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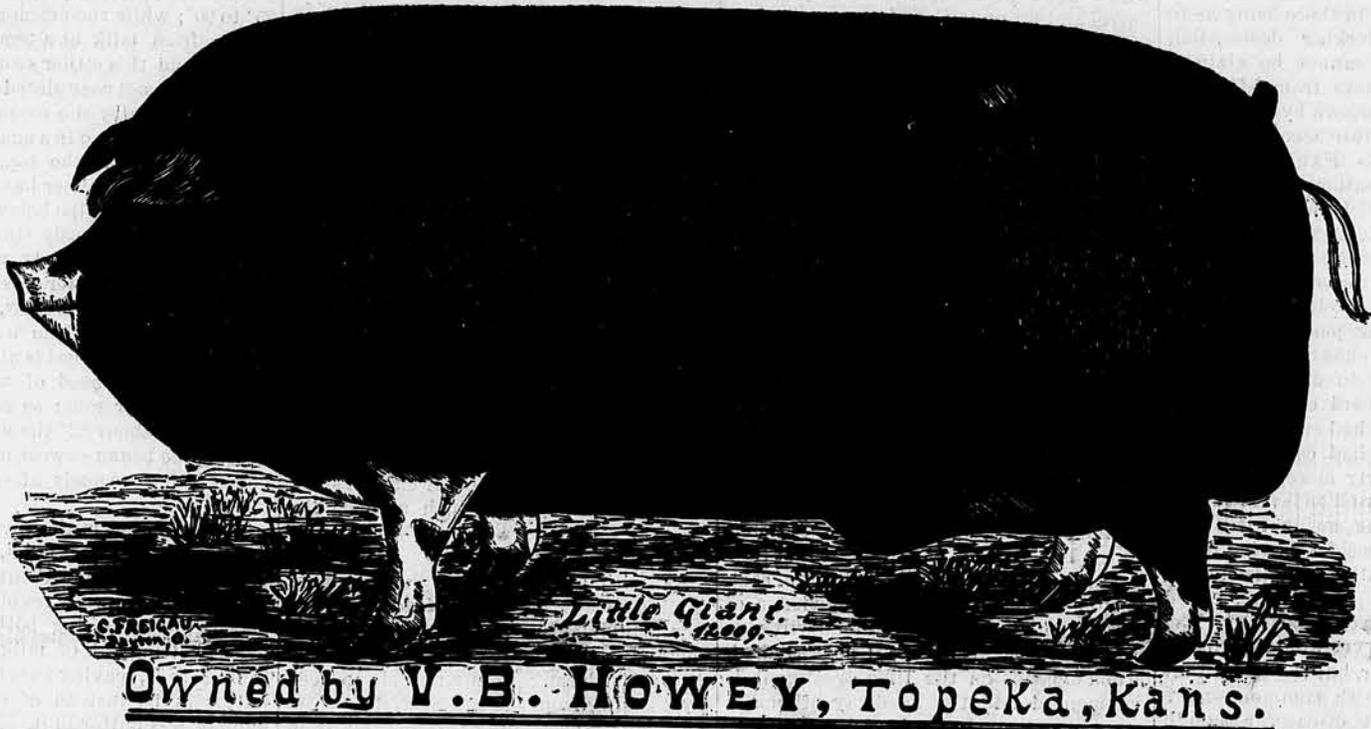


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Hog Cholera. Horses for Profit. Sheep in Summer... **IN THE DAIRY.**—The Butter Extractor—A Revolution in Butter-Making.
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY (continued).—Praise for the Cow... **HORTICULTURE.**—Insecticides, Insecticides and Fungicides Combined.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Call for a State Convention, Washington County, Woodson County, Lyon County, Johnson County. A Plan for a People's Ticket. Call for a Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District. More Money.
PAGE 5—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT (contin'd).—Organization Notes. Gone to Rest. Appointments for Speakers... Topeka Weather Report. Alliance Platform.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Man for the Hour (poem). An Old-Time Blizzard. Care of the Eyes. Choosing a Sweetheart.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—In Praise of Vulcan (poem). About Horned People. An Old-Timer.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The KANSAS FARMER is Not a Political Paper. Drawing Their Fire! The Free Coinage Situation in Congress. Foreign and Domestic Mortgages.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—To Get Rid of Insects. About the Quantity of Wheat Exported. Does Farming Pay? Railroad Rates in Iowa and Kansas. Western Kansas as a Grazing Ground. Among the Breeders.
PAGE 10—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Some Important Things. How to Make Ponds.
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—Farm Poultry. Feed for Young Chicks.
PAGE 12—THE VETERINARIAN.—Gossip About Stock. Weather-Crop Bulletin. Railroad Notices. The Markets.

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PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade CLYDESDALE stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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(Continued on page 16.)

The Stock Interest.

HOG CHOLERA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Few subjects have of late years occupied the attention of so many persons in different stations of life as that of hog cholera. Quarantine laws have been passed by States to prevent its spreading; commissioners appointed by the general government to investigate its working, and a veterinarian appointed by this State to study it; but after all this has been done but little apparent progress has been made towards the prevention of its ravages in the hog pens. Disputes have arisen of late between two prominent investigators as to whether there is one disease that is worthy the name hog cholera, or two diseases of about equal destructiveness, one worthy the name of hog cholera, the other swine plague, the single disease being championed by Dr. F. Billings, the two diseases being favored by Prof. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry. Although my views are somewhat like those of Dr. Salmon, in there being more than one disease working destruction among hogs, still it cannot be claimed that I copied my views from him, two diseases having been shown by me to be in existence and a separate account of each given in the KANSAS FARMER several months before any mention was made of them by Dr. Salmon. Unfortunately for the farmers, the knowledge of two separate diseases does not cover the whole trouble called hog cholera. I have been able to find and distinguish twelve distinct diseases in different hog pens (each being strong enough to kill hogs) combined in different proportions in different herds. To illustrate: One herd of 400 head of sick hogs, every one had swine fever, ten out of this number had common scours besides the fever; forty more had inflammation internally as well as fever; twenty others besides having swine fever had eating sores; two, besides having fever, had what I would call rheumatism, often called kidney worm by farmers, called partial paralysis by veterinarians. The treatment for swine fever would cure the 400 only of swine fever, but the ten of that same number sick with common scours would die with that disease, although they would be relieved from fever and would show considerable improvement for several days after treatment; the forty sick with inflammation would still suffer from it after being relieved from swine fever; the eating sores would still go on and kill the twenty sick with them; the two would still suffer from rheumatism. Although we can relieve the whole 400 from swine fever, we still have seventy-two left sick with poor chance of recovery. Considering the remaining sick hogs as dead, our figures would stand—400 sick hogs, 72 dead, 328 recovered, the last number showing the number affected with swine fever. Only the largest number of diseases that infest a sick pen being what some doctors would call sequences—diseases that follow up a primary one, if you will allow it, jackals following in the path of a lion. The primary disease, so far as seen by myself during the last five years, is swine fever. It is a skin disease and only affecting other parts of the hog indirectly. The following is the way I should know its presence: I should notice at a distance the tired movements of the hogs generally, staggering walk, legs projecting outward when standing still; on getting nearer I could see the hair on some rough and apparently standing on end, on others entirely gone; dried appearance of the edges of the ears of some, as if they had been frozen; ends of tails dead; some hogs breathing unusually fast. If the hogs have any open sores it is swelled considerably around them. By putting the bare hand on a hog with swine fever I could feel the annoying high temperature (the hog allowing me to do this would be additional evidence); bunching up close to one another and getting under litter on a warm day. By cutting the ears or tail blood would be absent or nearly so. Hogs castrated that have swine fever upon them will bleed but very little during the operation and swell considerably afterwards; more than usually thirsty, gradually losing their appetite for food. Fresh healthy hogs brought into a pen where swine fever is will soon have their skins unshaking and begin rubbing themselves, sneaking their tails as if to rub off flies, stamping their feet; if they attempt to lie

down in the bedding where swine-fever hogs have been, they will jump up again as if they had laid down on a pile of thorns.

It will interest your readers to know how to treat swine fever apart from any other disease. I have treated it with a disinfectant called chloride of lead; it is the cheapest and best disinfectant that I know of. At the same time it is as near perfection in its work as anything we could desire. I prefer it for use in the following manner: Dissolve one ounce nitrate lead in one pint boiling water, pour when cool into a pint and a half clear glass bottle gradually, pour into it some fine dairy salt; a white sediment will fall to the bottom called chloride of lead. Chloride of lead takes considerable hot water to dissolve a small quantity of it. Two spoonfuls of the chloride of lead in the bottle will take about four gallons of boiling water to dissolve it; this in turn can be weakened by adding thirty-five gallons of cold water and still be strong enough for use. Then put two spoonfuls of the chloride of lead from the bottle into a bucket, pour four gallons of boiling water upon it, dump into a forty-gallon barrel and fill up with cold water, and as far as this will wet the skin of hogs it will cure them of swine fever. I have thrown it onto a hog with an old pan, a bunch of hay, with a syringe, and have dipped them into a bucket; but in all cases the effect is the same. Dipping destroys the materials too quick, so I prefer to give them a shower bath instead; besides it is easier and quicker to do so. The effect is astonishing. An hour or two afterwards all the symptoms of swine fever that I have described disappear; the hogs begin to walk stronger, eat better, and often play around and seem to be in a fair shape for final recovery. They would all recover if it was not for other diseases which have commenced to be active since swine fever has been in the herd. The action of swine fever is such as to render the hogs susceptible to those diseases that, were it not for its presence, would lie in a dormant state; but having once got a start they require treatment and a knowledge of each to stop them. But a fair knowledge of how to treat swine fever alone will save from 30 to 83 per cent. of all hogs treated. Much depends on the time treatment is commenced and the headway other diseases have made in the herds.

To cure hog cholera, as it is generally understood, would require a thorough knowledge of every disease hog flesh is heir to, an attainment the average farmer is not likely at present to acquire. But a fair knowledge of how to handle swine fever alone will save him considerable property. I have gone considerably into details myself, and have succeeded fairly well; still we do not have to go very far before we reach a point where the treatment of very sick hogs does not pay. It is easier and more profitable to raise a fresh litter than to pet and doctor them when too far gone. There is possibly some parts of the above that I may not have explained sufficiently to be well understood. I will be willing to answer any fair questions in your paper that have a general value touching the same. In the future I shall write of those diseases that follow and often accompany it.

WM. BELSHAW.

Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Horses for Profit.

Profits in horse-raising are variously understood and misunderstood. The demand for good horses of every description in this country shows that there is a good field open for those who enjoy raising animals for profit. Probably there is no more profitable stock to raise than good horses. To compute the cost in a rough way, one is astonished to find the small expense attached to the work. It costs more to buy a good horse than to raise a good one. During the first four or five years the colt is a dead loss to the farmer, but no more so than the steer. At that age the colt will sell for nearly twice or three times the price that the best steer will bring. If kept on the farm the colt will from the fourth year on pay his own way, while his value increases for a time.

But all of this presupposes good colts, which can only be raised from good parent stock, and by the expenditure of some time and labor. It pays to get a good thing in horses, and then to try to improve the stock. In many ways a fall colt is better than a spring colt, and will be a less tax on the mare. When the young

colt should be halter-broken, and this means that it is half broken. They should be accustomed to separation from the mother when very young for short periods, and as they grow older the separation will not be felt so much. The colts should be fed so as to keep them strong and healthy, but guard against making them fat. Many colts suffer from the overfeeding of corn which they receive. Bright hay or fodder, and a little oats and bran each day, should be fed as well as corn. They do well when turned out in the pasture lots where they can get exercise, sunshine, and plenty of grass. On the treatment of them during all of this time will depend largely their future good and usefulness. If taught to love and like their master they will always be the same, but if forced to fear him they will ever be shy and unruly. Half of the colts are ruined during the three or four years when they are being prepared for future work. Like the education of many school boys they are neglected or ill-treated, forming their characters for a lifetime. Above and before all animals that are raised on the farm, colts need the greatest kindness and good treatment.—S. W. Chambers, in *Practical Farmer*.

Sheep in Summer.

Sheep is a class of stock that all through the growing season can be kept in a good condition if provided with good pasturage; and ordinarily there is no cheaper feed, so long as it can be secured, than grass. Yet because they will live and thrive on grass alone, is not a sufficient reason for turning them into a pasture and letting them go. They need more attention in order to give the best results at the present time. Cheap feeding is one important item, yet it is not good economy to stint the feed or the care to that extent that the sheep are not kept in good condition.

It is true that sheep will live in a pasture where almost any other class of stock would starve; yet in such a place the growth, either in weight or wool, would hardly be profitable.

As with all other stock, one item in feeding sheep economically is to have them comfortable. In winter this implies a comfortable shelter where they can keep dry and warm. In summer sheep need good shelter from the sun as well as from the rain. Sheep suffer considerably from the heat, and a good shelter will add materially to their comfort. If there are no shade trees in the pasture, a cheap shed for this purpose should be constructed.

Plenty of water is another item of considerable importance. Sheep must have all the water they want and whenever they want it, and the water supply should be so arranged that they can help themselves. Salt should be supplied in the same way. Forcing them to do without salt and then giving them all they want, is often very injurious. If they are not properly supplied with it, they will not make a good growth of wool.

Plenty of grass, with shelter, and plenty of salt and water, are the essentials in keeping sheep comfortable during the summer. If these are provided, they can be kept in a good, thrifty condition. It is when the price for any product is low, that it is most important to give close attention to the details of supplying that article. Those who are deriving a fair profit from sheep now are those who feed and care for their sheep in such a manner as to keep them looking well, the difference in the growth of wool making the work profitable.—A., in *Farmer's Call*.

The Wisest Gift.

"I bought my wife a velvet sack."
Thus proudly boasted Mr. Brown.
"She'll be with that upon her back,
The best-dressed dame in town."
But velvet sack or diamond ring
Can bring no balm to suffering wife.
Favorite Prescription is the thing
To save her precious life.

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over, for all female troubles, inflammation, cruel backaches, and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only guaranteed cure. See guarantee on every bottle wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic, according to dose. 25 cts.

The Kansas City Star.

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

In the Dairy.

THE BUTTER EXTRACTOR—A REVOLUTION IN BUTTER-MAKING.

A few days ago a party of gentlemen, consisting of Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Prof. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, Col. R. W. Jenkins, member and ex-President of the State Board of Agriculture, John G. Otis, late President of the Kansas Dairy Association, Hon. Wm. Sims, a long-time Secretary, two years President of the State Board of Agriculture and now State Treasurer, and the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, visited the farm of Gen. J. C. Stone and his son, J. C., Jr., near the city of Leavenworth, to see their butter extractor at work.

The extractor is not the "separator" with which many dairymen are familiar; it is different in several important respects, though the centrifugal principle is employed in both. The "separator" separates cream from blue milk, and the cream must be churned; the temperature being kept at 75° to 90°; while the extractor extracts the butter from milk at a temperature of 60° to 62°—and this either sweet milk or sour milk, if it be not coagulated (thick). There is no churning by the extractor; the milk enters the machine in a continuous stream through a pipe at the top, and the milk from which the butter has been extracted escapes by a side pipe below, and the butter drops continuously through an opening at the bottom. It was discovered years ago that butter exists in fresh milk in the form of globules, these butter globules and all of them are extracted by this machine, and that is all there is about it. There is no need of waiting for the cream to rise or sour; as soon as the milk is cooled to about 62° the work of extracting may be begun—sweet milk in the tank, butter, a few seconds afterwards, in the tubs.

The extractor is the invention of C. A. Johansson, of Stockholm, Sweden. The discovery was made about two years ago. It will work a speedy revolution in butter-making, economizing both labor and expense, getting out of milk all the butter there is in it, leaving sweet milk (without butter in it) instead of buttermilk with more or less butter in it.

Mr. J. C. Stone, Jr., with one assistant manages the business. They could take care of two extractors as well as one. A room 16x20 feet is large enough to do all the work in. Milk is run from cans on the delivery wagons through a pipe into a large tin tub resting on platform scales in the building. It is weighed and heated high enough to be run off into a wooden tank about five feet above the floor of the room, whence it is let into the extractor as stated above. The party arrived about 11 o'clock and found the tank about two-thirds full of milk of that morning and of the evening before—679 pounds in all. Some cream had risen, but it was perfectly sweet to the taste. Some time was spent in reducing the temperature to the proper degree—60 to 62, during which the machine was examined by the company, while its parts were explained by Mr. Stone. When ready to operate, all that the spectator sees is an iron cylinder about eighteen inches in diameter and fourteen inches high, closed at top and bottom, with the pipes and opening aforesaid, resting on a cast-iron frame securely fastened to the floor, a center upright shaft, turned by power applied at the bottom. This shaft is the axle of the revolving apparatus on the inside the cylinder into which the milk is run and which, with a separate arrangement for the final work of extraction, does the work in a second which, under the old process of churning, required from twenty minutes to half a day.

The power is furnished by steam, applied by bolting on drums and pulleys as usual. When the proper temperature was reached, the machine was started, and when a speed of 6,000 revolutions a minute was attained the faucet was turned and the flow of milk began. The butter appeared below in a few seconds, and the run continued just thirty-seven minutes. As before stated, the quantity of milk was 679 pounds, about ninety gallons, or nearly two and one-half barrels; it was thirty-seven minutes in running through the extractor, and the butter product weighed thirty-one and one-half pounds, equal to one pound of butter to twenty-one and one-half pounds of milk. The general

average yield of butter is one pound to twenty-five pounds of milk. A record of the work done every day since the machine has been in use, shows a gain over the old standard in every operation. The milk, as it comes from the extractor, foams beautifully, and is a very pleasant drink. Cooled with ice, it would be delightful to the taste and satisfying to both thirst and hunger. The butter is sweet and palatable, perfect in granulation, superior in every respect as butter, except that its sweetness is objectionable to persons who prefer butter from sour cream. That objection, if it should prove to be considerable, can be obviated by holding the milk until it sours enough to accommodate that class of customers.

This extractor will work a revolution in butter-making and in the business of milk dealers. The sweet milk, as it comes from the machine, is quite as good as the average milk which is sold to city purchasers, and it can be sold at 10 cents a gallon at the factory. What is more, milk purchased fresh at 50 cents the 100 pounds, and sold, after the butter has been extracted, at 10 cents a gallon, will pay all the running expenses of the place.

A building 16x20 feet, made tight and warm, can be put up for about \$250; a four-horse power engine can be purchased for about \$200, the extractor costs \$450; \$100 will pay for the other things needed; so that Mr. Stone estimates that \$1,000 will pay for the whole plant. This does not include an ice room. The capacity of the extractor is about 500 pounds a day of ten hours—fifty pounds an hour. The work herein described—thirty-one and one-half pounds of butter run out in thirty-seven minutes—shows fifteen and one-fourth ounces, nearly a pound, every minute. The machines are made in only one size, so that to increase the output, more machines must be used. Mr. Stone will gladly furnish information to interested persons. Address J. C. Stone, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.

Praise for the Cow.

The path of the cow has ever been over richer fields and closer to golden harvests. A hundred experiment stations backed by the appropriations of six great nations stand half baffled before the mysteries of her life and work. A degenerate modern motherhood turns over to her sustenance millions of the children of men. There have been tied to her by all the bonds of human interest the brains of science and the hands of art. She has given us the cheapest food to buy and the most profitable food to sell. No man should tie to her whose dignity suffers where learning ponders. The bugbear of overproduction stares the man in the face who is a living example of underproduction. He holds it up as a reason why he should not go into the business, or being in, why he should go out. The truth is simply that there is an overproduction of inferior dairy products and a tremendous shortage of good ones. An ounce of poor butter is too much for any housewife, fifty pounds of good is not enough. We have 500,000 too many poor cows in this State and a shortage of over a million good ones. Let misty theories of overproduction follow the end of the rainbow and let the Wisconsin farmer look for his bag of gold on the top of a milk can. The Dairyman's association has sought and welcomed help and knowledge from every quarter—from the man with one cow, from the man with a hundred; from the theories of Prof. Arnold, the practice of John Gould; the common sense and trained intellect of Robertson, and from the agricultural department of our university as directed and controlled by Prof. Henry and his assistants. To Prof. Henry in particular we owe a debt of gratitude which cannot be paid. We can simply indorse upon it the record of our appreciation; our appreciation of modest but most effective labor, of cordial sympathy, of stirring enthusiasm, of conservative judgment and unquestioned courage. I am specially proud of the fact that the association which I am privileged to speak for here to-night has always had its windows open toward the university; that it has had the sense to understand the wisdom of the State in laying the foundation of science under the art of agriculture. I am proud of the fact that it has had none of the cheap prejudices of ignorance against the wisdom of thought; that it has in fact endeavored to blend the knowledge of farm and of laboratory into a white light which shall brighten and bless our Wisconsin farms.—H. C. Adams, ex-President

Horticulture.

INSECTICIDES.

A. J. Cook, Bulletin 58, Michigan Experiment Station.

As London purple is much cheaper than Paris green, costing only 15 cents per pound, and is just as effective in practical use, it should always be used when it can be had, unless on very tender foliage, like that of the peach, when only Paris green should be made use of. It is still a question if the arsenites should be used on the peach.

London purple may be used either dry, mixed with land plaster—one pound of the poison to eighty or one hundred of the plaster—or mixed with water—one pound to 200 gallons of water.

It is not the strength of the mixture, but the force and thoroughness with which it is applied that secures success. The water mixture, which will usually be most satisfactory, should be kept well stirred, that the heavy mineral poison may not settle. Should never be applied to fruit trees till the blossoms fall from the trees. Should be applied to apple trees but once, except in case of very heavy rains, when it should be repeated two or three weeks after the first application; should be used two or three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks on the plums, and after every heavy rain; may be used to defend against the potato beetle, and all leaf or bud-eating insects that defoliate our fruit trees early in the season, and on our shade trees for such insects at any time. Force-pumps—see Bulletins 39 and 53—are excellent to apply the water mixture to potato vines, and to fruit and shade trees. By use of a barrel or tank mounted high on a wagon we can treat potato vines and low shrubs, etc., by aid of gravity very easily and cheaply. It is too bad that our fruit trees are so high that we cannot treat them in the same way. Our experiments last season (see Bulletin 53) prove conclusively that if the arsenites are properly applied there is no danger in pasturing under fruit trees at once; that is, if we use one pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water.

In the apple orchard, the use of London purple is so valuable that no one can afford to neglect its practice. Used just after the blossoms of the latest blooming varieties, like the Northern Spy, have fallen, this substance destroys the codling moth, tent-caterpillar, canker worm, and several minute leaf-rollers, all of which are serious pests and often do great damage. Here, then, is a case where the orchardist can kill several birds with a single stone.

The great value of this substance rests in the fact that it kills by contact, and thus insects that suck, like lice and true bugs, are killed by its use. So far as I know, we used this substance first in the practical form now most used and generally recommended. I found that it would mix permanently with soap solution in 1877 and 1878, and that it would kill many insects if it touched them, and best of all, would destroy haustellate insects like bugs, plant and scale lice. I first recommended this to the public in 1878. (See Report Michigan State Board of Agriculture, p. 434.) In 1880 Dr. C. V. Riley recommended the kerosene and milk emulsion. I tried this in 1881, together with the kerosene and soap, and found that while it was no easier to mix, it was more injurious to the foliage than the mixture which I had used successfully for three years. I think others have had a like experience, as nearly all now recommend and use the kerosene and soap mixture. The way I prepare this kerosene and soap emulsion is as follows: I mix one quart of soft soap, or one-fourth pound of hard soap with one or two quarts of boiling water. As soon as the soap is all dissolved I stir in, while all is yet hot, one pint of kerosene oil. This is now violently stirred till it is permanently mixed—that is, till upon standing the oil will not rise to the top, but will remain incorporated with the liquid. This stirring is best done by use of a force-pump—pumping back into the vessel containing the liquid. When we are ready to use this, stir in enough water to make fifteen pints in all—that is, one-fifteenth of the liquid applied would be kerosene oil.

If used as above suggested this insecticide will injure no foliage, so far as I have tried it (and I have used it very extensively), but will destroy many of the sucking insects, like the plant lice, more effectually than anything I have tried.

cess in the use of kerosene emulsion. In such cases I presume the explanation lies in the manner of making the application. We must bear in mind that the lice are well concealed and protected by the thousand leaves, from which they are sucking the life and a livelihood. Often the leaves curl up and thus make the protection more sure. But we must strike every louse or insect with the liquid. We cannot then turn or sprinkle on the liquid gently, we must dash it on with force, that every insect may be struck; then there will be no complaint of ill success. Thus the kerosene emulsion should always be applied with a good force-pump. It is doubtless better to throw all liquid insecticides with force in spraying for injurious insects; with the kerosene emulsion it is absolutely essential to success. The kerosene emulsion is superior to any other insecticide, so far as I have experimented, in destroying plant lice, scale or bark lice, many of the bugs, and not a few caterpillars, grubs and slugs. Its great value lies in its excellence as a specific against aphides or plant lice. Even the eggs can be killed by its use early in the spring, just before they hatch. In such cases as the snowball plant louse, which causes the leaves to curl up around it, it is more important to spray the plants before the eggs hatch, or very soon thereafter. Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Iowa Experiment Station, reports that by spraying lousy swine with the kerosene emulsion, throwing it on with a force pump, all the vermin were destroyed. For swine with their coarse, sparse hair, I see no objection to this practice, and have no doubt of its success. For lice on other stock I think there is a better plan.

CARBOLIC ACID EMULSION.

I have now used this substance for nearly twenty years, and have repeated assurances from my own experience and from others of its value and importance. I am glad to see that other entomologists are beginning to recognize its value. No fruit-grower or lover of shade trees can afford to be ignorant of this valuable compound. I make it just as I do the kerosene emulsion, only stronger. One part of carbo-lic acid—I use the crude material, but try to get that of good strength—to from five to seven parts of the soap solution is of the proper strength.

This is the best preparation I know of to protect the apple tree against bark lice and apple-tree borers. As there are three species of these borers, all of which are serious enemies of the apple tree, and as one application does for all the borers and for the terribly injurious scale lice, we see that here we kill four birds with one stone. To apply this we have only to take a cloth, roll up our sleeves and with gloved hands, if we prefer—I omit the gloves—thoroughly scrub the trunks and main branches of the trees, not wetting the foliage more than we must. This should be applied fifteen or twenty days after the trees blossom. No one can afford to neglect this treatment, especially in the case of young trees, as trees newly set are especially susceptible to the borers. In case the little scale or bark lice are present on the trees, they should certainly be washed with this carbo-lic acid emulsion. Newly-set maple shade trees should also be treated annually—at the same date that we would scrub the apple trees—for two or three years after transplanting, for they are also very liable to attack from the big-headed borer.

We often hear soap, alkaline washes and whitewash recommended for the destruction of these insects. While all of these preparations are serviceable, they do not equal the carbo-lic acid emulsion. This latter is cheap, easily made and applied, and very effective. Next to spraying the apple orchard in May to destroy the codling larva—the so-called "apple worm"—nothing, perhaps, in the way of insect warfare pays the orchardist so well as scrubbing his apple trees in early June with this carbo-lic acid emulsion.

Insecticides and Fungicides Combined.

In a bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Clarence M. Weed says: "Let me call your attention to an idea which I believe may fairly be claimed to have originated with this division, at least so far as its practical application is concerned—that of the combination of insecticides and fungicides. This consists in so combining the preventives of insect injury with the preventives of rusts, smuts, blights and various other injurious fungi,

and in the same mixture. Heretofore the entomologists have worked out the remedies for insects, and the botanists the remedies for plant diseases; but very little has been done in so combining the treatment that the practical man may, so to speak, 'kill two birds with one stone.' To give you an idea of the practical bearings of this subject, let me read a short paragraph from a recent article of mine published in *Agricultural Science*:

"The necessity of treatment for both classes of injuries is at once apparent to all who have experienced the serious losses due to these agents. Obviously, it is of little use to save a plum crop from the curculio, if it is to be destroyed by the fungous disease known as fruit rot; to save raspberries from the slug if they are to be ruined by anthracnose; to save the grape buds from the flea beetle if the berries are to be destroyed by black rot; or to save a pear crop from the ravages of the codling moth and curculio if it is to be distorted and disfigured by the scab. Or to take an example which will strike home to a large proportion of American farmers, it is scarcely worth while to save the potatoes from the Colorado beetle if they are to be ruined by a more serious enemy—the potato blight. While the necessity of preventing, so far as possible, the injuries of both these classes of organisms is obvious, it is almost equally evident that there will be a great loss of time and labor if each is treated separately. For instance, the farmer who sprays his potatoes with the arsenites two or three times for the beetles, and then goes over them again with solutions of copper sulphate for the blight, would have accomplished the same end in half the time by mixing the copper sulphate and London purple or Paris green in one solution and applying them together."

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever.—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Special Offer.

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

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.

Build the Hog Sanitarium now and save those nice shoats. See advertisement.



Dairyman's Account Book FREE.

The Dairyman's Account Book is the most practical thing of the kind ever seen. It gives ruled pages for daily record of milk yield, butter made, and sales, for 12 months; convenient size, nicely printed and bound. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., manufacturers of the celebrated Improved Butter Color, the purest, strongest, and brightest color made, will send a copy free to any butter maker who writes enclosing stamp. Also sample of their Butter Color to those who have never used it.

Alfiance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C. Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS. President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas. Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.

SPECIAL.

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

Call for a State Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the convention assembled at the State House in Topeka, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, which convention was composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor and Single Tax clubs, we hereby issue this call for a people's convention to be held in the city of Topeka on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1890, to place in nomination candidates for State offices and to transact any and all business that may be legitimately brought before the convention.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Delegates. Lists names of counties and their respective number of delegates, totaling 529.

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

Washington County.

A call to Republican members of the Alliance, of Washington county, who are in favor of fighting the battles of the Alliance in the ranks of the Republican party, and in accordance with the declaration of the Supreme Council and the method of work furnished by our official organ, the National Economist, is made to meet Saturday, July 12, at Washington, to perfect a plan of work for the coming campaign. It is suggested in the call that

with them, prepared to define clearly their position in regard to Alliance principles; and in order to get full and complete information all members of the Republican party are also requested to attend, that all may reason together with open doors, that the inherent rights of the people may not be imperiled and the purposes and methods of work for the Alliance not betrotten down. The call is signed by the Vice President, Organizer, Treasurer and Lecturer, all of the county organization and many others—officers and members of sub-Alliances.

Woodson County.

Pursuant to call, a joint convention of all the farm and labor organizations of Woodson county, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization in accordance with the mass convention held May 17, met Saturday, June 21, at Yates Center. It was ordered that the convention, to be called by the Central committee, be composed of three delegates from each sub of the various labor organizations in the county, and resolved that the resolutions adopted by the mass convention held May 17 be the declaration of principles and platform for the coming campaign; that as representatives of the several labor organizations, they pledge themselves, organizations and sacred honor, to support no man for office in the coming campaign who will accept a nomination from either of the old parties. On motion, the County Central Committee was instructed to call a convention to nominate a full county ticket, not earlier than four weeks before the election.

Lyon County.

As formerly announced through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, there will be a Union celebration and basket picnic at Soden's grove, Emporia, Saturday, July 5, under the auspices of the Alliance, F. M. B. A. and Knights of Labor. Addresses will be delivered by L. L. Polk, of Washington, D. C., President of National Alliance and Industrial Union; Ralph Beaumont, of New York, member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and others. Special rates have been secured on all railroads running into Emporia of one fare for round trip, good to and including the 7th. Everybody invited to hear these stalwart advocates of the people's great reform movement.

There will be a delegate county convention of the People's party of Lyon county held at the Whitley opera house, Emporia, Tuesday, July 15, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the State convention; also delegates to the Fourth Congressional district convention—yet to be called, and to nominate candidates for the various county officers to be elected this fall. The primaries will be held by the different organizations, Saturday, July 12. Each sub-organization of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor, and other labor organizations affiliating with and indorsing the platform of the People's party, shall constitute a delegate district. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each sub-organization, and one additional delegate for every ten members pledged to the People's party.

Johnson County.

Our readers will remember that in our issue of June 18 we gave a column notice of the Citizens' Alliance of Olathe. The object of the organization, as we stated, is to be auxiliary to the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and all other organizations indorsing the St. Louis platform. D. C. Zercher, Secretary of the organization, writes us that all laboring classes in cities, towns or rural districts who wish to join the reform movement can do so by organizing a Citizens' Alliance. To all, inclosing a stamp, he will mail a circular containing their platform, rules, by-laws and resolutions, which will be a complete guide in forming an organization. He reports the organization of the following Citizens' Alliances to date: No. 1, Olathe; No. 2, Wellsville; No. 3, Carbondale; No. 4, Independence. No. 1 held its regular meeting Thursday last at Grange hall, Olathe, and resolved in favor of the State publishing school books and furnishing them at actual cost to the people, and demanded uniformity of text-books. The next regular meeting will be held Thursday evening, July 10, at Grange hall. Able speakers have been engaged for this occasion, to which all are invited.

J. W. Smith's grove, south of Morse, Saturday, June 21, is represented to have been a grand success. The Olathe Edgington band of little folks furnished the music for the occasion. Hon. John T. Little, of Olathe, spoke for about an hour upon the financial question, the attitude of the two old parties, the propriety and probable success of a new party. It is said that it was the supreme effort of his life. After an enjoyable dinner hour spent around tastily-arranged spreads, Hon. T. G. Stephenson, County Lecturer of the Alliance, discussed the issues of the day in his able, forcible and happy manner. Other speakers, including two prominent Olathe lawyers, addressed the assembled multitudes, all expressing sentiments in full sympathy and accord with the St. Louis demands.

A grand Fourth of July picnic will be held at C. W. Mitchell's grove, one mile east and three miles north of Gardner, at which all industrial organizations in the county are invited to participate. Hon. P. B. Maxon, of Emporia, has been secured as the principal speaker of the day. The program is well sandwiched with vocal and instrumental music.

Alliances in the northern part of the county will unite in a basket picnic and celebration in Hollenback's grove, Zarah Station, July 4. Good speakers, music and fireworks are among the interesting features of the program.

A Plan for a People's Ticket.

Let each labor organization in the county elect one delegate for each twenty members or major fraction of twenty, who shall meet at the county seat at such time as the President of the County Alliance may designate, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county offices; to be voted on by each organization at a certain time not sooner than four weeks thereafter, specified also by the President of the County Alliance, which day and hour must be the same throughout the county. Two copies of the record of votes shall be made, one to be retained by the Secretary of each organization, the other to be forwarded to the President of the County Alliance, who shall cause the same to be published in the county papers, giving each name placed in nomination with the number of votes received. The record retained by the Secretary of each organization shall be compared with the published statement, so that any errors may be corrected. The person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be the nominee of the People's party for that office. During the four weeks a free discussion of the candidates should be had in each labor organization.

This delegate convention shall also elect delegates to the Congressional and State conventions.

I offer the above as suggestions. Some others may do better or add something that will make it more complete.

D. C. ZERCHER, Secretary Citizens' Alliance No. 1. Olathe, Kas., June 28.

Call for a Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the convention assembled at Topeka on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, which convention was composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor and Single Tax Clubs, we hereby issue this call for a people's convention, to be held in the city of Ottawa, on the 16th day of July, 1890, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress for the Second Congressional district and for the transaction of any other business that may legitimately come before said convention. We recommend that the county conventions to elect delegates to said convention be held on Saturday, July 12, 1890, at such place as the county committees shall designate.

We recommend that all persons who indorse the demands as set forth by the industrial organizations at St. Louis on December, 1889, should be invited to participate in these conventions to elect delegates to said Congressional convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates: Allen 5, Anderson 5, Bourbon 12, Douglas 9, Franklin 8, Johnson 6, Lynn 7, Miami 7, Wyandotte 16.

More Money.

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer's Department National Grange, Washington, D. C., addresses us by circular as follows:

The National Grange is on record through all the years of its history in favor of a plentiful supply of money for the use of all the people of our country and against the control of money by a few special classes who have it in their power to depress the price of land and all its products, and the products of other labor as well.

By a vote of more than three to one the National Grange, at its last session, voted for free coinage of silver.

However much farmers, in their several organizations, and laboring men in theirs, may differ upon other matters it is a good sign that, without exception, all the farmers, laborers and workmen's societies in the United States have placed the free coinage of silver in their national platforms, and have recorded themselves squarely on the side of more money and no middlemen to control its supply.

The great silver battle is being waged hotter and hotter in Congress, but I am glad to say that the people so far seem to be gaining.

Only a few days before his death Abraham Lincoln said: "I believe God has stored up in our Western mountains gold and silver enough to pay the national debt, and that we have men plucky enough to dig it out." By demonetizing silver the agents of the Jew bankers of the world took from silver this power, and the scarce and constantly growing dearer article, gold, is demanded as their pound of flesh.

Here is part of a good speech made in the Senate by a friend of the people and in favor of more money. I wish we could get farmers to commit it to memory, word for word, and repeat it over while working hard in the field. Learn it as the children do their lessons. When this question of finance is once understood it is never forgotten. No true reform ever goes backward; truth is mighty. In his speech Senator Jones said:

"I predict that the restoration of silver to its birthright will mark an epoch in the history of this republic. It will place in circulation an amount of money commensurate with our increasing population. It will give assurance to our languishing industries that the volume of our circulating medium is not to continue shrinking and that the tendency of prices shall no longer be downward. It will increase the wages of labor and the prices of the products of labor: it will reduce the price of bonds and other forms of money futures; it will lighten, but not inequitably, the burden of mortgages; it will increase largely, though not unjustly, the debt-paying and tax-paying power of the people. It will loosen the grasp of the creditor from the neck of the debtor. By the remonetization of silver money will cease to be the object of commerce, and will again become its beneficent instrument. Activity will replace stagnation; movement will supplant inertia; courage will banish fear; confidence will dispel doubt; hope will supersede despair. The lifting up of silver to its rightful place by the side of gold will set in motion all the latent energies of the people. It will banish involuntary idleness by putting every willing man to work. It will revive business and reanimate the heart and hope of the masses. Capital, no longer fearing a fall in prices, will turn into productive avenues. The hoards of money lying idle in the bank vaults will come out to bless and enrich alike their owners and the community at large, while the millions of dollars now invested at low interest in gilt-edged securities will seek more profitable investment in the busy field of industry where they will be utilized in the payment of wages and the consequent dissemination of comfort and happiness among the people. All this it will accomplish not for the United States alone but for civilization. For it is not too much to say, Mr. President, that upon the decision of this question depend consequences more momentous than upon that of any other question of public policy within the memory of this generation. In a broader sense than any other question attracting the general attention of mankind, it is a question of civilization. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of our race. The act of Congress which shall happily solve it will constitute a decree of emancipation as veritable as any that ever freed serf

from thralldom, but more universal in its application. It will proclaim the freedom of the white race the world over; it will lift the bowed head of labor; it will hush the threnody of toll. It will inaugurate the true renaissance, a renaissance of prosperity, without which industry, learning, science, literature, art, are but apples of Sodom."

I am happy to state that Bro. Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, reports 324 new Granges this year.

Organisation Notes.

The Rush County Alliance will hold its next meeting July 19.

Delman Alliance, Phillips county, lately indorsed the sub-treasury bill.

The People's convention of Montgomery county will be held Saturday, July 19, at Independence.

The annual meeting of the Butler County Alliance will be held July 10, at which time a central committee will be appointed.

The farmers and laborers of Allen county will hold a convention July 12, at Iola, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Ottawa convention July 16.

The Alliance and other industrial organizations of Kingman county have determined to hold a convention soon for the purpose of nominating a full People's ticket.

Logan Alliance, 1343, Marion county, has thirty-two wide-awake, energetic members, and have unanimously voted in favor of a straight independent, non-partisan ticket.

Douglas County Alliance will picnic at the poor farm grove, four miles south of Lawrence, Tuesday, August 12. Prominent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present.

W. F. Lyons, of St. Francis, in writing us says that Cheyenne County Alliance, at their last meeting, June 18, unanimously decided to request Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, to speak in that county sometime during July or August.

Sub-Alliances desiring seals or badges should write J. B. Dines, 317 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. We are in receipt of samples at this office. They are mounted with the standard regulation mounting and at prices within the reach of those desiring them.

Bluff Dale Alliance, Cloud county, indorse the St. Louis demands; oppose the re-election of Ingalls; favor a People's party, free coinage, all offices filled by a direct vote of the people, government loans on farm securities, and last, but by no means least, resolve to work together for the common cause.

Hurricane Grange No. 359, located at Overbrook, will celebrate the anniversary of their organization by holding a picnic at Guthrie's grove on the 17th day of July. Hon. A. F. Allen, of Douglas county, and other prominent speakers will address the people on that occasion. A general invitation is extended to all.

The committee as previously called for from the F. M. B. A., Alliance, Grange, Knights of Labor and G. A. R., or any other order or organization in Crawford county that indorses the St. Louis platform will meet at Girard, on the 15th day of July, for the purpose of consultation, and to elect a central committee for that county.

Just as our forms were being closed we received notice of the death of Brother Andrew Anderson, member of Richland Alliance, 192. This organization held Mr. Anderson in high esteem, deeply feel their loss, and affectionately pass appropriate resolutions upon his untimely death, and order that they be placed on a memorial page of their records. Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

Silver Creek Alliance, Graham county, has lost all faith in the old political parties; indorse the St. Louis platform; favor the Stanford bill; demand that school books be published by the State and furnished at cost; are for free lumber, coal and sugar, with a bounty for home production; favor the election of President, Vice President and State Senators by a direct vote of the people; ask for a stay law and service pensic.

Gone to Rest.

The FARMER regrets to learn that M. B. Wayde, General Purchasing Agent of the State F. M. B. A., died at his home in Coffey county, last week.

was thoroughly imbued with the objects and aims of the order and endeavored to further the interests of the organization with a zeal that was commendable. His widow and two little children should be kindly remembered in their great bereavement, and it is to be hoped they will not be neglected or forgotten by the brotherhood throughout the State.

Alliance Lectures.

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

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Polk and Beaumont.

Remember that L. L. Polk, President of National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and Ralph Beaumont, of the General Executive committee of the Knights of Labor, will address the assembled thousands at Columbus, July 3; Winfield, July 4; Emporia, July 5. Every person who possibly can should hear these stalwart expounders of the reform movement.

Ben. Terrell's Appointments.

National Lecturer Ben. Terrell will speak at the following places in Kansas on the dates given: Larned, July 12, at 1 p. m.; Anthony, July 14; Marion, July 15; Ottawa, July 16; La Cygne, July 17; Girard, July 19. S. M. Scott, Lecturer for the Seventh Congressional District, will be with Mr. Terrell at Larned and Anthony.

Appointments for Assistant Lecturer Van B. Prather.

Gove City, Gove county, July 4; Colby, Thomas county, July 7; Sherman county, July 8 to 12; Hoxie, Sheridan county, July 14; Hill City, Graham county, July 16; Stockton, Rooks county, July 18; Alton, Osborne county, July 19; Downs, Osborne county, July 21; Beloit, Mitchell county, July 23; Minneapolis, Ottawa county, July 25.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

- July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
July 9, Dover, Shawnee county.
July 10, Great Bend, Barton county.
July 12, Halstead, Harvey county.
July 17, Overbrook, Osage county.
July 18, Goodland, Sherman county.
July 23, Jewell county.
July 24, Jewell county.
July 25, Jewell county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgwick county.
August 2, Burlingame, Osage county.
August 3, Cheney, Sedgwick county.
August 13, Allamead, Lincoln county.

The places of speaking in Jewell will be named and published soon. There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER, when the people are so disposed.

A bombshell has just been thrown into the camp of the Twine Trust by the well-known house of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, in the way of a startling offer to sell half manilla and half sisal binder twine at 10 cents per pound, nearly 5 cents less than the trust twine can be sold for. Montgomery Ward & Co. will lose a fortune by this move, but they say that they have resolved to break the twine trust if such a thing is possible. The fact that they deal directly with the farmers, and that they number their customers by the million, makes their influence very powerful. If they should succeed in breaking the market, the saving to the American farmers will amount to almost \$5,000,000, proving conclusively that the farmers have no better friends than the house of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, June 23, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Max. Min., Rainfall. Rows for dates June 22 through 28.

THE DOTY FAMILY LIGHTNING WASHING MACHINE, of thirty years standing, favorably known all over the country for its thorough and easy work--capacity seven shirts--may be secured now at the reduced price of \$5, if ordered directly.

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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.
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 Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

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 P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

R. E. HIGGS & CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 324 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Consignments solicited and liberal advances made

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LEWIS' 98 LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED.

The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.



When writing to any of our advertisers

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.

The Man for the Hour.

Tradition says that when of old
Great Cadmus needed men,
He sowed upon the new-turned mold
The dragon's teeth, and then
Uprose a host with arms bedight,
Prepared to strive in instant fight.

All day the doubtful contest raged
With spear and bow and shield;
And when war had his thirst assuaged,
There stood upon the field
A chosen few, who built the walls
Of Thebes, and graced her civic halls.

And still, if unto earth there come
A call for earnest men,
There is no need of trump or drum
To rouse them up, for then
The cold clouds quickly stir with life,
And men are born for instant strife.

For, as the ages come and go,
The leaders of the van
Are proof that this is ever so—
The hour begets the man,
He's nature's heir, and he alone
Has right and title to her throne.

Not wealth, nor yet a long descent
Through many a famous line,
Can give this power to mankind lent
From nature's hand divine,
For with the call there comes the might
Of those who teach, or preach, or fight.

—Journal of Education.

How could I tell skies would be gray
When you, dear heart, had gone away?
How could I know the summer sun
Was glad of you to look upon,
And it was you who warmed the day?

What part had you to make the May,
And how the very June was gay
With something from your presence won,
How could I tell?

When you were here a fervid ray
Of sudden summer lit my way,
Now you with life and love are done,
The very light seems me to shun,
And through the dark I darkly stray—
How could I tell?

—Louise Chandler Moulton.

AN OLD-TIME BLIZZARD.

Recollections of a Storm of Over Fifty Years Ago.

The memory of but few of the pioneers of western Illinois and eastern Iowa will carry them back with me to December 20, 1836, the date of the long time remembered sudden change, the most remarkable in meteorological annals that is recorded, and now only found in a few old files of the newspapers of that day and referred to in some of the histories of that time.

For several days previous, up to the 19th, it had been what we in Illinois and Iowa call "snug winter weather." Snow had fallen to the depth of three or four inches, the sleighing was fairly good and the settlers were improving it by hauling fire-wood, rails and building material from the "timber lots" to their homes and to their newly-improved farms. On the 19th the weather moderated, and in the early evening it clouded up and during the night and early morning of the 20th it rained moderately, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The snow was melting from the influence of the springlike weather and the rain, and had become "slush" snow, mud and water. This continued to near 11 o'clock in the morning, when off to the northwest was observed a dark, heavy cloud. As it rose toward the zenith it spread west and north, accompanied by a low, bellowing noise, "as the sound of far-off waters falling into deep abysses." As the cloud spread it became inky black, the thunder increased, the lightning played, making a grand pyrotechnic display from this artillery practice in the sky.

The commotion increased. The air seemed resonant with the tumult of the elements and the bellowing sound as from the bowels of the earth increased. It was everywhere—pervaded space. "Could not tell whence it came or whither it went." A dusky darkness spread over the earth, the thunder and lightning still continuing. Then the wind broke loose and spread its icy presence over the land—"the December thaw" was at an end. Winter claimed dominion, showed his power by his coldness, and clasped earth and space in his embrace.

The thunder and lightning ceased, as did the bellowing sound, but the clear-cut, piercing wind came with freezing power from the bleak stretches of the northern prairies, and in less time than I am writing this the water snow and soft earth

ute it would bear the weight of a man, and in ten or fifteen minutes a horse could travel over it without breaking through.

Great was the suffering among the people. The change from a balmy, springlike atmosphere to that of an arctic coldness found them unprepared. Many were out on the prairies without overcoats, gloves or mittens, and were badly frozen before they could reach their homes. Some were frozen to death. Stock—horses, cattle and swine—were frozen, and the birds and animals of the prairies and forests were almost exterminated.

It was as severe on the settlers of that day as the "Dakota blizzard" of two years ago was to the people of that territory. Before closing this inadequate description of the "sudden change," I will describe the privation and suffering of an expectant bridegroom, who was "caught out" in the warring elements, and as "all is well that ends well," as it proved in this, I know your readers will enjoy the relation.

My old friend Washington Crowder, one of the early pioneers of Sangamon county, had concluded the courting of Miss Isabel Laughlin on the 19th, they agreeing to "organize a family." He had asked consent of the parents of the bride-elect, the wedding to take place on the 21st, the intervening day being necessary to go to Springfield and get the license that would permit the minister to tie the knot.

So, on the morning of the 20th, he took his way across the prairie from a point on Sugar creek, some ten miles south of Springfield. He bestrode a stalwart horse, as the roads were deep with melting snow, "slush," and as it was raining he carried a broad umbrella over him and wore a long-tailed overcoat "all buttoned down before" that almost reached his feet. Thus comfortably equipped he pursued his way, taking it easy, as he did not choose to urge the horse through the deep slush.

When he had gone over half way he noticed, off to the far northwest, the cloud rising that I have described. It came nearer space with all the phenomenal bellowing sounds—cloud of inky blackness, thunder and lightning and general commotion of the elements; then the wind burst, during which time he had lowered his umbrella, taking but a moment. But presto, change! When gathering up his bridle reins he found them stiff as an iron poker; the water and "slush" were ice, and in less than fifteen minutes his horse walked on top of the congealed mass.

Carefully but slowly he wended his way on to Springfield, and, stopping in front of a store on the west side of the square, he tried to dismount. Not much. His clothing, his long-tailed overcoat that had served him such a good purpose, and his pantaloons all were frozen fast to the saddle and that to the horse, and, centaur-like, they were one—man, saddle and horse—with the big overcoat like a sheet-iron casement encircling them all. He called loudly for help and two men came out of the store.

They "took in the situation," examined the "subject," and finally one of the men felt along the saddle girth, found that the animal heat had kept the saddle girth limber. He unbuckled it, and by the united effort of the two saddle and man were "peeled" from the horse and carried into the store, placed before a rousing fire and "thawed" apart; the overcoat released its stiffness and "peeled" from him. After warming himself he proceeded to the Clerk's office, procured the necessary document, went to the hotel, ate a hearty dinner, his horse having been cared for, and soon he was ready to proceed homeward.

The ice was so slippery he dare not try to ride, so he turned the horse loose before him, followed on foot, and in the shades of the evening arrived at the house he had left in the morning with a consciousness of faithfulness to promise—duty well performed.

On the morrow, the day of days—the 21st—when his Isabel was to become Mrs. Crowder, he was up betimes, clothed in raiment befitting the occasion. It was several miles across the prairies to the residence of the Laughlins, and the big horse was brought out, but it was found that he could not proceed on horseback and Washington took his way on foot and the home of his affianced was reached "on time."

The friends were gathered, the minister ready, and the words were spoken that made one of two hearts that the

Young in life then, they lived long, raised a worthy family, and in later years stood among the "Old Settlers" as good citizens, and, passing away, left a sweet memory behind them, not the least being the recollections of the "sudden change."—*Jeriah Bonham, in Burlington Hawkeye.*

Care of the Eyes.

It is important for every member of the family that due care should be exercised with regard to the eyes. Children should early be taught the necessity of certain simple rules touching the use of the eyes, and until the habit is fixed parents should very carefully note that their requirements are heeded. It is better to have no artificial light in sleeping rooms; but as such light is often a necessity, it should be so shielded as not to fall directly, in never so small a beam of unshaded light, upon the eyes of any sleeper. Neither should sunlight be allowed to shine through a window upon the bed, either directly or by reflection. "I let the sun shine into my face in the morning, to waken me," says the reader. Yes, but did the reader ever think why it wakened him? Simply by means of a nervous shock through the unopened eyes which, if persisted in, may end in lifelong suffering. Where it is a necessity to sleep during the daylight hours, as is so often the case in the multi-fold diversities of labor in a city, the room should not be darkened, unless absolutely necessary. To close the shutters and draw the shades so as to shut out direct light will usually be sufficient, and on waking the change to the strong midday light will not be so great and trying to the eye.

In a general way, it may be said that whatever pains the healthful eye is dangerous, and should be avoided. This includes, especially, the reading of very fine or poor print, especially when the attempt is made on a railroad train or other conveyance, where the vibration of the vehicle constantly changes the focus and makes it difficult to follow the lines. Reading at twilight, or by any other imperfect illumination, and taxing the eye "just a little longer," after the aching muscles have entered their protest against the abuse of their functions, should not be attempted. No matter how absorbing the story, or how important the task, neither can in value compare with the health and strength of the vision.

In reading, or writing, the light should come obliquely from the side, fall upon the surface of the paper so as to fully illumine it, with the reflection passing away at an angle and without striking the reader in the face, since the reflection from white paper is almost as trying as direct light shining into the eyes. Let the eye rest as soon as it begins to feel weary, and nothing will help the matter more than some gentle physical exercise. The sight should never be taxed during general weakness of the frame, or in convalescence. The nerves and muscles of the eye share the general debility, and may easily be overtaxed. It is not advisable to read much while lying down, though that may be better than reading or writing in a constrained, stooping posture. Sit erect when reading, and as nearly so as possible when writing. One of the great advantages of the typewriter, now coming so rapidly into use, is that it allows an erect position, and taxes the eyesight very little in comparison with pen writing.

There is many an eye which is seriously strained and injured because the owner does not wish to admit to himself or confess to the world that his youthful sight is waning. This is a false modesty, and liable to be hurtful as well. Put on the glass whenever it is needed; its function is simply to assist and save the eye, and if properly treated that organ will remain efficient and useful for general visual uses till life's close. The age when spectacles become a necessity varies much, but with eyes normal and well-matched in early life it may be expected about the age of 45. Sometimes it will come five years or more sooner, and may not have arrived at 50; but in the latter case it is probable that early life has seen a degree of near-sightedness.

The selection of proper lenses at this time is not a difficult matter. Those of low power should be used at first, since the purpose is not to magnify objects, but to render them clear and distinct. Never cast aside lenses on the ground that "they do not magnify enough." See if the print

the glasses by wearing them for at least half an hour, and, if possible, under a variety of conditions. If they bring a sense of relief to the eye while reading for at least several minutes, and can then be laid aside without derangement of the vision for other purposes, they are right; if any of these conditions are wanting, they are not right, and another trial should be made.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Choosing a Sweetheart.

Choose your sweetheart carefully, wisely and tenderly, my dear girl, says a writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Remember he is to be more than even this to you some day—he is to be your husband, for surely you are not one of the girls who have a sweetheart here, and one there, and gives a little love to this one and a little to that one, until when the real one appears the perfect bloom is gone from the peach and she cannot give him what he offers her. You girls know very quickly when a man means more than ordinary friendship for you. You have an instinct that tells you that this big, good-looking fellow has come sweetheating, and that that is the time for you to study him a little bit. Think out if his temper and yours are certain to agree well together; think out if his tastes and yours are alike, or if they can grow to be so, for you know, little women, if you want to be happy in your married life, you must learn the great and wonderful virtue of adaptability. You must choose your sweetheart as you do a new gown, so that he will wear well; but you want him for longer than a winter; he must last through the long summer days and through the winter ones, and before you put your hand in his and tell him that you are willing to fight out the battle of life together, think it all over well and remember that you are choosing your sweetheart not for a day or a year, but for all through life and, please God, if you love each other enough, for after death.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

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

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

The Secret of Health

is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. This can never be the case while impurities exist in the system. The blood must be purified; it is the vital principle, ramifying through every part of the body. Dr. Tutt's Pills expel all impurities and vitalize the whole system.

A Noted Divine says:

"I have been using Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills the past three months for dyspepsia, weak stomach and nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them as the best pill in existence, and do all I can to acquaint others with their merits. They are a special blessing."

Rev. F. E. OSGOOD, New York.

Tutt's Liver Pills,

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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FOR ORNAMENTAL & FRUIT TREES

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FOR ROSES, SHRUBS, ROSE HEDGES, SMALL FRUIT TREES

JUST THE THING FOR LAWN OR GARDEN

HARTMAN MFG CO
HEALERS FALLS, ILL.

The Young Folks.

In Praise of Vulcan.

I. THE FORTH BRIDGE.

When the wild men from Pentland's shaggy side
Stared at the Fifeshire woodlands, did they
dream
This fiery dragon with its lungs of steam
Would make the heaven its pathway, and would
glide
With cloud and sound above the wondering
tide?
Could they have hoped hot Haste would drive
its team
Straight for the gulf, and leap yon ocean
stream,
High o'er Inchgarvie's isle, with double stride?
Nay, but the heart of iron was in the land,
The soul of fire, the strength of lifted arm;
The breath of wind was theirs; one thing
alone
They knew not—this—how God himself had
planned
Mortals should conquer earth, and blind in
one
Our broken world, with commerce for a
charm.

II. THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The men who builded Babel, day by day
Saw the great city less, the plains more wide,
Till God sent down confusion for their pride,
And tower and trench sank back to common
clay.
Nor better fared the men who far away
Beheld their harbor giant o'er the tide,
For lo! earth trembled, and the people cried,
And Rhodes' Colossus crashed into the bay.
But this transcendent tower of magic birth,
That tames the lightning-flash and mocks the
thunder,
Has set a star in heaven—with upturned
eyes
The nations meet, and pass in marvel under,
And humbled, in the silence of surprise
They find a long-lost language of the earth.

Ah! let us not forget
That the effort once to grandly do is more
Than myriads of achievements aimed less high,
And that when a people's purpose hath been set
Toward some end nobler yet,
Some loftier goal of good unsought before,
Then deeds and words that cannot wholly die
Leap into life with a flash whence men are
shown
Eternal truth, calm-browed, on its eternal
throne!
—Edgar Fawcett.

ABOUT HORNED PEOPLE.

Human freaks in all imaginable shapes are well known to frequenters of the dime museums. However, not one person in 1,000, perhaps in 10,000, knows that human beings with horns like an ox or a unicorn have frequently been exhibited in the cities of England and continental Europe during the past 500 years.

The first of these rare specimens of the genus homo of whom an authentic written account has been preserved, one Piet Darnelo, was up before the town tribunal of Lisbon in 1306 on a charge of being an offspring of the devil. When born Piet had two horns growing from his head, one over his left ear about one and one-half inches in length, the other almost exactly in the center of his forehead nearly three inches long.

At first, both were covered with a soft, downy fur like that on the new horns of animals of the deer species, but this soon cracked and peeled off, leaving horny excrescences which in the quaint language of the account "did much resemble the spurs of ye male barneyarde fowle."

The horn near the ear was immovable from the first, being firmly attached to the skull. The larger one on the forehead seemed only in the skin and could be pressed down until the point touched the nose without causing the owner the least apparent pain.

At the age of 3 years the larger horn was removed. During that short time it had grown from less than three inches to nearly seven inches in length, and had given evidence of becoming permanently attached to the frontal bone. Within the year following a soft tumor appeared over the right ear of little Piet, conforming in position almost exactly to that of the smaller permanent horn over the other ear, which had at this time attained a length of near five inches. From the tumor there sprang a horn which grew with alarming rapidity for three or four months, or until it had grown to be about the length of the one over the left ear. Unlike its mate, the horn which sprang from the tumor was not fixed, seemingly only attached to a fatty substance which had formed between the root of the horn and the skull after the bursting of the tumor.

Taking encouragement from this fact, the surgeons again applied the knife and left Piet for the second time possessed of only the smaller of the original excrescences—the one over the left ear, which had ceased to grow.

From the time of the removal of the second horn until he was 16 years of age, Piet's parents resided in a remote fishing

to lose all trace of him. At the age of 16, in the year 1306, he returned to Lisbon and was tried, as above mentioned, for being an offspring of or a near relative of his Satanic majesty. At this time Piet had three perfectly developed horns, one over each ear and one in the center of the forehead. During his ten or twelve years on the sea coast new horns had put out from the places from which the others had been removed and all had become firmly attached to the skull, and were at the time of his trial as immovable as those of a ram, which the two on the sides of the head much resembled.

The one on the forehead pointed nearly straight out, and was nine and three-quarters inches in length. The two on the sides of the head curved downward and backward, forming almost a circle around the ears, measuring from the point around the curve to the head about eleven inches. One could hardly imagine the ludicrous appearance he presented. In the fisherman's town where he grew up he was called "Piet, the Devil," and "Piet, the Ram." At his trial it was proven to the satisfaction of all that Piet was a very pious young man, notwithstanding his diabolical look. He was acquitted, with the understanding that he would leave Lisbon forever. Years afterwards, in the fifteenth century, a skull with three horns, believed to be that of Piet, was on exhibition in Rome.

The British museum authorities are the proud possessors of two or three specimens of human horns. The largest of these, one nearly a foot in length, has been on exhibition in that institution for over a century and a half. It originally grew on the head of a lady by the name of Elizabeth French, who resided near Tenterden. Like the third horn on the head of the boy Piet, the horn which grew from the head of Mrs. French was at first nothing but a soft fatty tumor. The horn first made its appearance when the lady was 48 years of age. In four years it attained its maximum length and was removed and placed in the museum.

In 1668, according to the history of Cheshire, England, an old lady, whose name is not given, became the possessor of two horns, both of which grew from a single wen which had troubled her for forty years prior to the appearance of the horns. The two grew side by side, with only about half an inch of space between them. Each seemed to repel the other, consequently they curved in opposite directions. When first noticed they were about the diameter of a goose quill, but soon increased to one-half inch in thickness, which, of course, lessened the space between the two. As the lady was 72 years of age at the commencement of her curious affliction, and owing to the fact that the horns never attained extraordinary size, like those of the boy Piet or the woman French, no attempts were ever made to remove them. People of that time were not given to euphuism, therefore the old lady was often indelicately referred to as the "Hell Cat" and the "Mother of Devils."

In the year 1646, Bartholine visited a woman who had a horn nearly thirteen inches long growing from the left temporal muscle. Like the other cases mentioned, this horn first existed in the shape of a common wen or tumor. When the horn first penetrated the skin the tumor suppurated and discharged a gritty pus much resembling powdered isinglass and water. The horn was several years growing the first four or five inches. Afterwards the growth became more rapid, at one time making four inches in as many months. At the length of ten inches the attending surgeons believed it would grow no longer. However, if Bartholine is to be believed, it did grow nearly three inches more before it finally fixed at twelve and eight-tenths inches. For a full account of this wonderful case, this being the longest human horn on record, the reader is referred to "Bartholine's Epistles."—John W. Wright, in St. Louis Republic.

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions

An Old-Timer.

Mr. J. W. Baird, of Topeka, left at the KANSAS FARMER office, a few days ago, a copy of *The Examiner*, dated Richmond, Va., March 12, 1802. On March 12 of this year (1890) the paper was just eighty-eight years old. Newspapers of such great age, printed in the United States, are very rarely met with.

Mr. Baird, while assisting in repairing a slate roof on a building in Washington, D. C., about the year 1866, found the paper between the roof and ceiling, where it had been put for some purpose. The building was at the time occupied as a residence by Commodore Jenkins, and is one of six buildings, known as the "Six Buildings," on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. On the margin of the paper is written in ink the name, James Madison (possibly directed to President James Madison). The direction has become quite dim, but can still be traced, the Madison very distinctly.

To readers of newspapers of the present day, some things in this old paper would sound a little queer. Below we give a sample or two of the advertisements contained in its columns:

WANTED—A good, steady, sober house servant. Any person having one of this description to part with, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. Jones, at his office, in Richmond. January 7, 1802.

People nowadays do not buy and sell house servants, but it was quite common to do such things a good deal later than the year 1802.

The second advertisement reads a good deal like some of the "strayed or stolens" of the present day, except that the "strays" of our time are not human beings:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for delivering, or securing in any jail, so that I get him, my negro man slave named Anthony. He is about 30 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches, and had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, a swansdown waistcoat, and a pair of purple Russia drill overalls. He has an old scar across his nose, and has lost the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occasions the nail to grow crooked over it. I suspect he will go towards Richmond or Fredericksburg, and will probably endeavour to make his escape by water. All persons are cautioned against employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the State, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person who may do either. HARDIN BURNLEY. Hanover, January 27, 1802.

Mr. Baird has quite a number of rare curiosities, among them a flint-lock pistol of bygone days, some old coins, and pieces of the various stones now in Washington monument, including a piece of the "Pope stone," which stone was taken from its place in the monument and destroyed by members of the "Know Nothing" party, some time during the 50's. The guard was bound and gagged, and the stone removed, broken to pieces and thrown into the Potomac river. Mr. B. came into possession of the pieces of stone through his father, who at one time was superintendent in charge of the construction of the monument.



You can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past few years, those who have thus worked have received over Five Millions of dollars for their services—more than a barrel of money. We want a few more workers at once. The work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. You can work all the time or in spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying our directions for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any one anywhere can earn \$100 per month. Great workers, under the most favorable conditions, earn \$20 a day and upwards. No class of people in the world are making so much money, without capital, as those at work for us. Whatever you have done, or whatever you may do, you should look into this royal chance. You will find that you can easily make all that we claim, and more. If you write to us before we secure all the workers we need, we will lay all before you FREE. Better write before you rest, and then if you conclude not to go to work, or if we cannot employ you, no harm is done. Every one of our workers makes big money. True & Co., Box 137, Augusta, Maine.

HIRES'



ROOT BEER.

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. Delicious and Sparkling. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it. C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

SHORTHAND. Private instruction by practical shorthand reporter. 30 years' experience. No failures. Situations guaranteed. Book and Circulars Free.

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The fall school at Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., begins September 9, 1890, with a grand reunion Friday evening, September 12. A full Business course, a Normal Penmanship course, Shorthand and Typewriting all taught by efficient teachers. Catalogue and full particulars sent free. Address D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal, Quincy, Illinois.

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Gives a first-class Academic or College training. Fits for business, for teaching, or for professional life. Has English, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses of study. Total expenses of the year about \$150. For further information or for catalogue, address the President, G. SUTHERLAND, Ottawa, Kansas.



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RESULT. Every student we turn out is a competent, thorough and practical operator, fitted for and ready to take charge of any ordinary telegraph office in the country.

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FOR SCHOOLS: Children's School Songs. (35 cts.; \$3.00 doz.) 8 pages of simple explanations, and 138 new and selected songs for general singing. This little book is being received with much favor.

Kindergarten Chimes. (\$1.25.) Kate Douglas Wiggin. Good manual, and fine collection. Kindergarten and Primary School Songs. (30 cts.; \$3.00 doz.) Menard. Songs and Games for Little Ones. (\$2.00.) Walker and Jenks. Gems for Little Singers. (30 cts.; \$3.00 doz.) Emerson and Sways. Rhymes and Tunes. (\$1.00.) Mrs. Osgood. Motion Songs. (20 cts.; \$1.80 doz.) Mrs. Boardman. Get them all! They are most delightful books!

Also try the sweet little Cantatas: Kingdom of Mother Goose. (25 cts.; \$2.25 doz.) Mrs. Boardman. Rainbow Festival. (20 cts.; \$1.80 doz.) Lewis. Who Killed Cook Robin? (40 cts.; \$3.60 doz.) Ford.

Song Manual! Book 1, Primary. 30c.; \$3 doz. Book 2, Medium. 40c.; \$4.20 doz. Book 3, High. 57c.; \$4.80 doz.

By Emerson. These are the newest and best books for teaching note reading in schools.

SEND FOR LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS. Any book mailed for retail price.

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and save the retailers' profits. There is no reason in the world why Ladies' Suits and Wraps should not be sold on the same close basis as flour or cotton cloth. And yet they are not. The average retail dealer in Ladies' Suits demands very much more than a fair profit, and that is why we have decided to deal direct with the consumer and prove by our prices that it can be done to the consumer's great gain. Our wholesale trade for the season is practically over, and from now until Sept. 1st we shall devote all our vast manufacturing facilities to retail orders. The suit illustrated is a very fair example of what can be saved by ordering direct from the maker. It is made of Cashmere, in black, brown, navy, green, tan, garnet and gray. The waist can be had with plain or puffed sleeves, and there is a trimming on each side of the skirt and waist, with moire or striped satin combination. The price of the suit complete (any size), is only \$35.50. We will furnish samples on application.

Regarding our responsibility, we refer by permission to the American Express Co. Send waist and bust measurements, also length of skirt, when ordering. We also make up other suits and cloaks, and will cheerfully furnish any samples or estimates. Remit by American Express money order, P. O. money order, cash in registered letter, check or draft on New York.

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IMPORTANT We buy hundreds of dates and varieties of OLD COINS, also used postage stamps. If you have any coins dated before 1871, write, send list, enclose stamp for our reply. Prompt payment. Highest prices.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

Published Every Wednesday by the
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KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Send an extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Insects are troublesome on trees, shrubs and all manner of vegetables. Wherever webs are formed they ought to be destroyed promptly by fire if in no other way.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings brought in samples of wheat grown on his Coffey county farm this year. It averages five feet in height—of the Fultz variety.

Tariff for all, or tariff for none, is the Grange platform, says Mortimer Whitehead; and he adds: "Now let us unite on this line and fight it out if it takes all summer."

Ham and Eggs is the unique title of a new swine and poultry journal to be issued next week from the press of the *KANSAS FARMER*, by its publishers, Owen & Co., Topeka, Kas.

The intense heat of the last week was hard on corn and potatoes in nearly every county in the State. There is yet plenty of time for both crops to mature well if reasonable weather prevails.

The Kansas wheat crop is now in shock, and some of it threshed. The yield will not exceed 75 per cent. of that of 1889, on the same number of acres. We look for a falling off from last year about 10,000,000 bushels on the total yield.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, in his letter to the *FARMER* last week, was wrong in assuming that the people's movement is clannish. When it was resolved to not support an Alliance man who accepts a nomination from any of the old parties, it was meant only that when an Alliance man accepts such nomination, that shall not be construed to mean that Alliance people will vote for him.

The Texas wool-growers, and as far as we have been able to learn, the sheepmen in all parts of the country are satisfied with the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill, so far as wool is concerned. The advance in duties does not amount to much, but the safeguards thrown about the administration of the law will go far to prevent frauds in the importation of high-grade wool, thus giving confidence to American wool-growers that their wool will have a fair showing in the market with foreign wools.

Mr. Secretary Blaine is urging the negotiation of treaties with all American nations south of us, to enlarge our trade in those quarters. He thinks that reciprocal advantages will accrue by admitting free such articles as the exporting country wants to dispose of and which the importing country needs. And that is good doctrine. For example, Brazil exports sugar and coffee; the United States needs both articles; the United States exports flour, meats, fruits, farm implements, etc., and Brazil needs such articles. Why not

THE KANSAS FARMER IS NOT A POLITICAL PAPER.

A great deal of unnecessary labor is wasted by the party press in efforts to destroy the *KANSAS FARMER*'s influence by charging that it has abandoned its legitimate field and gone into politics. Here is a fair sample of this sort of work which we clip from the *Blue Mound* (Linn Co.) *Sun*:

Since the *KANSAS FARMER* has become a political paper, pure and simple, it has lost ground steadily as a farm journal. Peffer has a large-sized bee in his "bonnet," and until the farmers knock some of the conceit out of the learned (?) Judge's head, the *FARMER* will continue to be looked upon with distrust by the substantial farmers of the State.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is not now and never was a political paper "pure and simple," nor will it ever be as long as the present management has control of its columns. It is giving more attention now than ever before to the discussion of political subjects, because that sort of work is more needed now than ever before, and there is more demand for it among the people in general and among our readers and supporters in particular. This is a farm journal, published in the interest of farmers, and there was never a time when agriculture was as much in need of help through political action as now. To whom shall farmers look for counsel in such an emergency if not to their own class journals? It is admitted on all hands that there is great depression in agriculture, and it is conceded by at least 90 per cent. of thinking people that the depression is largely if not wholly due to our financial legislation and methods. Party journals take party views of remedies, and the people have had good opportunities recently for observing the operation of party machinery in dealing with great questions. The *KANSAS FARMER* is opposed to much that is proposed by way of relief. Dare we not say so? Must our mouths be closed and our pen be stopped when a time comes for frankness and courage simply because this is a farm journal? Have farmers no interest in monetary adjustments and in financial methods? Are these purely matters of party policy, and is there no high ground on which the people may stand—above party? What was the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union organized for? Are farmers expected to keep aloof from political discussion? Are they not voters? Have they no interest in what is wrought through legislation? Must their press be muzzled, and shall they be compelled to learn from the party press whose utterances change daily or weekly with the news from Washington? We have all along believed and taught that the business of farming covers a very wide field, extending from the field to the forum, and that its best journals are those which take in the whole range. Just now farmers are interested in politics more than in anything else, and they are entitled to all the help we can give them.

But we have in no sense or in any degree cast off our class character. We have long conducted special departments—Agriculture, Stock, Dairy, Horticulture, Poultry, Bees, Veterinary, Home Circle, Young Folks, with poetry and miscellany, and rarely have occupied as much as one-twentieth part of the paper with political editorials, and these are never prepared from a partisan standpoint. The objection is not that we publish political articles, but that their doctrine is not in accord with the views of the objectors. This, however, does not justify wilful misrepresentations.

As to the "bee" in somebody's "bonnet," which occasions so much trouble to our brethren of the craft, that will adjust itself to conditions as things get older and we understand one another better.

Referring to binding twine, *Farm Improvement News* says: "Kentucky hemp has always made strong, even twine; it was used on binders when they were successfully established as practical machines, and it gave place to manila and sisal simply because these fibers were then cheaper and less affected by exposure to the weather. The folly of American buyers and the greed of foreign producers have reversed the cost conditions, and improvement has rendered Kentucky hemp equally durable, so it is claimed; hence the latter would be a strong competitor in the markets if it were produced in sufficient quantity and farmers favored it. A systematic effort is being made to intro-

in sections where the climate and soil are adapted to its growth, and the American farmer, whether a twine buyer merely, or a would-be producer of hemp, is under lasting obligations to Mr. E. A. Hartshorn, of Troy, N. Y., for the work he has done and the valuable information he has given on this subject, and to many others also who are endeavoring to produce and put upon the market hemp twines; for all their efforts tend to reduce the cost of binder twines in general."

DRAWING THEIR FIRE.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has drawn the fire of the party press. We call attention to it for two reasons, (1) to let our readers know how the battle is going, and (2) to assure the enemy that we have chosen our position well and have no doubt about holding it.

They are attacking from three different points—financial, partisan, personal. They assume that we are imperiling the business interests of the paper by our course on public questions. And this is strange. Why should they be specially interested in our pecuniary affairs? We are not asking them for a dollar, and our blunders shall not cost them a cent.

They appeal to our party predilections and call to memory the glories of other days, asking that we do not depart from the creeds then taught. They do not understand that—to use the language of Senator Ingalls a dozen years ago—"old issues are dead," and that "the people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." The *KANSAS FARMER* is not troubling its head about those "old issues" which are "dead." It is presenting and discussing new issues which are alive and is doing all it can to educate the parties to correct views on these new issues. It will come to that sooner or later. The people need new, fresh, remedial legislation, they need it now and will have it soon, either through the old parties or through a general uprising of the people themselves. It is this thing that the *KANSAS FARMER* is preaching about. There is no party in it, hence no need of appealing to our party feelings or party memories. We are on new lines, not on old ones, and it matters not what we believed or taught twenty years ago, that assists nothing in the discussion of present living issues.

And lastly, they attack on personal grounds. Here is one sample, first appearing in the *Kansas Chief* (Troy, Doniphan county—Sol Miller, editor), and is being extensively copied by party papers. After touching on many other points, condemning the course of the Alliance, the *Chief* says:

We see the melancholy example of such men as the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, who two years ago wrote one of the strongest tariff documents of the campaign, now going back upon his own doctrine, and renouncing the tariff. He, too, poor fellow, has the office fever. He thinks there is some substance to this free trade wind, and hopes, by suddenly abandoning the principle of a lifetime, he may float into the Senatorship.

Our neighbor of the *Chief* will oblige us and doubtless many of his readers if he will point out wherein the doctrines taught in "Peffer's Tariff Manual" differ from those taught in the *KANSAS FARMER*. The Manual was written for information, not for conversion; it was not proposed in the interest of any party; it was intended to be and is non-partisan; it was and still is purchased by members of all parties, and is now a text-book in Alliances. The editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* has not changed his opinions on the tariff, as any reader of the paper ought to know. He has all along been a protectionist and is so now, but he does not want to pay more for protection than it is worth, and he wants protection "enough to go all around," so that the farmers of Kansas shall be equal sharers in the benefits with manufacturers of Massachusetts. And more, he believes that low average tariff duties, if properly adjusted, will afford ample protection to all interests, and that duties ought not to be raised on any manufactured articles. Nor does he believe that raising duties on products of foreign farms will be of any material present benefit. Briefly, what he wants in this matter, and what he has been asking for, is a reasonable tariff, the duties so adjusted as to afford protection as it is needed—most where most needed, least where least needed, and none at all where none is needed.

As to the office fever, if the sick man were hammering away for the party to which the *Chief* belongs, the office idea

head. If our brethren of the press will pay no more attention to the buzzing of the Senatorial bee than the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* does, they will not find it loud enough to justify writing about. Whenever the editor aforesaid concludes to ask for Senatorial honors he will do it in a manly way and everybody will have due notice.

THE FREE COINAGE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

The following special telegram was sent from Washington to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, on the 25th ult., showing the feeling among Congressmen on the silver coinage question:

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The free coinage men are undoubtedly finally beaten for this session, and probably for this Congress. They had made a strenuous effort, and had expected to-day when the vote should be called that they would have a majority large enough to concur. They had seen to it that all of their members were in the city, and they were confident that some of the Democrats who were opposed to free coinage were absent and had failed to make effective pairs. They were mistaken as to the latter fact. It is true that a number who are opposed to free coinage were absent yesterday when the rules were brought in fixing the hour for voting at 2 o'clock to-day, but telegrams were at once sent yesterday to all members opposed to free coinage, and a considerable number arrived from neighboring States on the morning trains. There were none absent from distant States without pairs. Still the leaders who are opposed to free coinage were almost as apprehensive as was the party under the lead of Bland. Mr. Bland himself this morning before the roll was called expressed the opinion, based upon a personal canvass which he had made of the House, that the motion to concur in the Senate amendments would not prevail. Mr. McKinley was apprehensive that it might, and while expressing this fear stated also that he did not know but that it might be as well to let the bill go to the President and permit him to exercise his responsibility. There are some Republicans who would be very glad to have the President called upon to decide whether or not he would approve a free coinage bill. Probably all Democrats, for party reasons, would be pleased if such an emergency should arise. The certainty that the vote would be close made both sides timid. This fact contributed as much as anything to the willingness of the House to postpone the voting for one hour, or until 3 o'clock. Both sides thought that some arrivals might come on the afternoon trains, which would give them the vote or two additional which might be needed. But the apprehensions of the opponents of free coinage were groundless. They had votes to spare. On the test vote, which was to concur in the first section of the Senate bill—the section which provides for free coinage—the vote stood, yeas 135, nays 151; so the battle was lost. Mr. Abner Taylor, of Chicago, thinks he knows the lobby when he sees it. He said in the House to-day that the free coinage bill was being pushed by the most disgraceful lobby ever in this Capitol. Hardly a corner outside the hall of the House could be turned without running against some of them. He was for a measure that would bring the two metals together at the shortest possible time and that would take the whole product of this country. It seems to him that the House bill should satisfy the silver-mine owners. That bill had already raised their product from 96 to 104. Mr. Heard, of Missouri—How do you know it was not the Senate bill which did that? Mr. Taylor—I don't suppose there is any man insane enough to suppose we will have free coinage in this country. Mr. Heard—A large majority of the Senate seemed to think so. Mr. Taylor—The Senators passed that bill and then they come right over here and try to get their members to vote against it.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MORTGAGES.

The *Kansas Financier* copies an article from the *Investor's Guide*, intended to console the American farmer by showing him that he is no worse off than his fellow craftsmen in other countries. Here is the article:

Some Eastern journals are disposed to magnify the danger from the mortgage indebtedness of the Western farmers of this country, and people unfamiliar with statistics are apt to be alarmed at what seems like an enormous amount of debt. Indiana is the latest State to be shown up as having 43 per cent. of her real property mortgaged. In this connection our consular report from Germany is interesting. Consul General Payne reports that in Germany, mortgage indebtedness is 30 per cent. of assessed values. Through Denmark 50 per cent. of property is mortgaged, while in the city of Copenhagen the mortgages equal 90 per cent. of the value of property. In France it is estimated at 10 per cent., in Italy 30. In the Netherlands 25 per cent., in the country and 50 in the towns, in Sweden 40, Switzerland 50, Portugal 50, Mexico 30, and in other countries the Consuls could not obtain sufficient information to venture upon an estimate. The following rates of interest on mortgages are reported from the several countries: Netherlands 4 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, 4 and 5 per cent.; Portugal, Switzerland, 5 per cent.; France, Italy, Brazil, 5 and 6 per cent.; Russia, Spain, Sweden, Canada, Guatemala, 6 per cent.; Mexico, Chili, 8 per cent.; Greece, San Salvador, 9 per cent.; Costa Rica, Ecuador, Columbia, Uruguay, Venezuela, 9 to 12 per cent.; Argentina, 12 to 18 per cent.; Cuba, 15 to 24 per cent.; Asia Minor, Palestine, 12 to 50 per cent.; Japan, 10 to 15 per cent.; in China the legal rate is 30 per cent. and sometimes 100 is taken. In this country the average rate of interest on mortgages is probably not over 6 per cent., taking the East and West together.

The *Guide* might have added that 50 per cent. of the farm lands in the civilized world are under mortgage, which is a short way of stating that the business interests of the world are at the mercy of a few wealthy men. How soon, if present conditions and methods continue, will most of

We observe that some persons are questioning the regularity of proceedings by which the Advocate was paid out of Alliance funds for an extra edition of the paper.

We have a communication entitled "Our Money Trouble." It is not signed, hence we do not know who wrote it, and that is sufficient excuse for not printing it.

The Hutchinson News deserves credit for its persistent fight in the interest of farmers on the transportation question.

Our estimable neighbor of Holton, the Recorder, asks—"Was the editor of the KANSAS FARMER sincere when he argued so ably in 1888 in favor of a protective tariff, or is he sincere now when he denounces a protective tariff?"

By way of showing the interference of party managers in the affairs of the people, we quote a paragraph from a letter of the Chicago Inter-Ocean's correspondent reporting the proceedings of the late Republican State convention at Sioux City, Iowa.

To Get Rid of Insects.

A correspondent writes to inquire how to get rid of insects which attack his garden crops. This is one of the troublesome questions of the time, and it seems that the only successful treatment is that recommended by persons who have tested its efficacy—arsenical emulsions.

any sores about your hands, protect them from the poison. It is well not to get any of the mixture on your skin anywhere.

ABOUT THE QUANTITY OF WHEAT EXPORTED.

It is common for some public men to select facts that suit their theories, rather than to select theories which conform to the facts.

The subject is called to our attention by a friend in referring to a review of Congressman Mills' letter to a Texas county Farmers' Alliance concerning the sub-treasury bill.

As for myself I believe any tariff collected over and above the actual expenses of an economically administered government is robbery.

In 1881 we exported \$730,000,000 worth of farm products, while in 1889 we exported only \$532,000,000 worth.

DOES FARMING PAY?

Under that head the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger presents some figures to show that a farmer can purchase as much now for his crop as he could when he got a dollar for wheat and 50 cents for corn.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price in 1890, Price in 1880. Items include Self-binder, Corn-planter and check-rower, Fourteen-inch steel beam walking plow, Riding cultivator, etc.

The writer then goes on to enumerate a great many other articles used by farmers, giving prices in 1880 and in 1890, as above, with an equally favorable showing in favor of present prices.

These figures are something new in the voluminous literature now extant on the subject of agricultural depression.

Without questioning the correctness of the figures given, permit us to suggest that the object in pursuing the farmer's vocation is not to purchase machinery.

ments and farm products, what have you to say about taxes and debts? The price of money has not fallen, taxes are quite as high as ever and the price of labor has fallen but little.

RAILROAD RATES IN IOWA AND KANSAS.

Mr. E. H. Snow, editor of the Ottawa Journal, has done a work of great service in collecting and publishing in convenient form the freight rates now in force in Kansas and Iowa.

Table with 4 columns: No. Miles, State, Class 4, Class 5. Rows show rates for 10, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles for Kansas and Iowa.

WESTERN KANSAS AS A GRAZING GROUND.

The Cherokee Strip cattle association are disposing of their cattle as fast as can be done safely, so as to have the Strip clear by the time the President's proclamation expires by limitation—October 1, 1890.

It has recently come to light that the cattlemen, who are soon to be dispossessed of their Indian leases, will seek to gain central or western Kansas again.

A vegetarian crank in Columbus refuses even to eat vegetables that have been in the same refrigerator with meat.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Among others visited last week was P. J. Trostle, proprietor of Reno stock farm, two and a half miles southwest of Nickserson.

From thence we went to the farm of J. D. Kelley, four miles west of Larned, to see his little flock of Shropshire sheep.

As another illustration we present a brief statement of a herd of 1,850 head of grade Merinos, bought for \$2 a head last fall by C. F. Wadsworth.

Every one knows that 'tis easy to sit down and figure out profits in the stock business on paper, yet here are actual results.

Every breeder of live stock in the State should endeavor to further the live stock interests by organizing and then attend the meetings of those engaged in his particular line.

The Swine-Breeders' State Association meets at Abilene, July 29 and 30. When the membership will have reached 100, then the association can get that recognition all active and progressive live stock organizations have at the hands of the general public.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound.

Agricultural Matters.

SOME IMPORTANT THINGS.

A paper read at the Farmers' Institute, Hloksville, Ohio, December 10, 1889, by Rev. H. A. Brown.

There is nothing that is unimportant. Some things are of special importance. It is to a few of these I wish to call your attention. The first I would mention is the selection of a vocation. This to the young person is a matter of great magnitude. Some have an adaptability for one calling and some for another. Very few can become experts or make satisfactory success in a multiplicity of professions. It is better generally, as early in life as convenient, to select a pursuit for life. Sometimes it may be found necessary from the force of circumstances to change this course, but usually it is better to make whatever is selected a life work.

I am not sure but of all the professions that of agriculture is as seldom selected as any other. To be sure a great many are engaged in it; but how many are from choice? I am not sure that it is proof that one will make a success of a certain calling because he is a failure in everything else. I never could think that because a man has failed in everything else it is evidence that he is called to preach; nor because one is a total failure in everything except that "he gets regularly round to meals" that "you can make an editor outen o' him." Neither do I think because one is good for nothing else that it is positive evidence he will make a successful farmer. This vocation calls for men of brains, and culture, and snap, and push, as well as other professions; and for such there is plenty of room "up higher."

Another important matter is that the farmer understands and feels the importance of his calling—that it ranks as high in worth and respectability as that of the merchant, or mechanic, or lawyer, or doctor. Why, agriculture was the first thing to which man was called. He was placed in the world to "dress it and keep it." And, farmers, Adam and his wife Eve made farming so attractive and pleasant that their boys pursued the same calling. Cain was a tiller of the soil, and Abel was a stock-raiser.

The time has come when the farmer and farmers' family should feel that their vocation stands up alongside of any other; when the merchant's and banker's sons and daughters will feel that they are reaching up when they take the hand of the farmer's girls or boys. When Madame Gossip will have it that "Don't you think that John Jones, the merchant's son, they say is the lucky one who is to marry Miss Nellie Jenkins. Who would ever have thought that he would do so well as to get a farmer's daughter? Who would have thought it, when they say that Nellie could have had any of the farmers' boys around here? Well, I hope she has done as well as if she had."

Another matter of no small magnitude is selecting a farm. It is a good thing to start well. I never had much faith in the saying, "A bad beginning makes a good ending." To be sure sometimes the young farmer is fortunate or unfortunate enough to fall heir to an estate, and in that case it may not be a matter of his own choice or selection as to the quality of his land. They say you can't squeeze blood out of a turnip, nor make a jewsharp out of the caudal appendage of a pig. There is land but little or nothing can be made out of, unless it be for pasture, and is not any too good for that. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, out of nothing nothing comes, is just as true now as it ever was. I advise every one in selecting a farm to get the very best that can be got; and then make it to himself and his family the most delightful piece of terra firma there is anywhere. Of course you do not understand me as meaning that in all cases it is brought up already

But be sure it is land that can be developed and made rich and productive. Many a one has dragged out a miserable, unsuccessful life in trying to farm land that never ought to have been used for anything more than grazing. I am of the opinion there is not always a sufficient amount of care bestowed in selecting a farm. Take plenty of time to make a good choice. Otherwise you might almost as well become a lawyer, or doctor, or merchant, or pursue any other calling as to be a farmer.

I wish to mention another matter of no less importance than selecting a farm; and that is taking proper care of it. It is a good thing to take good care of the stock, and provide well for the family. While there may be persons who starve and neglect and maltreat their animals, there are those who starve and neglect and maltreat the soil. And here is what's the matter. I have noticed that some farms are getting better and more productive, while others are getting poorer and less productive every year. It is all in the way they are treated. Cruelty and kindness to the soil bring the same results as cruelty and kindness to animals. The horse that is worked hard every day and fed nothing will grow poor—likely get on the lift. So the soil that is cropped hard and fed nothing will get poor, and the owner get on the lift—financially, likely. An old pupil of mine told me last summer that the soil in Texas, where he lives now, is the lazy man's soil—will last for centuries without any fertilizing. You all know that our lands here—the best of them—are not of that sort. And I am glad of it. Hence one of the most important questions with the farmer here is how to keep up the fertility of the soil. We need line upon line and precept upon precept on this subject, and then we don't give sufficient attention to it. I would suggest that to a great extent this question may be solved by more care of the fruits of the stable and barnyard, utilizing and not burning up the straw, and the proper use of clover. The trouble with us is our soil is naturally so rich we expect too much from it, and continue to crop it year after year without returning an equivalent for what we take off, or even practicing a proper system of rotation in crops.

I am inclined to think keeping up the fertility of the soil to its highest possible state will settle some important questions that are of interest to a great many farmers. One question is, what is the matter with our orchards? The trees are scarce more than a quarter of a century old, and they are dying and becoming unfruitful. I have asked that question myself, and I have been philosophizing over the matter. I observe in my orchard that the trees on one side of it are much more healthy and vigorous than on the other. Then I thought how cruel I had been to my orchard. Though it has been a faithful bearer for twenty years I have not manured it for twenty-five years, except on the side where the trees are the most healthy it has received a little benefit from the washings of the barnyard and the hog lot. So at the suggestion of my wife last spring I treated my orchard to a good coat of manure. And the result was highly satisfactory, both as to the quantity and quality of the fruit, and also as to the appearance of the trees. I observe that orchards on land where the fertility is kept up, or is naturally rich, are healthier than on land where it is not.

Further, keeping up the fertility of the soil throws some light on another question that I have been asking for some time. That question is, how can we most successfully winter over our wheat? My opinion is we can raise very good wheat here, both in quantity and quality, if we can get it wintered through safely. I saw in an article in the *Country Gentleman* last year, from

Terry, that he became jubilant over the result of mulching a piece with straw the winter before. And I notice in the *National Stockman and Farmer*, in the late farm talks of our worthy friend, and my namesake, Waldo F. Brown, that he was about to try mulching with clover chaff, which I think is much wiser and better than burning it up, as I have seen several farmers do this fall. And I shall be surprised if the result is not highly satisfactory. But whether mulching wheat with straw or clover chaff could be made practicable on any very large scale might be a question in some farmers' minds, I think. But if it could would not greater results be realized in having in connection with this the soil fed with the right kind of fertilizers, and plenty of them? Of course there are other matters to be considered, as the time of sowing, rolling the ground, pulverizing the soil, under-draining, etc., etc. But a rich condition of the soil cannot be overlooked, can it?

Once more. There is one other crop that is so generally produced in these regions round about, especially over in our township, that I would not close this paper without noticing it. I now speak of the crop of boys and girls we are raising. I think this is quite as important as raising wheat, corn or pigs, or if you please the raising of thoroughbred cattle. And this might very naturally suggest the importance of selecting a wife and companion of life. For over forty years I have been advocating the matter of having physiology taught in our common schools. It is now required, but it is taught more in particular with reference to the laws of hygiene. So far so good. But there are to my mind other physiological laws just as important as laws of hygiene. I will mention just one of them. The census of the United States shows that the per cent. of increase of insanity is almost double that of the per cent. of increase of population. This lamentable state of affairs may be accounted for from habits of living, or local causes to some extent. I am not sure but too little care is exercised in regard to intermarrying. The results of uniting certain temperaments and physical conditions will be happy, while the results of uniting others will be disastrous, not only to body, but to the mind. Farmers as well as others should look well to this matter, and I am not sure but we ought to have more legislation on the matter of marriage, if we could. It may be when farmers get into the Legislatures and Congress they will look more to this matter. But till that is done children should be taught to study and apply these laws of our being when selecting a helpmeet for life. There are many other as important matters as this in this connection. Good sense stands at the head. Sweetness of disposition, the ability to cook potatoes, make bread, darn stockings, be neat and tidy in her appearance and home, and many other things that are so essential to success and happiness, especially, after honeymoon is over. "I wonder what kind of a man the husband would be?" says a lady over there, for their minds are always fruitful along these lines. And that question is pertinent. What is essential in the wife is essential in the husband. Or, as Josiah Allen's wife has it when she gets to episoding, "What's sass for the goose is sass for the gander, as the poet saith." Don't require more of the wife than of the husband. It is a poor specimen of a man that can't wash dishes, rock the baby, sew on a button, or fix up the clothes lines, or clean his feet before he comes in, if these should be necessary, and not get cross over it.

But I am digressing. It was of the raising of the boys and girls I was speaking. Because one don't live in "town," but in the country, is no reason

best of care, the best facilities for mental culture; and habits of industry, and frugality, and temperance should be taught and formed while the child is under the parent's care.

And to help in this matter let the homes and farms be models of attractiveness—not extravagance—and let them be pervaded with the spirit of wisdom, and sweetness, and honesty, and nobleness; and then down through future generations history will only repeat itself in recording the fact that many of our best and most intellectual, influential and useful men and women, in all the worthy callings of life, come from the farm.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

How to Make Ponds.

A correspondent of the *Rural Kansan*, some weeks ago, wrote to that paper as follows:

"During my correspondence in the fish trade a great many of my customers want me to tell them how to arrange or construct a fish pond. In fact a good-hearted gentleman spent over \$6 railroad fare to learn (seeing not reading) how to treat pisciculture. Now as I have spent over \$500 in wells (got only seven drilled) to water stock I will work for the beauty of having a pond arranged, so you can when you need one at any time have an automatic waterer attached. In selecting a place to build a pond, care should be taken to select a location facing south or east, if possible. A gentle slope is better than a heavy fall which is liable to gather too much water in times of heavy rains. A mistake is often made in going too low down a 'draw' for a drain. No pond covering an area of one acre should have the drainage of more than seven acres of ground which should always be a grass plat, kept clean and never disturbed, as plowing soon fills your pond by the washings accumulating there.

"After selecting the location for the embankment, which should always be made to curve, first plow and scrape off the soil and vegetable mold from the surface to be occupied by the dump and center of the pond down to the clay or hard-pan, using the soil and vegetable mold to make the outside of the embankment. Now plow and scrape the clay from the center of the pond, using this for the bottom and inside of the embankment, which will be readily seen cements the dam, preventing leakage which would surely occur should the dam be commenced by dumping the soil on top of the grass or sod. The pond should be made deep enough to hold at least five or six feet of water at the deepest point. There should be an opening left in the embankment a little to one side of the center through which the piping is to be laid until the center or deepest part of the pond is scraped down one foot below the bottom of the dump or point where the pipe will come through. This is desirable for three reasons: first, the water is much better where the pond is deep; second, it places the pipe one foot above the bottom of the pond, thus preventing sediment running into piping; third, you have a basin to receive the rain that might fall during the process of building. After the center of the pond is scraped down the desired depth, a ditch should be dug through the opening left in the embankment and some ten feet beyond the embankment and far enough one side of 'draw' to get a good foundation for the water to sit. This ditch should be about three feet deep at the outer end and gradually sloping from center to the pond. Now take the long point pipe to which the elbow is attached and screw the short perforated 'pond pipe' into the elbow. Lay the pipe into the ditch, allowing the pond end to extend into the pond ten to fifteen feet. For convenience in screwing the pipe together let the pond

serve as a brace while the other joints are being screwed on. After all the pipe is screwed together put a wooden plug into the outside end and lower it into the ditch. Now straighten up the pond pipe and pile a lot of stone around it or place a barrel over it and fill the barrel with stone. Now fill up the ditch, pack the clay firmly around the pipe and fill up the opening in the embankment and finish the pond. The outer end of ditch should be left open a few feet to allow room for making the attachment of the waterer. Make your embankment thirty or forty feet at the base and allow it to slope to an angle of 45° on both sides so as to allow the water to rest on the dam instead of square against it, which would tend to weaken it. As the earth is being hauled or scraped on the dump, the teams should be made to tramp the whole length of the dump which packs the dirt firmly. Build your embankment at least one foot higher than desired when finished as the earth will settle greatly during the first year. After all settlement has ceased smooth up the slopes and sod them over with blue grass, sowing seed will often do. Care should be taken to allow the wasteway or overflow to run off to one side and away from the embankment, which can easily be done by making one end of the embankment a little higher than the other.

"If you should have your pond stocked with fish, a wire screen stretched across the waste way will prevent the small fish from being washed over. Put a good fence around it and provide yourself with an automatic stock waterer and pond fish of some kind. You need never know what it is to be short of stock water and good healthy, wholesome meat for your table, and by ordering German carp or speckled catfish of H. W. Riegel, of Wilsey, you can make a small fortune out of a little pond in six months. Try it."

The Poultry Yard.

Farm Poultry.

We gave three things in our last, that tend towards making so much of poultry raising, as practiced on the farm, unprofitable. Care of the fowls in wintry weather from lack of warm quarters whereby the egg production is made very limited at a time when the greatest profit might be, the right variety of food at same time when their foraging supply is cut off by means of inclement weather, causing more or less confinement. Care of the setting hen, with her eggs and the chicks to the time that they are full-feathered. The last part is more seasonable just now. Some one has said the time to set a hen was when the hen was ready to set. Talking this for granted, we should have before this time good places for the hen to set and generally she will choose herself. Select standard size eggs, from fresh stock, mark them in some way to distinguish at a glance from other eggs. We prefer a common pencil to mark them, with date of expected hatching, making the keeping of record unnecessary. If troubled with vermin, dust the hen and nest with some of the insect powders or something of your common home preventives in the nest. To let them alone until hatching time, is better advice than much fussing, simply an oversight to see that all is well.

Let the little chicks remain in the nest twenty-four hours, then with a good coop with rain-proof top, with a temporary nest in it, the little fellows will be ready for removal and feed. Fanciers will prescribe all dainties for them, follow their instructions if you care to, they are no doubt good, but bread crumbs moistened with milk or water will be relished and they will thrive on it until they are old enough for the more common food used, screenings or anything of the great variety of feed that a chicken will forage for as it grows older. As a matter of profit, the feed is not nearly of so much importance as their care. Keep the mother confined for at least two weeks, except it may be

and dry. Then in good weather they may be allowed to roam at will on warm days, but keep them at the coop always until the dew is gone and on every chilly or rainy day. Here we consider the greatest loss comes in. The hen may have brought out a fine brood of chickens, for a few days they are confined and do well, these are allowed to look after themselves except as to feed, then comes the heavy dew, the hen trails through the grass, some of the little fellows will succumb to the wet and chill, the hard dash of rain comes, others are drowned, the chilly east wind blows all day, still others after piteous chirping die, and the first month finds 50 per cent. of the hatch lost.

Is it any surprise that poultry raising does not pay? So we should like to emphasize this point strongly. Keep them in close quarters with free run-way much of the time until full-feathered; just to what extent this confinement should be, depends upon the weather, the mother hen, the breed of chickens, the place where they run, and many minor things, but at all times they should be where they are to a large extent under the eye and control of some one in the household. Another very serious loss occurs from the depredations of rats, minks or whatever kind of vermin infest different localities. This can be avoided by rat-proof buildings and coops, the use of traps, poison, or the presence of a good dog. We believe our brother fanciers will find it pays well to make a little study of this loss question this season, and see what it amounts to, then we believe they will prepare well and neatly made coops, good places to feed the chicks, as they grow older sheltered places in case of rain, and that they are safely housed at night, and the loss will be reduced to the minimum.—*Poultry and Stock Review.*

Feed For Young Chicks.

There is a right and a wrong way to feed chicks, the same as in doing anything else. Some will throw a lot of feed into the coop at one time and then only give it twice or three times a day. This plan is what might be called the "lazy man's plan," and should not be followed by any one, if they wish to make a success of raising chicks. Long before the feed is eaten up the old hen and chicks have so dirtied it as to make it unfit to be eaten by any fowl, particularly young and tender chicks.

The right way is to feed at least five times a day until the chick is a couple of weeks old and then three times will do. Never feed more than will be eaten up clean at each feed, as this saves feed and gives the chicks a fresh ration each time. Just as soon as possible, give the chicks a chance to forage for some of their feed. Do not let the old hen run with them but keep her cooped up so in case of a sudden shower the chicks will run to her.

In regard to feed, breeders differ, but the best I have ever found is stale bread soaked in warm water, or milk is better if you have it. Give this as the feed for the first ten days; after that, corn meal cooked is good, with whole wheat at night. Feed but little, if any raw meat, as it has a tendency to increase the size of comb and wattles too much. Also bear in mind that the feed given them until they are several months old, should be cooked, as raw feed often sours in their crop and causes disease. Always see that the chicks have plenty of fresh water before them to drink, and milk also, if possible.—*Exchange.*

Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures scrofula, saltheum, all blood disorders.

In using kerosene to kill lice on stock mix it with lard, about half and half, or it may take all the hair off, if it does not otherwise injure the stock.



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National Encampment, G. A. R., for 1890.

The veterans meet this year at Boston, during the second week in August. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell tickets for the excursion at exceedingly low rates, and offers superior facilities for carrying delegations and their friends. For information concerning rates, etc., apply to agents of the company, or to W. B. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth of July Rates.

For the glorious "4th" the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will sell tickets from points in Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming to points 200 miles distant from starting point at one fare for the round trip. This will give patrons living along the line an opportunity to visit neighboring towns and attend the celebrations, etc. Tickets will be sold July 3 and 4, good to return July 5.

For time of trains, rates, etc., apply to your nearest Union Pacific agent. E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. S. MELLAN, Gen'l Traffic Agent, Omaha, Neb.

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

Over 50,000,000 acres of government land is yet vacant in New Mexico, subject to entry under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture and desert land laws. Much of this is productive agricultural land, capable of cultivation without irrigation.

The market for farm products is good. Prices for same are 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in States east of the Rockies. For successful and profitable fruit-growing, the irrigated valleys of New Mexico cannot be surpassed. The climate is invigorating and free from malaria. Extremes of heat and cold are not severe.

New Mexico is reached directly via Santa Fe Route.

For information relative to public or private lands, call on or address Edward Haren, Special Immigration Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., No. 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

For the Biennial Conclave, Supreme Lodge and National Encampment, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, to be held at Milwaukee, commencing July 8, the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip from points in Nebraska and Kansas, July 4 to 7 inclusive, good for return passage until July 21 inclusive.

Parties attending the Conclave, should arrive in Milwaukee not later than midnight of July 9, as tickets will not be honored on trains arriving at Milwaukee after that time.

The Union Pacific presents to the Knights of Pythias and their friends, inducements in the shape of unsurpassed train service, fast time, Union depots and close connections. Baggage can also be checked through to destination, no re-checking being necessary at the Missouri river. This fact alone saves a vast amount of annoyance and inconvenience. Every attention will be given enroute to those attending, in order that the trip may be made as enjoyable as possible.

For any further information relative to rates, tickets, time of trains, etc., apply to E. B. HARRINGTON, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 635 Kansas Ave., Topeka; E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. S. MELLAN, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Omaha, Neb.

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

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

To the School Teachers of the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Sioux City & Pacific, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.'s be designated as the official route of the State of Kansas, from Kansas City, Mo., and Missouri river points, to the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in St. Paul, Minn., in July next, per the stipulations and agreements of contract, submitted April 2, 1890.

H. G. LARSEN, Chairman of Committee on Transportation for State of Kansas.

The Burlington Route for this occasion will run a special through train leaving Kansas City Union Depot at 6:30 p. m., July 7, arriving in St. Paul the following day, giving excursionists ample time in which to get comfortably located in St. Paul before attending the opening meeting of the National Educational Association at 2 p. m., July 8.

Those from northern Kansas who purchase tickets via Atchison, St. Joseph or Council Bluffs, will be able to meet this train at these points and go through to St. Paul with their friends who took the train at Kansas City. This train will consist of Pullman palace sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., and will be by all means the finest and most convenient train leaving Kansas City for this occasion.

Those who desire sleeping car accommodations are requested to apply to Mr. H. C. Orr, G. S. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., as long before the day of departure as possible. A. C. DAWES, General Pass. & Ticket Agent.

This Interests Teachers.

The coming annual meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held at St. Paul, July 8 to 11, 1890, promises to be one of the most interesting events in the history of education in this country. Thousands of teachers and their friends will be present, and the most noted educators of the land will seek to promote the cause of education in the most fitting manner. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which stands without a superior, will name exceedingly low rates upon this occasion, which everybody can take advantage of. This route is exceedingly popular with the traveling public, and guarantees the best accommodations. No finer cars are built than those running on this line. Its smooth track, fast time, safety, comfort and convenience, commend it to teachers and all others. Any information concerning rates, time of trains, etc., cheerfully furnished by agents of the company, or by W. B. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1890.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thomas H. Whitlock, in Franklin tp., May 19, 1890, one bay mare, weight about 800 pounds, branded MC (M and C combined) on left thigh, white strip on head and white on legs below knees, about 8 years old, had piece of half-inch rope around neck; valued at \$25. Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mark Daugherty, in Blue Mound tp., May 8, 1890, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Chadwick, in Elm Mills tp., May 24, 1890, one dun horse, black mane and tail, weight about 1050 pounds, white hind feet, some white in face, dark legs from knees down, age about 11 years, had leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$40. Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. PONY—Taken up by F. M. Standill, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, April 26, 1890, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, heart-shaped brand on left hip, right hind foot white, shod in front, white face, flax mane and tail, about 12 years old; valued at \$15. Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robert Baker, in Osage tp., one red steer, 2 years old, branded U on right hip; valued at \$15. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. O. Jones, in Auburn tp., P. O. Auburn, June 4, 1890, one iron-gray mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1890.

Reno county—S. J. Morris, clerk. PONY—Taken up by James Holland, in Clay tp., May 23, 1890, one roan mare pony, 7 years old, four white feet, 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25. COLT—By same, same time and place, one roan mare colt, four white feet, 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25. MULK—Taken up by John Sutton, in Haven tp., one gray horse mule, about 15 hands high, 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Isaac Blair, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Antelope, June 2, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, star in forehead; valued at \$25. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. Frederick, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., May 20, 1890, one dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, saddle marks, rope around neck, 12 years old; valued at \$35. Cowiay county—Salem Fouts, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. J. Barrus, in Otter tp., P. O. address Cloverdale, Chautauque county, May 25, 1890, one bay mare, weight 800 pounds, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$33. Marion county—J. R. Smith, clerk. FLY—Taken up by Charles Murrow, in Franklin tp., one fly, 2 years old, four white feet and a white eye in forehead; valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up by Elmer K. Long, in Franklin tp., one bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, small scar across nose, tip of left ear off; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. STEERS—Taken up by Wm. A. Mahaffie, P. O. Oshawa, June 10, 1890, two red heifers, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$28. STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, slim horns; valued at \$10. STEERS—By same, one two red steers, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20. BULLS—By same, two red bulls, 1 year old, dehorned; valued at \$23. Meade county—L. E. Brown, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by William Jobling, in Fowler tp., P. O. Fowler, June 21, 1890, one dark bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, brand similar to Wh on left shoulder; valued at \$40. Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. L. Glenn, in Pawpaw tp., P. O. Bevery, June 27, 1890, one gray pony, 13 1/4 hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$20.

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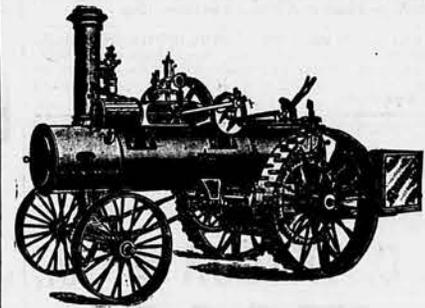
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(Continued from page 1.)

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