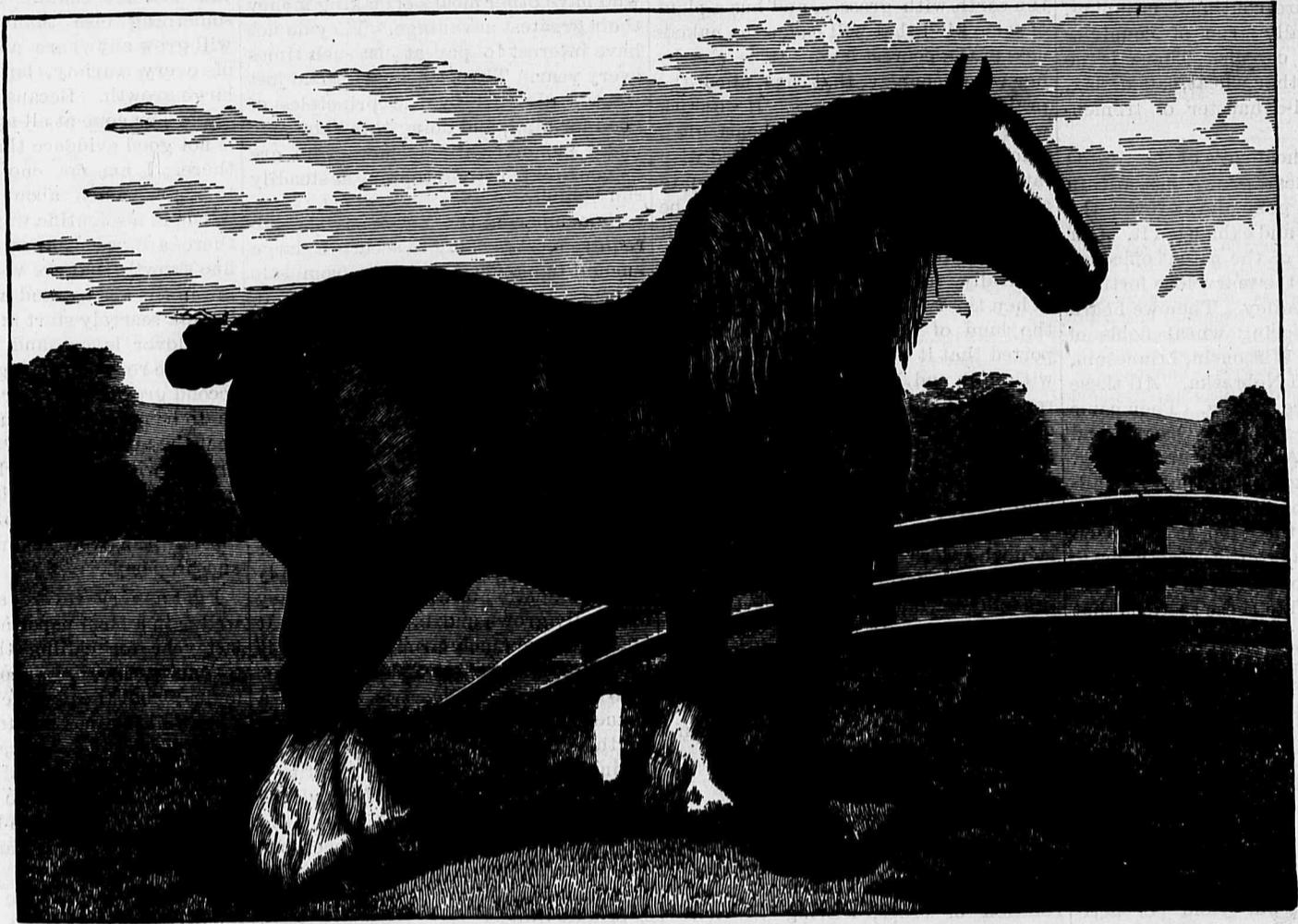


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXVIII, No. 43. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1890. SIXTEEN PAGES. \$1.00 A YEAR.



LINCOLN'S BOAST (6065) 3132—PROPERTY OF F. B. RIX & CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

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[Continued on page 16.]

Agricultural Matters.

MAINTAINING FERTILITY.

There is a feeling more or less general among farmers that there is no limit to the fertility of Western lands. We hear farmers talk of the thirtieth corn crop on a field and that as good as any that preceded it. Most of them admit the necessity of a change, but think the main thing is the *change* of crops. They have an idea that a rotation of corn and oats, and then corn again will give the needed change. Others, again, are quite sure that corn, oats and grass are all that is required, and they can go on farming in this way forever. This is a very serious mistake. Any favorable season will produce fine crops, under good tillage, even on old lands, but no land except the valley of the Nile, fertilized by the yearly overflow, has ever yet been found that would endure continual cropping. This is especially true of countries which grow the cereals. There is no cereal crop, whether wheat, oats or flax, that is not a soil-exhauster of tremendous capacity.

Look at the wheat soils of the United States. The wheat grown has, within our recollection, gone almost over the entire continent and exhausted it. Our earliest reading of the patent office reports told us of the marvelous fertility of the Genessee valley. Then we heard of the famous spring wheat fields of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. All these have failed or are failing. Then came the Willamette valley of Oregon, and the Dakotas. All these are failing. The entire spring wheat country is failing, partly from climatic causes, but mostly because the land is not rich enough to grow a crop in ninety days.

It will not be long until the wheat industry is confined to those sections that can grow winter wheat and take nine months to mature it instead of ninety days. Notwithstanding the fact that in the last ten years we have broken up several million acres of virgin soil, we have not kept up our wheat yield per acre as compared with the ten years previous. The trouble is soil exhaustion.

Our great corn fields have failed once more. Notwithstanding the plowing up of millions of acres of tame grasses for our corn crop, our yield per acre has fallen in the last decade as compared with the one preceding, three bushels per acre, or 11 per cent. These are facts which it is just as well to look seriously in the face while there is time to mend our ways and apply the remedy.

Good farmers in the cattle-feeding sections are slow to believe this, because their own farms are growing richer instead of poorer. Were it not so there would be a very gloomy outlook for American agriculture. The fact that first-class farmers keep their lands constantly improving shows that there is an effective remedy at hand. If any of our readers will look about them they will find that the lands that are constantly becoming richer are not merely grass lands, but clover lands and lands from which the clover is not sold but fed on the farm, and nothing sold except in the line of finished products. They are farms on which the entire product is fed to stock and the manure hauled out on the fields. These farms grow richer of course, because there is no potash and phosphoric acid sold except in the form of finished animals, milk, butter or wool, while the nitrogen, the most valuable and costly element, is constantly increasing through the growth of clover.

Alongside of these farms may be found other farms where grain farming has been followed and the grain sold, and where can one be found that has maintained its fertility? Hence we find the corn crop ranging in the best counties in Iowa at from twenty to sixty

bushels per acre, and mainly because of the difference of fertility in soils that in their original make-up were practically the same. We speak of Iowa because in that State there is an excellent opportunity to see the practical workings of the different methods of farming. We can find in any of the older counties of that State scores of farms richer than the virgin prairie ever was and alongside of them farms that are to-day, with all their improvements, worth less money than if there had never been a building, a fence or a furrow turned on them. Every reader can point them out.

How then can this waste of fertility be arrested? Simply by adopting the method of good farmers, by raising clover, feeding it to stock and returning the manure to the farm. The constant effort of nature is to increase fertility. Slowly she dissolves the rocks and unlocks their stores of fertility, she covers the earth with grasses, and has a plant of some kind that will cover the nakedness of the poorest land. It is she by her wise economy that has filled the prairies with her fullness. If we work with vim she will make the heart glad. The Western prairie can be filled with fatness that will insure a fair crop in any year, but in a few years it can be robbed to such an extent that it will "throw up" like a balky horse and naturally refuse to produce a crop. When the twelve spies returned from the land of Canaan two of them reported that it was a good land, "flowing with milk and honey," and ten of them reported that it was a land that "spewed out" its inhabitants. We suspect they all told the truth. Caleb and Joshua always impressed us as good farmers who knew what land was capable of producing, and the other fellows as men who were not made out of farm timber and naturally associated with the fellows who have all the bad things in the country. It is a fact that any land will "spew out" farmers who do not know or will not learn how to cultivate. The first secret of successful farming is to have a large stock of surplus fertility.—*Homestead.*

Short Rotations Best.

Where manure is scarce it seems necessary to keep a large proportion of the land in grass, and this means a long rotation of crops, leaving the fields seeded three, four or more years, while the cultivated area is under crops. A small amount of manure will go farther by this method, as only a few acres are plowed yearly, and the grass land, if not growing better, is supposed to be at least not diminishing in fertility. There is, however, a limit to the renovation of worn-out lands by keeping them in grass. An old sod becomes thin in time, from winter-killing of grass or its destruction by severe droughts in summer. As the valuable grasses disappear, mosses or weeds take their place. If such land is gaining in fertility it is so slow a process as to be scarcely discernible. An old moss-grown sod may have the elements of plant food beneath it, but they are insoluble, and therefore inert until subjected to the influences of tillage, frost and sunlight. Such a sod is not comparable in immediate value with the same kind of land well seeded with clover after it has had one full year's growth. Let the clover grow eighteen months from sowing of the seed, by which time it will have matured a seed crop of its own, and the land is then in best condition for cropping with anything that the farmer wishes to grow.

In ordinary farming the object aimed at should be as often as possible to get the land seeded with clover, and allow it to attain its full growth before being plowed again. In a long rotation too many exhaustive crops are removed in proportion to the clover seeding. These are often the crops from which the

farmer gets the most money returns, and the temptation is strong to give them undue preference. This is one of the inevitable disadvantages of farmers who are heavily in debt, and anxious to raise as large a proportion of crops to sell in contradistinction with those fed on the farm, and which are rather renovating than exhaustive. Such farmers should remember that the debt to the soil from gradually decreasing fertility is always the hardest that the farmer has to meet. Mortgages are bad enough, but if the land is being steadily enriched, as it may be by frequent seeding with clover, the debt, however large, becomes lighter by the increased ability to meet it. Of course it is important to decrease the debt directly, but it is mistaken policy to do this at the expense of good farming. It is the relief from the apparent necessity of the poor farmer to pursue an exhaustive system of cropping that gives farmers who have other means of making money their greatest advantage. They do not have interest to pay at just such times every year. They can afford to do just what is dictated by the principles of good farming, and doing this they may make money, while farmers who are driven to exhaustive cropping as steadily run behind.

Remembering the necessities which require most farmers to secure a large amount of money every year from sale of crops, it is still possible for them to crop heavily and seed frequently, thus making their land immediately profitable while not exhausting it. This requires not only more labor both of men and teams, but also more skill and intelligence in its profitable direction. When land is plowed under this system, it must be put in those crops which, with judicious culture, will yield the greatest amount of profit. This excludes a large list of crops, the chief and only recommendation of which is that they are easily grown and taken care of. It is the bane of much farming that it is conducted solely on the idea that labor is to be avoided. There is scarcely a chance for Eastern farmers to make anything on their smaller farms from grains that can be harvested entirely by machinery. On farms of hundreds and thousands of acres in the West, the self-binding and harvesting machines can be worked far more economically than on any of the lands in the Eastern or Middle States.

The result must be that Eastern farmers will be obliged to make grain-growing secondary, and make specialties for money from something else. If grain is sown it must be for the purpose of seeding the ground with grass with the grain. With this double object in view grain can still be grown, but it will not be good policy to make two grain crops come together, especially when neither gives much profit or perhaps none at all. In those places where it has been common to plow a sod, then plow with potatoes or corn, follow with spring grain and this with wheat. Before seeding the rotation must be shortened. If barley or oats are sown early on corn or potato stubble they will give as good a seeding as can be got with wheat. Or if the corn or potatoes can be got off early enough a better plan would be to sow wheat or rye in the fall on at least part of the land, and dispense with so much spring grain. This will give a better opportunity to seed with timothy, which is a sure catch when sown in the fall, and may be supplemented with clover seeding in the spring.

By dispensing with one or the other of the grain crops farmers will receive less money from this source, and must make it up on something else. Though they get less money from grain, yet they will very likely make as much profit as heretofore. They can keep more stock and make more manure. This in turn will enable them to cultivate some specialties, such as small fruits, garden

vegetables, where there are near markets, and other side crops, which require extra labor and heavy manuring. It is only by combining more manure with labor on special crops that they can be made successful.—*Exchange.*

Salivation by Second-Crop Clover.

About this season of the year we see a good many articles in the agricultural papers on this subject. Some writers are confirmed in the opinion that second-crop clover when fed to horses will make them salivate. I have yet to see in any evidence given by any of these writers (or any other person holding to this notion) anything of a really conclusive nature. Every one of them is certain that it does affect the salivary glands to a profuse flow, but cannot tell *why*; yet they are certain it is the clover, and seem to ignore the fact that no field of clover ever grew that did not contain more or less of something else than clover. Weeds will grow anywhere and everywhere—of every variety, both of small and large growth. Because a farmer may see few or none at all among his clover is not good evidence that they are not there. I am not enough of a botanist to know much about the growth of weeds in a scientific way, but I do know there are weeds that are of small and fine growth, that are very slow in starting in the spring, and where the clover is rank scarcely start at all until after the clover is cut and removed; then they are ready to spring up among the second growth of clover, so few perhaps as to be unobserved, but not so few but that the animal feeding on the second growth will get enough to cause the mischief. Neither do I know the names of these small weeds, other than that lobelia is a weed of just such growth and property.

I got a very severe scorching by a writer in a farm paper about this time last year for calling those who hold to this second-crop clover idea "old fogies;" but the experience I have had since still inclines me to regard them as I did then. I cut a quantity of second-growth clover and stored in two different barns. Part was fed to my horses, six in number, and not the least bad result followed; on the contrary they would eat it rather than the first crop hay and did well on it. The part stored in the other barn was fed to the sheep, with equally gratifying results. What there can be about the second growth of clover different from the first or in any way calculated to have a different effect on the salivary glands of animals feeding on it I am at a loss to know. One thing I do know, however, is that a great many careful, observing farmers that used to think that way, now think differently I am certain that this notion prevents a great many farmers from having a quantity of the best feed obtainable for sheep as well as horses and cows.

Last year I pastured six horses on a field of clover. They were in the field at night and were usually at work during the day. One morning when brought in one horse was salivating badly, lasting for a day or two, but after that there was no more of it. None but the one was affected. Was it clover or something else that he had nipped off with the clover? They were on this pasture during the most of the season, at the same time, too, that they were fed on the second crop clover hay off another field. Does this experience prove anything? I think it does. It is true it is not a scientific demonstration, but it is practical. Last year I wrote to the Ohio Experiment Station for their opinion on the subject, and in answering they did not lay the trouble on second growth alone, but said they intended to pursue a course of experiments to arrive, if possible, at a solution of the matter. My experience with second-growth clover for several years

only confirms me in the opinion that if our experiment stations ever do solve the problem as to the causes of salivation it will be found in something else than the clover. I am too good a friend of clover to cast such an aspersion upon it, either the first or second growth.—
J. H. Palm, in National Stockman.

Wheat Prices and Exports.

The one difficulty attending good prices of wheat is the degree to which they interfere with the volume of the export trade. The tendency of this grain to advance in the last few months has been a constant menace to the volume of exports, and the effects of price changes have been so marked from time to time that 5 cents of an advance would show at once upon the volume of wheat going abroad in the succeeding few weeks. This, we believe, has as much to do as anything else with the fact that wheat is not doing just now as well as it apparently should do, in the light of the last government crop report. We cannot on any other ground explain just why the bear element seems to have such a hold on the market.

The Stock Interest.

Feeding Hogs for Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although every man that feeds hogs for the market has his own idea and plan for the same, there is no doubt but that, in a majority of cases, the hogs that are now being sent to market have a preponderance of fat over lean meat. Therefore the system generally adopted by the feeders has transformed the hog into an invariable lard keg. It is true that a hog should be well fattened before taken to market, but there is a vast difference between a fattened and a well-fed hog. When a farmer is feeding for his own use he has only himself and family to please in taste; but when feeding for market, it will pay him to supply that which the market demands. The intelligent feeder will have noticed that there is a growing demand for a better class of pork. Bacon, hams and shoulders that have the most lean in proportion to the weight are what are needed, and good-sized young hogs that can supply this want will invariably bring the best prices. The excess of fat of which we speak is due in a very great measure to the continual feeding of corn. We do not overlook the fact that, in some instances, it may be attributed to the method generally practiced in breeding by the average farmer, and the kind and quality of feed is answerable for a great deal. During the growing period, at least, oats, clover, milk, rye and a little corn, or a combination of any of them, should be used to create a tendency toward the production of lean meat. While constant feeding of corn, on the other hand, is certain to produce an adipose condition. The wisdom of discreet feeding will be apparent from this, and the aim should be with every feeder whose desire it is to make the most out of his hogs, is to start in, first, with lean-producing food, and leave corn to finish off on. Another important thing to be considered, in connection with this excess of fat, is the liability of hogs to disease when in such a condition.

It is a known fact that any of the improved breeds will lay on fat more readily than common scrubs. Therefore the policy of feeding muscle and lean-producing food at the start will be readily seen. And a healthier condition will be promoted, a finer quality of meat produced, better prices obtained, and in the long run a larger profit will be made all the way through. I advertise in the KANSAS FARMER, and any one wishing hogs that will weigh from 300 to 350 pounds at seven to eight months old, can get them of me. I guarantee it if they be fed properly.
W. B. MCCOY.

Valley Falls, Kas.

Linseed Oil Cake.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A new article of food for all kinds of live stock is fast coming into general use in the Western States and Territories. A few years ago linseed or flaxseed oil cake was comparatively unknown in the West as a food. It was only to be had at a few of the drug stores and then sold more as a medicine or system-corrector for stock. The reason is very easily seen when it is explained. It is only in the last twenty years that linseed or flaxseed oil mills have been erected in the United States. Formerly linseed oil was imported from England, consequently the cake remained there and was fed to cattle and all kinds of live stock, and none came to this country, but with the settlement of our great West the cultivation of flax has increased rapidly and oil mills for the making of linseed oil and oil cake have sprung up in all our Western States. Thus the feeders of stock have oil cake at home. They are fast appreciating that fact, for in the past two or three years oil cake is going into general use as a staple feed all over the West. Thousands of feeders all over Kansas can testify as to its merits as a food. For cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry there is no known food that is its equal for a like quantity, that will produce same results. Being a concentrated cooked food, it takes less to satisfy the animal. We think feeders cannot afford to do without oil cake. The thrifty stock-raiser of England or the keen, sturdy Scotchman would as soon do without his corn, oats or hay as not to have as a daily feed some oil cake. Animals thrive and keep healthy when oil cake is used. Hogs have no cholera. We think, from all the information we gather, it will only be a short time when the export of oil cake to foreign countries from the United States will be a thing of the past. These United States produce annually some twelve million bushels of flaxseed, making four hundred and eighty million pounds of oil cake. If Europe can afford to buy this cake, which pays transportation charges on five thousand miles of rail and water carriage, certainly it needs no argument for home consumption.
A. Z.

Cheap Meats and Consumption.

The low prices which fat stock of different kinds have brought in the last few years have not been without their good effect on the future of live stock production. If farmers have taken less for what they have grown than they should have had, a great deal more of these products has been consumed, and many people have become liberal meat-eaters who under other circumstances would have been unable to make liberal use of this class of food. Whatever else may have caused low prices in the period spoken of, it has not been underconsumption, for there has never been a time in the history of the country when meats have been so generally eaten by all classes of people. This appetite once created will be a constant stimulus to the markets for time to come, and when animal foods are higher they will still be purchased as long as the ability to purchase holds out.—*National Stockman.*

The Morgan Horse.

F. E. Parsons, of Lake Falls, Wis., in his home paper, pays a tribute to the Morgan horse, as follows:

"Too small, perhaps, for the fancy of most men at the present time, but a complete roadster, either single or in pairs, and so well bred as to have the needed force, endurance and activity; combining style of carriage with speed and docility, he was, when in the height of his career, as a class, the nearest perfection of any breed of horses ever created in America or elsewhere, as a stylish, beautiful, rapid roadster. Since my recollection this breed of horses

was so carefully bred and so well selected that it was an easy matter, at Rutland, Vt., and vicinity to secure matched teams as like in resemblance as peas; rapid and charming in their movements, docile and trustworthy in their dispositions, and, until the Canadian horse commenced to take his place, on account of cheapness and resemblance, the Morgan horse was the favorite for pleasure and light business driving in the part of the Old Bay State where I was raised. I have not time to trace his pedigree, but he was of good parentage, soon became a distinct class, or breed, by selection and care, and could be restored, with nothing added nor taken from him, except a little improvement in size, we would then have the finest roadsters ever known as a distinct breed, adapted to that purpose.

The Feed and Management of Horses.

The horse car companies have an association known as the American Street Railroad Association, and from time to time come together to discuss matters of general interest to them all. At a recent meeting the subject of food and care of horses was discussed in a manner particularly interesting to farmers and breeders. Henry Stewart reports the following to the *Country Gentleman*, and some of the points are very suggestive:

The feeding, as might easily be thought, is most carefully managed. The food consists of cut hay, slightly moistened, with mixed ground feed (corn and oats) added, given in small quantities at short intervals. A small quantity of loose hay is thrown to the horses when they are brought in from work, then, when the regular feeding hour arrives (which is never soon after or just before a trip) six to eight quarts of the ground feed, with five pounds of cut hay, are given. The horses are always fed by the same feeder, when possible, and the feeder gives close attention to each particular horse to know how much food is eaten and how much is left so that the quantity given can be gauged exactly. After every feed the mangers are thoroughly cleaned out, and for this purpose cast-iron shallow bowls, or enameled kettles of sufficient size, are used, in which no food left over can gather in the corners and get sour. These round troughs must be rust-proof, and are cleaned out with a wet sponge by the stableman twice a day. The result is that food is eaten clean and none is wasted by reason of offensive troughs. Moreover, since these feed troughs were introduced into the Chicago stables colic and other forms of indigestion have practically disappeared.

The water is even more particular than the feeding. In some of the New York stables it has been found necessary to filter the water given to the horses. The filter used consists of a barrel filled with coarsely ground charcoal with small brush and gravel to keep it in place, and with some sulphur added. The sulphur came into use from the fact which became known to one of the large stock owners that in the neighborhood of Richfield Springs the farmers had found the sulphur water exceedingly beneficial to their horses; and experience has proved that the filtered and sulphured water has been drunk by the city road horses with much advantage, and is preferred by the animals to any other. Under the microscope it is found perfectly free from all impurity. A gentleman from Chicago stated that while using the city water the horses were often sick, and \$20 a month was usually spent for medicine and much time was lost besides. The water from a clear spring was brought to the barn at a cost of \$1,000, and after its use the trouble stopped, no medicines were needed and no time was lost through sickness.

The general management is so conducted as to avoid danger of disease or

exhaustion by the hard work, and to preserve the animals in comfortable condition. The horses are thoroughly groomed twice a day. The same driver is always kept with the teams when possible, and it has been found that a team will keep in good condition, do better work, and last longer in service when there is no change in drivers. In the summer a day's work is fifteen miles, and this is always done at one spell, after which the horses have a long, unbroken rest. This is found better than short, frequent journeys and short rests. The horses always rest before feeding, and in the hot weather have frequent small drinks of water, at which times the mouth and nostrils are sponged and cooled. Under this system, which generally includes nutritious feeding, the cleansing of the troughs, the use of pure water, thorough grooming twice a day, use of the same driver and feeder, single spells of hard work and continuous rest after it, horses well selected have lasted profitably through twelve years of such exacting labor as that necessary to operate city street railroads, while the least term is four and a half to five years.

Says the *Field and Farmer*: Almost every farmer is aware of the fact that a sheep must be fat to make the best mutton, but few conceive that a properly and well-fed sheep produces more and better wool than one poorly-fed and cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

An exchange truly remarks: A mare of strong individuality will exert an influence on the style, form, disposition and hair of her descendants for many generations. Hence it is clearly necessary that to produce horses of attractive appearance the mare must be carefully selected, and be of good color and fine hair, with a clean head and neck, well rounded and graceful form, smoothly turned hips and smooth well-shaped limbs.

Purity of blood is the key to all good breeding. However good an individual cow may be her value for breeding purposes is but little if her good qualities are not inbred. To secure the transmission of her good qualities she needs to be bred to a bull prepotent in like qualities. Purity of blood, therefore, means inherited qualities; such qualities as are transmitted from generation to generation. The longer the line the purer the blood, and other things being equal, the more valuable.

Listen—a song of rejoicing,
Hearts that were heavy are glad.
Women, look up and be hopeful,
There's help and there's health to be had.
Take courage, O weak ones despondent,
And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
O, be of good cheer,

for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

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

This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is warranted to save 20 per cent. of the feed. Any farmer can build it.

Farm Loans.

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

Hints on Dairying.

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

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

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

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

SPECIAL.

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

Form of State Tickets.

The chairmen of the Republican, Democratic and People's party State Central committees have agreed upon the form of tickets and the correct spelling of names of candidates. The following is the form and spelling for the People's State ticket:

PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, J. F. WILLIITS.
- For Lieutenant Governor, A. C. SHINN.
- For Secretary of State, R. S. OSBORN.
- For Auditor of State, B. F. FOSTER.
- For State Treasurer, W. H. BIDDLE.
- For State Treasurer—Unexpired Term, W. H. BIDDLE.
- For Attorney General, J. N. IVES.
- For State Superintendent of Public Instruction, MRS. FANNY McCORMICK.
- For Chief Justice of Supreme Court, W. F. RIGHTMIRE.

AS TO AN OFFICIAL ALLIANCE ORGAN.

The recent meeting of the State Alliance adjourned without taking any action on the subject of an official organ. This very properly leaves the field open to all reform papers, allowing to every person a choice of journals without any seeming obligation to support any particular one in preference to all others. Unquestionably this is wiser for the present at least. Let us all do the best we can preaching the new gospel with all our might, proselyting whenever we can. We are all working in the same cause. Let each do his part well.

J. F. Willits, candidate for Governor, is out in a circular denying the charges against him in relation to the management of his father's estate. Nobody believed the story, yet it is well enough to deny it, for some people believe anything that is not denied.

Mr. Chase, chairman of the Peoples' party State Central committee, reminds voters of the practice of partisans to circulate all sorts of reports on the eve of election. This is timely, for some people are easily confused by such tactics. The only safe rule is to watch and pray.

The Great Rally.

Considering the condition of the weather and lateness at which reduced railroad rates were secured, the grand rally of the People's Party, at Topeka, Thursday, October 16 was decidedly a success.

The parade was exceedingly creditably and displayed many ingenious and amusing features. There were present the Georgia delegation, headed by L. F. Livingston, who were elected by the recent session of the Georgia State Alliance to visit the State Alliance of this State, and bring with them messages of peace and fraternal greeting. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, accompanied this delegation by special invitation and delivered one of the most eloquent, grand and noble speeches ever delivered on Northern soil by a Southern man. He was followed by Brother Livingston in a well-timed and manly address. The warm fraternal reception given our Southern brethren, will, no doubt, linger in the minds of our visitors and be re-echoed at their firesides, and sympathetically inspire the Southern heart with the spirit which prevades and animates our people of the high resolve that they are determined to annihilate the last vestige of sectional animosity that has so long and shamefully estranged the North and South. The cruel war is over; new conditions confront us, and the great heart of the industrial people is beating with the resolve of the nobler purposes of a higher civilization.

The following preambles and resolutions were prepared, expressive of the sentiment of the people, and which received their unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement:

TOPEKA, Kas., October 16, 1890.

WHEREAS, The Georgia State Alliance at its recent session appointed a delegation of its representative citizens to visit the Kansas State Alliance, and bring with them fraternal greeting and a message of peace from our Southern brethren, and

WHEREAS, Our national President, L. L. Polk, accompanies this delegation as the invited guest of the people of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, We have read in the Topeka Capital of this date the editorial and other matter relating to our honored guests, and

WHEREAS, We know the charges made to be totally false and malicious, and the editorial strictures entirely unwarrantable and unjustifiable, and designed to perpetuate sectional hatred for partisan purposes, therefore

Resolved, That we regard these villainous falsehoods and base allusions as a direct insult, not alone to our honored guests, but to every man, woman and child connected with any and all the of the industrial organizations represented here to-day.

Resolved, That we recognize in these assaults an exemplification of the declaration of John J. Ingalls, in his celebrated interview published in the New York World of April 13, 1890, in relation to the interests of the West and the South as follows, viz.:

"These great communities, that were only separated by the system of slavery, have since its destruction been alienated by factions that have estranged them only to prey upon them, and to maintain political supremacy by their alienation. Unfriendly legislation has imposed intolerable burdens upon their energies; invidious discrimination has been made against their products; unjust tariffs have repressed their industries."

Resolved, That we are mindful of the fact that these partisan appeals to sectional prejudice are designed for the sole purpose of delaying and preventing the unification of purpose and of interest between these two great sections of our common country so confidently predicted by Senator Ingalls, in his celebrated interview, as follows, viz.:

"The ultimate coalition of all the political forces of this section is inevitable. The West will then secure its emancipation from the control of the Atlantic seaboard. This is one of the events of the near future. We will then treat these Atlantic and Pacific appendages with justice—in fact I may say with more justice than they have shown to us."

Resolved, That we have ever regarded this unification of all sections of our common country as one of the great purposes of our organization, that we have watched its growth with the most intense interest as a means of hastening the day of this happy consummation; and we regard all such displays of sectional animosity as that published in the Topeka Capital of this date as inimical to the interests of every loyal citizen of America, east, west, north and south; and

Resolved further, That by the publication of such disgraceful sentiments as have characterized the Topeka Capital since the beginning of this political campaign, that journal has forfeited all right to the patronage or respect of all respectable people of the state of Kansas.

The first flag promised to the finest display was awarded to the Osage delegation, and the second to Menoken.

No business was transacted by the State Alliance during the day.

Kansas State Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Alliance convened promptly at the appointed hour, in Metropolitan hall, this city, Wednesday, October 15, President Clover in the chair, and a large attendance. A stenographer was employed to keep the proceedings, and a press committee appointed to report for the press; but through some misunderstanding the press report was not made, and we are therefore compelled to rely upon memory. On arrival of the delegation from Georgia, headed by their State President, Living-

ston, and accompanied by the National President, L. L. Polk, nearly 100 battle-scarred old veterans marched to the depot, bid our guests a hearty welcome and escorted them to the hall. As they passed down the aisle, the vast assembly arose and with cheer after cheer gave them a most enthusiastic heartfelt ovation. After quiet was restored, each of our guests were introduced and eloquently responded to the grand reception given them. The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session was mostly taken up by addresses from our visiting guests and others. Dr. J. W. Stone, delegate from the Georgia Alliance and an old Union soldier, entertained the crowded congregation with his personal experience of several years in the South. Instead of experiencing any ostracism whatever, his record as a soldier and the wounds he bore was a passport into the best of Southern society. He said that the "boys in blue" at Atlanta maintained a Grand Army post, and had initiated a movement for the preservation of some of the most notable historic places made ever memorable by the events of the great civil war, among which is the old Andersonville prison grounds, which they have purchased and on which they propose the erection of a soldiers' home and a place of general resort. The Kansas State Alliance donated \$100 to forward on the commendable enterprise.

Thursday was devoted to the exercises of the grand rally of the People's party, a brief account of which will be found in another place.

Friday morning session was occupied by the election of officers. Brother Frank McGrath, of Mitchell county, was made President; Mrs. Fannie Vickery, Vice President; Van B. Prather, State Lecturer; S. M. Scott, of McPherson, Assistant Lecturer; J. B. French, of Reno county, Secretary; A. C. Easter, Treasurer; C. Hillman, of Saline county, Chaplain.

The delegates to the next annual meeting of the F. A. & I. U., to be held in December in Florida, are as follows: First district, J. Bleakley; Second district, J. M. Neville; Third district, Mrs. B. H. Clover; Fourth district, P. B. Maxson; Fifth district, E. H. Walker; Sixth district, —; Seventh district, Alexander Gerrell; at large, Frank McGrath.

In the afternoon Judge J. W. Wilson, of Americus, Ga., delivered a splendid address on the principles of co-operation in business.

Report of the Committee on Constitution considered and adopted. A few unimportant changes were made.

Evening session closed with the installation of officers.

Saturday, the last day of the session, was taken up with unfinished and miscellaneous business.

A delegation consisting of three old Union soldiers and one woman, was elected to attend the next annual convention of the Georgia State Alliance, which will convene next March.

An appropriation of \$1,000 was made to assist the needy Alliance brothers and sisters of western Kansas.

Kansas Alliance Exchange.

The county trustee stockholders of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company met at Board of Trade rooms, Topeka, Kas., October 15, 1890, in annual session, fifty-five counties being represented.

The deliberations of the body were characterized by entire harmony and good feeling and an earnest enthusiasm for the business enterprises of the company.

The affairs of the company were found to be in good shape, and the report of the examining committee showed the books in good order and the business in a prosperous condition.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: G. H. Benson, Haven, Reno county; H. W. Sandusky, McCune, Cherokee county; Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county; L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley county; J. K. P. House, Cloverdale, Chautauqua county; C. R. Cleveland, Agenda, Republic county; F. M. Newland, Topeka, Shawnee county.

A detailed report of the business of the company for the past year will be prepared and published by the secretary as soon as the large amount of work of his office incident to the annual meeting shall have been cleared up.

Following is the report of the live stock agent which is all that it is possible to give to the public at the present time:

To the Board of Directors of the Kansas

Alliance Exchange company. I desire to submit the following report of the live stock business from March 1890, to September 30, 1890, inclusive:

	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Proceeds.
March....	14	240	248	....	\$ 9882.56
April....	118	1740	1786	497	76633.56
May....	165	2041	4794	1	116463.76
June....	138	1253	4399	....	93671.66
July....	133	602	9916	43	70071.41
August... 72	535	3983	....	....	47325.82
Sept..... 85	744	3787	....	....	55107.98

Total Alliance business:

	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Proceeds.
	717	7155	25903	541	\$489655.75

Grange... 13 152 293 10679.71

F.M.B.A. 25 222 709 16403.68

Grand total of co-operative live stock business:

	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Proceeds.
	755	7329	26905	541	\$496739.14

I desire to append a few remarks, explanatory to this branch of the business of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company.

The American Live Stock Commission company is a co-operative company organized for the purpose of economically selling the live stock of its members.

None but bona-fide owners of stock are eligible to membership in the company. The capital stock of the company (\$250,000) is divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Twenty-five per cent. of the value of the stock subscribed being called up at the time application is made, balance due upon call.

A dividend of the net profits of the business is made on the thirteenth day of November of each year. Sixty-five per cent. of the profits going to the shippers of stock, who are stockholders in the company in proportion to the amount of commissions by them paid, the balance thirty-five per cent. of the net profits going to the stockholders in the company in proportion to the amount of stock by them held.

The Kansas Alliance Exchange company took one share of stock in the American Live Stock Commission company.

This briefly is the plan of the American Live Stock Commission company, and the connection therewith of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company.

The business has been, in general, very satisfactory to our members and promises to grow to large magnitude in the near future. It is the only branch of the business of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company, which is purely co-operative, at this time, and it is certainly worthy the patronage and earnest support of our stock growers. EDWIN SNYDER, Live Stock agent.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company having resolved to place the management of its business wholly in the hands of its executive committee, all correspondence should be addressed to the Kansas Alliance Exchange company, room No. 503 Baird building, Kansas City, Missouri, instead of to C. A. Tyler, as formerly. H. W. SANDUSKY, Sec'y.

A Good Firm.

An important matter was somewhat slighted, in the press of business, at the State Alliance meeting. Farmers for years have been suffering under various oppressions and abuses, most of which can be remedied through public action or legislative regulation, and it is well for the Alliance to devote its best efforts to these. Insurance is another subject of great importance. The formulation of public sentiment of right character on great issues is proper; the promotion of fellowship and the exchange of experience is good. With all these there is no fault to find; but the "kitchen fire" needs attention to make them all or any possible. The thing that comes home nearest to all is how to avoid the exorbitant cost in the past of the commodities of daily life—what we eat, wear and use. The Alliance Exchange was started for this. As yet it (both central and local exchanges) has been able to serve only in some of the larger items—agricultural machinery, wagons, lumber, coal, binder twine, etc. Why was there not more time and thought given to this department? Many local Unions do not belong to the Exchange and are slow to venture the experiment. No fault is found with the past management of the Exchange, but, as is to be expected, it only partly supplies the wants. A member of a Chicago firm came himself (did not send a representative) on purpose to propose a plan that would serve all the membership and particularly help the uncertain ones to come to the Exchange idea, by showing them, in small ways to start on and at no risk, the possibility of such methods of

merchandising. Heretofore the complaint has been that even after going to them the Alliance could not buy from manufacturers. Now here is a firm who, as some middleman is needed, is doing this successfully for the Alliances of seven other States. This firm, showing its good will, comes in person to offer its service, and lo! the State Alliance has no time to entertain the proposition. We are sure the local Unions are anxious enough to investigate and learn how its members can save money. And, by the way, this matter of trading where and with whom the most can be had for the money, we propose to treat of later. The firm above referred to is H. R. Eagle & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., and Secretaries who have not already had their special plan and proposition would do well to write for it and present it to the next meeting.

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:

- October 23, Glasco, Cloud county.
- October 24, Emporia, Lyon county.
- October 25, Garnett, Anderson county.
- October 26, Ulysses, Grant county, 1 p. m.
- October 28, Woodsdale, Stevens county, 7:30 p. m.
- October 29, Hugoton, Stevens county, 10 a. m.
- October 30, Liberal, Seward county, 7:30 p. m.
- November 1, Harper, Harper county.

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER, when the people are so disposed.

People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Advocate* and the *KANSAS FARMER* for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

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

Big Pay for Old Coins.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have any old coins, issued before 1860, with plain dates, should write to W. E. Skinner, Boston, Mass. He pays high prices for many dates. One man found a coin worth \$1,000, last month, and several others have done as well in the past. The collecting of coins is a profitable business, especially to all who live in the country towns. Read the advertisement in this issue.

Eugen D'Albert to William Knabe & Co.
(Translation from the German.)

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe. EUGEN D'ALBERT.
New York, May 16, 1890.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Summers, Morrison & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, Ill. This firm make a specialty of receiving shipments of grain and all farm produce direct from the producers, and handle it upon the same terms as from regular shippers. No shipment is too large or too small for them; and all persons shipping them can rest assured of honorable treatment. They furnish free of charge a daily market report which will be sent upon application and will also answer all questions and give such information in regard to their business as may be desired.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be with-

Gossip About Stock.

Mule trade fair. Good demand from the South.

After only six weeks' handling on the track, at Emporia, Dr. Eidson's Standard Hamiltonian inbred stallion, Boniface, on Friday, October 10, trotted a mile in 2:30, a half mile in 1:12, and a quarter mile in 35 seconds—a 2:20 gait.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the first annual sale of Smithson, Edmonson & Griffith, Kansas City, Mo. As stated in their advertisement, these gentlemen have a splendid lot of standard-bred stallions, mares, draft and coach horses and jacks. Interested parties will do well to send for catalogue and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

We now repeat our caution given last fall, that it is about as dangerous to turn a lot of hungry cattle into a stalk field as into a field of blooming clover for the first time. Whenever a radical change of this kind is made cattle should be fitted for it by seeing to it that they have food of the usual kind, and plenty of good water, then allowed to remain for an hour only the first day, with a gradual increase each day. It is "better to be safe than sorry."

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, this State, writes us that he is highly pleased with his experiment in enlarging his advertisement, as it has sold all of his fine Holstein bulls, some of them even going to Louisiana. In order to reduce his prize-winning herd of 100 Poland-China swine, he will sell fall and spring pigs at reduced prices. Please notice the change in Mr. Alberty's advertisement on first page. His swine are descendants from some of the most noted animals.

The attention of all interested parties is called to the double-column advertisement in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER of the great auction sale of Short-horn cattle, to be held at Marshall, Mo., Thursday, October 30. The proprietor of this prize-winning herd, R. K. Thomson, is well known and recognized as one of the foremost Short-horn breeders in America, and this offering contains many choice animals, and some of the best bred and most useful cattle in the world. On account of being overstocked and other local causes, the prices will no doubt rule very low; in fact breeders will secure many of them at almost their own prices. This is no culled sale, and if we are not very much mistaken in the "signs of the times," purchasers will not be able to duplicate in the near future the prices for which these choice cattle will be sold. Write R. K. Thomson, Slater, Mo., for catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

A Farmer's Experiment.

Mr. John Gilmer Speed, in *Harper's Weekly*, discourses thus:

"While the farmers in the South and West are endeavoring to better their condition by the formation of a farmers' party which seeks political control, their brethren in a small section of New Jersey are preparing to give another method a trial. For twenty years past farming pure and simple has been getting less and less profitable in most of the Eastern States. It has now come to the point in some sections when either new methods must be tried or the farms abandoned. In certain parts of the counties of Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon, in northern New Jersey, it has been almost impossible for the farmers to make any change in their methods. If they grew fruits or vegetables the expensive haul to market would exhaust the profit, for the railroad facilities in the section amounted to next to nothing. The Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western runs through Morris county, and the New Jersey Central through Hunterdon, but from one road to the other is twenty-five miles. It is a very fertile country, where small fruits and vegetables could be grown very profitably if it were not for the expense of getting them quickly to market. The large corporations controlling railroads in northern New Jersey have from time to time made surveys through this section, and the farmers have waited with what content they could for the railroad which was always coming, but which never came.

"Three years ago a young man, the son of a farmer in the section, who had been in the West, and had practiced somewhat as a surveyor and engineer, returned home, and endeavored to interest the various towns on the line of the road

town to White House in Hunterdon county. This would have required the building of twenty-five miles of road, and the amount of money required, some \$300,000, seemed so great that the projector found it impossible to obtain a concert of action in the various towns and neighborhoods the road would traverse. After many disappointments he abandoned this method of procedure, and concluded to build the road in sections, a little at a time. His first section was from White House to New Germantown in Hunterdon county, a distance of five miles. He formed a company called the Rockaway Valley railroad, and got the farmers along the line to subscribe for the stock and bonds. They paid these subscriptions partly in money and partly in work and material. Where the grading was not too heavy each farmer has done the grading of the road as it passed through his place. The cross-ties have been furnished in the same way, and money has only been needed for bridge timber, iron and rolling stock.

"It is an edifying spectacle to see the farmers at work building their road. Each laborer is a shareholder, and he seems to feel, as he handles his pick or shovel, that he is working for himself. The first time I saw them at work I was amazed at the vim and energy displayed. I did not then know how the road was being graded, and it occurred to me that the particular gang of men must have been composed of exceptionally good material, or have the most efficient of foremen. I was shortly afterward introduced to the foreman, who was guiding a huge four-horse plow, and I learned that he was not only the foreman of the gang, but the Vice President of the company. He said he had to do no urging at all, as each man seemed inclined to give to the work the best that was in him. These same men, I dare say, when working out their road tax can kill time and do as little work as the oldest soldier who ever shirked his task.

"Many thousands of peach trees have been planted in this section, and all the farmers are preparing to try other crops than those which have proven to be unprofitable. An era of hopefulness has set in, and these sturdy farmers, whose great-grandfathers succored the starving army of Washington during that awful winter when the Continental army was encamped at Morristown, are now trying to save themselves. I have no doubt that they are making a much more sensible effort than those who are seeking the assistance of the general government in their material affairs."

Our Illustration.

We present this week, first page illustration, of the very noted prize-winning English Shire stallion, Lincoln's Boast (6065) 3132 imported and owned by the well-known importing firm of F. B. Rix & Co., of this city. Lincoln's Boast is a very noted prize-winner in English show yards and won first prize at the late Kansas State Fair for the best Shire stallion four years old and over, and all things considered it may be said that he was the most superior draft stallion exhibited at the Kansas State Fair. He is a wide horse of compact build, standing on short legs of excellent shape and quality, which, together with his symmetrical form, superb carriage and perfect action, combine to make him one of the grandest and most attractive show horses ever led into a show yard. Messrs. F. B. Rix & Co., proprietors of Highland Stock Farm, located two miles out of Topeka, are importers of established reputation for fair dealing and reliability. A representative of the FARMER recently had the pleasure of inspecting their noted stud of prize winners, and that the stallions at present on hand are an unusually superior lot of horses, we would point to the fact that they have won no less than 107 prizes in the old country and America, which would demonstrate that they import only the very best horses. We would advise intending purchasers who are in search of really first-class horses to visit Highland Stock Farm, or write Messrs. Rix & Co., before purchasing elsewhere. Their illustrated catalogue will be mailed free upon application.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
Some letter I have to learn
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadows flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes;
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing falling us once or twice
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet,
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

—Josephine Pollard.

A land where music ever girls
The air with belts of singing birds,
And sows all sounds with such sweet words
That even in the lowing herds
A meaning lives so sweet to me,
Lost laughter ripples limpidly
From lips brimmed o'er with all the glee
Of rare old Used-to-be.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

[Written expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.]

A BIT OF PINK RIBBON.

A TRUE STORY, IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY FRANC GOULD-WHEELER.

CHAPTER IV.

In garden bower the lovers met, to where the sunset skies sent back a flood of sun-kissed light, bathed in the golden, mellow glow of early summer eventide. The apple trees, with wealth of bloom, on tall tale, wooing winds sent drifts of summer snow showers to their feet. The wild grape vine sent out an evening air her wealth of perfumed incense, while the belated bobolink flew homeward to his mate. The sobbing brook lent paths to the hour, while throbbing nature everywhere partook the sentimental strain and sent it back in wild refrain to the impassioned pulses of the lover gods.

Could more auspicious hour be found in which to pledge the troth of lover and of maiden fair?

It seemed as if all of creation with every subtle agency were concentrated to tempt the fair one into acceptance of the proffered heart beside her, and she had not the power of resistance, if she would. Thus, lover-like, they talked and planned, and might have agreed to the end of the chapter had not Dame Nature all outdone herself to make the hour most propitious, for it must be confessed that Bessie was not entirely without misgivings regarding her future happiness as she accepted her lover and promised to be his faithful wife—the beacon-light to guide his future footsteps. And even here, in this border-land of Paradise, Bessie almost felt her courage giving way, but bravely did she hide her almost fear, and resolved that her every influence should be swathed about her lover, like a garment guarding him from evil, strengthening him in the hour of temptation. To Byron it seemed the lot of man could not be happier, for the girl he adored had promised to walk with him the journey of life, and in her companionship he should be safe, for the wiles of the tempter, thought he, could never be felt in the atmosphere nor invade the realm where she presided. Fortunate, indeed, for him (as we shall see), that he made such wise choice of the partner of his joys and sorrows. They indulged very little of the romantic idea of courtship, but like persons many years their seniors, began to plan for the new life that awaited them in the new home they were to make in the then quite new wild West.

"Do your parents consent to our union, Bessie darling?" he at length inquired. "I know it will be hard for them to give up their idol and intrust its safe-keeping to one whom they have little confidence will tenderly guard and watch its

every welfare; but so sure, Bessie, as I take you to my heart and home, I would rather die a thousand deaths than give you one hour of sadness through my unworthiness. God knows I am sincere, he knows I love you as I never loved another being in my life, and through his grace and your good influence I believe, I know, I am able to overcome my besetments, and you shall never regret you plighted to me your faith. Do you not think, my darling, there is enough remaining manhood left to me to shield my tender rosebud from the storms of adversity? Do you think I could have asked you to leave your loving friends, your tender, sheltering home, and go out into an untried and unknown land to brighten my life, if I had not first promised myself you should never be sorry, through unkindness nor neglect upon my part, that you ever left the dear old home?"

"I know, dear Byron, it is the part of every love plot in all the stories I have ever read, for the hero to promise much better surroundings for his bride than she has been accustomed to, else, in nine cases out of ten, the hero would be left to keep bachelor's apartments."

"But, little Bessie, you don't say I have promised a better home than the one you leave for me? Indeed, our beginning must of necessity be on an economical scale, which need by no means necessitate unpleasant niggardliness; but with love the prime factor, love permeating every avenue of heart and home, it will be the Mecca to which I turn when business gives me opportunity to seek its sacred shelter, where you will meet my homeward coming with loving heart and willing hand. Is it not so, my dear?"

"It shall be so, ever thus. And if, through my abiding presence, I prove your good angel, I shall indeed feel my life-work one of highest, holiest endeavor, for if my influence shall give you strength to forget your old time sins of commission, and shall redeem you from the snares into which you have become entangled, I could ask no higher recompense than a worthy husband of stainless character; and as to my parents' consent, I have talked with both of them, and though they think it a hazardous risk for me to take, since I have explained *everything* to them—your sacred pledge, my seeming duty in the matter, I think it will not be difficult to obtain the affirmative reply to your interrogations."

"Let us go back to the house, then, and I will tell them my love for you and await with penitence my doom."

Arm in arm the betrothed twain walked up through the garden path, up through the white, scented clover path that led to the farm house porch. Here we will leave the party, whose conversation is too sacred, too touchingly sacred, for prying ears to penetrate.

(To be continued next week.)

Man a Wonderful Being.

Man comes up into a consciousness of being clothed with a material body, and with limited means for the acquisition of knowledge passes through a limited duration called time, out into an endless existence, having been subjected to a ceaseless conflict between opposing moral, and also antagonistic physical forces. Mystery envelops his origin, mystery surrounds his existence in the body and mystery encompasses his exit. He is, to himself, the most mysterious thing of which he has cognizance. Whence? Wherefore? Whither? are questions ever before his mind seeking solution for this wonderful being and unknown destiny. He need not travel far along the plane of a material existence till he may know that those material things which have seemed most real are least real; that the great realities are beyond the cognizance of his bodily senses, and that the limited existence in a material body and the efforts to minister to its needs and enjoyments cannot be the chief end of his life, but are designed for the development and education of the spirit-man, for increased usefulness and enlarged capacity for enjoyment in the perfection of character.

It doubtless never was intended that a material body, with its limited senses, should continually be man's tenement. Death is as natural as birth, and if man's moral nature had not been contaminated by evil it would have been as free of pain and as terrorless. Time is but a segment of the circle of endless duration, and to live aright an inestimable privilege. M.

A Man of the Times

"Who has read 'Looking Backward?'" was asked some time ago in the columns of the "Home Circle." Are the ladies who read the KANSAS FARMER so generally unacquainted with Edward Bellamy's book that they have not answered? It has now been two or three months since I read it, and I consider it worth the attention of everybody, whether a member or sympathizer of Wheels and Alliances or not.

To a reader outside the People's party the book savors of mere romance of an exceedingly original and imaginative character. A lady of strong Republican proclivities said to me not long ago: "Edward Bellamy is too much like Haggard in his vagaries for me to enjoy." This was an unfair comparison, coming from one whose party sympathies had crowded out her interest in humanity, because there is nothing desirable in the impossibilities of Haggard's works. At first, to my mind there was a reminder in its pages of the famous trip to the moon or the journey of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," by Jules Verne. But speedily a deeper meaning appeared, and the question came: "Why not?" "Why couldn't we enjoy the blessings described by Edward Bellamy in his imagination?" What a rest it would be from our heavy responsibilities! What a satisfaction to know that a comfortable, restful old age was assured us! It is stated, on how good authority I do not know, that some people in Iowa have organized a small model government upon Bellamy's plan. What the outcome will be, we cannot guess.

To an unprejudiced man, the book which gives us a look forward, while giving the hero, Julian West, a backward glimpse into the nineteenth century, seems a problem intended to solve the political, financial and social difficulties of our times. That it is the correct solution we cannot judge. But as Kepler invented experimental problems to prove his theory of the solar system, and finally, through determined effort, proved his point, so may those who seek to benefit the masses, find the way, though failures may be their first steps toward success.

In our dreams of great wealth which might possibly be ours and bring to us unlimited ease and pleasure, we forget that a large fortune means poverty and sorrow for thousands of others. Edward Bellamy's plan was one which would give to all equal opportunity, equal effort and equal comfort, and hoarded wealth and idleness to none; so that every man, from the tramp to the millionaire, would be reduced or raised to the necessity of developing brain and muscle until the highest form of civilization pervades all humanity. After all, are we not philanthropic enough to wish the best good to all? And if we wish, can we not take the next step forward and, do as the opportunity is made clear?

When old solutions have resulted in absurdities, when old parties have held out fair promises but to be proved futile, new solutions and new parties should be tried. That there is something sacred to us in old names and traditions is a well-known fact. We even cling with fondness to the useless old spinning-wheels which our grandmothers used. This is allowable, unless our infatuation causes us to displace newer and better things with things which have served us well in by-gone days, but whose rightful place is now in the garret. We make no mistakes, outside the Oriental countries, by using the same tools for thousands of years; but we do work with worn-out "machinery" in a political sense.

Let us remember the good done by our grand old parties. Their good deeds will live in history. But as we keep the relics of our dead-and-gone ancestors, let us do with the parties that have outlived their usefulness—lay them on a shelf as mementoes of the past. PHEBE PARMELEE.

A Simple Remedy for Rheumatism.

Of course in severe cases of rheumatism a physician is summoned at once, as it is a treacherous disease and liable to strike the heart. In simple cases, however, a mild home remedy may be used, especially where children are suffering from slight rheumatic pains in the joints; for this is not as was formerly supposed only a disease of adult life and especially old age, but frequently attacks children over four years of age. In such cases add a handful of mustard to a quart of boiling water, and wring out flannel cloths in the

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

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mustard and water and wrap them around the inflamed joints, covering them with dry cloths and changing them as often as they become cooled. They should not be allowed to get cold.—N. Y. Tribune.

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I burned my leg with scalding water and had sprained ankle at same time; promptly cured both with one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN HEINEMANN.

One Application Cured.

Pilot Grove, Mo., Aug. 18, 1883.

I burned my arm severely in 1883, which was cured promptly by one application of St. Jacobs Oil.
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The Young Folks.

As You Go Through Life.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;
 And even when you find them
 It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
 And look for the virtue behind them.
 For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light
 Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
 It is better by far to hunt for a star
 Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
 To the bosom of God's great ocean,
 Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course
 And think to alter its motion.
 Don't waste a curse on the universe—
 Remember, it lived before you.
 Don't butt at the storm with your puny form,
 But bend and let it go'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
 To suit your whim to the letter.
 Some things must go wrong your whole life
 long
 And the sooner you know it the better.
 It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
 And go under at last in the wrestle;
 The wiser man shapes into God's plan
 As the water shapes into the vessel.

The Two Birds.

Seabird, elemental sprite,
 Molded of the sun and spray—
 Raven, dreary flake of night,
 Drifting in the eye of day—
 What in common have ye two
 Meeting 'twixt the blue and blue.

Thou to eastward carriest
 The keen savor of the foam—
 Thou dost bear unto the west
 Fragrance from thy woody home,
 Where perchance a house is thine
 Odorous of the oozy pine.

THE BUILDING OF WASHINGTON.

It was not until 1796 that the tempest-tossed Congress of the Thirteen Colonies saw the first evidences of the Federal City that excited the mirth of the wits, the forebodings of the timid. The circumference of the city as it now spreads out under the great dome is greatly contracted from the imposing dimensions originally laid out by the engineer L'Enfant. Where the superb patent office now stretches in marble majesty, the poetic Frenchman, inspired by recent events in Paris, had marked the site for a national tabernacle, where national events were to be religiously commemorated, where national obsequies were to be celebrated, and the dead honored by the country were to be buried and their monuments perpetuated—a sort of Pantheon to the glories of the republic. Two columns of majestic proportions were to rise at specified distances from the Capitol, the one representing in bronze and granite the memorabilia of the seven years' war from Lexington to Yorktown, the other such prodigies by sea as in ten years had made our little navy a rival of Britain's. The streets running eastward from the Capitol were to be continuous arcades, like the sequestered alcoves of Bologna and Venice. Between the Capitol and the President's residence were to be Elysian fields, and palatial dwellings for the foreign ambassadors, and the public buildings. But even at that early day "rings" and "jobs" found their account. The indignant Frenchman, beset on all sides by venal legislators and self-seeking jobbers, threw up his commission in disdain, and the city as it stands was perfected by Andrew Ellicott. In 1792, five hundred dollars in gold were offered, without restriction as to calling, to the citizen who should send in the accepted design for the President's house! Five hundred dollars and a lot in the new city, or a gold medal, were offered for the best design for the Capitol. To a generation that has become familiar with the sums annually voted for postoffices and custom houses in Plumville and Pumpkintown, our forefathers will seem thrifty indeed, embarking upon city-building with a grant of \$19,200 from the States of Virginia and Maryland. This was supplemented by a national lottery, for which 50,000 tickets were sold! Sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty were to draw prizes, the capital one being a hotel which was to cost \$50,000. The price of a ticket was seven dollars, and the prizes ranged from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars! Nor need the student of current morals and manners, depressed by the laxity of our times, wholly despond, when he reflects that the lottery was made use of a hundred years ago not only in the building of our national Capitol. Churches, schools, colleges, even Harvard itself, were indebted to the wheel for moneys to secure their usefulness! In 1796 the President's house and the Capitol were the only evidences of a city where the traveler now sees squares and monuments, edifices and

gardens, that eclipse Paris and Vienna in beauty and taste. When the lottery failed, and the sums voted by Virginia and Maryland gave out, Washington was less of a city than the humblest suburb of Jersey City or Brooklyn. Three hundred thousand dollars were asked by the commissioners to go on with the work, and the country was distracted by such ploffigate outlay. The press of the time thundered against such wasteful extravagance.

In 1800 the capital was a sore trial to men accustomed to the homely comforts of New England and New York. There was but one good tavern in the town. The members of Congress were herded together in a few mean tenements like soldiers in a barrack. Land was rated at twenty-five cents a square foot, the speculators holding for a rise! The presidents were mostly negroes, or shiftless vagabonds, thrown out of regular industry by the visions of sudden city-making. Though the whole city was covered with wood, Mrs. Adams, the wife of the first President who took up his residence in Washington, could secure none for the grates of the White House. The house required thirty servants to keep it in order, and all the food had to be brought from Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria. Gouverneur Morris, writing to the Princess de la Tour et Taxis, in December, 1800, says, sportively: "We want nothing here but houses, cellars, kitchens, well-informed men, amiable women, and other trifles of this kind to make our city perfect; for we can walk here as in the fields and woods, and considering the hard frost, the air of the city is very pure. If, then, you are contemplating coming to live in Washington, I hasten to assure you that freestone is very abundant here; that excellent bricks can be burned; that there is no lack of sites for magnificent hotels; that contemplated canals can bring a vast commerce to the place. In short, that it is the very best city in the world for future residence."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Useful Shoes.

The Hollanders make so many uses of wooden shoes, one is persuaded to believe the "Old woman who lived in her shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do," was a Dutch *wrouw*. The children turn shoes into boats, and paint them a rich deep brown, in imitation of the large boats which sail on the river Maas. As they trim the tiny sails of their ships, and launch them upon the waters of a *sloot* to some imaginary Van Diemen's land, not to be found in a geography, they seem possessed with the same spirit which inspired the Dutch navigators of earlier days.

There are very many *sloots* (which are deep ditches full of water) used both to fence and to fertilize the land; so the voyage of the shoe may be a long one, and the owner of the little vessel will have abundant opportunity to indulge in dreams of future wealth to be realized "when his ship comes in."

The boats that one may see on the rivers and the coasts of Holland are not unlike the wooden shoes in shape, and the same model may originally have served for both. The schoolboy, heated by play, stops beside the nearest stream, pulls off his shoe, and fills it with water, which he drinks with as much satisfaction as if it were a delicious draught from a silver cup.

Wooden shoes are ornamented as flower pots, and many a bright flower, whose roots are firmly bedded in a shoe, has graced the window of some peasant's cottage, a joy to the owner, and a pleasure to the passing traveler.

They are useful as hammers, and it is not uncommon to see a *koopman* (merchant) by the wayside, with a few taps of his shoe mending his cart, piled high with yellow carrots or little round Dutch cheeses, while his dogs rest in the traces.

These shoes also take the place of the obsolete birch rod of our grandmothers' days. The good *wrouw*, in her quaint cap of spotless white, with gold spiral pins, called *krullen*, placed above the ears, does not look very much like such grandmothers as we have known, but her discipline resembles theirs in severity if not in kind. During the week, after school hours, the little girls walk along the dikes in rows, knitting; and the clatter of their shoes, to an ear unfamiliar with it, is, except that it is without the military regularity, like the sound of an advancing army. Saturday is the great cleaning day in

Rijsoord, when everything is made ready for Sunday, the day of rest. The houses are scrubbed inside and out, and among the pots and kettles are seen the wooden shoes; these, scoured snowy white, hang upon forked sticks near the doorway to dry in the wind and sun.

The morning brings the sound of klumpen along the dikes, and rows of people are seen walking toward the kirk. At the door they leave their shoes, like faithful servants, to await their return later, after a three hours' sermon by the dominie.

In the afternoon, the young men and women stroll up and down the Promendijk, which is the "Fifth avenue" of the village—its general promenade and meeting-place. They exchange nods and friendly greetings until sundown, when the busy week begins again, and the wooden shoes soon take on their weekday coat of tan.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Mammoths.

The great Siberian mammoth, a species of elephant of this period, was from sixteen to eighteen feet high and twice as heavy as any elephant existing to-day. Its tusks were from ten to fifteen feet long and curved upward with a great sweep. We know all about this animal, for at least two specimens retaining the skin and the hair have been found preserved in the ice in such perfect condition that dogs and wolves had fed on the meat when it had been dug out of the ice. Its body was covered with long black hair and red wool. Its trunk was like the elephant's, but its legs were shorter. The further north naturalists go, the more remains of this animal are found in the ice. There must have been a temperate climate in the places over which they roamed; for the hair, while it shows the animal could resist some cold, is not heavy enough to ward off the cold that exists at present in Arctic regions. Nor if the present low temperature had prevailed there, would there have been food for these vast herds. It is inferred that the cold came suddenly, and killed them; if they had been dead any length of time before the ice enveloped them there would have been some decay.—*St. Nicholas.*

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In our travels over the State we observe green fields of sorghum and Kaffir corn where common field corn adjoining is all dried up.

The Seventh Biennial Report of the Attorney General of Kansas is published, showing a good condition of things in his department.

Irrigation is being discussed among farmers in the western counties. Several new theories are advanced. We expect to devote a good deal of attention to this subject after the election.

Mrs. Mary M. Davidson, silk culturist, writes us that the reason she did not have a better exhibit of silk at the State Fair was because of a misdirection of a package. And she makes an excellent suggestion—that the work of the State silk station ought to have greater publicity.

The Ministerial Union, of Topeka, at its last session adopted a strong report on the "original package" situation, urging early and prompt legislation to again incorporate into law the evident will of the people in favor of an honest and efficient enforcement of the prohibitory amendment.

We have several communications on the general subject of "campaign lies," calling the attention of voters to the fact that this particular sort of lies is scattered profusely among the people during the closing days of a political campaign. We suppose that voters understand this, and will govern themselves accordingly.

B. F. Moore, of Ivanhoe, Haskell county, was a delegate to the State Alliance. He says that people are not so numerous in his county now, but those who remain will as a result be better off, as they will have range enough for stock. A number of the farmers would like sheep or some other stock on shares until they are able to own their herds. Wheat this year averaged about fourteen bushels per acre, and this fall there is an increased acreage consisting of 12,000 acres of wheat and 3,000 acres of rye in Haskell county.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

We have some complaint from subscribers on account of not receiving their copies of the KANSAS FARMER on time. The last few weeks our press has been crowded beyond its capacity. The demand for extra copies of the paper has been so great that we are compelled to print enormous editions, and besides that the *Advocate*, with its constantly growing circulation, is printed on the FARMER press. We ask our readers to bear with us a week or two longer, when we expect to be able to meet all demands made upon us in this line.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The necessities of the people have brought them face to face with the greatest problem of the time—that of finance. From the time when money was first used among men until the present, in all nations which did not prohibit usury, a few persons managed to get control of the money and through that the control of the people's business and their interests in general. By getting the government and the people indebted to them, the money-changers ruled the nation. The Bank of England is a good illustration of this thought. The government was at war and needed money; a few men offered to supply the money on condition that they should be incorporated as a banking institution and permitted to use the debt as a basis on which to issue money to the people, receiving interest from them on the notes as well as from the government on the debt. That bank is now nearly 200 years old and is the most powerful single concern in the world. The national banks of the United States furnish another good illustration of the text. These banks now serve as an agency through which the finances of the country are controlled, and this money power is the most dangerous of all menacing influences. We have come to a point where the government, instead of consulting the people concerning their interests, consults the bankers and other capitalists who already have the nation by the throat. Instead of devising ways and means to get money to the people directly and cheaply its officers study how best to secure the money-changers in their power over the values of the people's property. The labor of the toilers is a perpetual fountain from which flows into the coffers of the rich a continuous stream of usury—taking from labor and adding to wealth. The business of the country and therefore all its interests are prostrate before the money god, and there is no way of escape except through a rebellion of the working masses and the establishment of a rule of the people.

The present monetary system and financial methods encourage the spoliation of the producers; they open drains from the people's substance; they encourage speculation and gambling in the sweat and blood of the toilers. Go all over the country to-day and the only money you will find available for borrowing on long time is in the hands of a few persons who reside on a limited area in a particular section of the country. A farmer in Kansas who wants to borrow money on long time is compelled to negotiate through a loan agent whose commission alone amounts to more, as interest, than agriculture can afford to pay. The money, when it is secured, comes from the "East." There is no "native" money to be had, and why? Why do we not have money here instead of in the "East?" Is money made for the few and not for the many? Is it business for the people to supply money for themselves and then permit a few persons to get possession of it and lend it to the rest of us at usury? Is that either just or right? Let us propose a case for study: Brown and Smith each have \$10,000 to invest. Brown invests his money in 4 per cent. non-taxable bonds; Smith invests his in a farm. Brown, without turning his hand, receives regularly every six months \$200 and pays no taxes; Smith is compelled to work hard every day, as all farmers do, his taxes amount to 3 to 4 per cent. on his property valuation, and with all his work he does not have as much clear money at the end of a year as Brown has and Brown has not done a stroke of work. Think, dear reader, why money should be endowed with this mysterious function of increase. No other thing which man makes has this wonderful power. And yet this very thing we call money and which we have thus endowed with the most dangerous power that ever menaced the liberties of the people, this necessary article in trade—an absolute necessity among the people, all the people alike, was made for the exclusive use of the people and they are entitled to its use without a farthing of interest. The interest function of money is the poisonous fang of the "Great Red Dragon." Remove the fang and the dragon is harmless. When interest is abolished the money power is dethroned. We must reach that point on our way before the money problem is solved. The light of the new era is just dawning upon the people, and they are catching the first glimpses of its coming. Give to the people plenty of money—all

they need; give it to them at such rates as they can afford to pay. Surely we have property enough to secure all the money we need. The farms and city lots of this country are worth at least \$25,000,000,000 and we have only about \$500,000,000 in actual circulation among the people. Do away with the interest function of money and by that act alone we increase the security-value of property in like proportion. If a farm is good security for a loan of \$10,000 at 10 per cent. interest, it would be equally good for a loan of \$11,000 with interest at 1 per cent. or without interest. The key to the situation lies in this matter of interest. Abolish interest and the system is reversed. As long as interest laws remain the tendency will be toward the accumulation of money because of its interest-bearing function, and that robs the producer; but take away the interest-bearing function and the tendency will be toward diffusion of money among the people, assisting all the productive forces of the country to make labor profitable. If a man has money and cannot lend it at interest, he will put it to work in some useful way in connection with human labor and the use of machinery in order to make it productive. Then the comparison between bonds and land would not apply.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has come to work out this great problem. The People's party in Kansas is one of the preliminary steps. In a little while—much shorter than most people expect—there will be a great national party in the country made up of the toilers, and then the great battle of ballots will be fought. The "middle classes" will rise, money will be dethroned and labor will be king.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN POLITICS.

The first fruits of the new tariff law are very bitter. Notice has been served on the country that prices in nearly all lines of goods will be raised immediately. This notice comes from the manufacturers to the merchants, and is passed through them to the people. This is an object lesson which must be studied, and fortunately the plain people can understand it. Every one of the Presidents since the war urged a reduction of tariff duties in the common interest. The tariff commission of 1882 recommended a reduction of at least twenty to twenty-five per cent. on the general average. Both of the great parties promised a reduction, and the Democrats proposed a drop from forty-seven to forty-two per cent., but the Republicans actually rise from forty-five to fifty-five or sixty per cent.—at least twelve per cent. higher than the rate in 1828-'30, the highest in our history. In 1846, an ad valorem tariff bill was passed, its average rate on dutiable goods was about twenty-six per cent. In 1857 duties were further reduced so that the average was eighteen and twenty per cent., such men as Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner voting for it, as did all New England members of both houses of Congress, and its operation was so satisfactory that no objection was urged against it. In 1861 duties were again raised, not because they were not sufficiently protective, but because more revenue was required in view of approaching war. Several times afterwards, during the progress of the war, duties were increased, until in 1867 we had reached an average of forty-eight per cent., and nearly every imported article paid duty. Since that time the free-list has been greatly enlarged, so that under the act of 1883 the value of articles admitted free equalled one-third of the value of the whole importation. The new law still further enlarges the free list, so that under its operation the value of the free goods will be nearly equal to that of dutiable articles. Still, the increase of rates on the dutiable list would produce nearly if not quite as much revenue as was supplied from duties on the larger list of the old law, provided, of course, there is no falling off in amount of goods imported. It is estimated by the friends of the new law that the reduction of revenue effected by it will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000. Most of that, however, comes from transferring sugar, under a certain grade, to the free list. The aggregate amount of duty paid on foreign sugar is now about \$56,000,000 annually. The rest of the reduction is expected to come from a diminished importation caused by increased rate of duty.

Now, let us see how the law will work. Take the two articles—sugar and wool,

and grant, for argument sake, that the grades of sugar admitted free are such as the common people use, and that they receive all the benefits flowing from free sugar. It appears that our consumption of sugar equals fifty pounds a year to the head of population. Well-to-do people, of course, using more than the poorer classes. Say the average family consists of five persons and that the average poor family uses 200 pounds of sugar a year, on which there is a saving of 1½ cent a pound because there is no tariff duty on it—that would be a saving of three dollars a year, on sugar. The woolen clothing of such a family will cost—say \$50 a year, at old rates. The duty on such goods is increased by the new law, nearly, if not quite fifty per cent. Let us put it at twenty-five per cent. At that rate the cost of a poor man's family in woolen clothing will be increased \$12.50 a year over what it cost under the law of 1883, or \$9.00 more than he gains by putting sugar on the free list.

This leaves out of the calculation all cotton, flax, iron and other metal goods, earthenware, glassware, etc. The general range of increase is from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. Tableware, dishes, glassware, knives and forks, table cloths, shears, scissors, razors, pocket knives, butcher knives, cloth and clothing—whether of cotton, flax or wool, all raised in price from twenty to one hundred and fifty per cent., besides a good many miscellaneous articles, while pictures and statuary come in at ten to fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, and diamonds and other precious stones uncut, are admitted free. The new law will cost the average family well on to \$50 a year more than the old law did, and all to benefit a small class of people, the rich manufacturers.

To offset all this, while nothing is offered the day laborer except the delusive hope of more work and higher wages, the farmer is offered an extra duty of ten to twenty per cent. on foreign farm products which are imported into this country, when, in fact, we are now producing more by twenty-five per cent than we can dispose of at home. We are compelled to ship a large surplus abroad, so much, indeed, that if all importations of grain and animals was prohibited, our farmers would not receive a dollar's worth of benefit from it.

Let the people study this new tariff law well, and learn just how and in what way it affects them. Eight years ago the KANSAS FARMER proposed an average rate of duty equal to twenty per cent.; two years ago it was willing to compromise on thirty per cent., and now we are under a law which increases the average to nearly if not quite sixty per cent., and not one working man, whether on the farm, or in the shop or public highway is benefited a farthing's worth.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE QUESTION.

The Supreme court of the United States have determined that a State law cannot interfere with the right of a citizen to carry any article of inter-State commerce into the State and there dispose of it in the original package. This, of course, applies to local option laws and license laws as well as to prohibition laws, and in order to relieve the situation Congress passed a bill which places liquors under the State law as soon as it crosses the State line, if they be stopped and offered for sale within the State. After the passage of this law, Charles Rohrer, as agent for a Kansas City firm, opened an "original package" house in Topeka, and was arrested by State officers on a charge of selling liquors contrary to the State law. Mr. Rohrer admitted the sale, but plead that our State law did not apply for the reason that it was enacted before the act of Congress was passed and is therefore void as to liquor sold in original packages. His defense was heard some time ago and a decision rendered, Justices Phillips and Foster, of the United States courts, concurring. The decision sustains the position taken by Rohrer, that the present prohibitory law does not cover "original package" cases, because the Supreme court held the law to be unconstitutional as to such cases. That leaves the people without law on the subject to that extent, and it will be necessary for the Legislature to reenact the old law or to enact a new one.

The position of the KANSAS FARMER has all along been plain and positive on the liquor question. It is opposed to pub-

lic dram drinking in whatever form the subject is presented. It is opposed to the dramshop in any and every form. A licensed groggery is no better than a joint. The whole business of dram-selling is vile, and there is nothing good in it or about it. Had we the power to prevent it there would not be a dramshop on earth. The Legislature will meet within less than three months, and one of its duties will be to look after this matter, and either reenact the present law or give us a better one.

ABOUT THAT ALLEGED FORGERY.

Last week, under the heading, "A Base Forgery," the KANSAS FARMER made a general charge of forgery against "Republicans" in the matter of a circular letter sent out to the chief officers of other bodies of organized farmers, inviting them to meet with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at Ocala, in Florida, December 2d next, for the purpose of taking steps to unite all the farmers' organizations in one. Referring to our article, the *Capital* of last Sunday morning copies an extract and then comments, as follows:

The KANSAS FARMER hopes this forgery (Polk's circular) will be traced to its source and the guilty whelps prosecuted to the extreme limits of the law. Is there no honor, no cleanliness, no manliness left in politics?—KANSAS FARMER.

There is apparently none, Judge, in the Alliance party. We have "traced the forgery to its source" and convicted "the guilty whelps." Polk's organ doesn't actually make a confession, but it might as well have done so.

It appears that our charge of forgery is not technically true; that in fact the circular did appear in print, just as the *Capital* said it did, and we regret exceedingly that we made so serious a charge without positive proof. Having said this much, we desire to add that in our judgment the circumstances attending the *Capital's* publication of the circular justified us in making the charge of forgery so far as the willingness of the "spirit" is concerned. That the *Capital* believed the "Polk circular" was printed and distributed in that form for the purposes for which it charges, nobody believes. To so believe would be derogatory to the intelligence of the *Capital* folks. Any intelligent person reading the circular, with the "Democrat annex," will perceive at a glance that there is no sort of reasonable connection or relation between them, and every newspaper man knows how easily most unfortunate typographical connections are sometimes made in a newspaper office. In "picking up" matter, a printer occasionally puts together paragraphs wholly without connection and not intended to be joined. So it was in this case, and any good newspaper man would have detected the mistake at once. It was this fact alone which aroused our suspicion. We knew there was something wrong, for the matter itself proved it, and hastily we jumped to the conclusion that the persons presenting it to the people as genuine were themselves responsible for the wrong—the theory that it is lawful to deceive.

We have a copy of the *National Economist* of date October 4, 1890, containing the "Polk circular," just as it was prepared. It begins in the first column of page 44. The letter was addressed to "H. L. Loucks, President of the National Farmers' Alliance," asking, through him, the body he represents to meet with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in December for the purpose of discussing measures looking to a union of all the organized farmers and laborers in one body. The letter stated that "A letter of like import has this day been mailed to the chief officers of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Farmers' National League, the Patrons of Industry, and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association." The object of the proposed meeting together is stated in the letter to be to determine "whether any plan can be devised for securing fraternity and unity of action between the farmers of the country." That was the object, the sole object of the letter; not a word in it about politics and not a word that could by any shading be so construed. In the third column of the same page of the *Economist* appears an editorial item which calls attention to the opposition of Louisiana Democrats to the course of the Alliance people there who are about to elect a Congressman to their own liking, and to show the animus of the opposition, the editor quotes a paragraph from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, as follows:

The Democrats must carry every district possible; they cannot afford to lose one in Louisiana. The men who are fighting Mr. Blanchard

or who oppose any Democratic candidate for Congress in this State; the men who would cause dissensions in the party ranks to-day or bring about a split or division, are allies of the Republicans, co-operating with Reed's Congress to oppress and injure the South. Let them be known for what they really are—enemies of white supremacy and civilization.

That paragraph, as any person must see, was written about Louisiana affairs, characterizing Alliance people as enemies of "white supremacy and civilization," because they oppose a Democrat candidate for Congress. It is common in newspaper offices, when any particular matter is to appear both in the paper and in "circular" form, to take the type out of the newspaper column and have the matter printed in slips on a job press. In that way the Polk letter was taken out of the *Economist's* columns to be printed in slips, and by mistake the foregoing paragraph on the Louisiana campaign was "lifted" onto the same "form" and it was printed on the same slip at the end of the letter, and "these slips were printed and mailed out to the papers." The *Economist* of October 18, having discovered the annoying blunder, refers to it editorially and states how it happened—just as we have given it above, and the editor says "corrected slips have been sent to the papers since."

The *Capital* of Thursday, October 9, in an article headed "Fraud! Fraud! Fraud!" begins thus:

The Kansas City *Times* of yesterday grows frantic and howls like an old border ruffian over a pretended forgery of Confederate General Polk's circular letter of September 28. It claims that this sentence was placed in the circular by fraud [Then follows the *Times-Democrat* paragraph, given above.]

The *Capital* then proceeds—
The publication in the Kansas City *Times* is the first intimation anybody in Kansas has had of this matter. It is the old cry of stop thief by the man who has the stolen property in his possession. [The article proceeds in the same vein, concluding—you are the men who are trying to deceive the people by an effort to suppress that part of Polk's circular letter that urges the election of Democrats by Alliance voters.]

In the same issue of the *Capital* (October 9) is a double-leaded article headed "A Copy of Polk's Circular," beginning thus—

Since writing the article entitled "Fraud," appearing in another column of this page, the *Capital* has been handed a copy of Polk's latest circular, the last paragraph of which the Kansas City *Times* declares to be the invention of the "State house ring" of Kansas.

The article then proceeds to show that the circular was genuine, and asks—

Why were the Alliance leaders in this city so deeply exercised over the paragraph in question, unless that paragraph reveals the animus of Polk, as it is revealed in his speeches and in the organs of the Southern Alliance, and in such combinations with the Democratic party as make the *Times* the champion of Polk and defender of the Alliance as a political organization.

It will be observed that the first intimation which the *Capital* had of the existence of the Polk circular was a charge in the *Times* that it was a forgery, basing the charge on the appended paragraph (from the New Orleans paper). The *Capital* then proceeds, without any other information, to charge that the circular is genuine, and the same day in another article undertakes to show its genuineness and that it was issued to "urge the election of Democrats by Alliance voters." The rule of law, as well as of morals, is, that after notice has been served upon a person in any particular matter, he is held responsible for his conduct afterwards as to that particular matter. In this case, the first information of any character which the *Capital* had of the existence of the circular was the *Times'* charge that it was a forgery, and the editor wrote two articles on the genuineness of the circular, one of them before he had even seen the circular—insisting that it was not a forgery. Here we have the animus of the *Capital* in the case. It was not only ready to give currency to what a responsible journal declared to be a forgery, but it insisted on doing it without a particle of information on the subject except what it received from the *Times* and that was that the circular was a forgery. The *Capital*, then, assumed the risk of publishing a forgery.

But that is not all. These two articles were published in the *Capital* of October 9. The same paper in its issue of October 12, under the heading "Polk Fully Exposed," begins—

Some unknown friend has sent the *Capital* a copy of the edition of the *National Economist* intended for Northern distribution, containing Polk's famous 28th of September circular without the paragraph urging the necessity of supporting the Democratic party. Indeed so wily is this same Brigadier that the paragraph appears elsewhere on the same page of the *Economist* and its tone is there adversely commented upon.

The article then proceeds to still further insist that the circular is genuine. We underscored some of the words in the paragraph just quoted in order to draw

attention to them particularly. After the *Capital* had seen the *Economist* and had seen the Polk circular in one part of the paper, just as it was written and intended for the press, and had seen, also, the *Times-Democrat* extract in another part of the paper, *adversely commented upon*, too, and seeing that the two had no sort of relation or connection, still insists that the circular was genuine and tells its readers so. Is not all this testimony sufficient to sustain our charge of a "base forgery," so far at least as the disposition of the *Capital* is concerned.

But now, that the *Economist* explains how the mistake occurred, will the *Capital* retract, or is it so firmly joined to its idols that it is prepared to preach the doctrine that "it is lawful to deceive" and that "this modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme?" The *Capital* of the 18th acknowledges receipt of the *Economist* containing an explanation of the mistake, but it insists that the *Economist* lies. Did the *Capital* never make a mistake?

JOHN DAVIS ANSWERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your very practical, sensible questions, in the KANSAS FARMER of October 1, are before me, as follows:

1. What legislation, if any, do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?
2. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If you do, to what extent, in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?
3. In what respect, if at all, and for what purpose, do you favor changing the national banking law?
4. Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?

Being a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of this State, I cheerfully comply with your request and answer as follows:

1. I think there should be prompt legislation for the benefit of agriculture. I think that tariff taxes should be much reduced, and that the loss of revenue in that line should be supplied by new issues of legal tender Treasury notes, to be paid out in the necessary disbursements of the government; in short, what the farmers and the country need is, "more money and less taxes."

2. I do most certainly think the volume of the money should be increased as the people increase! What can be more just and reasonable? And, at first, the money should increase faster than the population increases, until the people recover from their present deplorable condition! By sufficiently decreasing the revenues through tariff taxation, at least one hundred million (\$100,000,000) per annum of new Treasury notes could be circulated through the usual disbursements of the government. And, in addition to this, for one or two years, special relief should be afforded to "mortgage debtors," to enable families to retain their homes.

3. I think the national banks should not be allowed to issue currency to circulate as money. That is a sovereign prerogative of government, which neither corporations nor individuals should be allowed to usurp.

4. I do most positively favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, first, because it increases the volume of money; but, *mainly*, that the premium on gold as compared with silver bullion may disappear. That premium is a standing bounty offered to the British speculator, enabling him to depress our foreign markets for wheat, cotton, beef, hides, and other products of countries using silver money. Silver bullion bought with gold at reduced rates in London is shipped to silver using countries. It is there coined into the money of the respective countries. At the increased monetary value, it is invested in commodities which compete with us in foreign markets, and put us at a disadvantage. Free coinage would place gold and silver bullion on a level as to value, as no commodity can fall below the price paid by a competing buyer who takes all that is offered in the market. This is free coinage, handing out dollars for bullion, on gold and silver alike.

5. I also favor immediate and just legislation on the railroad and land subjects, to relieve our people from corporate spoliation, and the evils of a fast coming landlordism!

Many other questions need legislation. Very respectfully, JOHN DAVIS.

The young wheat plants are growing well, in some parts of the State furnishing abundance of pasture for young stock.

FACTS CONCERNING THE SUPREME COURT.

Some time ago the editor of the KANSAS FARMER requested certain information from Mr. C. J. Brown, Clerk, concerning the condition of the Supreme court docket. Our object was to present the facts to our readers by way of assisting them to correct conclusion in the matter of voting on the proposed amendment increasing the number of Judges. Many friends have urged upon our attention the importance of the increase, and we have duly considered all the arguments offered. We have uniformly answered that this is not a good time to ask for anything requiring additional expenditures of public money. We represent farmers, and our clients are cramped. Farming is not profitable and we have not the heart to ask farmers for a penny that is not imperatively needed. Still we desire that our readers have all the attainable information which will aid them in forming their own conclusions.

In answer to our request, Mr. Brown supplies the following information:

The Supreme court is now composed of the same number as when it was first established, at the organization of the State. The court has now, and has had during the past three years, the temporary assistance of three Commissioners; but the permanent court is still composed of three Justices, as it commenced thirty years ago.

The number of the trial courts of the State, from all of which appeals are taken to the Supreme court, have grown from five to thirty-six.

The number of cases taken to the Supreme court each year during the past ten years is as follows: In 1880, 298 cases; in 1881, 327 cases; in 1882, 327 cases; in 1883, 338 cases; in 1884, 386 cases; in 1885, 379 cases; in 1886, 454 cases; in 1887, 587 cases; in 1888, 689 cases; in 1889, 736 cases. During the first six months of 1890 there were filed 430 cases, indicating plainly that the whole number filed in 1890 will exceed 800. From these figures it will be seen that the business of this court in 1890 is nearly three times as large as in 1880.

On the 30th day of June, 1890, there were 1,351 cases pending and undetermined in the Supreme court. This is more than two years' work for the present court and commission. An ordinary civil case filed to-day could not possibly be reached for hearing in less than two and a half years from to-day.

Considering the growth of the State in all of its departments and all of its interests, it certainly is not strange that a Supreme court of seven Justices is now required to dispose of appellate business. The mere statement of the present condition of the Supreme court, and of its increasing business, is sufficient proof that the increased court proposed by the amendment is needed unless there is some other and better way of properly and promptly doing this work.

Since the creation of the Supreme Court Commission the number of cases disposed of each year is about 600.

A WORD ABOUT COL. PHILLIPS' CHALLENGE.

In an "open letter" which we find printed in the Junction City *Tribune*, Col. W. A. Phillips, addressing John Davis, among other things, says: "I also challenged you (Davis) and Mr. Peffer." This means a challenge to engage in a joint discussion of pending political issues.

Under the impression that Mr. Peffer had an appointment to speak at Salina on the 29th day of September, Col. Phillips requested a division of the time at that meeting, and he made the request in writing direct to Mr. Peffer. The Colonel was immediately informed that Mr. Peffer had no appointment at Salina on the day named nor on any other day, so that there could be no division of time there and then. Col. Phillips was informed by Mr. Peffer that it would afford him pleasure to discuss with him pending issues at any time and place when and where it would be mutually convenient.

There is plenty of feed to carry stock through the winter in nearly every county in the State.

We are in receipt of a letter from a Pennsylvania correspondent who thinks it would be a good thing for Kansas if a correct statement were published showing the actual number of mortgaged farms in the State, together with the personal status of the legal owners, their habits of economy, etc.

Vol. IV of the Standard Poland-China Record has been received at this office, with the compliments of the able and gentlemanly Secretary Ira K. Alderman, Marysville, Missouri. Boars registered, number from 3335 to 5098, and sows from 7039 to 11374 inclusive, making a total of 6,100 animals. The volume is larger than any former edition, 1,029 pages, style and finish uniform with volumes one, two and three, and the price only \$3.25. In the language of Secretary Alderman, the Standard has passed beyond the experimental station, and drawing to it supporters from all sources, demonstrating clearly the wisdom of consolidating the records of recorded Poland-China swine. The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Marysville, Missouri, Tuesday, December 16.

Horticulture.

Birds Injuring Grapes.

The remarks on this subject on page 231, in August number, amuses me somewhat, and as some claim that the birds are entitled to a share of the fruit in payment for the good they do in the vineyard, I would like to know what that good is? I doubt whether any of them feed on the insects most destructive to our vines and the fruit. And as to the damage a lot of birds will do in a vineyard, it sometimes amounts to ruin. I have seen vineyards of nearly an acre bearing a full crop, out of which it would have been difficult to collect enough perfect bunches for a decent exhibition. Not only this, but they injured the crop for wine, as many berries are picked on top, the insects suck out the juice, rain gets in and ferments the juice left, and then sours, which is by no means desirable in the wine vat.

I would even allow them a share of the fruit (even if they are no benefit) if they would eat the berries; but they only peck a berry and suck a little of the sweets, then peck another and another, which spoils the bunch. This is not all, for in one raid an orchard oriole will spoil a half dozen bunches. This is no question with me, but a well-known fact.

Next comes, what birds do injure grapes? The English sparrow has made three attempts to start a colony here, but we have spoiled them, so I cannot say whether they eat grapes or not. But I do know that the red bird, cardinal, gross-beak does some of it, but for his beauty, his cheerful song and his intimacy with us in the winter when nearly all the other feathered tribe have gone south, we tolerate it.

The red-headed woodpecker is not slow on grapes, nor the thrush, the cat bird, golden oriole, and lastly and by far the worst, the orchard oriole, which here destroys more grapes than all the rest combined. I have made it a rule not to allow them to hatch here for several years, destroying the old ones and the nest, but this season one party has been raised, which my intention is to destroy so that there will be none of them to locate here next season. The few grapes that the red left us are being picked as soon as colored; and when once ripe, the puncturing of a grape by a bird, and the end of that berry is not an hour, as the bees are on the alert and soon suck out the juice.

There are vineyardists in these parts that keep a man with a gun all day guarding their vineyards, who shoot all they can, often shooting our friends as well as enemies. The innocent bluebird and pewee fall victims, because they often light on the grape trellis. This ought to be taught to the gunners.

The orchard oriole is the most destructive, provoking and cunning of them all. There may be a dozen of them at the grapes and you not know it until walking along the rows, when they will flit from one vine to another, always keeping hidden, until all at once they start out and fly to the nearest tree, to which one seldom gets near enough to get a fair shot at them. About the best plan is to tie a bunch of dead brush to the end of a long pole and set it up in the vineyard, then when you know the birds to be among the grapes, slip in slyly and tap the vines gently; this will start them, and they are likely to fly to your dead tree top. Then is the time to shoot.

When they won't take to your trap, let drive at them on sight, and be quick about it, for they are by no means an easy shot. This oriole and cat bird are the two worst we have on grapes, and are nearly as bad on raspberries and blackberries, both of which they demoralize greatly when they are plenty.

I have sometimes thought of making a miniature blacksnake and twining it around a pole under such a bush as described, which would attract them and give a chance to shoot them. A few years ago I had a few lettuce stalks left for seed, and before it was fully ripe, our gold finches got at it and threatened to use it up. Got my daughter and grand-daughter to stitch some spotted calico in the form of a snake, which I stuffed with beans and laid it on one of the plants. It had the desired effect, as the little yellow beauties would give it a wide berth.

But the best joke in the matter was that a few days after, as the two girls were walking along in the garden, the grand-

daughter who helped make it, suddenly gave a shriek, jumped aside and said, a snake! a snake! Some say to set up a stuffed cat in a vineyard in a conspicuous place, will keep the birds so exercised that they will not molest grapes, but I have not much faith in this.—*Sam'l Miller, in Popular Gardening.*

Apples Properly Cooked.

We have learned the value of apples as an every-day luxury and have them to use freely. We begin on green fruit in August, and I have good, sound Roxbury russets in my cellar in July, and shall have them till nearly the end of the month, writes a contributor to the *New England Farmer*. I call cooked apple on the table a luxury at any time. I use the term "cooked," for stewed, mashed, mangled, murdered apple is not good at any time of the year. An apple that has flavor should not be cooked till all the flavor passes off in steam and nothing is left but pulp. My housekeepers are taught to pare, cut, and quarter every morning for use during the day. When to be cooked they are put in a tin pan or other broad-bottomed vessel and set on the stove or cooking lamp, with a little water in the bottom. The apple in the vessel should not be more than ten inches deep and should be covered tightly to keep in the steam. They will cook very quickly, and just before the top ones get soft, sprinkle over sugar, cover again, and set away to cool. The quarters should not fall to pieces. Cooked in this way they are delicious. Many a cook in the farmhouse needs to understand the right way of cooking apples. In the fall and early winter we leave the peel on, especially if it is high-colored, as the best flavor is next to the skin. I don't allow apples pared with a knife; they should be pared with a machine that takes a thin peeling. I believe farmers in general, and their wives in particular, do not value cooked apple as an article of diet as they should. Less tea and coffee and more apple, no doubt, would conduce to longevity. So much sweet is used nowadays I think the acid of the cooked apple is needed to keep up good digestion. I have no doubt the free daily use of cooked apples would diminish the use of hard cider. This beverage is craved most in spring-time, when the system is inclined to be bilious. Take pains to have a full supply of apples at this time and use them freely, and no excuse can be got up for frequent visits to the cider-barrel. The cider is best kept within the peel of the apple; kept there, it can be taken into the system in its normal condition and appropriated to a useful purpose. I want no barrels tighter than common flour-barrels to hold my cider.

"Just as Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific for Salt Lake.

Going West? If so, take the Union Pacific the best line.

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

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

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

Sexton, Warren & Offord.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named firm, heretofore doing business at Maple Hill, Kas., as importers and breeders of draft horses and Red Polled cattle, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

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.

In the Dairy.

Making Cheese at Home.

In answer to several inquiries, we give directions from Mr. Geo. E. Newell, a practical cheese-maker. He says:

"A great many things will answer for a vat. We have known of fine cheese being made in a bright, new clothes boiler! Whatever you use for contact with milk and curd employ tin material. Wooden tubs and pails are infectious and should be discarded from the cheese dairy. We apprehend that no one will think of making cheese from less than one hundred pounds of milk, equivalent to fifty quarts, an amount of fluid that would make not far from ten pounds of the cured product. Milk should have always attained a certain degree of maturity before it is manufactured, and this lacteal ripeness is best reached by mixing the morning's with the night's yield, making up soon after. Aerate the night's milk, and place it in a temperature and in sufficient bulk that you know it will not sour before morning, but yet cause it to be of such maturity that it would not keep sweet till the following night. Pour the morning's milk into this twelve-hours-old fluid and gently stir the common mixture at short intervals, while you raise its temperature slowly to 86°. A large tin boiler will hold a hundred pounds or more, and with this set on the back of the stove, the temperature of the milk it contains can be gradually lifted to the degree stated. Do not skim the cream that has arisen on the night's setting, but work it back into the milk by gently stirring and pouring through a cloth strainer. Use nothing but a reliable thermometer in gauging the heat of milk and curd.

"Have at hand, and prepared according to directions, some reliable rennet extract, and if color is desired, some prepared annatto fluid. The next essential is to hold the temperature of this small amount of milk at the proper heat, 86°, which it has attained, while the rennet acts upon it, setting the boiler or mixture vat into a tub of water, kept that heat by additions of hot fluid, would answer admirably, but kept on the stove, where the heat is all from the bottom would not answer at all, through the coagulating process. As soon as you have this preliminary arranged, stir the coloring matter into the milk, enough to lend it a light golden tint. Then incorporate such an amount of the rennet extract as the directions dictate into the lacteal fluid, stirring gently for several minutes. As soon as it shows signs of coagulating, or thickening, cover up and let stand nearly or quite forty-five minutes. If a sufficient quantity of rennet has been used, it should commence to thicken in from ten to fifteen minutes after incorporation.

"The rudimentary curd is ready to cut up when it will split clean before the finger, which state is generally reached in from fifty-five to sixty minutes after addition of rennet to milk. Our grandmothers used to break up this curd mass with their hands; but such a practice is so wasteful and cleaves the curd into such uneven divisions, that it should not be tolerated. Several perpendicular blades, thin and even of cheap metal, set three-fifths of an inch apart into a transverse head, will answer for a curd knife. Draw this instrument carefully through the mass lengthwise and crosswise, lift the curd with the hands and cut into cubes half an inch square."—*Ex.*

English Methods of Butter-Making.

American dairymen, while holding views based on their own experience, yet should be interested in successful methods of butter-making in England. The following instructions for making good butter have been prepared by Mr. W. Smith, of the Carse of Gowrie Creamery Company, Dundee, especially for farmers who are not possessed of separators or other machinery necessary for the more advanced methods of dairy practice, and are published in the *London Agricultural Gazette*:

To make good butter from cows fed on grass: 1. Milk the cows cleanly and clean. 2. Strain the milk through a fine sieve or clean cloth, and set in clean dishes as soon as milked. Where early cream is required for table use or sweet cream butter, scald the dishes, set the hot milk in the hot dishes, and ten minutes

after set the dishes in cold water (running if possible), skim in six hours, and churn at once. 3. For sour cream butter skim at twenty-four hours, collecting two day's cream in one jar, and churn the third day. Be sure all the cream you churn at one time has been mixed for twelve hours before churning. 4. Have the cream at a temperature of 58° before it is put into the churn, raise or lower the temperature by plunging the cream jar into hot or cold water, stirring the cream. 5. Drive the cream about sixty revolutions per minute, ventilating several times during the first five minutes. 6. Watch carefully for the cream "breaking," and stop churning when you see butter like peas or wheat; strain off the buttermilk with a sieve, and for fresh butter, wash with cold water in the churn until the water comes off as clear as it goes in, and make up into any shape with butter-beaters. 7. When salting, use no water, remove the butter to a butter-worker or tub right out of the buttermilk, and while it is at churning temperature. Ascertain the weight of butter and weigh your salt (say half an ounce to the pound), work in the salt with a roller or butter-beaters, and cover it up with a cloth for twenty-four hours, rework the whole lump together and pack into jars firmly, and never expose it again until it is to be consumed. The quantity of salt may vary from a quarter to three-quarters of an ounce to the pound. 8. The hands should never touch the butter.

To make good butter from cows fed on turnips and straw: 1. Set the milk the same as for early cream, in hot dishes and cold water. 2. Skim at twelve hours, and scald the cream by plunging the jar in boiling water, and keep stirring until it reaches 150°. Then put the jar in cold water and reduce the temperature to 60°. Collect and churn two day's cream together, never put fresh and gathered cream together at churning time, and churn at 60°. Butter made in this way should be entirely free from the taste of turnips. 3. In washing for fresh butter sales, in the winter time when the water is nearly at freezing point, heat the water to 50°, and wash and make up the butter at that temperature. For salting use no water, and mix the salt with the butter at the churning temperature. 4. For packing butter: Pack close with a hard-wood beater, so as no air can get in, putting one churning above another until the crock or tub is filled, and after the butter has clung so as to leave an open space all around the crock or tub, fill the space with salted brine, and fix it up air-tight. 5. The hands should never touch the butter.

Deliverance.

The shackles are strong, and forged by neglect, if liver complaint has enchained you. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters breaks them easily and without loss of time. Pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, constipation and dyspepsia, attending biliousness, are annihilated by this grand alternative. Incomparably useful is it, too, in rheumatism, malaria, debility and kidney complaints.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine.

THE BUTTERY,

Headquarters in Kansas City for Fine Butter. Fine Creamery and Dair Butters wanted. For further particulars and reference address THE BUTTERY, No. 20 Palace Market, 8th and McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

How I Built My Hen House.

The chickens always had roosts provided for them in the large stock barn over the calf and pig pens, but they would never occupy them until they had frozen off their combs, or lost a toe or two, seeming to prefer the fences, wood pile, or even trees. In the winter they made their nests in the mangers, and the horses and cows took the eggs as rent. In the summer they selected some secluded spot in the currant bushes or the weed hedges along the roadside, and rats and unmentionables carried off the eggs while I was vainly searching the garden over.

I tried to persuade Chief that we must have a hen house, but he said it would cost too much; the hens didn't pay for their keeping any way. But he did draw up a very pretty design for one, with a cupola on top, cornice along the roof, rooms divided with wire netting, etc., and said when he was rich enough to afford to keep hens for fun he would build it for me.

One spring I appointed Gen. Dot, aged 7, as egg-hunter, and by keeping his eyes on the hens, horses and cows, he managed to secure a fair share of the crop, so that by March 20, I had enough to set five hens. I bought two boot boxes, and put them in an empty corn-crib, turned on the side; the nests were separated by boards, a large sod put in the bottom of each, straw over to round up nicely. I borrowed two setting hens, traded a surplus rooster for a third, and set five at one time, giving them for a day or two only, two or three eggs a piece, but as they all were contented with new quarters I gave them all a full complement.

A dish of water fresh every day, a dust-box, and loose grain were put inside, the door shut, and they were left to "egg whate," as Dot said. In order to test the fertile eggs I made an egg-tester from a shallow cigar box by fitting a piece of mirror into the bottom, cutting one end down an inch or so, and making egg-shaped holes in the top or lid. Put an egg in each hole, hold them in strong sunlight and look in through the end. Eggs showing no signs of a chick within were put away to boil for the little chickens.

At the proper time the chickens began to "shell out," and I had fifty-two from my five hens. They were all given to four hens; the fifth, with five new recruits, was given more eggs as soon as the nests were properly cleaned and freshly fixed.

The little chicks, with mothers, were put in barrels turned on one side, and stakes driven in front. They were fed crumbs, bread crusts soaked in sweet milk or in water, hard boiled eggs chopped, or when there was nothing else, meal and water. Shallow tins of milk and water were kept where they could always get it. Dot fed them seven times a day, but I prepared the material and showed him just how much to give each coopful. He always watched the coops to keep off robbing fowls until the chickens were through.

As soon as they were seven or eight days old they were let out if it was warm and dry, through the day, but never allowed to run in dew or rain.

The six hens hatched out seventy more and four later ones brought off thirty-seven. Of these I raised to maturity about 140. As they grew older a little corn and wheat screenings were given every day, which kept them growing finely.

In the fall I made up my mind they would fatten better if they could be confined, and I set my wits to work to build a house which should not "cost anything." Chief didn't want "such a looking thing" on the farm, at first, but consented to let me have it on the back side of an evergreen hedge, a site which suited me. I had it dug as for a cellar two or three feet deep, 20x10 feet. Strong posts were put at the corners and eight feet from each end. The sides were boarded up, the top covered with poles and straw, after the manner of the pioneer "straw stable." The door was in the middle on the north side, opening into a hallway or room four feet wide running through the center of house. Two old windows were bought for \$2.50, and put in the south side lengthwise, in such a manner as to shove to one side when open. The house was divided into three rooms one 8x10 at each end, and the central hallway 4x10. The nest boxes ran along this in such a way as to be open into the end rooms or central; they rested on the ground and the divisions above them were

of lath, as were also the doors between the rooms. These nest boxes were long boot boxes, with bottom removed. They were divided into nests and a piece of board four or five inches wide nailed on front and back of the side which was to be the bottom. A narrower strip along the top was put on over blocks which held it out so that a door or board would slip down. These doors were all put in on the central side at first, leaving the nests open to the main rooms. In gathering eggs we passed down the hall, lifted the doors to each nest, took the eggs and dropped the door again.

When a hen wished to set the door was changed to the other side, shutting out hens from main room and leaving it open into hallway, where water, food and dust-box were kept during the sitting season. The roosts were posts cut from the willow grove. An inclined board led up to the little drop door in the south, where they went out into the yard. The fence surrounding the yards, which were on the south side of house, were of lath pickets. The dirt from the excavation was graded up around the outside when it began to grow cold, and it made a warm house.

In the fall I shut all that I intended to fatten for market in one yard, and those I intended to keep in the other. The latter were let out to forage for themselves through the day, but the others were kept in confinement and fed corn, and oat bundles, now and then a bundle of wheat. They worked at picking out the grain and seemed to enjoy it.

The early chickens averaged six pounds apiece, when sold, and brought 4 and 4 1/2 cents a pound. We killed a dozen and a half for ourselves, when it was cold enough to freeze them, dressed them, froze them, and had them all ready to cook when wanted, a far better way I think than to fuss with picking and dressing a dozen and a half times.

I sold enough to pay for this house, buy a trio of full bloods, and save enough to get a setting of Bronze turkey eggs, in spring. I kept some thirty odd through the winter. They commenced laying in January, and I sold from eight to ten dozen of eggs a week through most of that month and February, and in the spring replaced my straw roof with shingles. I cannot see that the hens really appreciate it much more than the other.

Through the winter I fed wheat screenings, corn, an occasional oat bundle, and warm feed once a day. A dish of milk and another of water stood in each room, as well as a large box of dust, ashes, sand, etc., and a cabbage or beet hung from the roof where all could reach it.—*Penne P. Arlywn, in Farm, Field and Stockman.*

For a Disordered Liver try BECHAM'S PILLS.

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EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF POULTRY.

Every dollar of which can be saved to the farmers' wives for "pin money," by the use of BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the destruction of the Gape Worm of fowls, Chicken Cholera, Boup, and all Poultry diseases. This is no ordinary stuff as found in the shops. Our guarantee is considered good, and we do guarantee this Specific when used as directed. Prepared only by the

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CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, N.B., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making.
Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,
MORGANVILLE, KAN., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedy, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand,

The Lane & Bodley Co.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5. Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

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

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

Approved March 1, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

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

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 13 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected; one to serve until the second Monday of January 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year; and such Justice or Judge shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justice or Judge shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

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

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

Approved February 27, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
J. F. Cecil, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

O, SAY! I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list.
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We offer for the FALL, trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Berry Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1890, mailed free. Established 1862.
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FORCE BOARD OR HAIR. Prof. Dyke's Hair restored the hair on my head, when I was perfectly bald. J. E. Biggs, Bess, Tex., Oct. 20, 1889. John Willard, ans. Prof. Dyke's Hair restored my hair, which had previously been removed. I was bald on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face

EITHER SEX. ANYBODY. Prof. Dyke's Hair grows the hairless scalp and hair in 4 weeks. Complete restored in bottles of equal cases, with the finest perfume known. For 25c. in bottles of equal cases. Worth four times this amount. We mail secure. Address

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago. October 20, 1890. The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—The receipts were 19,000 head, including 4,000 Texans. Market steady. Best, \$5 00a5 15; good, \$4 30a4 90; medium, \$3 70a4 10; common, \$3 10a3 60; stockers, \$2 00a2 35; feeders, \$2 25a2 90; bulls, \$1 20a2 85; cows, \$1 00a2 75; Texans, \$2 10a3 00. HOGS—Receipts were 30,000 head. Market opened 5c lower, closed with the decline regained. Mixed, \$3 80a4 40; heavy, \$3 80a4 40; light weights, \$3 70a4 30. SHEEP—Receipts 11,000 head. The market was steady. Natives, \$3 00a5 35; Western corned, \$3 90a4 20; lambs, per owt., \$4 50a6 00; Texans, \$3 75a4 00. St. Louis. October 20, 1890. The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—The receipts were 2,000 head, and all Texans. Market was steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00a4 80; Texas, \$2 10a3 10; Indian, \$2 00a3 10; calves, \$3 00a6 50. HOGS—Receipts 2,800 head. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales at \$4 05a4 15. SHEEP—Receipts 1,800 head. Steady market. Natives, \$3 75a4 55. Kansas City. October 20, 1890. Receipts for the year to date are 1,172,222 cattle, 64,564 calves, 2,173,460 hogs, 457,918 sheep, and 29,084 horses and mules; showing a gain of 281,832 cattle, 522,246 hogs, 178,245 sheep, and 3,143 horses and mules, compared with 1889. Sales of cattle and calves Saturday were 6,240. Official receipts, 4,853 cattle and 128 calves. Receipts of cattle to-day were good with a liberal share of Texas and Western cattle. Strictly good native stuff, both cows and steers, was scarce. There was little change, some kinds being weak and good native stuff steady to strong. CATTLE—Beef steers—The supply was only fair. There were no choice cattle and only a very few loads of good cattle on sale. Dressed beef men bought a few and there was a fair shipping trade. Trade was generally at unchanged prices, but some good stuff was strong while some of the medium stuff was weak. Sales ranged \$3 60a4 25. Cows ranged \$1 75a3 50. HOGS—The receipts were small. The shipping trade was moderate and the speculators were quiet operators. The demand was fairly good from packers. There was nothing rushing to trade, but the market was over by noon. There was little change in the general market, quotations ranging from steady to strong on the best early sales to 5c lower on the worst sales. The top on loads out of first hands was \$4 15 against \$4 15 Saturday. Bulk of sales, \$3 85a4 10, against \$3 85a4 05 Saturday. SHEEP—Receipts were small. Good stuff on the mutton order sold steady to strong. The bulk of the offerings was common stuff and the general market was quiet at weak prices. Sales ranged \$3 00a4 50. HORSES AND MULES—Horses. Draft, extra..... 5 to 7 150@175 Draft, good..... 5 to 7 120@145 Saddlers, plain..... 5 to 7 90@110 Saddlers, extra..... 5 to 7 150@175 Mares, extra, Southern..... 5 to 7 90@120 Mares, common..... 45@75 Drivers, extra..... 5 to 7 140@200 Drivers, good..... 5 to 7 80@125 Streeters, extra..... 5 to 7 120@140 Streeters, good..... 5 to 7 85@115 Oregon..... 5 to 7 60@70 Plugs..... 3 to 7 25@40 Texas..... 5 to 7 15@30 Mules. 14 hands..... 4 to 7 70@75 14 1/2 hands..... 4 to 7 75@85 14 3/4 hands, extra..... 4 to 7 85@90 15 hands..... 4 to 7 95@110 15 hands, extra..... 4 to 7 105@120 15 1/2 hands, medium..... 4 to 7 110@115 15 1/2 hands, extra..... 130@145 16 to 16 1/2 hands..... 115@120 16 to 16 1/2 hands, extra..... 150@175 Heavy plugs, extra..... 5 to 7 50@75 Thin plugs, rough..... 25@40

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Chicago. October 20, 1890. WHEAT—No. 2 red and No. 2 spring, cash, \$1 02; October, \$1 02 1/2; December, \$1 05; May, \$1 09. CORN—Cash, 51 1/2c; October, 51 1/2c; November, 52 1/2c; May, 51 1/2c. OATS—Cash, 43c; October, 43 1/2c; November, 43 1/2c; May, 46 1/2c. RYE—55a56c. BARLEY—70a75c. St. Louis. October 20, 1890. WHEAT—The market for cash wheat was closed steady. No. 2 red, cash, 97 1/2a98 1/2c. CORN—The market closed higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 48 1/2c. OATS—The market was quoted higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37 1/2c. HAY—Market quiet. Choice to fancy new prairie, \$8 50a10 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$10 00a13 50. Kansas City. October 20, 1890. All trading on the board is on the basis of 10c per hundred for wheat to the river. Sales of corn, oats and rye are local, seller to furnish expense bill regardless of rate. WHEAT—Receipts at elevators since last report, 20,282 bushels; withdrawn, 10,190 bushels; in store, 367,201 bushels. No. 2 hard—Cash, 89 1/2c bid, 90 1/2c asked; October, 89 1/2c bid, 90 1/2c asked; December, 92c bid, no offerings; May, 98 1/2c bid, 99c asked. No. 3 hard winter—Cash, 87c bid, no offerings. No. 2 red winter—Cash, 83c bid, 84 1/2c asked; October, no bids, 84 1/2c asked; May, \$1 03 bid, \$1 03 1/2 asked. CORN—Receipts at elevators since last report, ... bushels; withdrawn, ... bushels; in store, 39,877 bushels. No. 2—Cash, 1 car at 49 1/2c, 2 cars at 49 1/2c, 3 cars at 50c, 1 car at 50 1/2c, afterwards offered at 50 1/2c; October, 2 cars at 50 1/2c, 4 cars at 50 1/2c; November, first half, 5 cars at 50 1/2c; November, 5 cars at 50c; December, 48 1/2c bid, 49 1/2c asked; May, 52c bid, 53 1/2c asked. OATS—No. 2 cash, 40 1/2c bid, 41c asked; October, 1 car at 40 1/2c, 1 car at 40 1/2c; November, 40 1/2c bid, 40 1/2c asked; December, 41 1/2c bid, 42 1/2c asked; May, 44 1/2c bid, 45c asked. RYE—No. 2 cash, 60c bid, no offerings; October, 61c bid, 63c asked. HAY—Receipts 23 cars. Market very firm for fancy, weak for other grades. Strictly fancy prairie, \$9 00; good to choice, \$6 00a6 00; timothy, fancy, \$9; choice, \$7 50. FLAXSEED—\$1 35 per bushel for spot cash on a basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS—\$1 70 for prime. St. Louis—Miscellaneous. October 20, 1890.

ranged as follows: Texas, 8 to 12 months, bright medium, unwashed, was quoted at 21a24 1/2c; coarse braid, 15a23c; low sandy, 12a18c; fine light, 17a23c; fine heavy, 12a20c; tubwashed, choice, 35c; inferior, 30a33c. Territory grades, 4 to 6 months, bright medium, 19a26c; coarse braid, 14a22c; fine light, 15a18c; fine heavy, 11a 19c. Receipts to-day were 66,286 pounds. BUTTER—On the Produce Exchange butter was quoted steady. Choice to fancy separator creamery, 21a23 1/2c; choice gathered cream do., 18a19c; choice dairy, 17a19c; medium dairy, 10a 12c; low dairy, 7a8c; country, 5a7c; grease, 3a 3 1/2c; fancy Elgin, 27c. CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, twirls, 10c; do, singles, 10 1/2c; Young America, 10 1/2c. EGGS—The market was quoted firm at 16a17c for guaranteed. APPLES—Receipts 42,205 barrels, last week's 29,379. Prices declined largely, under continued liberal offerings. Small, knotty, green, mixed, worm stung, etc., and poorly packed, comprised a large portion of the receipts, these were hard to sell and relatively cheap; while large strictly sound bright well packed lots kept pretty well sold up and suffered the least loss in price; most of the arrivals by rail went right through to Eastern markets; the local demand being supplied chiefly with boat receipts. Prices were: early in week—inferior to fair at \$1 75a 2 25, choice at \$2 50a2 75, fancy at \$3 00; later, common at \$1 50a1 75, fair at \$2 00, choice at \$2 25a2 50—fancy at \$2 75. Offerings mostly of Ben Davis. To-day—Received, 10,844 barrels. Lower again, and tending down; holders very anxious to sell, the weather being too warm now to carry fruit without loss. Sales: Ben Davis, 21 barrels at \$1 75, 32 at \$2 00, 30 at \$2 10, 20 at \$2 25, 27 at \$2 27, 70 at \$2 52 1/2, 27 at \$2 75, 173 fancy at \$2 85, 32 at \$2 70, 34 do \$1 85, 32 at \$1 50, 72 at \$2 10, 51 at \$2 40, 150 at \$2 40, 20 and 53 barrels choice at \$2 65, 63 at \$3 00, 38 at \$3 25, 2 cars do on p. t.; other kinds—27 barrels mixed at \$1 75, 15 Winesap at \$2 50, 13 do at \$1 50, 31 do at \$2 00, 14 Roman Beauty at \$1 50, 32 Willow Twig at \$2 50, 18 do at \$2 25, 18 Bellefleur at \$3 00. POTATOES—Received 46,286 bushels, last week's 52,320 bushels, shipments 23,175 bushels, last week's 21,235 bushels. Offerings were liberal, but owing to their poor quality, trade was curtailed, as the demand was only for thoroughly ripe stock absolutely free from dry rot, and nearly all of the supply was either unripe, damaged, or otherwise undesirable. We quote: Sound Northern at 65c to 75c, and do Eastern at 70c to 80c—strictly choice straight varieties, however, worth more; home-grown and all off stock from 35c to 50c. To-day, received, 5,436 bushels. Dead dull and normal; warm weather has a demoralizing effect on the market. Sales: 1 car fancy Minn. burbank at 85c del, 1 car Wisconsin slightly mixed at 65c del. ONIONS—Receipts 5,429 bushels for week. Prime to choice large, red and yellow, were in fair demand and better in price; but market dull and comparatively low on small, damp, unripe, leafy, or poor. We quote: Inferior and small to fair at 50a75c, prime yellow at 85a90c, do red at \$1 15a1 25; in barrels at \$2 00a2 75 for yellow to \$2 75a3 00 for red. To-day, quiet. Sales: 1 car Ohio yellow at 90c del, 1 car fancy red Wis. at \$1 20 del. BROOMCORN—New crop coming forward very slowly thus far; demand keen from speculative buyers for early shipments, but manufacturers are showing no disposition to operate just now. We quote, nominally: common and damaged at 2a2 1/2c, red and yellow at 2 1/2a3c, red tipped at 2 1/2a3 1/2c, pale green at 3 1/2a4c, choice green self-working at 4a4 1/2c, fancy hurl and dwarf more; trashy, seedy, crooked-mixed and carelessly or loosely baled less.

THE STRAY LIST. FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1890. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Smith, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Smithfield, Mo., one bay horse, about 14 years old, hind feet white, white spot in forehead, halter on, shod all round; valued at \$20. Republic county—R. H. Galloway, clerk. 2 COLTS—Taken up by Joseph Baines, in Jefferson tp., September 24, 1890, two black yearling mare colts, one rather large and one small, one has a wart on knee; valued at \$50. FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1890. Wyandotte county—County Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Jarvis, in Shawnee tp., September 22, 1890, one bay gelding pony, about 10 years old, three white feet, star in face; valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by Henry C. Miller, in Prairie tp., August 19, 1890, one gray yearling mare, 6 years old about 14 1/2 hands high white hind legs, also right fore leg white, with white on left fore foot, white on belly and white face; valued at \$35. Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. MULE—Taken up by James Decker, in Williamsburg tp., P. O. Williamsburg, October 12, 1890, one brown mare mule, about 12 or 14 years old, collar marks, blind in right eye, four feet eight inches high. Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Yoho, in Richland tp., October 13, 1890, one sorrel male pony, 14 hands 1 inch high, saddle marks on back, left hind foot white, white spot in face; valued at \$25. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. ST-ER—Taken up by Yenz Peterson, in Reeder tp., October 1, 1890, one yearling steer, with both ears red, crop off left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 2,600 cattle and 57,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no cleaning, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,843 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 570,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

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CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold. J. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. R. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

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The Texas and Pacific Land Grant. Charles J. Canada, Simon J. Drake, William Strauss, Proprietors. Comprising 3,450,667 acres of Selected Lands, situated in Forty different counties of Texas, is now in market. Average price of good farming lands about Three Dollars per acre on ten annual payment terms. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum on each deferred payment as it becomes due. For maps, circulars, and descriptions of the counties, write to W. E. ABBAMS, General Agent.

A LIFE-SIZE PICTURE — OF — YOURSELF, FREE!

BUY TWENTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS AT OUR STORE--Not all at once, if you don't want it that way, but within ninety days from the time you begin, and this elegant work of art, the actual value of which is fifteen dollars, will be enlarged from a small-size picture of yourself, and presented to you. This arrangement went into effect about three months ago, and since that time we have turned out large numbers of these pictures, not one of which has failed to please, so much so in fact that some families have procured as many as three, and are now on their fourth picture.

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If you know us at all, you know us as the People's Dry Goods House and bargain-givers. First-class, and only first-class, goods at prices that please the people.

Our places of business cover four floors, and could use two more if we had them. On our first floor we keep Men's Furnishing Goods, Prints, Domestics, Linens, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods. Second floor, Lace Curtains, Portierre Curtains and Upholstery, Damasks, Shawls and Blankets. Our annex is full of Silks, Velvets, Wool Dress Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres. Our basement is piled to the ceiling with full pieces and full boxes waiting to be carried to their respective departments.

A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS!

BLACK SILKS, 24 inches wide,	\$1.25.
BLACK SILKS, 20 inches wide,	1.00.
BLACK SILKS, 20 inches wide, . . . . .	.89.
COLORED PEAN DE SOIE SILKS, all colors, worth \$1.00 a yard, . . . . .	.69.
DRESS FLANNELS, 52-inch, all wool and all colors, . . . . .	.50.
FRENCH DRESS FLANNELS, worth 75 cents a yard, . . . . .	.50.
PORTIERRE CURTAINS, worth \$9.00 a pair,	5.98.

And so it goes throughout our establishment--Bargains here, Bargains there, Bargains all around!

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Measure eighty feet one way and twenty-five feet another, then pack it full of cloaks, and you have some idea of the immensity of our stock. Three months of hard labor devoted to the collection of plums from five of the greatest Cloak Factories of America. Give us an hour and we will show you Ladies' Cloaks, Misses' Cloaks, Children's Cloaks and Baby Cloaks, that will give you something to talk about when you visit the great stores of the East. Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Cheviots, Astrachans and Plushes we have in plain linings and fancy linings; then, too, the most important part of all are the prices: \$12.50 for a handsome Plush Jacket and \$17.00 for an elegant Plush Sacque. Why shouldn't we make friends with everybody and sell everybody who is fortunate enough to read this advertisement and follow the path that leads to

CROSBY BROS.,
People's Dry Goods House and Bargain-Givers,
TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Write for samples and mention KANSAS FARMER.

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters
WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF.
EXPRESS PREPAID. Wins 1st
PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUN-
TRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2808 LBS.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF
THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS.
L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.

HAPPY MEDIUM POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



Three hundred pounds at
3 months. In use by and
pedigree second to none.
Call on or address
W. B. McDEV. Prop'r
Walnut Grove Farm
Meru, Box 272 Valley Falls, Kas.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO



Breeder fancy
POLAND-CHINA
Swine in season.
March, April and
May pigs, sired by
first-class boars.
Can turn pigs
in pairs not skin
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

JOHN M. VIVION, C. C. ALEXANDER,
McCredie, Mo. Fulton, Mo.

VIVION & ALEXANDER,

Breeders and shippers of
POLAND - CHINA HOGS.

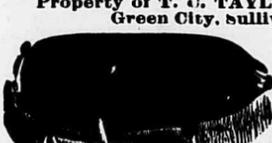
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boars and forty choice sows, representing the best
strains of blood. Prices reasonable and all stock
guaranteed as represented. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Has one hundred and
fifty
POLAND-CHINA
PIGS
For season's trade. Sired
by six first-class boars,
out of a choice lot of mature sows. Write for circular.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.



Has now on hand
an extra lot of
March, April and
May pigs that will
be offered at great-
ly reduced prices
through Sept. and
Oct. to reduce herd.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



WM. PLUMMER,
breeder and shipper of
POLAND - CHINA
SWINE and Light
Brahma Fowls of the
best strains. 25 choice
sows bred to three first-
class boars for the sea-
son's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season.
Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City.
WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS



J. D. ZILKER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
Consists of twenty
carefully selected sows
from 1 to 6 years old.
Bred to four noted boars
representing the leading
strains. Sows in this
herd scored 87% by
Hazzi etc. I make a
specialty of breeding the best. Prices to suit the
times. Correspondence promptly answered. Write
for catalogue.

M. STEWART, R. S. COOK,
Pres't. Kansas Swine Breeders' Assoc'n.

STEWART & COOK,

Breeders of
POLAND - CHINAS,

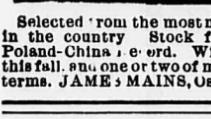
Desire to say to the public that they have made a
business of breeding thoroughbred swine for a ghteen
years, and have now on hand a choice lot of young
boars and sows from six noted sires, at prices ranging
from \$15 to \$20 each, with a liberal discount for pairs
and trios. These pigs are all of noted families of
glit-edge pedigree, large, melow fellows, of strong
bone and great individual merit. We have also three
prize-winning boars for sale, viz: one two
year-old, just in his prime; one yearling, which scored
on three different occasions upwards of 81 points, and
a twelve-months-old pig scoring 81 1/2 points.
Write quick or come and see us.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Owned by JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.
Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains
in the country. Stock for sale recorded in Ohio
Poland-China record. Will sell five boars, 1 year old
this fall, and one or two of my aged boars on reasonable
terms. **JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.**

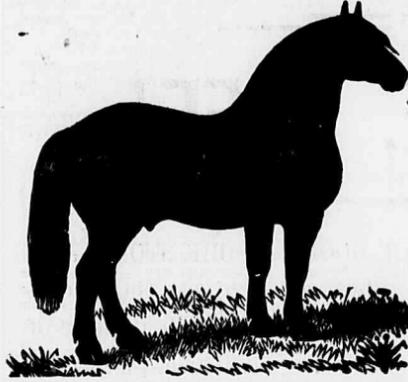
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Breeders of
Registered **SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**
Have now for sale at a bargain
thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old.
Carload of heifers or cows.
Come and see stock or write for prices.

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F. B. RIX & CO., PROP'R'S,

Importers and Breeders of
SHIRE, PERCHERON, CLYDESDALE
and **COACH HORSES.**

Superior horses, long time, low interest,
moderate prices. No other firm in America sells to
stock companies under the same perfected system
that we do, which insures to companies square deal-
ing, successful breeders and absolute success. We
have at present in our stables the winners of
eighty-eight prizes in Europe and Amer-
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Our record last fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas
State Fair and Agricultural Fair was twenty-
two first prizes, fourteen second prizes and six
we get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and have a chance out of fifty
horses of drawing a \$3,000 pair of stallions which we will this year give away to our customers
and still compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write us for de-
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Illustrated catalogue free.
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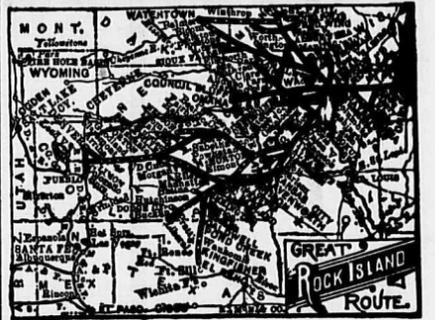
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TIME TABLE.

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

St. Joe & K. C. Local freight.

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
C. H. BERRY,

General Southwestern Agent,
St. JOSEPH, MO.

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FEED STEAMERS
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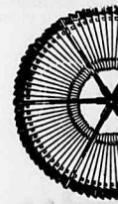
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Simple, reliable and within the means of all.
AGENTS WANTED
At all Fairs. Send for Catalogue OFFICE: 2125 Walnut St. ST. LOUIS, MO.



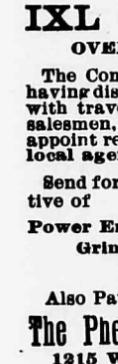
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Steam Outfit
\$295 Complete for Wells 300 feet.
Same with Horse Power \$195
Large Catalogue Free
Wells Machine Wks
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The Phelps & Bigelow Windmill Co.,
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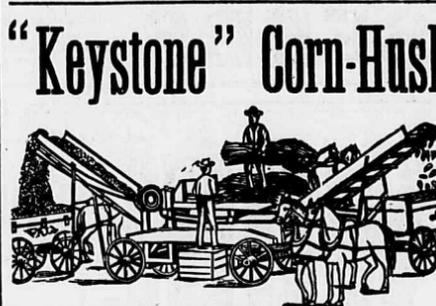
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THE SUNFLOWER WINDMILL TOPEKA, KANS.
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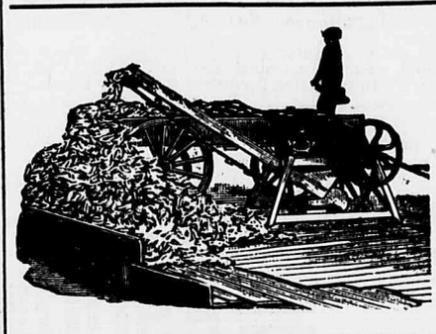
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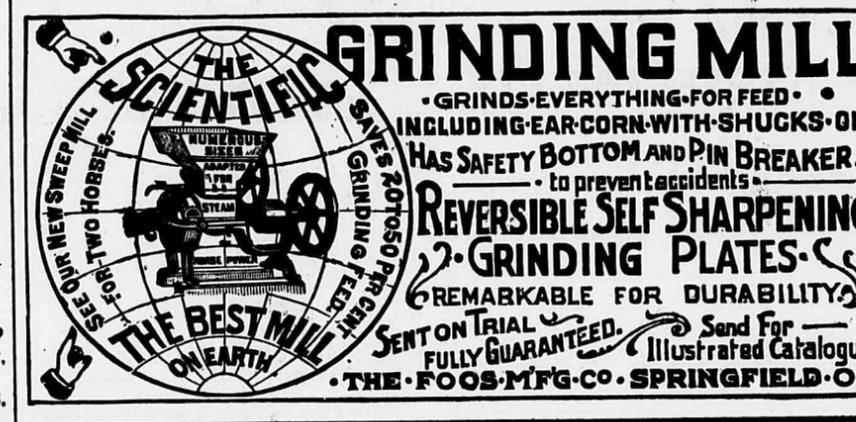
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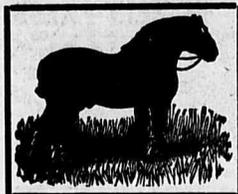
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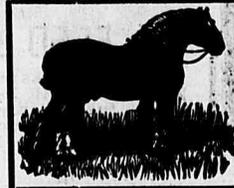
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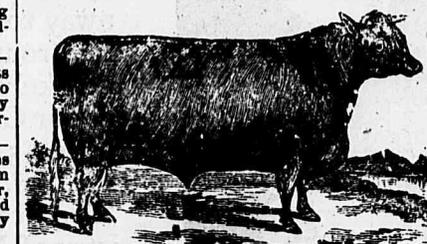
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