000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2500000000, 5000000000, 10000000000, 25000000000, 50000000000, 100000000000, 250000000000, 500000000000, 1000000000000, 2500000000000, 5000000000000, 10000000000000, 25000000000000, 50000000000000, 100000000000000, 250000000000000, 500000000000000, 1000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 5000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500,

Weather-Crop Bulletin

Of the Kansas Weather Service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, September 14, 1899:

Precipitation.—The rainfall this week was confined to the southeast half of the State. It was excessive throughout the southeast third of the State, the most decided excess occurring in Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee, where the rainfall amounted to six inches and over. It is normal through Clark, the eastern portion of Ford and western portions of Kiowa and Edwards, and in a belt extending from Barber to the eastern part of Doniphan. Fall on the night of the 11th in Clark.

Temperature and Sunshine.—In the southeast part of the State cloudy weather has prevailed and the temperature has ranged below the average, but over the rest of the State the temperature and sunshine have been about normal, the days warm, nights cool.

Results.—The crops, having matured, are now not affected by the weather conditions. In the district covered by rain the pastures have been much benefited and the ground rendered suitable for plowing, which had ceased in many counties, the ground being too dry. In the extreme southeastern counties, where stock had begun to suffer, stock water is now in abundance. In Cowley loss is being sustained by weevil in wet grain. Plowing, wheat-sowing and corn-cutting are being vigorously pushed. New corn has been marketed this week in all portions of the State, and the yield is reported as ranging from thirty to eighty bushels to the acre, though in a few localities it is lower, and said to be the best general crop yet raised.

In the central and western counties rain is needed not only for plowing, but for grass, also, still wheat and rye sowing continues, and an unusually large amount of wheat is being put in.

NOTE.—With this issue the weekly bulletin will be discontinued for this season, but the observers are requested to continue their weekly reports for two or three weeks longer, until notified to discontinue. Please do not confound the weekly with the monthly reports; the latter continue throughout the year, each year, while the former are intended to cover the growing season.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps, Asst. Director.

Book Notices.

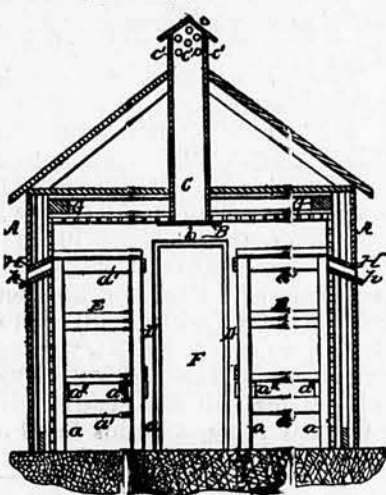
ALLIANCE AND WHEEL.—Mr. W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Arkansas, has published a book entitled "History of the Wheel and Alliance, and the Impending Revolution." It is a large book of nearly 800 pages, printed in large type on good paper. The printing and binding were done by J. H. Rice & Son, Fort Scott, Kas., and is, of course, well done. The first half of the book is devoted to a brief discussion of "Labor's wrongs," and an elaborate history of the Wheel and Alliance. The rest of the work is a discussion of economic questions now uppermost in the minds of men who work with their hands. The author touches upon every phase of the labor problem, and treats taxation, tariff and trusts, the intention being to cover the whole range of subjects which hand workers are most anxious about. There is not a great deal of statistical matter in the book, though a great many facts are cited and some valuable tables are presented. Many irritating points are discussed, but the author, though he sometimes grows warm and indignant, does not go into spasms; he holds the reins well in hand, and aims to be, as we believe he is, altogether frank and sincere. The book will do good in setting some men to thinking along common lines. Mr. Morgan shows that it is possible for us to discuss even party questions in a good humor. If the author could have seen his way clear to condense the matter into about 250 pages, it would have been much more convenient. But he did a great deal of thinking in preparing the book, and he has given us a large fund of useful and interesting matter. The partisan press, if it takes notice of the book, will criticize it, but Morgan will come out ahead on nearly every point he makes. The book is sold by the author at \$2.50. Address W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark., or J. H. Rice & Son, Fort Scott, Kas.

COLCORD'S GREEN FORAGE SYSTEM.—This is the title of a book just published by Howard & Wilson Publishing Co., Chicago. The author, Samuel M. Colcord, Dover, Mass., has discovered and successfully practiced a method of preserving green forage without heat or fermentation, and in this book he tells what his method is and how he operates. The book contains 100 pages of large type, good paper, and is well bound. Price we do not know, but the book is well

worth any reasonable sum, for it shows how to do what every farmer who makes ensilage wants to do—keep it sweet.

Kansas Breeders' Association of Trotting Horses.

This enterprising association held its annual meeting last week at Wichita. The session occupied Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The large attendance and fine weather were items of interest and the business before the body was of such a nature as to attract the people of Wichita in great numbers. The races were mostly colt races. The time recorded was excellent. Witness the three-year-old Ashland Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, trotted in 2:23½; Ge Whizz, a three-year-old pacer, in 2:24; Ashland Boy, by Fergus McGregor, two-year-old, trotted in 2:29½. The races were well contested and the time made averaged better than that made at the breeders' meetings of Iowa, Illinois, or Missouri. There is manifestly a growing interest in this class of horses. The members of the association are increasing every year and comprise some of the best and most substantial men of the State. The people of the city of Wichita showed their appreciation of the visitors by most generous hospitality and large attendance at the meetings and races.



The above illustration is a presentation of a Bee House, lately patented by L. W. Sparadlin, of Garnett, Kas., which is rapidly revolutionizing the keeping of bees. The great advantages of this house are—first, bees can be kept without hives; second, they will not swarm; third, they can be easily rid themselves of moths. All who are interested in bees would add to their list L. W. Sparadlin, Garnett, Kas.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 14, 1899. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Date	Therm. at 9 a.m.	Therm. at 3 p.m.	Rainfall
September 8...	75.5	85.1	0.84
" 9...	78.5	86.5	0.30
" 10...	79.2	86.5	0.13
" 11...	75.4	84.0	0.13
" 12...	75.4	84.0	0.13
" 13...	75.4	84.0	0.13
" 14...	75.4	84.0	1.25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ayars, R. S.	Best Music.
Bates, A. M.	German Carp.
Evans, J. H.	Land for sale.
Ingersoll, F. F.	French Draft Horses.
Jewett & Son	Breeder's card.
King, E. D.	Seed Wheat.
Kelsey, Scott	Swine Ducks.
Langhorne, W. P.	Poultry.
Malier, P.	Breeder's card.
Richardson, G.	Feed Cooker.
Rice, Whitacre & Co.	Feed Cooker.
Ross & Co.	Feed Cooker.
Sparadlin, L. W.	Feed Cooker.
Stranahan, J. L.	Feed Cooker.
Shearer, R. A.	Henry George's Paper.
Stokes, R. T.	Dairy for sale.
Stoll, H. C.	Breeder's card.
Seely, W. W.	Breeder's card.
Worth, J.	Agents.
Wescott, B. R.	Hardware for sale.

The World's Fair in 1892

In all probability will be located in the city of Chicago, where the people of the West can reach the great show in a comfortable and expeditious manner by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. There are other railways leading to Chicago, but the best is the cheapest, and in this case the price of railway tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is no higher than by other lines. If you want to go anywhere write to W. R. BUCKENBARK, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Change for the Better.

Heretofore passengers who did not care to take the Pullman Sleeper on "Train 20" of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Route, but occupied the coaches on that train, were required to change cars at the rather unseasonable hour of 2 a. m. at Pittsburgh. A new order of things has just been put into effect by this popular line which does away with this annoyance. Hereafter on this train, which is so well known as "The Pennsylvania Special," leaving St. Louis, via Vandalia Line, at 8:10 a. m. daily, and arriving in New York at 4 p. m. next day, through first and second class coaches will be run between St. Louis and Columbus, and Columbus and New York, without change, the change at Columbus being made at supper time. Through Vestibule Pullman Sleeper on this train, St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York, without change.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1899 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending September 10, 1899. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge].

MISSOURI.

Making well beer extract—C. L. Boefer and C. C. Kruse, Kansas City.
Combined dress and stay fastener—Laurena E. Buchanan, Waco.
Car-brake—Hiram Butterfield, St. Louis.
Flour mill—Nicholas Cornett, St. Louis.
Post-hole digger—John C. Duolos, Creighton.
Wire guy gripper—James Gibson, Kansas City.
Grate-bar—Lester and O. J. Barth, Kansas City.
Corn planter—Joseph G. Harris, Sedalia.
Car-brake—John W. Harvey, Kansas City.
Lawn mower attachment—Daniel Johnson, Kansas City.

Car-brake—Frank G. Koehler, St. Louis.
Car or other chair—Olesime E. Michael, St. Louis.
Piston-rod packing—Harry H. Philper, St. Louis.
Kilg bolt socket—William S. Reeder, St. Louis.
Apparatus for loading or unloading freight—Thos. J. Ross, St. Louis.
Automatic grain scale—Kasper H. Schaper, Linn's Mills.
Rolling press—Ephraim G. Sooy, Kansas City.
Gang plow—A. B. and T. A. Volkerding, Augusta.
Horse hoe—William Ziedler, DeLassus.
Roller stand—Jacob Vosburgh, St. Louis.
Combined cultivator and planter—John D. Stoen, Des Moines.
Fruit or ice-cutter—Henry T. King, Sedalia.

KANSAS.

Wagon-box fastener—Andrew J. Adamson, Salina.
Signal for railway crossings—Daniel H. Irving, Kansas City.
Lub attachment device—J. H. Lyles and E. G. Ward, Parsons.
Roll joint machine—Hiram B. Potter, Canton.
Churn—Salmon Wilkins, Manhattan.

A Public Benefit.

Parties who contemplate visiting Topeka during the State Fair (September 15 to 21, inclusive), should bear in mind the fact that the "Santa Fe Route" will sell excursion tickets daily, commencing Sunday, September 15, and continuing until Saturday, September 21. These tickets will be on sale from all points in Kansas at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, with price of admission coupon (50 cents) added. Tickets will be limited for return on or before Monday, September 23. No one should fail to visit the Fair and the capital city of Kansas. Remember that there is no line running as many through express trains into Topeka as the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Every body interested in the growth and development of Kansas should take advantage of the above low rates.

For further particulars in regard to these excursions, call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas Ave., W. C. GARVEY, Agent, Depot A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

The Best and Cheapest College.

Nearly 1,000 young men from thirty States entered the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky, the past year. This college received the highest honor and gold medal at the World's Exposition over all other colleges for system of book-keeping and business education. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy and renowned city of Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Read advertisement of this college in another column, and write for particulars to its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Kentucky.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO

Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

THE MARKETS.

(SEPTEMBER 14.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	Per bush.	Per bush.	Per head.	Per head.	Per head.	Per head.
New York...	88 1/2	42 1/4	8 00@4 75	8 75@4 50	3 00@4 00	125@175
Chicago...	77 1/2	38 1/2	8 00@4 75	8 75@4 50	3 00@4 00	
St. Louis...	78 1/2	38 1/2	8 00@4 75	8 75@4 50	3 00@4 00	
Kansas City...	61 1/4	22	8 10@3 85	4 00@4 75	3 20	

AGENTS should write for illustrated circular, terms and Two Week's Trial of MISSOURI STEAM WASHER, Washes Dirtiest Clothes Clean by Hot Steam without Rubbing. Easily Sold; Profitable. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

\$60 SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN Advance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Du-las delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, HAFFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

10c STANDARD 10c SHEET MUSIC 10c

Write to R. S. AYARS, No. 566 4th St., Louisville, Ky., for catalogue of 5,000 pieces selected music sold at 10 cents per copy. Equal to high-priced editions sold at from 30 cents to \$2.

Special Club List.

A SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

Prices given below are for both papers, the KANSAS FARMER and any one named in the following list. The FARMER alone is \$1 a year. The KANSAS FARMER, one year, and the Breeder's Gazette—both.....\$3.00
Kansas Democrat (Topeka).....1.50
Swine Breeder's Journal.....2.00
Weekly Capital.....1.50
Weekly Kansas City Times.....1.75
Poultry Monthly.....2.00
Popular Gardener and Fruit-Grower.....1.80
Kansas State Journal (Topeka).....1.50
National Horse Breeder.....1.50
Ladies' Home Companion.....1.25
The Home Magazine.....1.25
National Economist.....1.50
American Stevedore.....1.20

MURRAY'S ARTIFICIAL STONE SLATING

Blackboards!

Is emphatically the best and cheapest blackboard material ever manufactured. It is put up in cans, ready mixed for putting on with a trowel. We also furnish same in liquid for applying with a brush.

Teachers and School Officers can make their own blackboards with slight expense. Send for circulars and directions.

CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY AGENCY
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H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROTHERS,

Successors to
HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip. References:—Boatmen's Bank, Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. Full returns guaranteed inside of six days.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4, 1889.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Isaac N. Burnside, in Richland tp., May 8, 1889, one black and white spotted cow, 7 years old, swallow fork in each ear, brand similar to CB on left side behind shoulder, crop off each ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one black and white heifer, 3 years old, marked and branded as above; valued at \$12.

Grant county—L. A. Swendsen, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Lahey, in Howard tp., P. O. Lawton, August 1, 1889, one small dun mare pony, star in forehead, Mexican brand; valued at \$20.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Marion Standfield, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, August 7, 1889, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, about 14 hands high, weight about 800 pounds; valued at \$35.

Cheyenne county—J. C. Barton, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Rybret, in Beaver tp., P. O. Bird City, April 30, 1889, one red-roan horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1889.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Pinson, in Lowell tp., June 1, 1889, one dark brown horse, about 2 years old, spot on left eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, about 3 years old, bell on, heavy mane and tail, no marks of any kind; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by S. E. A'tice, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., July 19, 1889, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white on right front foot; valued at \$25.
HORSE—By same, one black horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white stripe in face; valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by Louise Mel, in Ross tp., P. O. Columbus, August 20, 1889, one bay mule, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye; valued at \$40.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. F. Poole, P. O. Grainfield, August 2, 1889, one roan mare pony, two white feet and white face, has been cut in wire fence; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18, 1889

N-maha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by W. H. Read, P. O. Kelly, August 26, 1889, one red bull, bush of tall white, white in both flanks, white spot in forehead, two small holes in left ear; valued at \$30.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Rishdal, in Walnut tp., one 1-year-old red heifer with white spots, star in face; valued at \$10.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
C. F. MENNINGER, M. D.,

Surgeons.

118 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. P. LEWIS, M. D.,

519 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

Special attention given to General Orthopedic and Gynecological Surgery.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

TOPEKA Investment & Loan Co.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY

Low rates of Interest. Money paid when papers are accepted. Write for terms.

WASHBURN COLLEGE.

TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.



FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory courses—Classical, Scientific, Literary; also an English course. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Oratory and Elocution. Fourteen instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Address PETER MOVICAR, Pres.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE.

OF THE
TOPEKA

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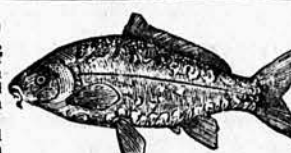
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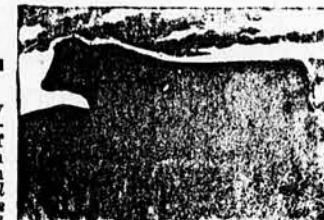
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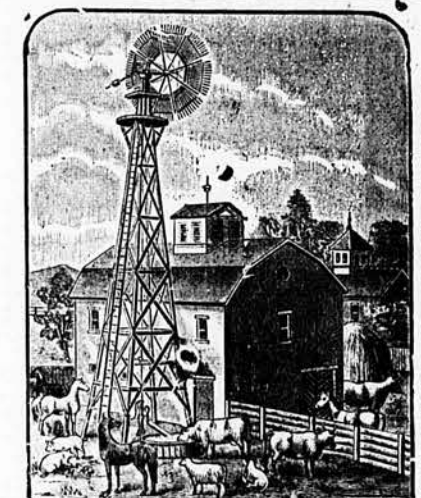


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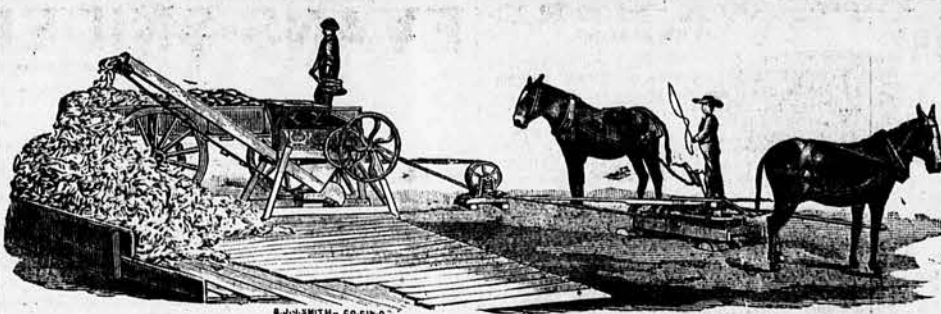


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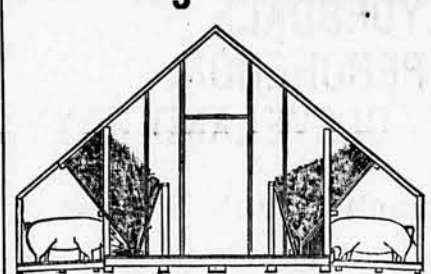
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A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the Feed Yard. Will store 900 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it.
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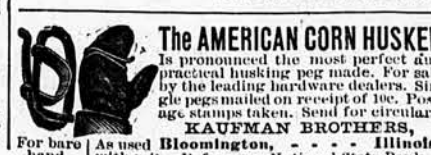
The use of shelled corn or meal in the Sanitarium is not half the trouble it is to feed ear corn. Keeps the yard free from litter; gives all hogs in the yard the same chance to thrive, all having equal access to feeder. When you see your corn trampled in the mud and filth you feel like kicking yourself. When you witness hogs eating from the Sanitarium in a muddy time you smile; so do the hogs. You do not hesitate to provide for the comfort of other farm animals; why neglect the hog? He brings a quicker and better return for money invested than any other animal. Protect his health and feed him properly and he will be more remunerative to you. I furnish Permit with full instructions about building and operating Sanitarium on one quarter section or less tract of land, for \$10.00.

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