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Agricultural Matters.

CULTURE OF TAME GRASSES.

Read by — Buckman, before Mission Center (Shawnee county) Farmers' Institute, February 28, 1890.

MR. PRESIDENT:—My experience in the culture of tame grasses in Kansas commenced in the spring of 1876. I had ere this come to the conclusion we could not depend upon the native grasses that nature had provided for the buffalo and other bovine animals, but that the time was near at hand when we must either abandon our herds or provide other means for their support than the natural prairie grasses.

In April, 1875, I sowed one acre of land with one bushel of English blue grass and one-half peck of red clover seed. It came up nicely, the plants being about equally divided. This lot was permitted to remain in grass five years, and without any diminution in the yield. The lot was mowed each year for hay, the aftermath pastured, but not closely. The set was as good at the close of the five years as at the commencement.

In the spring of 1878, I sowed the orchard with the same kind of seed and in the same proportion. The seed came up well, but strange to say, I had as much millet and Hungarian as English blue grass. This condition of things, to me, was perfectly amazing. I have since learned, however, that others have had the same experience. The same spring (1878) I sowed nine other acres with the same kind of seed, and in the same proportion, which was added eight pounds of Kentucky blue grass to the acre, with this difference—the English blue grass was of my own raising, and there was neither Hungarian or millet in it. This field I continued to mow and pasture for eight years in succession, with the most satisfactory result. Only one year (1881) was the yield less than one and

three-fourths to two and one-fourth tons per acre. During this time the field had one coat of manure. I believe with the kind of treatment we gave this field, say a coat of manure every four or five years, and permitting the clover to seed itself, and never pasturing close late in the season, the land would have continued to yield as good crops in 1890 as it did in 1879. Being well satisfied with my experience in sowing clover and English blue grass

three-fourths clover to one-fourth of timothy. The yield has been about two tons to the acre, except 1887, when the yield did not exceed one and one-half tons per acre.

In the fall of 1886, I sowed ten acres of growing wheat with one bushel of timothy, followed in the spring with one and one-fourth bushels of clover. The seed came up nicely, but perished during the summer for the want of moisture. The same spring

cess for hay with clover and English blue grass. They are ripe for the mower at the same time, and make a most excellent quality of hay. If the clover is permitted to ripen enough seed every two years to re-seed itself, and the second crop, or aftermath, not pastured close late in the season, the two grasses will maintain about the same relation, as first-sown English blue grass should never be pastured close late in the season. If this caution is neglected, the farmer who has taken so much pride in taking his friends to look at his stock rolling in fat, and up to their knees in the aftermath of his clover and English blue grass, will be disappointed the next spring (following a hard winter) to find his English blue grass dead and the clover worse for the abuse received.

For permanent pasture I would recommend red clover and timothy with a light sprinkling of Kentucky blue grass. The only excuse I have for the latter is to fill up the blank space between the stools of clover and timothy, and prevent to some extent the tramping up of the ground by the stock when it is saturated with water.

I have seen orchard grass highly recommended by a late professor in our Agricultural college, but I have no place for it on my farm, but the orchard, the grove or some other sheltered location. For hay it fails to have a friend among all the stock on the farm—in fact they fairly detest it, indeed it makes old Daisy mad to look at it. It has some value as an early pasture, supplemented with Kentucky blue grass, and the more blue grass the better. The value of Kentucky blue grass can scarcely be overestimated by the Kansas farmer. Its value for hay is trifling; for pasture it is not equal to a mixture of timothy and red clover. Its staying qualities are first-class. It makes the best of pasture early and late in the season. It hides away in mid-summer, but its return in the spring is as certain as that of the bluebird or the robin. But its greatest value is its aggressive disposition to take and hold possession of ground where the native grasses have been tramped out, and especially in rocky and other places where the ground cannot be plowed.

If blue grass was sown along the sides of public roads, now grown up with sunflowers and other obnoxious weeds, and the weeds kept cut down, we would soon have a beautiful lawn on both sides of the public highways in Shawnee county. Kentucky blue grass seed should be sown along the sides of every stone, hedge, rail or other fence, and if the weeds are kept cut down it will soon take permanent possession.

Kansas soil is too modest to remain unclothed, and the farmer that fails to provide suitable raiment for these waste places will find them covered with obnoxious weeds. There is no better grass to sow than red top in the ravines, swales or other places where the water flows over a part of the season. But on upland, with me it has proved a failure.

Among the clovers I find alfalfa recommended by Prof. Shelton, late of the Agri-

(Continued on page 6.)



BENJ. H. CLOVER.

President Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

for hay. In the spring of 1879 I sowed thirteen acres of the same kind and proportion as before, with the addition of about twelve pounds of Kentucky blue grass to the acre. This field was intended for permanent pasture. The season was favorable, and the seed apparently all grew. It was pastured lightly the first season. The next year, that of 1880, it afforded a most luxuriant growth of the finest pasture. The stock was permitted to graze on it late in the season. The result was that the next spring found the English blue grass nearly all dead, the clover badly damaged, and the Kentucky blue grass, though not dead, was too feeble to afford much pasture. I have since sowed this field with English and Kentucky blue grass, timothy and red top (called herd grass in Pennsylvania), and harrowed the same thoroughly, but the result failed to meet my expectations. I know of no better way to successfully repair damage to tame grass fields than to plow them up and re-seed.

In the spring of 1885 I sowed one and one-fourth bushels of red clover and one bushel of timothy seed on ten acres of growing wheat. The clover made a good catch, but the timothy failed. The vigorous growth of the wheat and clover seemed to smother the timothy. The mistake was in not sowing the timothy in the fall. This field is still in grass, being about

I sowed ten acres of oats with clover, timothy and English blue grass, which met the same fate.

The season of 1887 was a most unfortunate one for the novice in tame grass culture.

The last two years I have been sowing a mixture of one-half red clover, the other half timothy and English blue grass, and when sown on growing wheat, sow the timothy in the fall. This mixture of seed produces a splendid quality of hay for all kinds of stock.

I have been engaged in the culture of tame grasses fourteen years in Kansas. Success and failure have been the results of my experience, but the failures to produce tame grasses has not been in excess of the failures to produce wheat or corn. Tame grasses cannot be successfully produced in seasons of great drought, as were the years of 1874, 1881 and 1887. During these fourteen years I have sown common red clover, English blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, timothy, orchard grass and red top; I have sown these seeds on ground prepared especially for their reception, and on wheat, rye and oats ground. And as between these methods, I have discovered but little difference, but I would not think of sowing on fall growing grain without harrowing the ground after the seed was sown. I have had the best suc-

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 2—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City.
APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

How to Raise Draft Horses.

The following is the result of an interview had by a representative of the *Breeder's Gazette* with one of the best known and most practical horse breeders of the East:

Per cent. of mares that get with foal, and per cent. of foals dropped—raised.—“From 50 to 75 per cent. of mares bred should get with foal, and in our own breeding operations we raise 75 per cent. of the foals dropped alive.”

Most common causes of barrenness in mares.—“Undoubtedly the most fruitful causes of barrenness is neglect to try the mares. This and overwork and the excessive feeding of corn are the causes which annually prevent many mares from getting with foal.”

After foaling when a mare should be bred, and when tried.—“There is a difference of opinion on this point, and I am aware that the general theory is that a mare should be bred the ninth day after foaling, but this is incorrect. The eighteenth day after the ninth day after foaling, which is the twenty-seventh day from foaling, is the proper time to breed a mare, and will much more surely get her with foal. After service on the twenty-seventh day, the mare should be tried on the ninth, the eighteenth and the twenty-seventh day following the service day.”

Treatment after service.—“The best treatment for a mare after she has been put to a horse is to stable her for two or three hours and not drive her right away and put her to work. Light and cooling food, with as much rest as possible, or very light work, should be allowed for at least three weeks.”

To bring mares in season.—“In stubborn cases where a mare does not come in heat we twitch her and let the stallion serve her. We have found that this practice will invariably bring a mare in heat in from four to seven days.”

How many mares a day a stallion in good health ought to be allowed.—“During the month of April a stallion should be allowed to serve no more than one mare a day; during May he can go to three mares in two days, and during June he may be permitted two or three mares a day. I do not believe in early breeding and late breeding, but I think a horse should have his regular season of work from April 1 to July 4, and then should be allowed to rest and recuperate the remainder of the year.”

Times a day a stallion should be fed, how much, and what regular exercise he should have.—“Three times a day is often enough to feed a stallion, the groom to be the judge as to the quantity, according to the condition of the horse. In hot weather three times a day at the leading rein, is sufficient exercise, but in the spring a horse should have from three to five miles each day.”

The chief cause of trouble in parturition.—“I believe the chief cause of difficulty in foaling is constipation in the mare. In addition to this many foals are smothered in the colt-bag. A natural condition of the bowels in the mare, and attendance upon her at the time of foaling so as to break the colt-bag as soon as protruded, will largely increase the per cent. of live foals dropped.”

Greatest difficulties in raising foals.—“The chief difficulties encountered are ‘scours’ and constipation. These are common troubles and oftentimes fatal, but they can be guarded against if the mare receives the proper feed and care. We have the advantage of the old country in this, as we escape with less of these troubles, for the unsettled climate of that country is unfavorable to the health of foals.”

Proper feed for a mare sucking a foal.—“Good pasture and plenty of slop bran is all that is necessary. When the foal is about to be weaned the mare should be

kept on dry hay for a few days. A little work will also assist in drying up her flow of milk.”

How a stallion in service should be fed.—“For horses in health we use no sort of condiment or stimulant whatever at any time. Tonics are, of course, employed in cases of temporary indisposition. For a stallion in service the best food is clean bran and oats—one-third bran and two-thirds oats—and a gruel of a quart of wheat flour a day. For putting a stallion in show condition a little green grass may be added to this ration, and also a little green corn, but this latter must be fed with extreme caution. It is an excellent food and much relished by the horses, but the greatest care must be exercised in feeding it or colic and death will result.”

Feeding foals while sucking.—“Our foals, while sucking, are allowed to run at will to a trough of sound, whole oats. For this purpose a trough is fenced off in the pasture by boards high enough to keep out the mares and allow the colts to get under, and oats are supplied for the colts at all times.”

Weaning colts and breeding fillies.—“We wean colts at from four to six months of age, according to the season of the year. If the foal is dropped early we wean it at four months, but if it is a late colt we allow it to suck longer. The best age to begin breeding a filly is at two years old past—say about twenty-six months. She should then be allowed a year's rest as a three-year-old.”

Keeping the hoofs in order.—“We fill the feet with soft blue clay in order to keep them in good condition. This is the greatest preventive of hoof troubles, as it supplies plenty of moisture to the feet.”

The perfect horse.—“Sound, deep hoofs; clean, flat bone in legs; nice head with good eyes, and neat, pointed ears; neck well crested for a stallion; deep, well-laid shoulders; full breast; well filled behind the shoulder; deep ribs; back short and well muscled on loins; long hind quarters; tall well set in line of back; good, wide breech and nice formed hocks, standing perpendicular under stifles. Some of the common defects are thin, shallow feet; round bone in legs; bad joints; dish face; narrow head in general; short ribs; long backs and long, sloping quarters.”

Most desirable weight in a draft horse for actual use in harness.—“The most desirable weight, in my judgment, in a draft horse for actual use is from 1,500 pounds to 1,800 pounds; for use on the farm, from 1,500 pounds to 1,650 pounds, should be the weight, while for drayage purposes the heavier you can get the horse in proportion to conformation and quality the better he is.”

Veterinary Surgeons.

Not one stock-raiser in ten is so situated that he can in an emergency always find a good veterinarian surgeon within reasonable reach; and it is perhaps not too much to say that not one in twenty is so favorably located. The country is overloaded with medical practitioners, whose labors are devoted wholly to treating the ailments of the human family. At the same time there are not enough competent veterinarians to near supply the needs of the country. So great is the disparity in these things that it is not only often practically impossible to have a valuable animal treated in good time, but the cost of doing so is out of all proportion with the expense of ordinary medical service. That this difference should exist, under the circumstances, is not at all strange. The immense competition in the medical profession in some degree regulates the fees of the practitioner, and the special trip and the special charge are the exception and not the rule. In veterinary practice, however, a skillful operator is in many places so difficult to find that a good deal of cost is necessarily involved in procuring prompt and efficient service, his time being so thoroughly taken up and so valuable that he cannot afford to leave home for a fee which would justify the stock-raiser in employing him. A result of all this is that many a valuable animal dies through want of professional attention, the trouble and expense of securing it being greater

than the owner thinks he would be justified in incurring. One's observation need not be very extensive to drive him to the belief that the competent veterinary force of the country is altogether inadequate to supply the country's wants.—*National Stockman.*

Selecting a Boar for the Herd.

The breeding season for swine is now at hand and those who have not such boars as they think suitable should be on the lookout, and a sharp one at that, for service in the herd. It is often said that the boar is half the herd. In a sense this is true, and yet it is not so in the generally accepted sense, that the boar has such an overwhelming influence upon the progeny. In the proper meaning, that usually the breeder has but one or at least a few boars while he has many sows, the boar is half the herd.

The question of potency as between sow and boar, or the ability to mark upon the progeny the peculiarities of form and feature is not unanimously conceded to reside in either as compared with the other. My experience upon the question is as follows: Granting both the sow and boar to be in equal health and vigorous condition the animal that has the longest line of uniformly good ancestry will prove the impressive one, while the other whose ancestry exhibited a great variety of form, size and quality, may throw an occasional good pig, but the general average will be below par. When, however, each animal is equally backed by ancestry of deserved form and quality, or nearly so, and possess good individuality, then the rule runs about as follows: The boar shows his form in the female progeny and the sow in the male. If you breed to a boar that has a good dam his female produce will strongly resemble his dam, and on the other hand if the sow has for her sire a strong individual well backed by good ancestry, you may expect from her good boar pigs. Illustrations are easily drawn of the force of this general rule in the human family. Great men, those of unusual force, mental or physical, and especially mental, have great mothers, and great men rarely have great sons, but if talent is developed in their families it usually comes through sons of the daughters. In cattle-breeding it is a well recognized rule that the successful and impressive sires are from dams that are above the average whether breeding for flesh or milk. Of course there are exceptions to the above rules, but those few exceptions do not destroy the force of the general rule. It will be surmised by the reader, I think, that in making selection of a boar it is necessary to look beyond the individual at his ancestry, and such surmise is correct, and I will emphasize it in the strongest possible manner. If there are inferior ancestry upon either side inside of three generations, look for a portion of inferior pigs, and the more frequently such inferiority occurs in the ancestral lines the more inferior pigs you may certainly look for in his progeny.

As to the desirable points in the animal sought for use and in the examination of his ancestry, if you are not skilled or even if you are ever so skilled, study carefully, or what is better, carry with you a copy of the Standard of Excellence of the breed you are selecting from and follow it as closely as possible. You need not expect to find an animal that fills the bill in all its particulars, but get him as near to the standard as possible and get one whose ancestry approach the same ideal as nearly as possible. When you go to purchase an animal, and especially a boar, don't allow yourself to be put off with the statement that the dam is away off in a wood lot or some remote field, but go and see her and also the granddam and sire, if possible. Move the pig and all his ancestry that you can find, about, watch them walk and see them in every possible position and then sit on the fence and watch and study them awhile, and be sure that you look them all over. Be certain to take time enough to know that you have an accurate knowledge of what you are buying so that when you get the animal home and turn him out and about, you will not be heard to exclaim,

“Well, I didn't notice that before!” nor have a neighbor come in and point out deficiencies that had escaped your observation.

I suppose I will not tramp on anybody's toes, now that public sales are all, or nearly all, over, if I say that a public sale is no place to buy breeding animals, unless you go before the sale several days and study the animals and their ancestry carefully and mark your animal. The excitement of a public sale is a poor place at best for the exercise of level-headed judgment. They are of course good for the breeder, as the faster he can sell and the more excitement he can engender the higher prices he obtains. It is an old saying, “Act in haste and repent at leisure,” and it is especially applicable at public sales, even when conducted honestly, but when the purchaser is likely to be the victim of *by-bidders* and puffers, as appearances very clearly indicate occurred at one sale in this State, he is at the tender mercies of a lot of unprincipled sharpers and jockeys whose sole aim is to make a large average without regard to means or ends. The quiet of the farm, when the hog is in his every-day condition, and not washed and oiled, and where time can be taken to carefully and studiously examine the animal, is much safer and will turn out far more satisfactory. Or, if you are a novice and wish the aid of comparisons, go to the fairs, and in the mornings and evenings have the animals turned out where you can see and study them critically with the Standard of Excellence in hand. The quiet farm, where all the litter and several of the ancestry can be seen, is the place above all others to select your pig; and give public sales and their attendant excitement and possible combinations and juggling a wide berth.—*Shep, in Swine Breeders' Journal.*

Cruelty to Horses.

It is a habit of some men to be continually “nagging” and fussing with the horses which they handle. With many people this custom is a habit, with others it is a second nature. Some men cannot get along with the members of their family without fussing and making things generally unpleasant. The life of the average horse is hard enough, without adding unpleasant features of this kind. Unable to resent such outrages the horse simply has to toil on and endure them. The sins which will have to be answered for by those who impose these cruelties will be greater than many anticipate. It should be the aim of every one who enjoys the pleasure of owning or handling horses to make the lives of these faithful dumb animals as pleasant as possible; and one way to do this is to lop off all such cruelties as mentioned above. The habit of treating horses meanly by striking and growling at them and keeping them in a constant state of excitement is one that is easily acquired, and one which should be avoided as much as possible.—*Ex.*

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, June 2, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.
Dear Sir: I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had not strength to walk. Mr. Whomsley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest, and also the cheapest. Yours very truly, SAMUEL CLARK.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Owing, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 1/2 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this “Farm Record” and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

In the Dairy.

Care and Feed of Heifer Calves.

The following question and answer appear in the *Farmers' Review*:

Will you give, through the columns of the *Farmers' Review*, the best method of raising a Jersey heifer calf from its birth to a cow? Give kind and amount of food at three, six, nine and twelve months old, also the care of the cow with the calf until it is three months old.

Your correspondent thus suggests a subject of great importance, for I am convinced that a majority of farmers, either through ignorance or neglect, fail to develop their calves as well as they ought and might. It is not a difficult matter by any means to raise a thrifty, well-developed calf, but it requires some knowledge and more care. To grow a heifer calf intended to make a cow requires a little different food than to raise a steer. To begin, when the calf is dropped the cow should be in a healthy condition. She ought to be dried off from six to eight weeks before farrowing, and during this period she ought to be fed liberally, but should have very little corn, as it is too heating. Give her good hay or bright corn fodder, with plenty of bran and some roots if you have them. The food should be such as to keep her thrifty and in good flesh, and her bowels open. I do not think a good, healthy calf is likely to be born of a half-starved cow. I prefer to raise the calf by hand, not only because it is much cheaper, but because it is troublesome to break a calf from sucking after it has run with the cow for months; and the calf grows up gentler if it is handled and fed daily. There is not the least trouble to make the calf just as thrifty and growthy if raised by hand and fed skim milk as if it sucked the cow; and if it sucks it takes all the milk for several of the best months of the year, when the cow ought, at least, to make a pound of butter a day. Let your calf suck the cow for three days. This is necessary to its healthy development, as nature has provided in the *colostrum* purgative properties to cleanse the bowels. I have never had any trouble to teach a calf to drink when it was allowed to suck three days, but often had great trouble when I took them away at birth, as some recommend. Give your calf new milk for a week after taking it from the cow, and then substitute skim milk, and add oil meal (old process preferred) to supply what is removed in the cream. I begin with a heaping tablespoonful, and prepare it by stirring into a pint of boiling water. It forms a jelly, which is then stirred into the milk, and this is warmed to about the same temperature as that fresh from the cow. Gradually increase the amount of oil meal up to a gill at a feed, which is enough for a calf at any time while on milk. By the time your calf is three weeks old it should begin to eat a little solid food. Put within its reach some bright, fine hay—either clover or second crop—and you will find it will soon begin to eat a little, and by the time it is six weeks old it will eat hay regularly and greatly enjoy it, and there is nothing so good to keep its digestive organs healthy. At the same time begin to feed it bran. Stir a tablespoonful into its milk, and at noon dust as much into its trough. Never give more than it will eat clean, and if any remains in the trough clean it out before the next feed. There is no better food than bran to develop a growing animal, as it furnishes the material needed to make bone and muscle. Next to bran comes oats, and it is best ground and fed with the bran. By the time your calf is three months old it will be eating full feed of hay and bran, and you can begin to diminish the amount of milk, if it is needed for other purposes; but if milk is abundant, keep it up till your calf is four to six months old. Make all changes in food gradually. I usually wean my calves from milk by adding bran and water and gradually diluting it, until, instead of five quarts of milk, I have one, and four quarts of bran slop. If your calf is dropped in the fall or winter, keep it on the hay, bran and oats feed, with the milk, until spring opens, and then turn to pasture (blue grass preferred), and give a little bran each day until the calf gets well

accustomed to grass. If it is a spring calf, give it a grass lot to run in and feed a little hay each day till it learns to eat grass. I would not turn it out until at least a month old, and not until permanent warm weather. As to the amount of food at the different ages named, I think it is only necessary to say, feed liberally. By this I do not mean that any food should be wasted, but of the food I recommend there is no danger of injuring the young animal by pushing it too fast. There would be with corn, which produces too much fat, but with a well-balanced ration there is not. For winter feeding, roots are exceedingly valuable, and there is no stock food that can be more easily or cheaply grown than beets, and more farmers would grow them if they knew their value. The food of the cow for the first three months after calving should be liberal, with plenty of rough, bulky food, and but a small per cent. of corn. The greatest danger is of overfeeding during the first few weeks. Follow the same rule as in feeding calves: Make no sudden changes, either in quantity or quality of food; feed at regular hours, and give as much variety as you can. It will always pay to give ground feed with cut hay or fodder, as it will be digested and assimilated better and less feed will do the same good. With the food and care recommended, your heifer will develop so that she may be bred to come in at two years old or even a little less.—*Waldo F. Brown.*

Cow Notes.

Use a little mutton tallow or vaseline when there are signs of the cow's teats cracking.

Poor butter and poor cheese, for the quality of which the maker cannot account, may sometimes be traced to impure water.

The prayer of every dairyman should be, "Oh Lord, deliver me from the folly and certain punishment of being stingy to my own cows."

Some people think that cheese is simply cheese and make no distinction, and because skim chips "lay hard in the stomach" they cannot eat cheese.

Often after a farmer provides himself with cows, best for the business, and provides the best milk-producing food, his cows are ruined by improper milking.

It should be known when men tell of milk that is rich in casein, they mean that it will make a large amount of curd; rich in a commercial view but not rich milk for all that.

Science has demonstrated that a cow's teats possess the sense of feeling, that they are not made of rubber, and these facts should be remembered by the strong-handed, hurried milker.

One hundred dollars' worth of cheese takes from the farm less than one-seventh the fertility taken by \$100 worth of grain, while \$100 worth of butter—if the skim milk be fed on the farm—takes nothing from the soil.

Fall-made butter is always preferred to that made in summer, because the weather being cool the milk is kept at the proper temperature to raise the cream in the best condition, making butter of great solidity, and the grasses that start after the fall rains give it a fine flavor.

It is Best to be on the Safe Side.

"For want of a nail, the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe, the horse was lost;
For want of a horse, the man was lost;
And all for the want of a horse-shoe nail."

If there is any business where the importance of little things is almost every day forced on the attention, that business is farming. Many a farmer knows from sad experience what it is to lose some, if not all of his crop, not from bad weather, but from a machine that looked well in a warehouse, but failed to work in the field. The best precaution against disaster in harvest time is a Deering Binder or Mower.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan. **MILo NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.**

The Poultry Yard.

About Plymouth Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to an inquiry in your paper last week for a description of Plymouth Rocks, I submit the following: They were originated in the New England States some years ago, and are the result of an attempt to combine into one breed the good qualities of two or three varieties. After years of careful mating and breeding they have been placed at the head of the list as an all-purpose fowl, thoroughly adapted to our climate and surroundings. There was originally but one variety bred, what is now known as the single-combed barred. They belong to the middle-weight class; standard weight of cocks, 9½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; pullet, 6½ pounds. In color they are a grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with five or six bars of blue-black, producing the effect of a bluish-tinged plumage. As now bred the male bird should be a few shades lighter than the female, although there is an inclination among some of our best breeders to endeavor to produce good birds of both sexes, exactly the same shade of color from parent stock also of the same shade of color, this color being what is termed "standard color," or "exhibition color," just as described by the "Standard of Perfection." This is rather a difficult matter to accomplish, but some are succeeding in doing it.

The White Plymouth Rock is an exact counterpart of its barred cousin, in every particular except color, which is pure white throughout. They were originated from white "sports" of the barred variety, and owing to their solid color are more easily bred to color. They are both good layers, rapid growers and good rustlers. They feather early and always have a plump, well-rounded carcass, ready for market at any time after they are eight weeks old.

There is also a "sport" pea-comb variety whose distinguishing characteristic is a small pea-comb similar to that of a Brahma. There are but few of them bred as yet, and they seem to be gaining slowly in public favor. **G. C. WATKINS.**

Hiawatha, Kas.

Dr. Sturtevant concludes that some creams produce three times as much as others of the same bulk.

Farm Loans.

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

Luxury and Comfort

Are the peculiar attributes for which the average traveler ever seeks, and these, combined with convenience, speed, safety and sure connections with transcontinental trains at terminal points, are what make the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway famous and popular. Vestibuled compartment sleeping cars, the finest in the world, and dining cars, whose service is the very best, are run on through fast trains. The vigorous policy of this line has placed it in the lead in many respects, and it has become a favorite as a natural consequence. Take no other route. For information concerning time of trains and rates to all points reached by this line and its connections, apply to **W. R. BUSENBARK,** General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Puget Sound.

People who have visited the wonderful region surrounding Puget Sound cannot find language to express the delight they have felt in gazing upon the varied beauties of scenery there spread before them. There can be no satisfaction in a mere description, and the best works of famous artists fade into insignificance before the magnificent reality. Not alone is the region rich in all that makes it fair to look upon, but as well in its wondrous resources, awaiting the application of human labor to develop them for the benefit of mankind. The Puget Sound country is a paradise for the sight-seer, a revelation for the explorer, and a land of plenty for the husbandman, besides offering unsurpassed opportunities for the capitalist and manufacturer. It is reached via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which connects at St. Paul and Minneapolis with through trains of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads for all points in the far northwest. **W. R. BUSENBARK,** General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

One of the Oldest Western Roads—Its Progress for the Year.

In the general offices of the Ohio & Mississippi railway is still preserved the second time table ever issued. It is dated September, 1857, and shows one passenger train a day each way between St. Louis and Cincinnati, except Sundays, and the time was seventeen hours. To-day the daylight limited makes the run in less than ten, while the service has grown to four trains each way, every day in the year. Seven thousand tons of new steel rails were laid during the year in order to maintain its reputation for a good road-bed. New passenger stations have been erected at different points, and the old stations are being rapidly replaced all along the line.

At Washington, shops, which are among the most extensive in the United States, have been completed during the year at a cost of over \$300,000.

New passenger coaches, baggage cars and postal cars have been added to the equipment, including two extra size baggage cars, capable of containing the largest pieces of theatrical scenery.

The daylight limited train is one of the best leaving St. Louis on any road; it is made up of new coaches, vestibuled throughout, and has a Pullman buffet parlor car attached. It makes the run of 340 miles in less than ten hours, including stops.

Daily lines of Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars are run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, while connection is made at its eastern termini with other through car routes for New York and the East, and for Chattanooga, Jacksonville and the Southeast.—*St. Louis Republic, January 6, 1890.*

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid, undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico. Solid trains having Pullman buffet sleeping cars between the above points. Bear in mind the M., K. & T. railway is the road, and see that your ticket reads via this short line. For tickets or general information regarding the above, call on your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address **J. L. Daugherty,** General Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa, or **Gaston Mesiter,** General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

The National Capital.

The City of Washington is an object of personal interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well-stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves, apart from the historic interest with which they are invested. It is a hope and aspiration of all "Young America," at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of his country.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. offers unequalled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast express trains are vestibuled from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best productions in the way of sumptuous Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all its through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carrying lines in the country. Through tickets via B. & O. R. R. can be procured at all the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

When You Go South

You will wish to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct, and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free), Kansas City to Birmingham; through first-class coach, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address **J. E. LOCKWOOD,**
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

For Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and all points west, take the Union Pacific. The shortest, best and quickest route. Call upon **F. A. Lewis,** city ticket agent, 535 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

(Continued from page 3.)

cultural college at Manhattan. I have no personal experience in its culture. Some of my neighbors have tried it and failed, others have it on trial. When they succeed I may give it a trial. My present opinion is that alfalfa will prove a poor substitute for red clover. Among all the tame grasses I have tried, there are none of so much value as clover. Clover hay for young stock and milk cows has no equal. For work horses I would prefer timothy or prairie hay, though a mixture of clover and timothy or clover and English blue grass, or all three of these grasses together, makes an excellent hay for all purposes. In the selection of seed too much care cannot be taken. I would not take the chance of sowing any seed over two years old, and avoid, if possible, the purchase of seed, at any price, that contains ox-eyed daisy, Canada thistle or other obnoxious weed seeds. Of all obnoxious weeds or grasses there is none to be so much dreaded by the careful farmer as that of the ox-eyed daisy, and I have seen it growing on three different farms in the neighborhood of Topeka. I have seen fields in Pennsylvania white with it when in blossom. No animal will eat it but sheep. When once in possession it is there to stay; no amount of good, careful farming will eradicate it.

The culture of tame grasses has passed the experimental stage, and its success in eastern Kansas is an assured fact, as much so at least as wheat or corn or any other farm crop, and no farmer can expect to succeed in farming who neglects its culture. We have everything to encourage us. Freezing and thawing of the ground in the spring fails to raise clover or timothy out by the roots, as it does in the Eastern States. I now have about fifty acres of land in tame grass, and I can winter my stock on 113 bushels of corn by reason of having an abundance of tame hay.

In conclusion I will say, as the result of my experience in tame grass culture, I find twelve pounds of red clover or eight pounds of timothy or thirty pounds of English blue grass to the acre to be about right. A good mixture would be ten pounds of clover and six pounds of timothy, or twenty pounds of English blue grass in place of the timothy. Another good mixture of seed would be ten pounds of red clover, five pounds of timothy and twelve pounds of English blue grass. I regard red clover as the most valuable and the surest of all tame grasses, but in the event of its being pastured so close that it cannot re-seed itself it will die out in two years; that is to say, red clover will die of old age when two years old. But with fair, honest treatment and a knowledge of this fact, together with a fair coat of stable manure every five years, it will live until it is plowed up. And when plowed it will be the best chance in the world for a crop of corn or wheat. If sown on ground without any other crop, I would not sow sooner than the middle of April. If sown on growing grain, as soon as the ground is done freezing in the spring, provided, however, the ground is in good condition to harrow.

To Members of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas:

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. having appointed me to represent their interests in the live stock business at Kansas City, and the said Alliance Exchange Co. having become a member of the American Live Stock Commission Co., I will be found at their offices at the Kansas City Stock Yards, prepared to look after all shipments of stock by members of the Alliance. Consign all shipments to me in care of American Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards. The American Live Stock Commission Co. is a co-operative corporation organized for the purpose of handling the stock of its members, and the net profits of the business are divided among the shareholders at the close of the year.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.
FRED JACKSON, Secretary, McPherson, Kas.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud; no waste; no work; healthy hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to
E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President.....L. H. Glover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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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.

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FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
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G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
J. K. P. House, Vice Pres.....Cloverdale, Ch'qua Co.
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.
Judiciary Committee—A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.
Business Agent—G. A. Tyler, Topeka.
Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

STATE GRANGE.

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

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

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

The Alliance Shipping Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Shipments of stock to the representative of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company at Kansas City have already begun, and many promises of more to follow, in the near future, received.

A brief acquaintance with the officers and the business methods of the American

Live Stock Commission Company convinces me that we have made no mistake in forming business relations with the same. We have the numbers which inspire confidence, and by consistent, united business action, we will command the respect and homage of the commercial world.

Please allow me through the KANSAS FARMER to ask the Secretaries of the sub-alliances to furnish me with the name and address of each feeder and shipper of stock within the territory of his sub-alliance, together with number of each kind of stock being fed for market, time of intended shipment, etc. This will be but a slight task for each Secretary, and will be very valuable information to the livestock interest of the Alliance Exchange Company.

Address me at stock yards, Kansas City, Kas.
EDWIN SNYDER.

"The Farmers' Movement."

Paper prepared by H. C. Shinn, of Johnson county, and read before the State meeting of F. M. B. A. at Garnett, Kas.

Farmers' clubs have been organized for a great many years, generally for some local object or benefit. The first that we notice in our American history of a general nature with national organization was the grange, organized in the year 1867, at Washington, D. C. This was but the local club, with ritual and secret work in its original conception, but as the wave of contraction of the currency in passing from a currency to a coin basis, and the oppression of monopolies, particularly the railroad monopolies, swept over the country in the first years of the 70's, the farmers found themselves in a bad condition as compared to those in manufacturing, trading, transportation, and money-lending circles, so they looked around for some agency with which they could better their condition. In this emergency they grasped the new organization, the grange, and found it admirably adapted for their aid. It was with this grange as the central organization that the railroad monopoly was finally mastered so that to-day the railroads are subject to legislation as much as any other subject of the State. This same wave of reform reduced salaries and made other changes in the law necessary to the changed condition of affairs from currency to coin. In this state of affairs we find the country at the beginning of the 80's, but (and there is a but) the seed of a deep and damnable injury had been sown in the demonetization of silver, done when we were using neither silver nor gold in our ordinary transactions; done in our blindness, but few of the Senators or members of Congress knowing at the time that they were passing a bill of momentous import. In a long bill of sixty-seven sections a few clauses or sections in but few words and they such as not to be likely to draw attention in the reading and the work was done; done in the interest of those who held our securities for the express purpose of increasing their value, and it had that effect, as we all know, when we go to pay any debt or interest. In the old grange days we had this problem to solve to reduce transportation and other charges in harmony with the reduced price of commodities incident to the return to specie payment, but now we have a different but a kindred question to attempt to solve incident to this wicked attempt to do away with silver as a measure of value and to reduce prices to a gold standard. There can be two solutions to this problem.

1. We can go on in our present path guided by bond-holders and others of kindred interest until we, as a body, are reduced to lowest type of tenant farmers.

2. We, as free-born Americans, without regard to past party affiliations, can unite in the presence of this great danger and restore silver to its proper place of free coinage of full legal tender dollars and have other legislation of an economic nature so as to restore the proper relation of burdens and privileges to all our people.

This, then, I take it, is the secret of the growth of this, our noble order and of other kindred orders, suffering under the same general causes. How long are we to bear

and suffer, to live and pay taxes out of what we had earned in former years and not out of what we earn as we go? I can only say until more of us are agreed as to what the cause of our depression is, for as to the suffering and depression there is no longer a question, but as to what it is there are many answers, but there can be but one true answer as to the main cause. It is claimed that our farmers are not economical. I believe it is no longer held that we are lazy in the face of such crops as we, blessed by a kind Providence, have produced in the last two years. I tell you, brothers, that in this abominable financial legislation is where you have got to finally locate the evils under which we are suffering, and this is not new. Away back in 1877 and 1878, in the debates in Congress and other places, you will find that men who made a study of the silver question and of the effect of the legislation of 1873 predicted the very state of affairs under which we are now dwelling.

A word on the justice of remonetization of silver. We find that even the names of the unit of value in several of the leading countries were derived from silver coins, as in England from a pound of silver coined at first in twenty pieces or shillings and first derived from a common Roman standard; in France from the franc, a silver coin and the unit of value in France; in Germany from thaler, a silver coin first coined by the counts of a valley in Germany about the close of the fifteenth century, which gained a reputation and became quite a pattern, and was used with slight change of weight by the Swedes and Danes, also the Spanish. It was the Spanish coin from which we of the United States derived our dollar, instead of following the parent country of England in their system of pounds, shillings and pence, by Congress adopting in 1785 the silver dollar as the unit of money; and again, on April 2, 1792, in the law establishing a mint, it enacted that "The money of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units," the dollar "to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current" and to contain 371½ grains of pure silver. This silver dollar was the standard from its adoption to the time it was demonetized in 1873, and this dollar was, to a limited extent, remonetized in 1878, and is our present silver dollar, except the alloy, which increases its weight up to 412½ grains of standard or coin silver. Is there injustice in making the coinage of this dollar free? No. This is the genuine coin—the very money itself, that when it passes from hand to hand needs no redemption but is the value itself. Nor has it depreciated, as many claim, but is in bullion higher in value than almost any kind of commodity, whether it is wheat or corn, cotton or molasses. This demonetization act was one of the masterpieces of legislation. The act itself was one of sixty-seven sections, matured in committee and presented to Congress as an act to regulate the details of coinage at the mint. It was presumed to collate and embrace in one act all previous legislation on the subject of United States money. It did not demonetize the standard silver dollar. It did not make anything else the unit of value. But it only authorized the coinage of silver into half and quarter dollars and dimes (according to the reduced standard of 1853), and into a trade dollar above the standard of the unit dollar, and prohibited these coins from being a legal tender for more than five dollars in any one payment. The act contained no change in the old unit dollar. It simply omitted to mention it as one of the coins to be made at the mint, and practically accomplished its demonetization by the following words in section 17: "No coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mints other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth." The legislation in Congress to complete the demonetization of silver was closed by these words in section 3,586 of the revised statutes: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." Can we afford to allow this evil, this "crime of crimes," this leg-

islation that will cause endless suffering and woe, to stand?

And now, brothers, will you unite to study up and write and speak and vote for this cause? Remember it stands in the way of no other measure or reform. It will be fair and honest to all, even to the gold men, who have done and are doing this deep and lasting injury to us. When this is done, then will hope again be abroad in the land, so that when the mild and pleasant days again come, when the sun shines forth in the spring, and it seems to us here in this, our chosen land, that we are as near and dear to our Maker as any of His creatures, then will we again go forth to our work, standing erect as becometh freemen, walking in the presence of and guided by that divine Judge and Ruler who is no "respector of persons."

THE UNION PLATFORM.

Pursuant to a call previously issued, a meeting was held at Emporia, Kas., on Wednesday, March 5, at which duly accredited delegates were present from the State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the State Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the State Grange, and the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor. Questions relating to the mutual interests of the several orders represented were considered, and a basis of co-operation agreed upon. Such part of the proceedings as are designed for the public will be found in the annexed report of demands unanimously agreed to. These are substantially the same as those hitherto adopted at previous meetings with the Knights of Labor and the Grange.

The following are the demands upon the national government:

WHEREAS, The financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has been contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country; causing a depression of agricultural industries and placing the wealth producers at the mercy of the money power; therefore

Resolved, 1. We demand that no class of securities shall be substituted for government bonds as a basis of security for national bank notes for the purpose of perpetuating the national banking system; that no more national banks shall be chartered, and no charters now in existence shall be renewed; that legal tender Treasury notes be issued by the government in lieu of national bank notes, when such national bank notes shall be retired; that the amount of such notes shall be regulated on a *per capita* basis as the population of the country increases; that the volume shall be increased sufficiently to meet the demands of the business interests of the country, and that they be made a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the issue of silver certificates against an unlimited deposit of bullion, which certificates shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

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

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

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

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

7. We demand that the government shall control the means of communication and transportation to the extent of insuring their operation in the interest of the people, with due regard to the rights of those owning and operating the same.

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

9. That we advocate free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties).

10. We heartily endorse what is known as the sub-Treasury system, adopted at St. Louis by the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in December last, and demand as an additional measure of relief that the government shall furnish currency to the people as a loan, at the same rate of interest as it is now loaned to certain banks, and that the homesteads of the country shall be accepted as security for such loan.

11. We are opposed to any further extension of government credit to railroads, and demand the prompt foreclosure of mortgages to the government, on the failure of any road so beholden to meet its obligations when due.

The following demands are made upon the State government:

1. We demand such legislation as will make

unscrupulous interest obtained or sought to be obtained, directly or indirectly, a bar to judgment in action for recovery of both principal and interest.

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

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

The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. That we are unalterably opposed to bonds in favor of railroads or any aid to corporations for any purpose whatever.

2. That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State and be furnished to pupils at cost.

3. That we recommend that active steps be taken to fix just and uniform minimum prices on farm products, (including grain and live stock), and that all the agricultural States be requested to co-operate with us in this matter.

4. That we recommend to our respective orders a hearty and earnest co-operation in business matters, so far as the same may be deemed practicable.

5. Realizing the importance and the great necessity of certain lines of education, that such education must precede successful co-operation and that unity of action or co-operation generally, must be had on the part of the industrial masses, in order that the hand of oppression that now rests so heavily upon our whole country, depriving the people of their just rights and possessions with fearful rapidity, spreading want and desolation over the face of our beloved country, the forerunner of enforced degradation, misery and crime of every class, may be removed, we therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a joint committee composed of one member from each order—the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas, the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas, and the Knights of Labor of Kansas, to be known as a Board of Lecturers, whose duty it shall be to prepare a lecture upon each of the demands and resolutions agreed upon by the conference committee of the above named orders of the State, each of said lectures to be published by the papers of the State that are friendly to our interests, and be distributed to the several sub-organizations throughout the State, to be read in their meetings, and serve as leaders in the discussion of the topics of which they treat.

Signed on behalf of the State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

B. H. CLOVER,
W. H. BIDDLE,
S. MCLALLIN.

On behalf of the State Grange:

H. RHODES,
H. F. ALLEN,
T. S. FAIRCHILD,
WM. SIMS.

On behalf of the State Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association:

G. W. MOORE,
WM. SCHOONOVER,
J. W. MENELY,
A. H. TAMUR,
M. B. WADE.

On behalf of the Knights of Labor:

J. M. HYDE.

Crawford County Resolutions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were adopted by the Calvin Farmers' Alliance, No. 713:

WHEREAS, The financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has been contracted until it is insufficient to supply the demands of the country, causing a depression of the agricultural industries and placing the wealth producers at the mercy of the money power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, To reduce the salaries of our county officers to a reasonable compensation, for they are too high according to the income of our labor.

Resolved, That our United States Senators should be elected direct by the people.

Resolved, To reduce the interest from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, it seems that the farmers ought to start a banking system of their own, as a savings bank, where every one will get some relief.

Resolved, That our State Legislature be petitioned to remedy the law in regard to milling rates, as at present every farmer is robbed of nearly all his grain and has been for years.

Resolved, That we petition our respective Representatives to pass a law in regard to trusts and combines, the sooner the better for the good of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn in unmeasured terms the issuing of \$2,300,000,000 in bonds as a means of perpetuating our slavery to the money power; that we denounce the measures proposed by Secretary Windom of the Treasury, and demand that our Representatives do all in their power to defeat such nefarious and outrageous measures.

J. M. ALLEN,
T. LAMBORN,
J. C. VOLK,
Committee.

About Public Printing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among the many resolutions of farmers' organizations which appear in your valuable paper, I frequently notice one demanding a law compelling the State and county printing to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The principle is good, but the publication part appears to be overlooked. The object of all the county printing and much of the State printing is to give publicity to official acts, and the publication of those acts is understood to be included in the printing contract. Now it is plainly evident that the value of the service rendered by the "printer" varies just in proportion as the official notices are more or less distributed in the county or State. A paper

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. R. BARSE,
GEO. D. FORD,

D. T. BEALS,
J. H. WAITE,

T. E. LADD,
W. E. THORNE,

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

having a limited circulation in the county would be a poor medium for advertising the official business of that county.

A law requiring the county printing to be given to the "lowest responsible bidder" should also require him to send free by mail a copy of each notice, proclamation, statement of account, etc., to every taxpayer in the county.

The knowledge that these notices will be so widely circulated would cause business men to seek to have their advertisements circulated with them, and give the publisher such prestige in advertising that he could afford to send the official notices to all the taxpayers for less than it costs now to reach a small part of them. Some similar plan might be adopted for printing and publishing State notices.

J. M. McLAREN.

Summerville, Kas.

Organization Notes.

Shawnee county is reported to have an all-ance membership of 3,000.

If the government can make a good bond, it surely can make good money.

The Pawnee Rock Alliance, of Barton county, is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Last year it was "no corn" that caused the "hard times," and this year it is an "overproduction." What consistency!

If it is right for the government to loan money to an association of individuals, why is it not just, right and proper to loan to individuals?

Indianapolis Lodge, No. 1745, F. M. B. A., is reported to be in a flourishing condition, with a membership of thirty-four, all of whom take an interesting part in the meetings.

The F. M. B. A. is doing quite well in Indiana, so a member writes from Lyons, Green county. He says that farmers are bound to succeed if they will only stand by their organization.

W. A. Campbell, Secretary, Hays City, writes that Wheaton Sub-Union, of Ellis county, do endorse the resolutions of Hazel Dell Alliance, No. 518, in the State adopting uniformity of text books.

Augusta (Butler county) Alliance passed resolutions not to buy from manufacturers or retail dealers that buy from manufacturers that won't sell to alliances or State Exchange at wholesale prices.

Bucyrus Lodge, F. M. B. A., of Miami county, organized September 3, 1889, now has fifty-six members, and report interesting meetings. They buy their flour and sugar at wholesale prices and will soon establish a co-operative store.

Brother Ben Clover, our honored State President and National Vice President, speaks direct to the point, as usual, in the following: "It is not so much a question of submission or resubmission as it is whether the people shall have homes to go to—drunk or sober."

As no manufacturing or mercantile business can prosper in Kansas when the farmers are so pressed and discouraged, all business men should gladly welcome and assist any movement that will enable the farmers to unite their forces for the betterment of such conditions.

Our enslaved condition is now well known; the key to the great prison door has been found, and "The Way Out" into the prosperous sunlight of freedom has been discovered to be by and through the ballot-box, without regard to parties or scheming politicians. Let us act like men.

As long as the farmers of this country are arrayed against each other along the lines of political prejudices, just so long will the affairs of the country be run in the interests of trusts and combines. The flag of equal rights and equal privileges has been dragged in the dust long enough.

The Johnson County Alliance will be organized at Olathe on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Each sub-alliance in the county will be entitled to one delegate, whether it has ten members or not, and one delegate for each additional ten members. It is desired that as many of the members as possible meet with the delegates for consultation.

The farmers of this country are getting their eyes open to the fact that scarcity of money lowers the prices of farm products and raises the prices of the products of trusts and combinations. Therefore they also see that it is to the interest of these combinations and trusts to control the volume of money in circulation, no matter what party is in power. This opens

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

824 Exchange Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.

In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.
Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

their eyes still wider, and enables them to more readily comprehend that principle and self-protection is of vastly greater importance to them and their families than the name and perpetuity of any political party.

From M. Lively, of Caldwell Alliance, No. 990, we learn that this alliance organized last November with nineteen members, but now has seventy-six male members in good standing and more to follow. About \$600 has been raised towards starting an exchange. The members are determined to look more carefully after their interests hereafter.

Are farmers' interests as jealously guarded in legislative halls as other interests? If not, why not? Is it not because too few of the Representatives are interested directly or indirectly in agriculture? Then is it not the fault of the farmers themselves that they do not select and elect such men as will jealously guard their interests? When will we learn to be wise?

The Wichita association of Congregational churches, at their meeting in Wichita last week, adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we notice with interest and sympathy the movement on the part of farmers and other manual laborers to secure a more equitable division of the fruits of their toil. We wish them success in their efforts, and look forward with hope to the coming of the time when the brotherhood of men shall be a controlling force in society.

A SUCCESSFUL ALLIANCE AGENCY.—At the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, held in December, 1889, J. B. Dines, of St. Louis, was elected President of the State Business Agents' Association. The Business Agents of twenty-two States went into the organization. Elsewhere in this paper the reader will find the advertisement of Mr. Dines, wherein he sets forth his business and where the reader may learn how to proceed to get the benefits of the St. Louis agency.

A friend from Hays City writes: "Alliance business in Ellis county has taken a boom. Alliances are being organized all over the county, with a membership of between 600 and 700 members, all legal voters. By the first of April there will be over 700. At a meeting of the County Alliance held at Victoria, March 1, over sixty were in attendance. The County Alliance organized in January with fifteen members. The ladies are beginning to make application for membership. There is a great deal of enthusiasm amongst the members, and politicians are beginning to be alarmed, not knowing what may be the outcome."

Mr. S. W. McCombs, one of the County Commissioners of Stafford county, writes us that they have a membership of 1,500 in that county and rapidly increasing. He takes Mr. Ingalls to task for ignoring the interests of the producers of this country, and suggests that there is a fine prospect of his meeting with the same fate of his predecessor, Samuel Pomeroy. He says that 10 cent corn and 40 cent wheat, compared with 11 cent sugar and 25 cent coffee, is opening the eyes of the producers of this State to the fact that there is something radically wrong which needs righting.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a late meeting of the Valley Alliance, in Rice county: Resolved, That we will not purchase of any factory or firm that made any agreement or contract that they would not sell implements to the alliance or direct to the farmer as low as to the retail dealers. Resolved, That we, the members of Valley Alliance, No. 1013, owe no allegiance to any political party, and hereafter we will cast our ballots at the polls for our own interests, irrespective of any party allegiance, and that we pledge ourselves to vote for no man that will not pledge himself to work for the interest of the farmers, and that he will use all honorable means in his power to reduce the national, State and county expenses and to reduce the railroad freight rates on all farm products and live stock.

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.

De Jingle ob de Bells on de Cows.

In spring, when de fields are all kivered wid green,
An' de clover bloom smells in de a'r,
An' de wet in de grass kinder tickles yer feet,
An' de red bugs mek er nigger sw'ar,
Den am de time dat de darky lubs de mos',
When dey come erlong home 'hind der plows,
In de cool ob de day, when dey hears all erroun'
De jingle ob de bells on de cows.

When de jimson weed pops up outen de groun'
An' de dog-fennel runs it er race,
An' when de lightnin' bug do scatter roun' its sparks,
An' dabs 'em now an' den in yer face,
Den comes de music dat am sweetes' an' bes'—
At leasen dat 's how dis darky 'lows,
As softly dar ripples froo pastures o' green
De ringin' ob de bells on de cows.

When de bluebird comes wid er straw in its beak
To de hole whar de woodpecker bored,
When red-breasted robins hunts erroun' fer der mud,
When de black swallow swings in de gourd
Den 'om de ole meadow way down by de creek,
Or de orchard neaf young apple-boughs,
Steals gen'ly de musical sound dat we lub—
De tinkle ob de bells on de cows.

When de sun goes down in er thick clump o' pines,
When de fravg in de swamp 'gins to croak,
An' de whippoorwill jines wid er doleful chune,
While de ole owl hoots in de oak,
On de sof' breeze dat comes loaded down wid its sweets
F'om de meadow whar slick cattle browse,
Dar floats wid er freshness dat nebbor gits ole,
De jingle ob de bells on de cows.

—Edward A. Oldham, in the Century.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
—Shakespeare.

When men's intents are wicked, their guilt haunts them;
But when they're just they're arm'd, and nothing daunts them.
—Milton.

Be just in all you say, and all you do,
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me.
—Dryden.

POLITICAL EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

Read before the Mission Center Farmers' Institute, Shawnee county, February 5, 1890, by Mrs. J. G. Otis.

Selfishness prompted Cain to slay his brother Abel, and from the creation of the world down the ages to the present time selfishness has been at the root of more misery to the human family than all other causes combined. Selfishness of England was the cause of the American Revolution in 1776. Selfishness engendered by African slavery was the cause of civil war in 1861. Selfishness lies at the root of all our present labor troubles. It is the selfishness of the liquor interest that to-day makes prohibition a necessity. And selfishness is the principal obstacle standing in the way of the political equality of the sexes in our own country to-day. The history of woman suffrage has been like all other educational and reform movements—one constant battle with selfishness, prejudice and ignorance. Political leaders are fearful it might jeopardize their future prospects or that of their past. The prejudices of some people are much stronger than their principles, and any new changes in existing conditions of society are looked upon with distrust. Some are in total ignorance and honestly think that equal suffrage is a rank heresy that ought to consign to social oblivion and everlasting punishment its unfortunate advocates. But the latter class are now comparatively few and confined mostly to our own sex; and the chief opposition to equal suffrage to-day in our own country comes from the selfishness of politicians and the prejudice of old fogies. In the great speech of Senator Ingalls upon the race problem and the practical denial of a free ballot to the colored men of the South, his statement of the case is very clear and forcible; but we feel like asking this distinguished Senator how much worse is it for the ignorant black men of the South to be deprived of the ballot than it is for the intelligent white women of the North to be disfranchised. When the honorable gentleman talks about

"justice" as the remedy for the ills of the black man in the South, we feel like raising our voice and shouting for "justice" for the white women of the North and the whole country. Does the Senator forget when he asks others to render "justice" and deal fairly with their fellow creatures of color, he ought himself to do likewise to the mothers, wives and daughters of the Caucasian race? When the Senator characterizes our race as "the most arrogant, the most rapacious, the most exclusive and indomitable of history;" when he styles us "the conquering and the unconquerable race," does he think that none of the proud blood of which he speaks courses in the veins of the Caucasian mothers, wives and daughters of America? Has he forgotten the opposition and derision with which he treated the woman suffrage question upon the floor of the United States Senate some years ago? Does he bear in mind his position upon this question in the canvass of our own State? As one of those "arrogant and unconquerable" daughters of the Caucasian race to which he refers, having lived on Kansas soil and breathed Kansas air for a quarter of a century, we with thousands of others call for "justice" at the hands of the honored Senator and all others in authority. And if this call for justice is not accorded to us, we propose to do our level best to oust our oppressors from office—serve them with cold coffee as they served the English with cold tea in Boston harbor.

With some of our public men it seems to be a fundamental principle that "might makes right." With all due respect to the antiquity of this maxim, we do not hesitate to brand it as false as it is ancient. We know that the history of all races of men shows them to have been governed by this principle, but we trust and believe the Caucasian race has got far enough away from the shades of barbarism and sufficiently advanced in progressive and Christian enlightenment to cast aside a maxim so unjust, so full of selfishness. We ask for the political equality of the sexes because it is our natural right, not because of any mental, moral or physical superiority or inferiority of one sex over the other. It is a right inherent in human nature—simply a request in perfect harmony with the fundamental principles of our government clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Our forefathers claimed there should be "no taxation without representation." The patriotic women of 1776 entertained convictions upon this important subject. Listen one moment to the words of the wife of one President and the mother of another—Abigail Adams—written to her husband while a delegate to the Colonial Congress in May, 1775: "I long to hear that you have declared an independence. And, by the way, in the new code of laws, which I suppose will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power in the hands of the husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrannical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you who wish to be happy, willingly give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and endearing one of friend. Why, then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity?" These are the words of a noble and true woman, written when she was exposed to continual danger as the wife of a rebel upon whose head was set the price of treason.

We can not close this article without reference to the great need in our government of the mother element. None can so well understand the wants of our sex as a true woman; none can so justly estimate the value of a full matured human being as a mother. Could a mother have the casting vote as between war and peaceful arbitration, all national difficulties would

be amicably settled. We have often wished, as we have read the speeches of some of our great men, that their hearts might be expanded to an equal breadth with their intellect. Woman's presence is as much needed in our halls of legislation as in the halls of the family residence. We are a part of the governed class, and as such have a right to a voice in the laws that govern us. Justice and freedom is our highest and latest demand, and we desire our sex to be something more than a toy in a Turkish harem, or a drudge harnessed beside dogs in the German fields, or an American doll pampered and petted in fashionable society and abused and robbed by her "legal protector" in private life. The great English political economist, John Stuart Mill, says "the majority of the male sex can not yet tolerate the idea of living with an equal." The San Francisco Examiner says: "We are living in an age that never had its mate for political, social and religious ferment. Most of the great movements of the past worked themselves out almost unconsciously. The events that history compresses into a chapter were spread out in reality over so long a time that even the actors in them scarcely realized that anything unusual was going on. But now nations, governments, social systems, and creeds are dissolving and re-creating themselves under our very eyes. Every man [we wish we could say every woman] old enough to vote is a patriarch in experience. He has witnessed more changes a hundred times over than Methuselah ever dreamed of in all his thousand sleepy years."

We now have school suffrage in sixteen States, municipal suffrage in Kansas, and, best of all, full suffrage in Wyoming Territory, where, after twenty years' experience, equal franchise has just been submitted to both men and women, and has been incorporated in the new constitution by a vote of eight to one. We wish Kansas would lead off in the same direction.

And to-day we rejoice to say that the grange has done much in educating public sentiment on this important subject—more, perhaps, than any other organization outside the woman suffrage associations. At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Maine State Grange in Belfast the other day, ex-Governor Robie, Master of the State Grange, said in his annual address: "The last, but not the least of the purposes of the grange, according to its official declaration, is to inculcate a proper appreciation of the ability and sphere of woman. This was the crowning work of the founders of our order in admitting her to full membership and to equal position with the male sex, thus recognizing the equality of the two sexes. It was a noble departure from the sentiment and practice which had heretofore ruled the organic law of all the prominent secret associations of the land. Our declaration of purposes thus gives to woman the influence and power which are needed in building up and protecting an industry and pursuit in which she has an equal interest. Woman occupies a prominent position on the "home farm" equal to its distinguished master, and as matron she discharges important duties which no other person can do as well; hence in the economy of the grange we find that the equality of the two sexes is fully recognized. The grange door "swings inward at the gentle touch of woman as to the ruder knocking of man." While we admit the justice of the principle of equality, let us not forget its logical consequence, and not cease our efforts until the American woman shall enjoy all the rights of American citizenship.

Different Ideas of Modesty.

A London magazine tells how a Moorish lady of quality expressed her astonishment at the sight of some photographs of English ladies, saying they couldn't be so bold as to have their pictures taken. Finally she was shown the photograph of an English woman in full evening costume. "Wallah!" she exclaimed, "you are laughing at me. This is impossible. No modest woman could allow any stranger to see a picture of herself with her bosom thus exposed." Then she exclaimed, in high excitement:

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED
**Butter
Color.**
EXCELS IN STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Butter-milk. 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.

"May Allah curse her and her house and her offspring to all eternity! Shame on her!" It is evident that the Moors have missed some of the refining influences of civilization.

Home Woman's Realm.

Home is the habitation of woman. In the home all that is characteristically feminine in women unfolds and flourishes. Home without woman is a misnomer, for woman makes the home, and home is what she makes it. If she is illiterate, her home partakes of this quality; if she is immoral, her home cannot be the abode of virtue; if she is coarse, refinement does not dwell where she resides. If she is cultured, pure, refined, these qualities will characterize the home which she creates. The higher the degree of her culture, her purity, her refinement, the more will these qualities characterize the home of which she is the center. The self that a woman takes with her in her marriage is her real dowry. If her dowry can be reckoned in numerals only, no matter how many they may be, wrecked indeed will be her husband, impoverished her children. But if she possesses industry, gentleness, self-abnegation, purity, intelligence, combined with capability, she is in herself a treasure of treasures.—*Woman and Home.*

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

JACOBS OIL
SURE CURE.

A CLEAN AND PERFECT CURE OF
HURTS AND BRUISES.

A Doctor Saw It.
Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a 2d-story window, striking a fence. I found him using St. Jacobs Oil freely all over his hurts. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling.
C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

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

Symptoms of Torpid Liver.

Loss of appetite and nausea; the bowels are constive, but sometimes alternate with looseness or diarrhoea; pain in the head, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; pain in the right side and under shoulder blade; fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, low spirits; loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; general weariness and debility. If these warnings are unheeded, serious diseases will soon be developed. No better remedy can be used than Tott's Pills. A single dose produces such a change of feeling as often to astonish the sufferer.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure Bilious Diseases.

Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

The Young Folks.

What Wins.

The world has full many a hero.
Go read what those heroes have done,
And you'll find that though oft they were baffled

They kept up their courage, and won.
They never lost courage in failure,
Giving up, as the faint-hearted will,
But said, "We will try and keep trying,
And conquer all obstacles still."

And this they have done the world over;
Their tasks were accomplished at last
By oft-repeated endeavor.

The young oak may bend to the blast,
But it springs to its place when it passes,
And grows to new strength every day,
And in time stands firm in the tempest,
Whose wrath whirled the tall pine away.

Defeat makes a man more persistent,
If the right kind of courage is his;
He determines to conquer, and does it,
And this is what heroism is.

Strive on with patient endeavor;
The steadfast of purpose will win;
Defeat comes to-day, but to-morrow
May usher the grand triumph in.

—Wide Awake.

ALL ABOUT THE NOSE.

How an Organ Marks the Peculiarities of Races.

The nose forms one of the characteristic features of the human face; and the more one studies it the more he will appreciate its importance. There are fourteen bones in the nose and a mass of cartilages which are ossified into immovable rigidity. It is an unbending nose; it will domineer; it will dictate; it will subdue. There are no two noses alike, but all noses have many things in common. For example, all noses sneeze, snarl, snuff, snore, snort, sneer, sniff, snuffle, snigger and snivel. Noses mark the peculiarities of races and the gradations of society. The nose of Australians, the Esquimaux and the negroes—broad, flat and weak—mark their mental and moral characteristics. The striking difference between the African negro and the North American Indian is sculptured on their noses. The Caucasian has a prominent and well-defined nose, and he leads in subduing the world.

The Chinese have bad noses, and they are intellectually a superior race, but they are not really a proper exception, for they flatten the noses of their children in infancy. They have cultivated small and flat noses for generations upon some absurd notion that the eyes are the more important, and should not be obscured by the nose. You can also see how the nose marks some of the gradations of society around you. Look at the concave faces of the low and ignorant, those whom you are sure to find of mornings in the police courts, and who adorn the cells of our prisons. You cannot for a moment associate beauty, valor, genius or intellectual power with such noses.

If you look at the progress of the individual life, the contour of the nose marks all its stages. Who ever saw a baby with a Roman or aquiline nose, or even a Grecian? The baby nose, is a little snub, the nose of weakness and undevelopment. The child's nose keeps its inward curve; in youth it straightens, and then comes, in certain characters and races, the bold outward curve of the aquiline or the stronger prominence of the Roman. It may stop at any point in this march of progress and present a case of arrested development. And we all feel instinctively that a certain shaped nose is the proper index of a certain character.

AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

Almost all great men have been remarkable for their noses, either as to shape, or size or color. Scipio Nasica derived his name from the prominent share of this feature possessed by him; the immortal Ovid, surnamed Naso, was Mr. Nosey, or bottle nose. Socrates had a snub, but he was frank enough to admit that in his heart he was a very bad man. Training did much for him, as it does for anybody; but a man who enters life with a snub is seriously handicapped. In the medals of Cyrus and Artaxerxes the tips of their noses come clear out to the rim of the coin. Antiochus VIII was an imposing prince. They called him "Grypus," because his nose was as big and hooked as a vulture's beak. But then the ancient Persians permitted

only the owners of large noses to enjoy royal honors. Numa's nose was six inches in length, whence he obtained his surname of Pompilius, as being the owner of a superlative nose. Lycurgus and Solon, according to Plutarch, were distinguished in the same manner.

Mohammed's nose must have been a curiosity. It was so curved the point seemed to be endeavoring to insert itself between his lips. A later time and phenomenal nose must have been that of the Great Frederick. Lavater offered to wager his reputation that blindfolded he could tell it out of 10,000 other noses by simply taking it between his thumb and forefinger. The nose of the Emperor Ludolph of Austria saved his life in an odd kind of way. During one of his campaigns a troop of knights entered into a conspiracy to kill him. A peasant who was employed about the tents of the conspirators one evening overheard them say: "To-morrow we'll surprise old big nose and cut him to pieces." After his work was over the peasant started out to visit some friends in another part of the camp. The Emperor, who was going about with some of his knights, meeting the man, asked who he was and what was going on in his part of the camp. He innocently told that there would be fun next morning, as they were going to cut a big nose in pieces. But they had not even a chance to get out of bed "next morning."

The French and, indeed, all the other Latin races, are remarkably "nosy." Napoleon I's nose was exquisitely chiseled, sculpturesque in mold, form and expression. He was wont to say, "Give me a man with plenty of nose." He little dreamed that he was destined to be baffled by a people—the Russians—whose noses were well nigh level with their faces, and that his ultimate victor was to be a man with the most prominent nose in Europe—Arthur, Duke of Wellington. The Parisians called Napoleon III "Grosbec," Nosey. Alexander the Great had a large nose, so had Richelieu and Cardinal Wolsey. Look at the portrait of Washington. All that is great in firmness, patience and heroism is stamped upon his nose, which is the true aquiline. Julius Caesar's nose was of the same type, and he possessed the same characteristics of patient courage and heroic firmness that belonged to Washington.

The wide-nostriled nose betokens strong power of thought and love for serious meditation, and these you see in the portraits of Shakespeare, Bacon, Franklin and Dr. Johnson, and others of our great students and writers. Gibbon had hardly any nose at all. He had a wee, little protuberance in the middle of his face which, by courtesy, was called a nose, but it was hardly discernible, set in between two enormous cheeks. Tycho Brahe lost his nose in a duel and wore a golden one, which he attached to his face with a cement which he always carried about. Rameses II used to cut off the nose of any subject accused of talking treason against him. Actisanes, another ruler of Egypt, had a novel way of punishing robbers. He cut off their noses and colonized them—the robbers—in a desert place, which he called Rhinocoon, from the nature of the punishment of its citizens. On the other hand, and more humane, perhaps, was his punishment of dishonest butchers. It was unique. A hook was put through their nose and a piece of meat was hung upon it.

In 1671 Charles II had the nose of Lord Coventry, keeper of the seal of England, cut off, because he dared to ask in parliament an inquisitive question about some actresses of the day. Later, Frederick the Great had a nobleman's nose cut off because he protested openly that he had been enrolled in the army through fraud. Criminals have been known to cut off their noses to escape detection. Making a new nose has often been performed in America since Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston, made the first successful one in 1837.—*Troy Times.*



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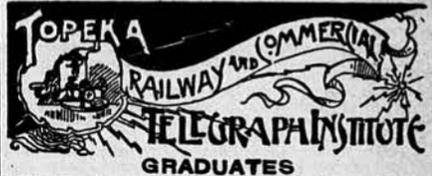
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Business failures reported last week, 260. The total for last year was upward of 11,000.

We agree with the *Globe-Republican* that Kansas does not now need a constitutional convention.

Many demands are made for articles from practical farmers—men of actual experience—on listing corn.

An article on smut, by Prof. Kellerman, received just as we were getting ready to make up forms to go to press.

The pears best suited to Kansas soil and climate are Bartlett for early and medium and Vear of Wakefield for late.

Let the resubmission movement alone. Let us keep eyes on the main questions—finance, transportation and land.

The Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator* has our thanks for friendly suggestions in its last issue. We assure our neighbor that the KANSAS FARMER is going ahead, not backwards.

The exposure of the scheme to fasten the lottery swindle on the State of North Dakota shows an almost inconceivable extent of corruption on the part of members of the Legislature.

The subject of irrigation will be covered in the census this year. Few people realize that about two-fifths of the acreage of the United States need irrigation to perfect their crops. For the whole world it is estimated that 800,000,000 of people are supported from irrigated land.

A Senator of Congress—Mr. Stanford—introduced a preamble and resolution, a few days ago, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire what relief for the existing agricultural depression may be furnished by the United States government, and particularly whether loans may not be made by the government upon mortgages on real estate, independent of improvements, at such rates and to such an amount as will make the security to the government perfect.

Senator Plumb introduced a railway land forfeiture bill last Friday. The bill proposes to forfeit to the United States all lands opposite to and conterminous with the position of any railroad not completed and operating for construction for which lands have heretofore been granted. It is provided, however, that this shall not be construed as forfeiting any lands heretofore earned by the construction of any portion of railroad under any act of Congress making a grant of public lands.

WHAT THE MORTGAGE HAS DONE.

The mortgage has come to be an interesting subject. The "Farmers' Defensive Movement," prepared by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER and published in *The Forum* for December, is followed in the March number of the same magazine by an article entitled "Western Mortgages," contributed by Mr. James Willis Gleed, of Gleed & Gleed, attorneys, Topeka, Kas. Mr. Gleed, without intending it, perhaps, or expecting it, has done the people good service in this article, for it is a careful presentation of the enormity of that conspiracy against the people which has practically placed the ownership of this vast Western country in the States east of the Alleghany mountains; and what makes the article still more serviceable is the fact that its author believes mortgages have been useful in the development of the West. As much has been done here in ten years, he says, as was done in the old States in a century. It is not practicable to ascertain exactly how much money has been invested in the West on real estate securities, Mr. Gleed writes, "but the amount is enormous." Two instances are cited: "Five mortgage companies at Topeka, Kansas, report that the loans made by them and still outstanding, amount to \$22,000,000. Of this sum 90 per cent. has been invested in Kansas. Five companies at Kansas City report \$68,000,000 outstanding. This amount has been placed in a dozen Western States." And then he proceeds:

What has been done with this vast borrowed capital? Labor has been employed. Thousands of villages, towns, and cities have been built. Thousands of miles of railroad have been constructed. Millions of acres of land have been subjected to private dominion, have become a part of the estimated wealth of the country, and have been set to producing what the world wants. Farm buildings of all sorts have been constructed, and farm machinery purchased. The cattle industry has been enormously developed. Mines have been opened. Churches and school houses have been erected. States have been founded. The growth which occupied a hundred years in the older States has been here crowded into ten. *The mortgage did this.*

We italicize the last sentence—"The mortgage did this." Mr. Gleed's article will be copied largely by the party press and by such papers as look only on one side of the question involved. For example, the *Topeka Capital* in an editorial note, says:

Mr. J. Willis Gleed's paper in *The Forum* will result in much good to Kansas. Mr. Gleed places before a very large army of readers, a conservative statement which must appeal to every man of ordinary intelligence, the great deeds that have been performed in the West by means of mortgages on the land. *The Forum* paper will have the effect to strengthen credit and renew faith in the integrity and solidity of the West.

No, no, dear *Capital*; you are all wrong on this matter, and the people will rise up in judgment against you. Think a moment. The assessed valuation of property in Kansas, (1888) as shown by Mr. Gleed, is \$353,057,699. That total, as the Auditor's report shows, is made up of the following items: Farm lands, \$168,558,547; town lots, \$73,862,136; railroad property, \$52,829,664; personal property, \$56,441,263. Now look at this statement:

Value of farms.....	\$168,000,000
Amount of outstanding farm mortgages.....	\$58,000,000
Amount of municipal indebtedness of the State.....	42,000,000
Amount of railroad indebtedness.....	50,000,000
These three items.....	150,000,000

or nearly as much as all the farms in the State are worth. And who owns the securities? The record of foreclosure is alarming. One correspondent writes—upward of 300 foreclosures in my county at last term of court; another says 124 cases in my county; another writes that the Sheriff sold twenty-four farms at the court house door in one day, and so it goes. It must be remembered, too, that in most of these cases the debt was not due—only the interest, and suit was brought on defaults in interest payments. One company in this city has nearly a thousand cases on which suits to foreclose are begun or about to begin. True, as Mr. Gleed says, a wonderful development has taken place here, and vast amounts of money have been "invested." Please note the word—*invested*. And who has reaped the harvest of this vast sowing? Let Mr. Gleed tell:

The Western mortgage business was begun by individual brokers, who invested on their own judgment, based on personal knowledge of borrowers and securities. Their profit lay in

the market between the low interest [which] capitalists would accept and the high interest [which] borrowers would pay. Capitalists sent their money for investment, and mortgages were made to them directly, so that brokers required no capital. The business of bringing borrower and lender together has always been profitable. The broker of the community becomes the capitalist of the community. The Western mortgage brokers have been no exception to the rule. One of them in Kansas has made nearly \$10,000,000 since 1870. The business developed rapidly. As increased capital has become necessary, individual brokers have given way to corporations. There are probably 200 such corporations operating in Nebraska and Kansas alone.

A little farther along, he refers to the broker's commission. "For many years this commission was enormous," he says, and adds: "The companies located at St. Paul, Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Topeka, Denver or Dallas, sometimes received as high as 15 per cent. commission on a five-year loan, and for many years the home company never received less than 10 per cent. The local agent exacted all that he could above this amount."

And now let us see what kind of machinery is employed in this bleeding process. Mr. Gleed describes it well in this:

Embodied in the note or mortgage are all conceivable provisions for the protection of the lender. [But not one for the protection of the borrower.—Ed. K. F.] Interest is made payable semi-annually, and is represented by interest coupons that bear interest from maturity at the highest legal rate. The borrower assures the payment of the taxes, and agrees to keep the buildings insured for the benefit of the mortgagee. On default in the payment of interest or in the performance of any of the agreements of the note or mortgage, the lender may declare the whole amount of principal and interest immediately due. Such being the contract, other sources of profit besides the initial commission will immediately be perceived. The transaction may have such a history as this: the first interest coupon is paid; the second is defaulted. The company remits to the Eastern investor, and then declares the whole debt due on account of the default. The borrower wishes to pay up and have the loan reinstated. The company then collects the amount of the defaulted interest, with interest compounded thereon at the highest legal rate, and a further commission, or bonus, for reinstating or renewing the loan. Or perhaps the company insists upon payment of principal and interest. In that case, the borrower borrows elsewhere; the company is paid in full; the amount is reinstated, earning another 10 per cent. commission; and the new mortgage is sent to the investor and the old one canceled. The borrower who for any reason desires to pay off his mortgage before it is due, must do so on such terms as the company may prescribe. He cannot treat directly with the Eastern owner of the mortgage, for he cannot ascertain who that owner is; the assignment from the company is not recorded. The borrower is usually allowed to anticipate his obligation on payment of a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.

We have frequently said, and this is a good place to repeat the statement that Kansas has been systematically robbed during all of these years of her development. Mr. Gleed shows clearly how part of the work was performed. Still he believes, and the party press repeats his statement, that the marvelous growth of this Western country is the work of the mortgage. Was ever a people so robbed before? What race of men except the Anglo-Saxon could have builded an empire with such a drain upon their resources? No, friends. This grand development was wrought in spite of the mortgage. As Mr. Gleed justly remarks—"The people were an industrious, hard-working, ambitious people. The money that has been loaned them has not been squandered. If the loans made to the West have been large, the increase in the wealth of the West has been astounding." True, and the mortgage has wrought ruin to the people here. At length its deadly work is apparent. Half the farmers of Kansas are in debt beyond recovery unless relief comes soon. And where will it come from? What do the creditors offer? Let Mr. Gleed answer this last question in his own clear language. Referring to foreclosure proceedings he says:

If a foreclosure becomes necessary, the company secures it at the lowest possible cost—at a wholesale cost. In case of foreclosure, if it has not guaranteed the loan, the company is in this position: it can repay the debt and interest to the Eastern investor, who is always ready to receive it, and itself take the land; or it can leave the land in the hands of the investor. This option, in case of non-guaranteed loans, has been made a source of considerable profit to some companies. Many companies, however, adopt the invariable rule of taking the land. The best and most conservative companies have made large profits by the sale of lands, by themselves taking title to all foreclosed tracts.

Yes, the business has been perfected; and as to Kansas every protection which the debtor ever had was taken from him, and as fast as the work was done the creditor was proportionally benefited. In

1861, our first Legislature passed a law allowing two years for the redemption of land sold under execution. That law was repealed in 1868, and the appraisal law followed it four years later. And now every note contains the "appraisal waived" clause, which means the sale of land, after six months, for what it will bring. No wonder Mr. Gleed is moved to say—"As yet, in most of the Western States the laws are more favorable to the lender than they are in the Eastern States, and courts are in the main fair."

It grates upon our nerves to write it, but it must be done when, in the face of impending desolation in thousands of Kansas homes, we are told that a mortgage is a blessing to these people. We do not like to say it; it is in no sense agreeable; but the plain truth is, that the very farmers who are reported blessed by this great civilizer—the mortgage, are not able—many of them to pay the interest on their debts. Thousands of them have not money enough to pay for lumber to crib their corn. The situation is not good and it need surprise no one to learn of desperate resolves if this talk in favor of continuing the old system of robbery is not stopped. It is time for money-lenders to pause at least long enough to hear the debtor's side of the case. If they are not willing to do an honest part, now that the wall has been reached, the farmer will surely strike in self defense, and he will strike hard.

THE LEAVEN IS WORKING.

As was to be expected, the KANSAS FARMER and its editor are fiercely attacked in the party press. Yesterday morning's *Capital* contains a long communication headed, "To Republicans—An Alliance Farmer Talks to Republican Farmers on a Timely Topic." It occupies more than a column in small type and is signed "An Alliance Republican."

We have too much else on hand to further notice the communication this week, but it will have due attention in our next issue. In the meantime, let the farmers "push things." The KANSAS FARMER is abundantly able to take care of itself. We have come to our present position through hard, hard work, and we have no thought of looking backward only for the purpose of learning how to improve it in future. Mr. Ingalls, twelve years ago, said: "The past is dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." So says the KANSAS FARMER now, and there need be no mistaking the side on which it is working.

IT IS NOT REPUDIATION.

Papers representing the creditors' side of the financial discussion now in progress insist that the demands made by Kansas farmers is equivalent to repudiation. There is no repudiation about it and these people know it as well as we do. The writer of this understands the situation quite well; he is among the people a good deal, and he knows that there is no talk of repudiation among the people. They are in debt and are in dread of losing their homes unless they are allowed time to get out. Present prices are too low to encourage anybody. The people are honest; they want to pay and will pay if it is possible for them to do it. They are now as deep in debt as most of them can go, they have renewed and renewed until the end has come. The mortgage has done its deadly work—it has wrought ruin in thousands of homes. Relief of some kind *must* come, or within five years a hundred thousand Kansas farmers' homes will be sold by the Sheriff. This is an ugly picture to look at, but it is before us. We have said many times that these people have been systematically robbed. It has gone far enough. The people see it, and they have called a halt. They will take charge of legislation next winter and they will rule after that in Kansas until all our old good laws are re-enacted with such new ones as we need. Justice will be done, and then shall we have peace, but not till then.

The *Hiawatha World* pays a handsome compliment to Major Sims, recently appointed Treasurer of the State.

SOLDIERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The more one studies the present situation the more he sees of the cunning and shrewd foresightedness of our public creditors and the men who manipulate the money market. A friend at Peoria, Ill., sends us a clipping—an editorial article, from the *Journal* of that city. It is an able writing, presenting a comparison of the soldier and the bondholder in a light which we do not remember to have seen before. The writer first calls attention to the declarations of party platforms every four years concerning justice to the soldiers of the republic, and then he presents statements of amounts of money paid out in pensions, and the amounts paid out in interest during the periods between the dates of the party declarations. Look at them:

Pensions.	From 1864 to 1868:	Interest.
\$76,001,109.71	\$424,658,352.83
Pensions.	From 1868 to 1872:	Interest.
\$119,794,441.59	\$602,764,146.83
Pensions.	From 1872 to 1876:	Interest.
\$115,790,441.52	\$415,207,318.45
Pensions.	From 1876 to 1880:	Interest.
\$146,906,828.18	\$400,710,310.34
TOTAL.		
Pensions.	\$458,166,301.02	Interest.
		\$1,743,370,310

Who saved the country—money or men? Who did receive, has continued to receive, and does now receive most money for what they did—the soldier or the bondholder? Is there anything wrong in the suggestion that there is still a good deal of money due the men who were at the front for \$13 a month while others were in the rear growing rich out of the misfortunes of the country?

After presenting these comparisons the *Journal* proceeds:

The time has come when the interests of the Great West should be looked after quite as much as the interests of Wall street and New England. In addition to the soldier, the business interests of that portion of the country which lies west of the Alleghanies and east of the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern boundary—the section which produces the wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, rice, beef, pork, and in fact everything from a pound of meat to a bar of gold or silver bullion—needs some attention. The party in power is being looked to and asked to take some notice of the needs and demands of the portion alluded to. There was a time, no doubt, in the history of the country and that too, since the surrender at Appomattox, when the people east of, and including the Appalachian chain, believed that those who resided at the west and south should continue to remain the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the same sense that the mother country had blocked out for the original thirteen colonies. If such an idea is entertained by that section, it behooves every Congressman, whether Republican or Democratic, who halls from the West or South, to examine the records closely and strive to shape future legislation on a different line from that of the past. The nation, as a nation, has got beyond that point where class legislation is necessary, and the member of Congress or of the United States Senate who in the near future favors or approves it, either by inaction or inattention, will certainly not only be lost sight of, but buried in a political grave so deep that Gabriel's trumpet will fail to awaken him.

COLLECTING FARM STATISTICS.

There is some feeling among farmers concerning the use which is believed to be made of the statistical information that they give to officers who are required to collect them, and several local unions and sub-alliances have adopted resolutions to the effect that they will not furnish any more such information. This, we believe, is a mistake on the farmers' part, because, if for no other reason, the grain gamblers, railroad managers and newspaper editors, collect this kind of information in advance and invariably have it on hand before official reports reach the public. The *KANSAS FARMER* has frequently criticized our State authorities for not getting their crop reports out sooner. The people, all the people, in this State and in every other State, are interested in this class of information. It is important especially to farmers themselves, for without it, they lack the necessary data to calculate their own business conduct upon. Farmers in Kansas are interested in the crops of Michigan, of Ohio, of Kentucky, of Nebraska, of Missouri, of all the States and of all the nations. No man can lay out his own business plans satisfactorily who does not know anything about the business of other men who are engaged in the same line of business. On the other hand, every business man is better able to conduct his own business if he has reliable information concerning the condition of that

business generally. So it is with farmers; they need all the information possible to obtain with respect to the condition of agriculture in every part of the country, and they cannot obtain it, except in their own immediate locality, in any way as easily and reliably as through official reports coming directly from farmers themselves.

We understand very well the objection urged by the farmers, and it is a strong one; still we believe there is a better way of disposing of it than to refuse to publish statistical information for the common use of farmers. As said above, the facts will be obtained anyway, by the very men who do the mischief complained of. But our plan is to have grain gambling declared a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary—this by both State and national law. That will reach and cure the evil and nothing else will do it. Mr. Pillsbury, the famous Minneapolis miller, says there is no profit in milling low-priced wheat, and he holds the gamblers responsible for keeping the price down. He puts it this way, in a published interview:

"The way the market is now running, a man selling a million bushels of wheat which he does not own has just as much effect, or even more effect, than a man selling a similar amount of wheat which he does own, for the reason that these big bears have been so successful in their selling that their very prestige draws a big amount of followers. This evil has grown to be so tremendous that it will tend to depopulate the farming communities unless it is stopped, and vigorous methods will have to be taken to stop it."

A little farther along he says: If this short selling is not checked in some way or other in five years from now wheat will sell as low as 25 cents per bushel at the different railroad stations at Minnesota. I wish the farmers of the State would stop being imposed upon by political demagogues and men who do not know what they are talking about, and follow the lead of men whose interests are identical with their own, and who have a better opportunity to see the causes which are depressing the price of breadstuffs.

John Whittaker, an intelligent correspondent of the *Wichita Eagle*, refers to the subject in this way:

The matter has been discussed very considerably, and to any one who has watched the markets closely for the past four years and who has attempted to calculate the enormous volume of grain and hog product that is daily sold on the leading markets of the country by those who did not own the same, would probably soon come to the conclusion that that method of fixing values of farm produce had something to do with the depression in values. To start off with, one or fifty men selling wheat that they do not own is pretty clear evidence that they hope to depress the market and buy back their contracts at a profit. This has gradually been seen to be the safest side, and nearly all dealers in grain have followed it so successfully that they have made the farmers of this country sell their wheat during the past four years for some 28 per cent. less money than larger crops sold for in the four years previous to that time.

Farmers, through their organizations, ought to make this crop-reporting a special feature of their work, so that they may at all times be posted in advance among themselves about the crop condition generally, and by managing their own business in their own way they can hold their crops or dispose of them according to the state of the market. Official reports are in convenient form for reference and preservation, but besides this, the farmers need a still closer and quicker return. We should think our paper lacking one essential feature if it did not occasionally contain reports from farmers showing the general condition of agriculture in all parts of the State.

"THE WAY OUT."

Orders are coming in very fast, not only from Kansas but from other States. The book is now well under way and will be ready for mailing in a few days. Alliances, Unions and Granges should call special meetings and arrange for the distribution of the work. It is the first complete plan of a perfect monetary system ever given to the people. The time is ripe now to study it, and it must be studied to be understood. We are sending it out at cost—five cents apiece in orders of twenty or more copies. Ten copies seventy-five cents, single copies ten cents. A package of twenty or fifty or a hundred copies can be put up about as quickly and cheaply as a single copy; and there is saving in postage as well as in wrappers and time by mailing in large packages. Let the work be pushed early and persistently. The sub-treasury system is easily adjusted to the plan of "The Way Out;" indeed it is substantially provided for in this. Let us study the two together.

A. W. SMITH IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

The following paragraph is being widely published:

A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Wichita, Kas., says: "The Farmers' Alliance of the Southwest are working for the appointment of A. W. Smith, of McPherson, as a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, vice A. R. Green, whose term expires April 1."

Mr. Smith requests the *KANSAS FARMER* to state that he is not a candidate for any office.

BENJAMIN H. CLOVER.

Through courtesy of the Messrs. Vincent, of the *American Nonconformist*, the *KANSAS FARMER* is enabled this week to present to its readers a good picture of Benjamin H. Clover, President of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Mr. Clover is a farmer, residing in Grouse creek valley, Cowley county, near Cambridge postoffice. He was among the first settlers there. He is a mild-mannered, affable gentleman, vigorous and manly in deportment, about 55 years of age, we guess. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

Large meetings of farmers and other persons interested in the Farmers' Movement are being held in many places where the new issues are discussed. The writer of this knows personally that there is a great awakening among the people. He has attended many of these meetings in the last two months, and has appointments now out to the 5th of April. Think of farmers holding mass meetings in March and April! It is significant—full of meaning. Let us keep the work well in hand, and by the time wheat harvest comes the State will be thoroughly organized.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT GARDEN CITY.

A Farmers' Institute was begun at Garden City on the 28th ult., attended by a large number of farmers. The addresses were instructive as well as interesting. Every person present was benefited. To J. T. Pearce, we understand, is due in large measure the success of the institute. It is wonderful what one good, active man can do when he goes to work in earnest. Hon. Secretary Mohler was present and participated in the proceedings. William Drummond was called to the chair and C. A. Brown was appointed Secretary.

Among the papers read and addresses delivered were the following: "Cultivation of Irish Potatoes," by C. A. Brown; "The Relation of the Farmer to the Rest of Mankind," by D. J. Bell; "Farming by Irrigation," by Lee Doty; "Alfalfa," by Wm. Drummond; "Poultry Management," by D. J. Bell, W. H. Fant and George Wright; "Market Gardening," by B. James and A. S. Parsons; "Diversity of Crops," W. R. Berry; "Fruit and Fruit Trees," by H. W. Gilmore and E. L. Hall; "Hogs," by H. L. Leibfried; "Small Fruits," by J. C. Allen; "Forage Crops," by A. L. White.

Our Mr. Soule, who was present and was treated very kindly by the people, says Finney county is making steady and substantial progress—the farms and the farmers show it.

FORD COUNTY FARMERS IN SESSION.

The second annual meeting of the Ford County Agricultural Association was held at Dodge City the 27th ult. J. L. Finney, the president of the association, being absent at the hour of meeting, L. K. Soper was called to the chair, when prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Wright and a welcoming address delivered by B. F. Milton. Hon. A. W. Smith, President of the State Board of Agriculture, responded. Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, addressed the meeting, referring particularly to the collection of statistics, saying that farmers make a mistake in refusing to answer questions of assessors. The following papers were read and addresses delivered: "Mutual Relations of Trade to Agriculture," by L. K. Soper; "Poultry," by H. P. Neiss; "Wheat Culture," by J. F. Gandy; "Irrigation," by M. W. Sutton; "Best Breed of Cattle

for the Farm," by Dr. Rose; "Alfalfa," by J. H. Churchill; "Vegetables on the Farm," by W. J. Elliott; "Butter-Making," by Mrs. Pogue; "Tree Culture," by Mr. Mellicker; "Diversity of Farm Crops," by W. C. Duncker; "Shallow Cultivation," by J. L. Ridenour; "The Herd Law," by Z. E. Zerke. The high price of coal was discussed, the opinion prevailing that it is too high. The *KANSAS FARMER* representative was kindly treated, and he speaks highly of the enterprise of the Ford county farmers.

THE LAW CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF FARM STATISTICS.

We are asked to state the law on this subject. It is found on pages 132 and 133 of the compiled laws of 1885, and is as follows:

SECTION 628. The State Board of Agriculture is hereby required to carry into effect the provisions of this act relating to the census and industrial statistics, and to provide blanks, and distribute the same to the County Clerks, who shall deliver them to the assessors, so that the enumeration may commence on the first day of March, and be taken with reference to that day in each and every county, and to prepare and distribute at the same time printed instructions, defining and explaining the duties of the assessor in collecting the statistics required by this act. When the returns of such statistics are made, said State Board of Agriculture shall cause the same to be classified and arranged in the best and most convenient manner for use, and publish the same as a part of the annual transactions of the State Board of Agriculture, and to lay the same before the Legislature at the next session thereof.

SEC. 627. Each assessor shall perform the service required of him by a personal visit to each dwelling house, and to each family in his township or city, and shall ascertain by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agents of such family, and if the agents cannot be found, then he shall obtain the information from the most reliable source, the name of each member, the age and place of birth of each, and all other particulars specified in this act, in accordance with the blanks furnished by the State Board of Agriculture, and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines and other places respecting which information is required, as before specified, in his district, and shall obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources. The memoranda so taken shall be read to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions, if any shall exist.

SEC. 624. The assessors are hereby required, respectively, to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated, omitting from the enumeration Indians not taxed, and to collect all other statistical information within their respective townships relating to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, etc., in the manner provided for in this act, and specified in the instructions, which shall be given by the State Board of Agriculture, and to return the same to the State Board of Agriculture on or before the first day of September next ensuing.

SEC. 631. Any assessor who shall willfully neglect or refuse in whole or in part to perform the duties required in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Appointments.

Assistant State Alliance Lecturer Van B. Prather will speak in McPherson county as follows:

- Canton, April 14, 2 p. m.
- Spring Valley, April 14, 7 p. m.
- Roxbury, April 15, 7 p. m.
- Sharp's Creek, April 16, 7 p. m.
- Conway, April 17, 7 p. m.
- Victory, April 18, 7 p. m.
- McPherson, April 19, 7 p. m.

State Horticultural Society to Meet at Topeka.

The following letter explains itself:
LAWRENCE, KAS., March 10, 1890.
MR. H. A. HEATH, OF THE *KANSAS FARMER*—My Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of the 1st inst. was duly received, and the proposition to hold the next annual meeting at Topeka at once submitted to the members of our board, and I am pleased to announce to you that it has received the unanimous concurrence, therefore I will call the same at Topeka on December 2, 3 and 4, 1890, being on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and commencing preparations to secure a large attendance and material for valuable and interesting proceedings.
Yours very truly,
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Horticulture.

Small Fruit Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is again nearing the time of year to plant small fruits. It has been my experience that spring is the only time in Kansas that plants can be set with any chance of success. Nothing aids one so much as a knowledge of varieties suitable for his soil and climate. The amateur has not this knowledge, therefore he must depend upon the catalogues for his information.

I see from an article in your paper by a fruit-grower from western Kansas that he recommends the Sharpless strawberry as being a very profitable berry with him. With me it has been an entire failure, as far as fruit is concerned.

The most profitable strawberries with me are the following, in the order named: Crescent, Windsor Chief, Jessie, Bubach, May King and Miner.

We have grown Crescent on ordinary soil with good cultivation at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre; when the same soil was highly fertilized with barnyard manure the same ground yielded but half as many quarts. With a better season, Jessie planted alongside yielded but two-thirds berries of Crescent, but their superior size and quality commanded more than a half more per quart than the Crescent. Bubach did as well as Jessie, except berries were soft and of poorer quality—is more prolific. Jessie and Bubach demand very rich soil, while the Crescent does not. If the above three varieties were planted side by side on a poor soil, the Crescent would yield double the crop of the Jessie and Bubach and *vice versa*.

It would pay fruit-growers to grow larger berries of better quality and less acres. Any one can grow Crescent if they give them half a chance. The Windsor Chief is more profitable than any varieties named above, as it is very productive, almost equals Crescent, very late and showy. We received 12½ cents per quart for our crop of Windsors the past year in our home market.

Of the newer varieties the Gandy takes the lead, as it is later and larger than the Windsor Chief. Haverland made a fine showing, but I could not decide on its merits yet. Warfield will need to redeem itself this year or it is lost, as the berry is small and plant not very productive, still, as it did not have a fair chance, it may redeem itself yet. Cloud, Louise, Daisy, Pineapple, Eureka, Pearl and some other new varieties made a fine growth the past season. Of these the Daisy seems to lead in growth and appearance. Louise made a very poor growth beside the others.

The best course for a beginner is to order catalogues from reliable small fruit growers, study them carefully, and order plants accordingly. We would advise no one to begin on a large scale, and especially on new varieties, as not more than one variety in a hundred ever becomes a standard. The ideal is yet to come.

This has been a very severe winter on raspberries. The alternate thawing and freezing has been very injurious. The Souhegan, Gregg, Ohio and Nemaha have more than a half of their cane growth killed, while the Palmer has come through so far with very little injury, the same with the Ada. We have fruited with the Ada three years, but do not think it as profitable as some Eastern fruit growers would have us believe. We received our first plants four years ago from an Ohio fruit-grower, gratis. He told us if we planted it largely that "when it rained gold our dish would be upside down."

Of blackberries the Snyder is the only one to be relied upon to stand our climate. The Concord is the grape, although the Worden has proven the more profitable of the two with us. It is much more difficult to propagate than Concord and will never be planted in such large quantities as that variety, as vines must necessarily be higher priced. Moore's Early, Brighton, Niagara and Pocklington have done well, and proven profitable.

Fay's Prolific currant made an extra fine showing for us last year, as the

branches were bending to the ground with fruit; berry is very large.

Every farmer and every one who owns enough land should have a small fruit garden, and I hope every one who reads this article who has not a small fruit garden already, will go to work immediately to accomplish that end. Begin by sending for catalogues of fruit-growers, and if you are too busy to attend to it, give it to your boys and let them make as much out of it as they can, besides supplying the family. Nothing will aid things to move along nicely on a farm so much as a good, large dish of strawberries and cream three times a day in the corn-plowing season. I had small fruit on the table three times a day, fresh from the garden, for four months the past season, and every one can do the same. Don't delay but begin now, and health, prosperity and happiness shall be yours.

F. W. DIXON.

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

Farmers' Fruits.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Farmers, who are overstocked with work during the summer season, who are unable to find time to look into the secrets of small fruit culture, and who like, as all do, copious returns for labor expended, should plant those varieties of small fruits suited to these conditions, and let alone those varieties which require the skill of an amateur to bring out their merits. To get a list of this kind a fruit-grower has to strike out a great many valuable sorts which are best if proper care is given, and to make clear the good qualities of any kind a certain amount of labor and skill must be given.

The Turner, a red raspberry, comes the nearest taking care of itself of anything in the small fruit class. It is rank and ready and when well established, which requires two years, it will defy weeds of all sorts and grow five or six feet high in one season. In growth it is very early, the little sprouts showing their leaves in this latitude before the 10th of March, and on this account it should be planted as early as possible. Set the plants two feet apart in rows five feet apart and the first season keep the weeds subdued, giving good cultivation till August 1, at which time the plants will have a good hold and may be let alone till the next spring. Do not expect much fruit the second summer, but let the patch alone till August, then thin the rows, which will have sprouted up all over the spaces between the rows, to ten inches. They will not sprout any more till the next year. These rows, as thinned will ripen the wood of the canes before cold weather. Some time during each winter cut about one foot of the top off all the canes, which can be done with a pocket knife and the bare hands, if warm enough, for the Turner is thornless. After a patch has been treated as above delineated, all that is required each year thereafter is to thin in August and top in the winter.

In thinning, do not leave the rows more than ten inches wide, and cut the sprouts off just beneath the surface of the ground and let them remain in the spaces between the rows; they thus make a good mulch.

The Turner is very hardy, and after the second year its fruit product is immense and as certain as the return of warm weather. You have to taste it to know how good it is, for you will not find out through the agency of words.

T. F. SPROUL.

Evergreen Fruit Farm, Frankfort, Kas.

Beautiful Evergreens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems very strange to me why so many homes in Kansas should be entirely without evergreens of some kind, when they can be had so cheaply and comparatively little care. There is no secret in making them grow, but there should be some understanding as to what sorts will grow and the ones that won't. There are four varieties that do very well, in fact I find no more trouble in making them grow than almost any forest tree, viz.: Red cedar (from Northern seed), Austrian, Scotch and dwarf mountain pines. In Kansas, the red cedar is the best known of all others, it transplants well, grows moderately fast in almost all

kinds of soil. After it has been growing a few years, should be sheared so as to make a nice shaped tree, otherwise it will grow straggly and become open, making anything but a beautiful tree. The color of red cedar in summer is a very pretty shade of green; in winter the foliage turns a dull brown, but even then a clump of cedars help to relieve the dullness of winter. The Austrian and Scotch pines are very fine for ornamental planting. They are very hardy, symmetrical in growth, presenting a mass of rich green foliage both winter and summer. Both trees require plenty of room and sunlight, should never, under any circumstances, be planted near shade trees, for they will be a sad disappointment to the planter. The foliage of the Austrian is some coarser and much darker than the Scotch. The dwarf mountain pine is a little beauty, very hardy, easy to make grow, stands dry weather, hot winds, etc. For lawn planting it is very desirable, needs no trimming, never grows tall, but instead, makes a low, round-headed, beautiful tree; foliage fine in winter. By planting in a row, say four or five feet, cultivate only moderate for a few years, a solid wall of green can be made. The same is true with the other three, but the wall would not be solid in fact, while it would in looks. In planting evergreens use small trees, twelve to twenty-four inches high. Stocky, well-rooted trees are by far the best trees; from six to twelve inches are all right, but it takes some little longer. Do not plant trees at once when received from nursery unless near by. The better way is to heel them in on north side of some building where only a little sun will strike them; water well and let stand a few days or a week, then on a cloudy day (just before a rain is the best) take up and plant in open ground, water well unless ground is moist, firming dirt well up around the tree; if rains or winds follow shortly after planting care should be taken to see if any trees are loose; if so, press earth around all such trees, otherwise air will find its way to the roots and the natural result is loss of the tree. Barnyard manure should never be used unless very old, then only moderate; good clean soil is all that is required. Trees growing in lawn or sod of any kind should have the grass kept at least from one to two feet from trunk of tree. I find a pretty good rule in the following: Handle young evergreens just about as you would tomato or cabbage plants and see how they will grow.

Topeka, Kas. GEO. W. TINCER.

Hot and Cold Frames.

We have given much practical information first and last upon the subject of hot-beds—heated with green manure—and upon cold frames covered either with glass or muslin. The time of the year now calls for care in the management of these structures. In relation to this subject, and upon management generally, an amateur writes:

A hot-bed composed of manure or manure and leaves, when rightly managed, is the most genial place in which to strike all sorts of cuttings and rear tender plants from seeds. Everything succeeds in it, so it is unnecessary to specify particular subjects. The important points in regard to management, are the maintenance of a steady temperature, which can only be done by protecting the frames nightly with mats and stimulating the temperature when it threatens to decline by adding banks of fresh manure to the sides of the bed; ventilating the frame with care to moderate excessive heat, and allow superabundant moisture to escape, and shading from bright sunlight. Seedlings and cuttings, as soon as they are established, should be transferred to a lighter frame, but still a warm one, where they may, however, be treated to a more vigorous and hardening atmosphere, giving them gradually more air and more light, and potting or planting them in boxes as the case may require. When well established in their pots or boxes, if they are destined for planting in the open ground in the end of May, they may be transferred from the warm to a cold frame, in which, when they have become inured to the

change, they should receive more air, full exposure to light, and every encouragement to make rapid progress. If intended for the greenhouse, keep them in a warm frame with a free admission of air during mild weather till the season advances a little, and then remove them to the cold frame or to the greenhouse, taking care that they suffer no check in growth by the change.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Gardening Where Land is Scarce.

Close planting in English gardens is the rule, and the Jersey farmer, cultivating twenty acres of land, and making a comfortable living on so small a surface, can not afford to allow a single perch of it to remain unproductive, and every square yard is made to contribute toward the general expenses. The space allowed to kitchen gardening and fruit culture is generally near the homestead, the pathways being planted on either side, with dwarf apple and pear trees, currants and gooseberries filling up the intervening spaces in the rows until the trees have grown sufficiently large to cover the whole space. These highly cultivated and richly-manured pieces of ground are made to produce crop after crop, in rapid succession. No sooner is one crop off the ground than another replaces it. The trees get the benefit of these repeated dressings and the manipulation of the soil.

Our market-gardeners, near large cities, must sooner or later use the same methods, and grow things suitable for the soil, climate, and market.—*Ex.*

Horticultural Notes.

Protect the young plants with a covering at night until the cool nights shall be over.

It is claimed by some that the peach will thrive best when grafted on the plum stock.

Soak asparagus seed twenty-four hours before planting it. It is much more certain to germinate.

Mice in hot-beds can be poisoned with arsenic sprinkled over meal, the surest and most effective way of getting rid of them.

Over 10,000 boxes of strawberries have been grown on an acre of land, which shows what can be done with good varieties and excellent cultivation.

Senator Leland Stanford's vineyard near Chico, Cal., comprises 3,600 acres, and is the largest in the world. Last year 1,000,000 gallons of wine were made.

Anybody can introduce new varieties of fruit by planting the seed, though the chances are that but one variety in a thousand will be worthy of retention.

Kerosene oil will kill all kinds of insects when used on trees, but the oil will injure the trees. A small quantity used in an emulsion may be sprayed on apple trees, but it will kill the peach trees, even when used on them in small quantities.

The ashes of very old wood do not contain so much potash as ashes of wood of younger growth. Ashes generally pay well on all ordinary crops, but are specially adapted to the wants of fruit trees, grape vines and all kinds of vines, clover and peas.

For moving plants with delicate, fibrous roots, such as melons and cucumbers, a piece of eight-inch stove pipe six inches long is pressed down into the earth three or four inches, and then a spade is run under the "hill," and it is removed with the iron ring to its destination.

There seems no question about the excellence of the Kieffer pear for canning purposes, though horticulturists generally hold diverse opinions in reference to the quality while fresh. Probably the soil and climate where it is grown have more than a little to do with its merits or demerits.

The garden should be made as fine as possible, says the *Dakota Farmer*. If large, the harrow should be used, and the ground gone over a dozen times if necessary. After this let the rake be used. Too much work can not be given to the preparation of the garden. Not a single clod or lump should be allowed on it.

It would be much better, the *London Garden* suggests, to make a better use of

the varieties of apples we already possess than to give so much attention to the raising of new varieties. Better management and better cultivation would greatly improve the dozen finest varieties which are most commonly planted.

Scatter ashes along the rows of the young strawberry plants as soon as they shall be large enough to work. Stir the earth, take out all grass and then apply the ashes on the surface, and the rains will carry them down to the roots. Fertilizers for strawberries give the best results when applied near the surface and not worked into the soil, as the roots feed near the surface instead of penetrating deeply.

Here is a bit of advice from a Connecticut experiment station which, if followed, would benefit every owner of an orchard. Says Mr. P. M. Augur, official pomologist of that State: "When you look at a branch on a young tree that can now be taken off with a knife, imagine it to be six inches in diameter, and if in that case it would crowd, why take it off now, and let all prospective growth cut off go hereafter where it is needed. There is an almost universal neglect to thin out young trees enough, and not until the trees become a perfect tangle is cutting begun, when it mutilates the tree badly. Again, now while pruning, you can leisurely inspect the trees and remove the eggs of myriads of insects."

What Dreams May Come.

Dreams are queer things and are oddly produced. An American physician, with a badly-dressed wound on his head, dreamed of falling into the hands of Indians and being scalped by them. Waking in terror he found that the bandage was slipping off and needed immediate attention. A lady went to sleep in a room where later on a live coal sprang from the grate and scorched a woolen garment. The sleeper dreamed that the house was burning down and that she could not escape because her clothing was all burnt up. A gentleman who had been reading a volume of picturesque travel before retiring, dreamed that he was journeying across the Rocky mountains when he was attacked by a band of marauding Mexicans, and, after a desperate combat, taken prisoner. The captain of the band believed him to be the possessor of a large hidden treasure, and to make him reveal the cache ordered the prisoner's shoes and stockings to be stripped off and his feet to be roasted in the camp-fire. With a cry of agony the dreamer awoke, and found the hot brick foot-warmer had slipped from the flannel wrappings and was in contact with the soles of his feet.—Chicago Times.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "El" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri river and Chicago, being a solid through vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-Renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "El" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for all information, circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAWES, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.



A BAD SPELL.

A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "f-o-u-r-t-y." His employer directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "You seem to have had a bad spell this morning." To which the clerk replied, "Sure enough; I've left out the 'g-h.'" Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, meanwhile, if anybody is suffering from a "bad spell" of headache, superinduced by constipation, over-eating or other indiscretion, let that person ask his druggist for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are entirely vegetable in composition, and are prompt and effective in action. They are specific in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are strongly cathartic or mildly laxative according to size of dose. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

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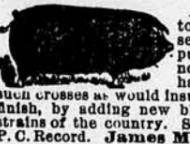
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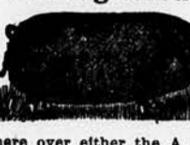
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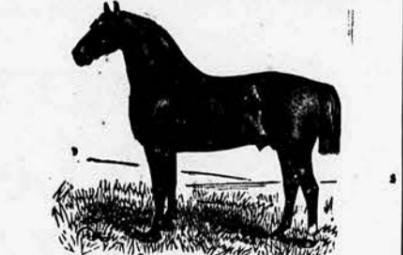
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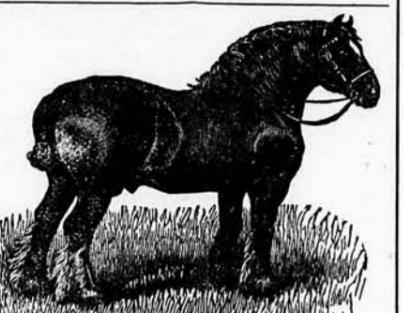
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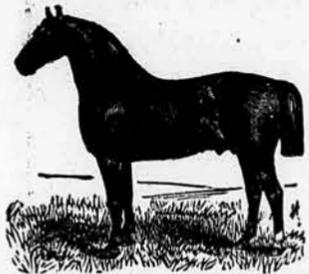
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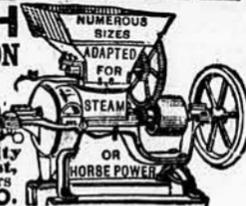
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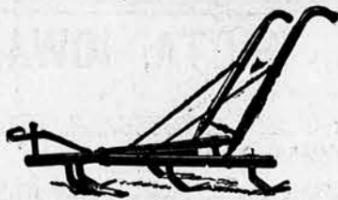
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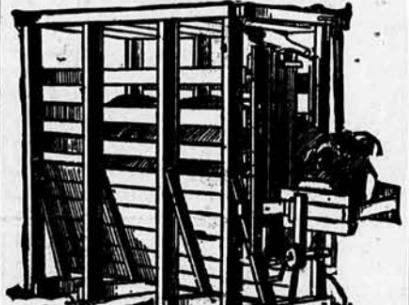
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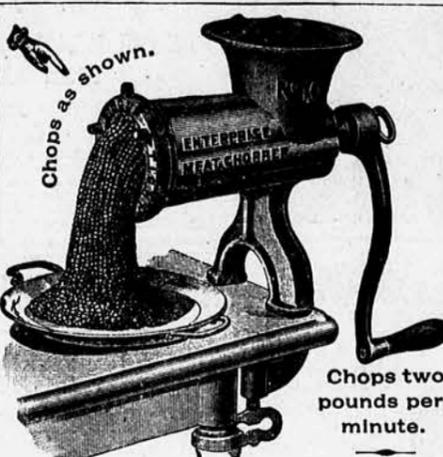
Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
St. Joseph..... 2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah..... 2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Res..... 2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood..... 2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Gulford..... 3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines..... 3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C. Limited.	Local	Through
SOUTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
Des Moines..... 7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Gulford..... 12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood..... 12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Res..... 12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah..... 12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph..... 1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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