

# KANSAS FARMER

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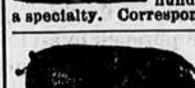
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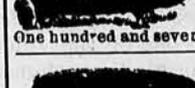
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Going West? If so, take the Union Pacific the best line.

## Agricultural Matters.

### FARMING AS A BUSINESS — ITS CRACKS, LEAKS AND LOSSES.

Extracts from a paper prepared by R. W. Jenkins, and read before the Shawnee County Institute, at Lincoln hall, Topeka, Kas., February 25, 1890.

Any business that does not have in view the home side of life is liable to be a failure, hence farming, in its relations to the home is very important. Wherever dwells a family with all the comforts of home life surrounding them, there is the ideal American citizen, and wherever dwells the ideal American citizen, dwells the highest type of true manhood, and where in all this broad land does this state of affairs exist to a greater extent than on the American farm, where every one is an equal, where there are no secrets except the secret of a perfect confidence in each other, with father and mother seated as judge and jury to decide between the different children in matters of right and wrong. And the beauty of this court, sitting as it does with love as the rule governing its decisions, there is never likely to be any appeal from its decisions. Here is where lessons of honesty are taught, without the assistance of jails to enforce them, and here is where lessons of sobriety are taught and practiced, without the assistance of a prohibitory law with a jail clause to enforce it. In my opinion, if ever the prohibitory law is fully enforced in Kansas, the votes and moral force backing it will come from the farm homes of this great commonwealth.

Here is where lessons of morality are taught without the assistance of priest or preacher, mothers usually teaching this lesson as an object lesson from the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," so that farming, as a business, has large possibilities before it, and has been the great lever to lift society to a higher plane in all ages, in fact, has acted as the balance-wheel to society and commerce, elevating mankind to one common level, making it possible to produce the Goulds and the Vanderbilts of this country and the Rothschilds of Europe.

I think the oft-repeated "cant" of this country against the farmer, such as "old hay-seed," "honest farmer," "granger," and "old barn-yard," comes from the jealousies of other professions, who envy the farmer his very honorable position in the annals of history in all ages. I do not assume that all the honesty or virtue of the age is confined within the farming community, but I do contend that all the virtues are more frequently found in the humble, contented home on the farm than anywhere else in the world.

Farmers and their families are not constantly exposed to the temptations of vice and immorality that those in densely populated cities are, and while it is true that the tendency of the farmer's boy is toward the cities, it is also as true that they furnish more than their share of the successful business men of the country, and yet, if happiness and a true man and womanhood is the highest standard to be reached in this life, then I would say to the boys and girls of to-day, stick to the farm, although it may have "its cracks and leaks and even losses." What calling is there that is exempt from them?

The inordinate desire in men to make money, and in making money to make it rapidly, leads the farmer to want to own all the land that joins him, his vision becomes distorted, he imagines that he can make a small loan on his farm and buy that piece of land and then he will be fixed, and probably he would be, if he stopped there; but does he? No. But he has accomplished one thing, however, and that is, he is in debt. Yet his desires are as great as they were before, and there are other

lands to be bought to square out that farm, to make it just what it ought to be. He philosophizes in this way—"I owe some already on my farm. I want that other piece of land and I will place a second mortgage and secure it." Interest accumulates, crops fail, (as they will do, even in Kansas,) cattle are low, hogs die of hog cholera and the farmer can't pay his interest; the farm goes for the mortgage and that farmer is ready either to become a real estate agent, a book agent, or a patent right peddler, and this particular farmer is a failure, all because he has not adhered to the old adage—

"A little land well tilled,  
A little barn well filled,  
A little house well built,  
A little wife well willed."

Another fruitful cause of leakage on the farm is the reckless purchasing of farm machinery, and this too might not be so bad or expensive but for the fact that most of the farmers do not provide themselves with proper barns and tool houses to preserve their farm machinery from the weather. The rule is that where threshers, reapers, mowers, rakes, plows or other tool was last used, it is driven into the fence corner and there carefully packed away for use the next year, or perhaps hauled up near the house—so as to be handy, you know.

If the farmer would only let the over-polite patent right agent alone and not be a party to help fasten upon some community a patent plow attachment or some combination of machinery that will, to use the agent's own words, "Certainly revolutionize the labor of the farm and save untold millions to the farmer." If they would only let this agent alone they would be far better off and might not only save to themselves a vast amount of money but also to their neighbors, for what farmer is there that does not have sufficient pride to be in the front rank when it comes to purchasing new machinery to be used on his farm? I have known the farmers of the State of Kansas, a few years since, to be systematically worked by the plow attachment company (Cahill, of Chicago,) out of more than one-quarter of a million dollars in one season, and there was not one of these plows in use twelve months after they were purchased, and if you were traveling through the northern part of Kansas to-day, you would find a large number of these plows hanging up on barb wire fences, for the purpose, I suppose, of frightening crows away, and if they do not frighten the crows they certainly do the unsuspecting traveler's team. How much better it would be if our farmers would weigh well the subject of purchasing farm machinery before engaging in an enterprise of that kind, and then only making such purchases as are absolutely necessary for the proper care of the crops which they have raised, and not because it is "fashionable" to purchase machinery. If this was the course pursued by all the farmers there would be fewer machines driven into fence corners, as I have described in this paper before. If the farmer would make it one of the rules of his life to purchase only such machinery as is absolutely necessary, and then only from a dealer of known reliability, it would be a great saving to the farmers of this State and would result in decreasing the "cracks and leaks of the farm."

I am not one of those that believe the farmers of the State of Kansas are in any immediate danger of perishing, unless it should be through the means I have suggested, that is of going in debt and the willful waste that has been suggested. I know personally, and while I would not state this as the experience of every farmer, for it is not perhaps true of every individual farmer, but I believe it to be true of the majority of prudent farmers, that if an inventory was taken of the capital of this country, and the farmer was credited with his

farm at its actual value, there has been more money made in the State of Kansas in the matter of farming than in any other profession.

To illustrate this proposition I might be pardoned for giving my own personal experience in this matter. I have invested in a farm of 320 acres in Pottawatomie county. Original capital of \$1,700. This farm has been farmed for twenty-three years by myself and tenants, and there has never been a dollar put into that farm outside of the money that was raised from the stock and products on that farm. It has advanced for these twenty-three years in price until at the present time that farm can be sold for at least \$6,400. It is not a prairie farm, but is made up of timber and prairie, not more than two-thirds of this land being under cultivation, including orchard and pasture, and the timber part not very valuable for pasture, yet from the book which I keep with that farm, I have received from it this year in cash from tenants \$479.30. As a matter of course, I have a good-sized orchard, which is remunerative, my corn was sold for 15 cents per bushel and fed on the place, my oats at 12½ cents per bushel. My tenants are to give me one-third of the corn in the crib, one-third of the wheat in the bin, one-third of the oats in the bin, one-half of the hay in stack, etc., etc. Now, I cannot for the life of me figure out why I have not made a fair interest on the investment of \$1,700, original capital, or, if you please, on the present market value of the farm, calculating its value to be that of \$6,400. At this rate this would give 7½ per cent. interest on the investment, which I consider to be a good showing when you take into consideration the fact that I have not more than two-thirds of this farm under the plow.

### SUB-IRRIGATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in the KANSAS FARMER several times mentioned the plan of sub-irrigation by means of pipes buried in trenches about the same as is done in Illinois and Indiana and other States for drainage. Water is then pumped either by wind or steam power and allowed to run through these pipes and by these the water slowly percolates through the soil. This would be an excellent plan if it would work; but would not the roots of the plants enter the pipes at the point of joining and fill them up gradually. I remember, as a boy, in Germany, my father had a large garden and took especial pride with a fine lawn. He used a steam plant (for manufacturing purposes), so had power available. To make his lawn still better, and at the same time grow strawberries and other garden truck to better advantage, he sub-irrigated the lawn and the garden patch, in all about five acres, by digging trenches about two feet deep and twenty feet apart; pipes, as usually used for drainage, one inch in diameter, were laid in the trenches, and these then covered (collars were put on the pipes where they joined to prevent their getting out of place). My father then built a large elevated tank, connected it with the pipes and let his engine pump water whenever it was thought necessary. The first two years the plan worked admirably well; we had a lawn as never before. After the second year the result could not be seen so plainly, and in after years the lawn was not any better than before the irrigation, except in the neighborhood of that tank, and there was very little water consumed; the pipes seemed to be obstructed. One trench was uncovered a short distance and the pipe was chock full of roots, so that no water could possibly flow in them, although as far as the water could flow in the immediate neighborhood of the tank, it had good results.

The garden patch, however, being in continual cultivation, showed the good results of irrigation always, and we had

lots of the finest vegetables and strawberries and other small fruits. If a farmer is so situated as to be able to sell some garden truck in the city, I think it would be a great scheme to try this plan of irrigation on a small scale at first. A windmill and good well would perhaps furnish water enough for one acre. If pipes for drainage come too dear or are not to be had at all, three pieces of board nailed together triangular would do, only small holes must be bored through at small intervals to allow the water to escape, and these holes ought to be covered with straw or something to prevent their filling up with soil. To adopt this plan on a larger scale in our fields I would not advise before it is tried with smaller patches, as the expense is quite large for an ordinary farmer. I remember having seen this plan of sub-irrigation recommended in "Stewart on Irrigation." He recommended this plan for irrigating a lawn or garden patch and using the diluted contents of a cesspool (privy) and water from kitchen waste for this purpose.

I also see a mention made in this week's FARMER of Kaffir corn doing well alongside of shriveled-up corn. I will say I had a chance to drive, a month or more ago, through Cloud and Republic counties, and was astonished to see such fine fields of Kaffir corn, luxuriantly green, an immense amount of fodder and well laden with seed. Heretofore I never thought much of Kaffir corn, but these sights changed my opinion. There were several fields where the farmers had planted corn and Kaffir corn alternately in strips of about two rods wide. The Kaffir corn was a green mass, the corn was dead.

OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.

Wilson, Kas.

### Farm and Stock Notes.

It does not pay to sell stock in poor condition. It is the last few pounds on an animal that counts, when the buyer comes round.

If you do not give a young animal a chance to do its best at the start, you need not be surprised if it disappoints you at the close.

A fine ewe, belonging to John Boyd, farmer, Broughshane, Ireland, recently gave birth to five lambs. The same ewe gave birth to three lambs last year.

C. G. Dempsey says: "I want a horse that can go all day and get back the next day. And to breed them my experience has been to cross on strong thoroughbred foundations, at the farthest not less than half thoroughbred mares."

In turning horses out in pasture it is customary to take the headstall off. A more convenient way is to have the hitching strap or rope fastened to it with a snap; then simply unsnap this and leave headstall on. It is also handier in catching the animal.

An Edmunds county, S. D., farmer last year bought 183 ewes at \$2.50 each, and wintered them on hay cut at leisure times during the summer; the only other cash outlay was \$10 for help in shearing. He now has 160 lambs, for which he refused \$2 each, and sold \$245 worth of wool.

Food of a vegetable kind must be sound and not decayed when fed to poultry. We have known a number of instances where decayed potatoes killed the chickens. If you doubt it, feed it and you will perhaps account for a few sudden deaths. If you feed at all feed the best; nothing saved by feeding a cheap, inferior article.

### It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

# The Stock Interest.

## STANFORD ON HORSE-BREEDING.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, was sitting in the lobby of the Windsor hotel, one day last week, talking to a representative of the *Times* on the subject of horses. He was enthusiastic, as he always is when talking horse, and he was telling of his success, both with trotters and runners. The wonderful filly Sunol had been a disappointment to him as a four-year-old, but he had a hope that she would come around all right again, now that she had been taken back to California. The Senator is a thorough believer in the "glorious climate of California" as a producer of horses as well as men and vegetables.

He was also interested in the welfare of that fast sprinter, Racine, the first horse to break the long-standing mile record of the famous Ten Broeck, and in the career of the beautiful and high-class Gorgo. Both of these horses are the property of Senator Stanford, although they have been trained in the stables and run in the colors of other men.

"Did you ever hear how I became interested in horses?" suddenly asked the Senator. "No? Well, I'll tell you. It was several years ago, and I had been working very hard—so hard, in fact, that my physician said that unless I took a rest I would break down altogether. My business interests were so great and so pressing at that time that I could not think of following this advice. I told my physician that a rest from business was impossible, and that he must prescribe something else. He thought a while, and then said that the next best thing was to occupy my mind in some other way, and to obtain the relief and rest that is to be found in diversion. He suggested driving. I had at that time one pretty good horse, a roadster, and I followed his advice. I quickly became so interested in the animal I possessed that I bought another and a better horse. I drove these and watched them carefully. I soon found myself trying to develop them into something better than they were, and succeeded so well that I bought others and developed them. Almost before I realized it I had got together a fair stable and was deeply interested in the development of the horse. It was but a quick and natural step to breeding, and I made it with enthusiasm.

"In the old days when we washed gold in the mines, there was a certain sort of dust that could not be separated from the sand except with the use of a magnet. We used to put the magnet in the dirt and the gold would stick to it. In my leisure moments from mining I was wont to amuse myself by experimenting with my magnet. It was the common horseshoe kind, and I would dip it into a heap of iron tacks and keep adding to its burden until the limit of its strength was reached. Then I would strip away the tacks and load up the magnet again. I repeated this again and again, until I found that the power of the magnet was seriously impaired. I succeeded in reducing that power to one-third of what it was originally, and I think that I could have destroyed it altogether by simply overtaxing it, although I never experimented that far. When I became interested in the development of the horse I recalled those idle moments with the magnet, and I reasoned that the power of a horse could be destroyed just as readily by overtaxing as that of the magnet. At that time it was the custom in training horses to tax their endurance to the utmost. They were given miles of jogging, and were worked until they were exhausted. This seemed to me to be all wrong. It was just what I had done with my old magnet, and I was convinced that it left the horse

with impaired strength and endurance each time it was done. The more I thought about the matter the more I became convinced that the proper way to develop the horse was to keep every effort demanded of him well within his powers. He should not be worked until he was exhausted, but he should be trained to make one supreme effort when his powers were at the best.

"I applied this theory, and I have not only had remarkable success myself, but I have lived to see the whole system of training trotting horses revolutionized. There was a time when a trotter was supposed to be immature until he was nine or ten years old. Now we have three and four-year-olds trotting close down to record time, and even yearlings are trained. Personally, I am not a little proud of holding the two, three and four-year-old records, and I attribute that success entirely to the system of training suggested to me by the mining magnet and inaugurated by me as a relief from business cares.

"From developing the horse by training it was but another step to developing him by breeding, and my interest in the horse and my love for him became so great that I was impelled to add breeding to training. Now, I had seen that the horse possessed a power analogous to that of the magnet. I reasoned that this was an unintelligent, though active force. Any kind of a horse will trot until he is urged to a point beyond his trotting powers, and then he will break into a gallop. This is true of anything from a Percheron to a Thoroughbred. I concluded that if I could develop in the horse the intelligence necessary to make him trot instead of run I had the problem solved. This had to be done by breeding as well as training, and so I undertook the task.

"I bred Thoroughbred mares to standard-bred trotters, that I might get the speed and gameness of the one and the coolness and endurance of the other, and then I bred again with a view to developing the trot as a natural gait. I am satisfied with the progress I have made so far, and I am convinced that eventually horses will be bred so that they will prefer trotting to running, and that their greatest speed will be brought out in trotting. In other words, the horse will be so bred that the trot will be his natural gait, and consequently the easiest for him."—*New York Times*.

### Crosses and Blood.

The *Prairie Farmer* has heretofore stated the case concisely in relation to intensifying the blood of a particular animal by successive crosses of the same blood. The other side of the question, as showing how the blood of an individual (one integer) is thinned down in succeeding generations unless fortified by breeding in the same line, is shown in the following table:

The first cross contains.....	1/2
The second generation contains.....	3/4
The third generation contains.....	7/8
The fourth generation contains.....	15/16
The fifth generation contains.....	31/32
The sixth generation contains.....	63/64
The seventh generation contains.....	127/128
The eighth generation contains.....	255/256
The ninth generation contains.....	511/512
The tenth generation contains.....	1-1024

This is on the basis that only one infusion is had. Now, in tracing the pedigree of a horse, for instance, if his infusion occurred ten generations back, the produce will have only 1-1024 of that animal's blood, i. e., if the progeny have not had later infusions, and when so the breeding lines must show not only the quantity of the infusion, but how modified by other blood in that particular sire. But if the blood was by the same sire in the second and third generation or farther, all these would tend to increase the quantity of that particular blood, and also to intensify it. Thus, if in tracing the pedigree of a horse you find any given cross in the third degree of descent, it is manifest that the horse has 1/8 of that particular cross. In the fifth cross he has 1-32 of

that blood, and if in the tenth cross he has only 1-1024 of that blood. It is too indefinite, as a rule, to say a horse has so many crosses of any given blood, but how many parts he has of any given blood. A horse may have several crosses of a particular blood, but it may come in the eighth, ninth or tenth cross, and he will have a smaller proportion of that particular blood than if the cross was in the first, second, or third degree.

### A Short-horn Scale of Points.

The following is a scale of "points" adopted by the Kansas Short-horn Association:

Rump, level, with good length and breadth.....	6
Thigh and twist, full and well down.....	5
Hips, broad, level, and well covered.....	5
Flanks, well let down and full.....	5
Loin, broad, level and meaty.....	5
Ribs, fleshy and broadly sprung.....	5
Crops and chine, well filled, meaty and no depressions.....	7
Heart girth, full and large.....	7
Shoulders, smooth and well covered.....	6
Brisket, well let down and forward, with little or no dewlap, broad between fore legs.....	3
Neck, clean and tapering.....	2
Horns, medium size, clean, tapering and well formed.....	1
Ears, medium size, fine and lively.....	1
Eyes, mild, but full and bright.....	2
Head, clean and fine, masculine in bull.....	2
Bones and legs, fine and shapely, medium length.....	6
Tail, well set on, tapering and fine.....	2
Hair, abundant and mossy.....	3
Handling, mellow, neither soft nor unyielding.....	6
Skin, fine, elastic, loose and medium thickness.....	2
Upper line, level and straight.....	4
Lower line, low down and even from brisket to twist.....	3
Weight for age of bull, on basis 1,000 pounds at twelve months; 1,400 pounds at twenty-four months; 1,800 pounds at thirty-six months; 2,100 pounds at forty-two months; of female, on a basis of 850 pounds at twelve months; 1,100 pounds at twenty-four months; 1,400 pounds at thirty-six months; 1,600 pounds at forty-two months.....	5
Symmetry, smoothness, style and general attractiveness.....	5
Total.....	100

### Live Stock Quarantine.

The regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine imported into the United States, designates the following important quarantine stations: On the Atlantic seaboard, the ports of Boston, New York and Baltimore; on the Pacific seaboard, San Diego; along the boundary of the United States and Mexico, Brownsville, Paso del Norte, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Nogales; along the border or the boundary of the United States and British Columbia and Canada, through the custom ports in the collection districts of Aroostock and Bangor, Me., Buffalo Creek, Niagara, Cape Vincent, Chamberlain and Oswegatchie, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron and Superior, Mich., Duluth, Minn., and Puget Sound, Wash.

The order and regulations issued by the department for the inspection of cattle and sheep for export provide that inspection may be made at the following named stock yards: Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburg, and the following ports of export: Boston and Charlestown, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk and Newport News, Va. All cattle shipped from the aforesaid yards must be tagged before being shipped to the ports of export. Cattle arriving at ports of export from other parts of the United States will be tagged at said ports.

### A New Kind of Insurance

has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' *positive guarantee*. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weakness peculiar to women.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A neighbor has raised seventeen lambs in six years from one ewe, she having had three at a birth and losing but one in all that time. Ewes differ as much as cows; some will barely keep a single lamb from starving; others rear two or three nicely. The difference in keep is very small, in care nothing, and in return immense.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### "The Girl With a Taste for Music."

This Attractive Series of Papers to be published in *The Youth's Companion* will interest every girl. The contributors include the Famous Singers—Madame Albani, Miss Emma Juch, Madame Lillian Nordica, Miss Emma Nevada and Miss Marie Van Zandt.

A man who will cut his horse's tail off square and short because it is the style among English dog-chasers, ought to wrap himself in the British flag and have telegraphic communication so he can roll up his trousers when it rains in London. A man who will draw the head of his horse into an unnatural position with an over-check, ought to work one day with his head drawn backward so he could not see where he stepped.—*Manchester Union*.

### The McKinley Bill.

Lately passed by Congress, is creating a vast amount of discussion as to its effect upon the welfare of the American people. Leading politicians advance strong arguments from their various standpoints, each endeavoring to convince the public of the correctness of his position. It is a most important measure, and one in which every citizen of this republic is interested. To a person occupying an elevated position amid the branches of a tree, however, the fact is patent that, while the dispute waxes hotter over the bill, all classes—Republicans, Democrats, Free Traders, Protectionists, Prohibitionists, Farmers—are agreed on one point, viz., that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway is the best line between Chicago and points Northwest, West or Southwest. If you don't believe it is, try it. W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

### Special Offer.

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

### Farm Loans.

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

### 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.

### Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars. Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day. Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City. For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

# Alliance Department.

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 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.

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

The following patriotic, eloquent speech by our national President, L. L. Polk, delivered a few days ago at a large gathering of farmers in Ohio, on the condition and decline of American agriculture and the remedy, is worthy of the most careful reading and reflection of every industrial man and woman in America.

At no point in our history have we witnessed such progress and development in all departments of industrial effort as that which has marked the past quarter of a century. Railroad and manufacturing enterprise in all their departments, towns, cities and villages all over the land flourish and prosper as never before. The din of workshops, the hum of mills and factories and the grand running of trains, the ringing clatter of hammer and trowel, the rushing tramp of our busy millions, all go to swell the grand chorus of the world's happy song of industrial progress. In all of this the tillers of the soil and all patriots most heartily rejoice, but in our rapidly advancing civilization forces have evolved socially, morally, industrially and financially, which are dangerous alike to the rights of citizens and the life of the republic; that equilibrium between the great industrial interests of the country, which is absolutely essential to the preservation of our free institutions, and to our prosperity and happiness as a people has been destroyed.

### WHAT IT MEANS.

Retgression in American agriculture means national decline and utter and inevitable ruin. The greatness and glory of the American republic can not survive the degradation of the American farmer. Why this unrest and mighty upheaval among the industrial classes of the country? Why, instead of the cheering notes of plenty and contentment, do we hear the universal wail of hard times? Why should bankruptcy stare the farmer in the face and the gaunt form of poverty haunt his once happy home? Why in this period of unparalleled development should agriculture languish, droop and die? Why, in this God-favored land, the richest in soils and climate on the globe, producing all the staple crops demanded by commerce, with transportation facilities equal to the productive power of the country, with the teeming millions of earth as his customers, why should the American farmer, sowing in hope, toiling in faith, be forced to reap in disappointment if not in despair? Is it his fault? No class of men work so hard, live so hard, and receive so little reward for their labor as the average American farmer. Is it God's fault? With the early

and later rains He has given us the richest legacy bequeathed to man.

### WHERE IS THE FAULT?

It is in the wicked financial system of the American government. A system that has imposed on agriculture an undue, unjust and intolerable proportion of the burdens of taxation and has made it the helpless victim of the rapacious greed and tyrannical power of gold; the system which taxes the sweat, blood and muscle and brain of honest labor to further arrogant monopoly; a system which robs the many to enrich the few; a system which strikes down the great middle classes and is filling the land with paupers and millionaires; a system whose unjust exactions have reduced the independent American farmer to a dependent tenant; a system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; a system which is sapping the pluck and energy and spirit of American manhood; a system that is paralyzing our industrial energies and threatens to engulf us in financial ruin.

### LOOK AROUND YOU.

You see centralized capital allied to irresponsible corporate power, overriding industrial rights, invading the temples of justice, subsidizing the press, controlling conventions, corrupting the ballot box, robbing the many to enrich the few, intimidating official authority, fostering official corruption, destroying legitimate competition, annulling the law of supply and demand, dictating legislation, State and national, and defying the constitution.

### FORTY YEARS AGO

the farmers of the country owned 70 per cent. of the wealth and paid 85 per cent. of the taxes. To-day they own less than 23 per cent. and pay over 80 per cent. of its taxes. Notwithstanding this great depreciation in the ownership of property of the farmers, the aggregate wealth of the country increased during that period 45 per cent. and the agricultural population increased 29 per cent. In 1866 the wheat, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco sold for \$2,007,462,310. Eighteen years later, and during which time the cultivated acreage had nearly doubled, farm hands had doubled, agricultural implements and machinery had vastly improved, these same crops sold for less than 2 per cent. more in 1886. From 1881 to 1888 exports of manufactures increased 46 per cent., while exports of agricultural products decreased 31 per cent.

### NEW ENGLAND'S CONDITION.

The speaker referred then to the condition of the New England States, the mortgaged indebtedness on the farmers of the Southern, Northwestern and Western States, producing a startling array of figures and facts to show the alarming condition of agriculture. He cited the fact that in the great State of Illinois the mortgaged indebtedness increased from \$204,461,334 in 1881 to \$416,379,068 in 1888, or an increase of 103 per cent., and said that the corn crop of that State last year cost the farmers \$9,350,000 more than it was worth when harvested; that if every bushel of surplus corn and wheat raised in the State had been applied to the mortgaged indebtedness on its lands alone, there would still remain unpaid \$117,784,977.

### THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Instead of preserving the great middle class of our people, is rapidly resolving our population into two classes, the extremely rich and extremely poor. We are manufacturing paupers and millionaires. In all ages and all civilizations the great middle class has been the bulwark of civil liberty—the breakwater against fanaticism, whether in church or State. The life of this republic, the spirit of civil and religious liberty, must find their "city of refuge" in the homes, and their citadel of safety in the hearts of the great middle class of our people. He then adverted to the great organization of which he is the head, whose jurisdiction extends over thirty-five States, in which twenty-nine States are regularly organized. He explained its objects, aims and purposes, and said a mighty revolution is on the march—a revolution peaceful and bloodless. I pray to God it may be a revolution of industrial aid and economic thought—a revolution unheralded by the flare of flambeau, the beat of drum or the thunder of cannon.

The great political land-slide verifies that part in Mr. Blaine's speech at South Bend, Ind., where he says: "An American is a great deal bigger man than either a Democrat or a Republican."

### The Vital Question.

The Age, Duluth, Minnesota, clearly and pointedly states the situation as follows:

The seeds of reform are planted by education, but the results are reached by evolution. A certain course of action produces certain consequences and in the course of time men are brought face to face with a condition that can only be met by the application of certain principles. It is then no longer a question what these principles shall be. This is decided in advance by the environments. Certain results must be secured, no matter how much they may clash with preconceived opinions.

Before the close of the late war thinkers began to warn the people against the consequences of our financial system and other kindred policies in reference to associated monopolies. They pointed out that our contraction policy would create a money stringency that must culminate into a system of debt creating, which, if continued, would inevitably lead to the concentration of the wealth of the country into the hands of the few, who were in a position to take advantage of the situation. It was urged that under the operation of this system the indebtedness of the people would increase until it was far beyond their ability to pay.

These alarmists were scouted as vague theorists and the masses of the people paid no attention to them. But now, under the operation of our system of debt-creating and over-capitalization we have reached the time when the average debtor is painfully aware of the fact that the prospects for his being able to lift the mortgage on his property is becoming less and less, while the necessity for increasing his indebtedness is becoming more and more pressing.

This is the condition that has been brought about by the application of certain false financial principles. It is no longer a theory, but a fact, that we are brought face to face with. This condition of affairs has been the direct result of a debt-creating system of finance. The indebtedness is upon the people and the demand for interest must be met out of the product of labor, even if nothing should be left to support the worker. This condition admits of but one remedy, and that is the establishment of a debt-paying system of finance.

The first step towards the establishment of this false condition which brings the wealth-producer out in debt to the non-producer, was the establishment of a banking system which gave to a money monopoly the control of the distribution of money. The old parties are both pledged to the continuation of this system, while the Alliance demands the government control of the distribution of money without the intervention of banks. In other words, the old parties are pledged in favor of the continuance of our present system of debt-creating, while the Alliance propose to substitute therefor a debt-paying system. This is one of the vital questions of the day in a nut-shell. Take your choice—debt-slavery or economic independence.

### Some Comments.

The Chapman Courier, a Republican paper, plainly sees the "handwriting on the wall" and patriotically comments on the election in the following manner: "One of the greatest political revolutions known in the history of the country is now in progress. A few more years will witness unprecedented changes. The success of the People's party in Kansas sounds the key-note, and other States will take up the song and it will echo from ocean to ocean. What the future of our country will be is now a great and unsolved question. If the People's party is right, we are glad of their success. If we (Republicans) are wrong, we are glad we are defeated and we deserved it. We might just as well look the matter squarely in the face and make the best of the decision of the majority. This is American doctrine. The People's party should now carefully guard the power that is in their hands. The utmost caution and wisdom should be a predominant feature of all their deliberations upon calculated changes of laws. The eyes of the nation are upon Kansas. Her past history marks her as the first State in making and starting a reform movement. Her people have the courage and intelligence for independent thought and action. Just think! Only

two years and 82,000 majority trampled under foot! Wheresuch a political stroke is possible in a State, the officials must not sit passively and hold the lines, but they must drive and make good time. That is what the people hire them for, and it is time they awaken to the fact. What is true of the State is true of the nation. This is an age of action. Our country demands that the needs of the people be met. We need a reduction in rates of interest and we need a reduction to passenger and freight rates and a score of other things that might have been done but were not."

### In Partnership With the Banks.

In 1888 Senator Plumb said: "For thirty years the Treasury officials have been in active partnership with the national bank, and the retiring of the national banking circulation has decreased the volume of currency and caused the most phenomenal depreciation of property and the greatest depreciation of agricultural products the country has ever known; that through the determined influence which has controlled the financial policy of the country for the last thirty years, debts have not only increased but the means to pay them have diminished in proportion as the currency has contracted, and they have resolved that nothing shall be done which shall operate to make the burdens of the people lighter by increasing the volume of currency or even by preventing further contraction."

### National F. A. & I. U.—Reduced Rates.

The National Farmers' Alliance, comprising all States in the Union, will hold its annual meeting at Ocala, Florida, on Tuesday, December 9, lasting several days. For this occasion I have secured reduced rates of one fare for the round trip, with a final limit of thirty days. Tickets must be used direct to destination without stop-over, but passengers will have fifteen days within which to return after ticket has been stamped to destination, providing it is within the final limit of thirty days. Such tickets will only be sold on November 10 and 24 and December 2. Parties from this section who expect to attend the meeting will kindly advise the undersigned the probable date that they will start, as well as their address and railroad station, so that we can determine what accommodations will be necessary for parties from the State of Kansas. We will try and concentrate all parties who wish to make the trip at the most convenient point, which will be determined after replies are received, and will then arrange for special cars for our exclusive use. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

George C. Ward puts it thus: "The man who lives upon interest received for money loaned sustains life without labor—hence, as all wealth is produced by labor, he must absorb the product of some other man's labor. No matter how he acquired the money which he has loaned out. If he acquired it by honest toil, and it represents his so-called "wages of abstinence," if he continues in the receipt of interest a sufficient length of time, he receives wages for the second time, for work he has only performed once. When, as has been the case for past thirty years, vast piles of money are accumulated by the use of unfair advantages, and artificial opportunities, bestowed by class legislation, the money so acquired becomes equivalent to the competition of an enormous army of wage-workers, who, while performing no labor, nevertheless receive wages from the product of the labor of those who really work."

According to the census of 1880, labor receives only \$346 in wages for every \$1,000 worth of merchandise produced by it. As all labor is a consumer of its own products, it therefore pays \$100 for what \$34 of its labor produced. In searching for the \$66 difference, we find that 10 per cent. is claimed as interest on capital and 5 per cent. as cost of distribution, and that the balance of \$51 is divided among the middlemen and speculating syndicates who have not added 1 cent to the value of the products of labor. Therefore after paying the outrageously unjust 10 per cent. interest to capitalists we find that Shylock robs labor of over one-half it produces. That our financial system permits all this is quite clear to all honest students of political economy. The needs of the great industrial classes are not considered in

financial legislation. Should the government issue a currency sufficient for its citizens, *without any special favors*, it would enable the producer to receive the just rewards of his labor.

#### Organization Notes.

The great "land-slide" is the result of true teaching and thinking.

Let's see, was the late political land-slide an "iridescent dream?"

The courage of the toilers in voting for their homes needs no comments.

It is encouraging to know that the McKinley bill is not past redemption.

Abraham Lincoln once said that nothing is settled that is not settled right.

The People's party in both Nebraska and South Dakota have elected their Governor.

Legislation that increases the value of bonds increases the great common people's burdens.

One by one they fall into line. Now comes Indiana with a straight People's party ticket.

William Penn said that it should be part of every man's religion to see that his country is well governed.

The voice of the people has been heard, sure enough, and will be echoed and re-echoed from ocean to ocean.

The *Great West* wants to know why lands are taxed and bonds not, if land is not as good security for money as bonds.

If you think that the industrial people cannot accomplish anything by organizing, just look over the returns of the late election.

In France a laborer only has to pay about one-twentieth of his income for rent. In America he has to pay about one-fourth.

At no time in the history of politics has a campaign been so completely conducted upon an educational plan, and achieved greater victories.

It was a cyclone, a land-slide, a regular avalanche, that overwhelmed the 82,000 majority by its force and buried it beneath its crushing weight.

This election is the voice of the people against robbery. The great industrial classes are opposed to a system that takes from them to enrich a few.

It was Daniel Webster who said: "Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth into the hands of a few."

That the banner Republican State of the nation should sink from a majority of 82,000 to a minority means that the people themselves have ceased to be party slaves, and that they hereafter propose to vote for the salvation of their homes and country.

In speaking of labor, Mr. Lincoln once said that "It is prior to and independent of capital. That capital is only the fruit of labor and never could exist if labor had not existed. That labor is much superior and deserves much the higher consideration."

Among the few things accomplished through the organization of farmers may be mentioned the Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet; reduced railroad rates; appointment of Railroad Commissioners, and discrimination by railroads prohibited.

The Topeka *News* says that the McKinley tariff is a contemptuous slap in the face of every workingman in the nation, and it must be expected that he will do nothing less than to strike back. Let the politicians stand from under the coming blow if they can.

The Goddess of Liberty is not dead. She paid Kansas a friendly visit on Tuesday, November 4; and what is still more encouraging she has promised to stay. It will be remembered that about a quarter of a century ago she liberated 7,000,000 slaves. She now proposes to liberate many millions more.

Wire-pulling, manipulating and bartering if not nipped in the bud, will destroy our organization. There is no justification for self-presumed leaders to enter into any scheme to barter political rights which belong to the people. Such conduct is very injurious to our noble cause, and should and will be spurned with contempt by every lover of justice. The rank and file of the great industrial upheaval are not in any humor to have the old party

style of politics thrust upon them again. The Golden Rule is and must continue to be one of the chief foundation stones to the reformation.

Farmers, laborers, friends! Judging the future by the past, we cannot expect any relief or help from either of the old parties; therefore, in the name and defense of home and country, so near and dear to us, let us still on to victory, and leave our beloved ones the inheritance of a free, independent people, in the grandest country on earth.

From the *Monitor*, St. Louis, we clip the following fraternal greeting: The Kansas papers are chock full of good news for the struggling people. God bless you, boys; old Missouri is coming to the front in grand shape, too. There's no fighting one another across the line now. It's a long pull and a strong pull. We are pulling together, and for the same shore. Let Ingalls and Vest continue to fight the battles o'er and o'er if they will.

The Lawrence *Daily Journal*, a stalwart Republican paper, in speaking of the election, says: The people have learned that in order to be heard they must appeal to the ballot, and that in the future they will not be slow in doing so. For a while, at least, bossism in politics is relegated to the rear in Kansas, and in a year from now we will none of us lament, if we find that the bitter lesson we have learned has borne the fruit it should bear.

Let us not permit the great victory to be followed by lethargy or inaction. On the contrary, let us strike while the iron is hot, and continue to educate, educate, educate. Indeed a great, earnest work is before us. Let it be done in a cool, deliberate, determined way. Permit nothing to disorganize or draw us apart, but let us close up the ranks and, standing shoulder to shoulder, manfully push onward for the salvation of our homes and native land.

The Beloit *Trade Journal* says that ex-Governor Robinson made some good points for the People's party in his discussion of the contraction of the money; but the Democratic party offers no more relief from that than do the Republicans. Grover Cleveland appointed a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from Wall street, and when they went out of office they went back to Wall street and took charge of one of the biggest banks in the city of New York.

Shylock says: "You didn't have to borrow our money; we didn't compel you to borrow our money." What an insult to the intelligence of this age, which thoroughly understands that Congress is under the control of the money power and by legislation brings about conditions which make labor dependent and compel it to either borrow money or go into bankruptcy. In this despondent condition and the wants of beloved ones appealing to him for the necessities of life, hope whispers: "Borrow money, and prosperous times will come again soon." The mortgage is made. Shylock, the spider, has the fly in the net. "You didn't have to borrow. Now stand it." Sons of Revolutionary sires, what say you—is this your country? If so, protect it from the grasp of a power which is seeking to convert it into a land of aristocracy on the one hand and of tenants and serfs on the other.

#### Notice.

A great deal of work accumulated in the office during the meeting of the State Alliance, in consequence of which there will be some delay in correspondence. Brethren, please be patient; all letters will be answered as soon as possible.

The proceedings of the State Alliance and revised constitution will be prepared for publication as rapidly as possible, and a supply sent to each County Secretary. Please do not add to my work by sending requests for them, as they will be distributed as soon as they come from the press.

J. B. FRENCH,

Secretary F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

The Farmers' Alliance of Colorado will meet in annual session, at Pueblo, Tuesday, November 25. The *Colorado Farmer* says that the Alliance was not organized for fun, therefore the meeting will be one of importance to the people of that State. That while the Alliance does not profess to have grasped the whole of the best system of bettering the condition of the people, it is an effort to do the right thing—a reaching out for something better, a striving for what has not been attained.

#### ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

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

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

#### Poland-China Association.

The stockholders of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association met at Washington, Kas., Friday, October 31, 1890, in annual session. The report of Secretary Young, for the first ten months of the year to September 1, and also the report of the acting secretary for the remainder of the year, were read and adopted.

The following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; J. O. Booth, Arisple, Kas.; D. T. Gantt, Steele City, Neb.; H. C. Sprengle, Washington, Kar.; A. Munger, Hollis, Kas.; J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.; J. O. Young, San Diego, Cal.; M. P. Roberts, Washington, Kas.; James H. Lewis, Oxford, Neb.; Henry Geffert, Ballard's Falls, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.

The stockholders then adjourned, and the directors met. H. E. Billings was called to preside temporarily, and J. B. Besack to act as temporary secretary. The following permanent officers were then chosen: President, H. E. Billings; Vice President, D. T. Gantt; Secretary, J. B. Besack; Treasurer, H. C. Sprengle. Executive committee—Z. D. Smith, Henry Geffert and M. P. Roberts.

As Mr. J. O. Young had been compelled on account of ill health to resign his office as Secretary, which he had so ably and satisfactorily filled for the past nine years, resolutions were unanimously adopted highly complimentary to him as a member, officer and citizen, in recognition of his valuable services.

After an interesting discussion of the swine interests, and a comparison of experiences during the past year by the members present, the meeting adjourned.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

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

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Portcastle, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," i. e., the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 526 Kansas Ave., J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent.

Through car to Portland, Oregon. You can get into one of those famous "Colonist cars" here and make no change to Portland, via the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 526 Kansas Ave., J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kas.

#### Old Cars Withdrawn and New Pullman Dining Cars Now Running on the Vandallia and Pennsylvania Lines.

The old "dinners" are abandoned and entirely new Dining Cars, embodying the latest improvements, equipped with every convenience, finished in exquisite taste and fully up to the incomparable standard of excellence constantly maintained by the famous Pullman Company, have been placed in service upon the Vandallia and Pennsylvania Lines, between St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh and New York, on those quick and popular trains—numbers six, nine, twenty and twenty-one.

No more brief stops for indifferent meals! You can "fare sumptuously every day," at your leisure and in comfort while rolling across the country at forty miles an hour, upon the vestibule trains of the Vandallia and Pennsylvania Lines, in the new and luxurious Dining Cars of the Pullman Company.

By a recent decision of the United States Court the patent Vestibule cannot be used on other than Pullman Cars. Particular attention is therefore invited to the fact that the Vandallia and Pennsylvania Lines are operating PULLMAN Sleeping and Dining Cars, which are properly fitted with that convenient and appreciable device—the PULLMAN Perfected Safety Vestibule.

For special information please call upon Agents of Connecting Lines, or address J. M. CHESBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Commencing with December the poultry exhibitions will be in progress in all the large towns and cities throughout the West. Kansas will have her share of the exhibitions, and the farmer can attend one or two of those nearest to him with profit in learning to himself. Watch the birds and see what improvement you can make in your stock next spring. Buy a standard for judging poultry; take this along with you, it will show you the comparisons of a good and a badly-marked bird. By conversing with exhibitors many valuable points may be obtained that will be of value to you. There is much knowledge gained by observation and conversation. Be up to the times. It pays.

It is not easy to rear young turkeys up to the time when their heads begin to get red. At this period, for some reason, the young birds are exceedingly tender, and exposure to a sudden shower or to continued damp weather will kill them easily. They are also most susceptible at this age to the throat thread worm or gape worm, and this carries off a large number. To save the young birds, it is advisable to keep them cooped up until the grass is free from dew in the mornings, and to keep the coops on clean, fresh ground by moving them frequently. If they gape and snuffle, give a few drops of turpentine in their food, which should be cracked corn, rye, and shreds of fresh meat. Turkeys consume many insects and require some animal food when in confinement.

Who would suppose that chickens contracted nearly every ailment to which a human being is subject? They do, and rheumatism is one that they have at times, affecting as it does their limbs and particularly the toes. Prof. Hill, an English veterinary surgeon, who has had long experience in diseases and post mortem examinations of fowls, recommends warmth, dryness, stimulating applications, mild aperients, alteratives and alkalies in treatment. Immediately the complaint is detected, the affected parts should be immersed and held for some time in warm water, afterward dried, rubbed with brandy or whisky and wrapped with a flannel bandage, lint, cotton or wool. Half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts should afterward be given and the patient placed in a dry, warm place and be allowed warm, soft but unstimulating food, in which a pinch of bicarbonate of soda should be mixed twice daily, or a few grains of chlorate of potash. In severe cases hot poppy fomentations and the joints dressed with belladonna, colchicum and salicylic acid are frequently useful, as are also doses of calomel and opium. After the complaint becomes chronic it is hard to cure and not worth while doctoring.

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

## 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.

### Resignation.

Since thy Father's arm sustains thee,  
Peaceful be;  
When a chastening hand restrains thee,  
It is He.

Know His love in full completeness  
Fills the measure of thy weakness;  
If He wound thy spirit sore  
Trust Him more.

Without murmur, uncomplaining,  
In His hand  
Lay whatever things thou canst not  
Understand.

Though the world thy folly spurneth,  
From thy faith in pity turneth,  
Peace thy inmost soul shall fill,  
Lying still.

Like an infant if thou thinkest  
Thou canst stand;  
Child-like, proudly pushing back  
The offered hand;  
Courage soon is changed to fear,  
Strength doth feebleness appear,  
In His love if thou abide,  
He will guide.

Fearlest sometimes that thy Father  
Hath forgot?  
When the clouds around thee gather—  
Doubt Him not.  
Always hath the daylight broken,  
Always hath He comfort spoken,  
Better hath He been for years  
Than thy fears.

Therefore, whatso'er betideth  
Night or day,—  
Know His love for thee provideth  
Good away.  
Crown of sorrow gladly take,  
Grateful, wear it for His sake,—  
Sweetly bending to His will,  
Lying still.

To His own thy Savior giveth  
Daily strength;  
To each troubled soul that lieth,  
Peace at length.  
Weakest lambs have largest share  
Of this tender Shepherd's care;  
Ask Him not, then, "When? or How?"  
Only bow.

—Translated from the German.

### PLEA FOR A HIGHER STANDARD.

As individuals, we seem to be losing our identity, and individualities are being absorbed by the momentous events occurring in rapid succession around us in every department. Our thoughts and interests have an instinctive trend toward the great channels of human wrongs and human needs. Our nation, though cosmopolitan, under the pressure of conditional relations, has gradually resolved itself into classes whose claims, or oppression, as the case may be, are common. No doubt many are unconscious of this condition, and attribute their misfortunes to individual causes, but this does not change the facts nor palliate the results. Our oppression, our wrongs, and our sins are national. Those who sustain, or support others in a position to oppress, are participants not only in the wrong, in a moral sense, but must suffer also the necessary results of that wrong, hence the alliance of the agricultural and industrial classes in opposition to rings and syndicates.

Our national sin is idolatry. Money is God with us, and no matter how grave the import of any subject that may be presented to the American people, unless presented from a money point of view, they do not regard it. Moral principles are a secondary consideration, and in the majority of cases regarded as non-essential when applied to political or public affairs. The cause of this is, we are governed by majority, and that majority is immoral. To issue a declaration of principles on a moral basis is to declare for a minority, hence the opposition encountered in the effort to obtain legislation or platform opposing the liquor power.

It is proposed to remedy our condition at the ballot-box. Should our ballots be counted can we hope to find men who, when placed under the same conditions of temptation as their predecessors, will prove superior? Are the principles by which they may or may not be actuated proof positive against the corroding effects of public corruption with which they must come in contact? Human nature, unsustained by higher laws is subject, under the same conditions, to the same effect. If a political party in its aggregate form has not the moral courage to declare its opposition to a national crime, can it consistently hope to find within its ranks a representative character of sufficient moral courage to resist the assault of the allied powers of evil? Can we consistently expect such characters to develop under such conditions? A stream will not rise

above its source, neither will a declaration of principles call forth a spirit superior in moral courage to those principles.

We seek justice from a financial basis, which calls forth the spirit of ambition and avarice. Why not seek justice from a moral basis, which calls out the spirit of martyrs, of Lincolns and Washingtons—men who would die for their principles? Why would such men die for principle? Because such principles are worth the sacrifice. Again has the liquor demon throttled our prohibitory law in Kansas, a power that would debauch every voter and impoverish every home in our fair State. The exigencies of the times alone calls out the spirit of martyrs, and a brave band, scoffed and divided by the blind multitude, often refused a representation at the polls, their votes not counted, yet are they faithful unto death, because actuated by a cause that is worthy the sacrifice.

Yours, for national prohibition,  
MRS. M. J. HUNTER.  
North Topeka, Kas.

### TEA-TASTING AS A SCIENCE.

#### Features of a Peculiar Vocation that Shatters the Nerves.

There are several hundred men in New York who earn their living by the fine sense of taste and smell. These men have devoted their lives to cultivation of the sense of taste and smell and have developed these senses to such a high degree that they can detect the slightest difference in any substance which they put into their mouths. As a diamond broker is able to tell the instant he gazes upon a glittering gem its character and value, and as an artist, with his cultivated eye, is able to detect every difference of shade or color, so these men by their cultivated tastes can detect the slightest adulteration or difference in any of the materials which they have been trained to test. Liquors, whiskies and wines are largely tested and their price fixed by the sense of an expert liquor and wine-taster.

There are a large number of experts engaged in this business, says the New York Herald, but perhaps the experts whose taste is required to be more finely cultivated, more acute and more accurate than that of any others of this class of men are those whose business it is to sample and test every invoice of tea that is imported into the city of New York.

Each invoice of tea contains a large number of different lines or grades. For instance, there are nine districts from which green teas are imported. Each invoice of green tea contains from ten to sixteen lines or grades and each invoice of Japan, Foo Chow or Formosa from eight to ten grades.

Each one of these grades of tea when imported into the city of New York and before being offered for sale by the wholesale merchant to the retailer, has to be tested and a price fixed upon it by an expert tea-taster.

The tea-taster tests this tea and fixes the price upon it through his finely cultivated sense of taste or smell.

Every importer of tea in this country has an agent located in China and Japan, who purchases for him the tea he wishes as he may order it. The purchases made at a limit price fixed upon by the importer. For instance, if an importer having recently purchased an invoice of Japan tea at 45 cents a pound wishes to replenish his stock at the same figure he orders his agent in Japan to buy so many pounds of Japan tea at a price not to exceed 45 cents. The agent purchases as directed and ships the tea to his employer at this point. When the tea arrives here it is necessary before the importer can sell it to the retail trade to have it tested and the price fixed by a recognized expert tea-taster. If the tea happens to be of a shade lower grade than that which the importer desired and the expert fixes a price lower than that at which the importer purchased, the latter must stand the loss unless he can find a customer who is willing to purchase at a profit on the price paid, notwithstanding that fixed by the tester.

The largest importing houses of the city employ tea-tasters of their own. The other houses have their tea tested by a tea broker, whose sole business is in testing and fixing a price upon the delicate and finely flavored beverage of China and Japan.

The American nation is not a tea-drinking nation. Although the population of the island of Great Britain is smaller than that of the United States that nation imports 200,000,000 pounds of tea against our \$2,000,000. The frontiersman on our Western plains who lives a rough life and devotes himself to rough and common food, provides coffee and beans, while the Australian frontiersman, if so he may be called, who is an Englishman of the present generation, provides himself with tea and hard biscuit.

The tea-tasters themselves, in the majority of instances, are a very peculiar class of citizens. It has been said by a person familiar with the requirements and habits of a tea-taster that he is making his living by committing slow suicide. It is a well recognized fact that the excessive

and constant drinking of tea is as dangerous to the physical system as the excessive use of alcohol, and those who ought to know assert that the majority of the men engaged in this method of earning a livelihood become so addicted to the stimulation produced by the drinking of tea that they are as much slaves to the habit as is the Frenchman to his absinthe or the Chinese to his opium.

The office of a tea broker or a tea-taster is a very curious looking place. If one should by mistake, not knowing about the manner in which teas are tested, drift into one of these places, he would hardly know what to think of the scene that presented itself to his eyes.

To go into one of the large buildings and there to find the men sitting, half dreamily, at a revolving table, sipping alternately from forty or fifty different cups, as with monotonous and regular movement of the hand he revolves the table, would indeed be a surprise to an average and unsuspecting citizen.

A small grate fire burns in a fireplace, and beside this is a small gas stove which is used for the purpose of boiling the water with which the tea is drawn. The room in which the testing is done is kept at an average heat. If it gets too hot or too cold the atmosphere has its effect upon the delicate palate of the man who spends his mornings sipping, tasting and determining the value of a grade of tea.

A number of other rules are in force in these tea-testing rooms. They differ, however, according to the peculiar nervous temperament or habits of the man who does the tea-testing. One tea-taster, with whom I came in contact during my excursion through the district last week, will not allow even an orange or lemon to be cut in his testing-room during the hours in which he is to be engaged in his work. But few of them will allow any one to smoke a cigar in their room, and none will allow the smoking of cigarettes.

If a person enters from the street who has been puffing vigorously at a cigar or cigarette, and the fumes of the tobacco still linger about his clothing, some of these men become testy and irritable, and indicate by their manner, although often too gentlemanly to express it in words, that they would be very glad if the intruder would go out again and let the public on the streets get the benefit of his tobacco perfumed clothing.

The tea-taster himself lives a very exemplary and regular life. But few of them allow themselves to smoke, as that habit has a tendency to blunt their sense of taste. The same is true of wine and liquor drinking, and those who do permit themselves at times to indulge in a cigar or a glass of wine take only the very best to be obtained and then limit themselves to very small quantities.

They are also careful about the seasoning of their food; too much red pepper has a tendency to blunt the sense of taste, and the tea-taster who wishes to make himself successful in his business has his food much less highly flavored with red pepper or spices than is exacted by the club man and the epicure.

The testing of teas is usually done in the morning, the tester preferring the hours before noon for his work to those later in the day. He himself can give no logical reason for this except that he finds his sense of taste more acute during the hours before noon, and consequently prefers those hours for his work.

Besides the fireplace and gas stove mentioned above, there are to be found in the offices which I am describing two revolving tables about three feet in diameter. These tables are made of hard wood, and a ledge about six inches in breadth is cut around the edge for the purpose of holding the teacups. In the center of one of these tables is to be found a small pair of brass scales, such as you will see in an apothecary's shop. These scales are used for weighing out the tea, preparatory to its being drawn or steeped in the testing-cup. Each of these tables has room for from forty to fifty testing-cups, and these are ranged in regular order about the ledge cut at the edge of the table. The cup is a thin porcelain one, about the size of an average teacup.

On the gas stove are constantly kept two large copper kettles, in which water is always kept boiling during the hours in which the tester is at work. These kettles are lined with tin, as the acids from the copper would have an injurious effect upon the tea and render it impossible for the tester to properly do his work.

When the test is to be made a silver half dime piece is placed in one side of the brass scales, and its weight in tea placed in the other. With teas of different grades thus measured out the taster will supply each of the forty or fifty cups ranged about the table, and when the tea has been placed in the cups he will fill each one of them with hot water from the kettle. No sugar is allowed about the table. Sweetened tea it would be impossible for him to properly test.

When the cups have been filled and the tea steeped for a few moments the tester begins his work. He passes from cup to cup, whirling the table around as he does so, and sips from each cup as it comes in front of him. So thoroughly has his sense of taste been cultivated that, if he be a thoroughly expert tea-taster, he can at once tell the exact character, grade and line of tea he tastes. If the tea given him to test is a shade below that usually to be expected from the grade he can at once detect it, and is relied upon by the importer to estimate and fix upon the difference in value between such tea and the best tea of that grade.

The second room of the tester's office has been spoken of as the storage room. Whenever an importer gives one of these

# Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or groin, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness yield to the powerful effects of this medicine.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

brokers an order to test an invoice of tea he sends one of his representatives to the warehouse in which tea is stored, and this representative brings back a sample of every kind and grade of tea imported in the invoice. These samples are brought in small cans, containing from one-quarter to a half pound of the tea to be tested. The selector of the samples bores a hole in the box of tea imported from China or Japan, takes therefrom a quantity sufficient to fill his can and labels it according to the label of the box from which his sample is taken. In some invoices he will get as many as one hundred different samples and in others all the way from forty to sixty.

The prices of these different grades of teas as currently reported in the wholesale trade ranges from 12 to 85 cents, and the tester is expected to fix the exact value of the tea, even to the half and quarter cent. It can thus be seen how very finely his sense of taste must be cultivated.

I was informed while engaged in investigating the methods of tea-testing that the most successful tea brokers are those whose sense of smell is so acute that it is not necessary for them to taste the tea. In a climate like that of New York, however, my informant stated, where almost every one is subject to catarrhal influences, there are but few who are able to test the tea by smelling, and even some of these, he said, become so addicted to the stimulation of the nervous system produced by the fumes of the tea that they get in the habit of sipping, instead of smelling, and soon become habitual tea-drinkers.

Tea-testing is a remunerative business to those who get enough of it to do to keep them busy. The big importing houses who employ testers of their own pay them all the way from \$75 to \$150 per week, and the brokers with an established reputation in the trade earn a much larger rate of income from their work.

There are but few men who devote their lives to tasting and testing teas who live to see the three score years and ten allotted to be the age of man. Their business breaks up and shatters their nervous system, and sooner or later the majority of them are forced to stop and treat themselves for their nervous debility.

By this time, however, the habit of tea-drinking and the desire for the specific stimulation of the system produced by tea-drinking renders it very difficult for them to recuperate through a cessation of the habit.

I met yesterday a young man now between 35 and 40 years of age, who for ten years between his 18th and 28th birthdays, was engaged in the business of tea-testing, and who had been forced because of a break-up of his nerves to give it up and go into something else.

### Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

BERNHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

### THE OLD ENEMY.

It is known as a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is

### RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 18, 1893.  
Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago.  
GEO. L. NIXON.

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

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The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free.  
Prepaid \$1.75. A. B. Stockham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chicago.

# The Young Folks.

## To Fancy.

From what mystery of space  
Come you, miracle of grace!  
Shy, elusive, like a star  
Shot across the night you are,  
Lighting up the realm of dream  
With a transitory gleam?

Phantom of the poet's brain,  
From what shadowy domain  
Come you secretly, unsought,  
Making music of his thought,  
Bringing him the gift of rhyme  
At an unexpected time?

Is there any magic lure  
That will win you quick and sure?  
Is there any fetter strong  
That will hold you, soul of song?  
Tell me, Fancy, so that I  
May not let you slip me by!

Frank Dempster Sherman, in Harper's Weekly.

Is life worth living? Yes, so long  
As there is wrong to right,  
Wall of the weak against the strong,  
Or tyranny to fight,  
So long as Faith with Freedom reigns,  
And loyal Hope survives,  
And gracious Charity remains  
To lighten lowly lives;  
While there is an untrodden track  
For Intellect or Will  
And men are free to think and act  
Life is worth living still.

—Alfred Austin.

## ON THE YUKON RIVER.

Having just arrived from the Yukon river, Alaska, after having passed last winter there, it may interest friends and relatives of the miners up there to know how we got through the season. The fact of the river steamer Arctic being wrecked at the mouth of the river and the consequent failure of provisions reaching the miners last summer was reported in the *Chronicle*. There were about 100 men mining on Forty Mile creek last summer, but very little gold was taken out on account of the unprecedented high water, the river rising and falling all summer. In June the river rose twenty-four feet within four hours, taking away flumes, wheels and cabins and leaving the banks clean.

Toward the end of August provisions were getting scarce, and as the steamer from St. Michael's at the mouth of the Yukon was expected every day, the miners, leaving their claims, assembled at the fort at the mouth of Forty Mile creek to await her arrival. Day after day passed and no steamer came, and as winter was fast approaching, and provisions getting very scarce, it was determined, if no boat arrived by October 10, to start down the Yukon to meet her.

The 10th arrived and no relief, so all hands embarking in boats, we started on what proved a very long journey. There were ninety-one of us all told, and never was there a company of men that endured hunger and cold with a better grace or more fortitude. The second day out we struck the United States survey party of McGrath, and found them in winter quarters anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer, as they were almost as badly off as we were, being reduced to one pound of flour per man to the week.

We got a lighter from McGrath, as we were crowded, and, taking some of his men with us, we left him with many farewells and handshakings. We had not yet given up hope and still expected to meet the supply boat at every bend of the river, but that hope was rudely knocked on the head toward evening of the next day. It was getting dusk and we were on the lookout for a convenient camping ground as we slowly drifted down the river, when we heard a shout from the foremost boat, and peering through the gathering gloom we perceived something moving toward us, which proved to be a birch-bark canoe with an Indian in it.

When he got closer to us we saw that he was waving something white, which, on reaching him, proved to be a letter. Opening it, we found it was from the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company's post at St. Michael's, about 2,000 miles below at the mouth of the river, and from it we learned of the wreck of the supply boat within a few miles of its starting point. It stated that though the boat was disabled most of the provisions were saved, and we must get there as quickly as possible before the winter set in.

This being the only course open to us, we adopted it without delay and continued our journey down the river a few days longer, when, the ice commencing to run, we were obliged to lay up until the river froze over. We then got dog teams from the Indians, and the rest of our journey was made on snow-shoes, camping out in

the snow at night, the thermometer being below zero. About the beginning of December forty of the ninety-one who left Forty Mile creek arrived at St. Michael's, hungry and footsore, the rest having been left at different Indian camps along the route.

We passed as comfortable a winter at St. Michael's as could be expected under the circumstances, the great drawback being the scarcity of fuel. There was no sickness among us, with the exception of an epidemic that struck us about March and of which we could make nothing, but which I now believe to have been la grippe. Luckily, it passed over without any fatal result. Most of the miners went up to their claims again last June, but if there is no news of anything fresh being struck on the Yukon brought out this fall it would be a poor speculation for any one to go into the country next spring with the intention of mining, as what is wanted now is men with money enough to buy provisions in advance and to strike out and prospect.—*J. W. Frisler, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

## Concerning Clocks.

The largest clock bell in the United States is in the tower of the Androscoggin Mill, in Lewiston, Me. Its weight is 10,300 pounds.

It is a curious fact that in the writings of the two greatest old English poets are found the surest date that can be adduced of the early use of clocks and watches in England. A famous clock can still be seen in the Torre del Orologio, erected by Petrus Lombardus, in Venice, in 1466. It has a blue and gold dial, and in many respects is a remarkable piece of mechanism.

In 1325 a clock was put up in Wells Cathedral, England, and mention is also made of a clock apparently of some new construction, invented by Robert Wallingford, of St. Albans, in 1326. This clock was still running in the time of Henry VIII.

Clocks have been made to go a year without winding, such as that which is preserved at Hampton Court, England, but they have generally proved unsatisfactory, the extreme delicacy of their adjustment making them susceptible to the slightest extraneous disturbance.

The regular manufacture of public clocks appears to have been introduced in the reign of Edward III, that considerate monarch, in the year 1368, having invited three Dutch clock-makers from Delft for the express purpose of benefiting his subjects by the knowledge of the art.

The largest clock with an illuminated dial in the United States is that on the Communipaw Ferry building of the Central railroad of New Jersey. The diameter of the dial is 14½ feet, and the figures can be easily read from the New York shore. The dial is lighted by eighteen incandescent lamps.

It is recorded that in the fourteenth century an artist named James Douli constructed a clock for the city of Pandu, which was long considered the wonder of

that period. Besides indicating the hours it represented the motion of the sun, moon and planets, and pointed out the different festivals of the year.

The weight of the movements of American tower clocks ranges from 300 to 5,500 pounds, according to size; the pressure from the weights required to drive them ranges, for "time trains," the simple movement, from 125 to 300 pounds, and the pressure required to drive the "striking train" ranges from 250 to 800 pounds, according to the size of the bell from which a full tone is desired.

The first complete clock moved by weights of which there is positive record was constructed early in the thirteenth century. It was the work of a Saracen mechanic, who received £2,000 for the fruit of his ingenuity. This clock is said to have kept time very accurately, and was afterward presented to Frederick II by the Sultan of Egypt, under whose directions it was made.

About the time Dr. Franklin was studying upon his horological problem—not many years later—Eli Terry began making wooden clocks in Connecticut, his implements being simply a saw and a jack-knife. After building up quite a business he sold out (in 1810) to Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, and from this small beginning the great industry of American clock-making took its rise.

De Wyck's clock, made by Henry de Wyck in 1379 for Charles V of France, is celebrated. It has been styled by clock-makers the "parent of modern timekeepers." According to the description given of this clock, it differs in nothing—except in having a horizontal balance instead of a pendulum, and one instead of two hands—from many old church clocks still in existence in England; for instance, that of St. Margaret's, Westminster.—*Boston Transcript.*

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Jan., 1891.

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Kansas State Art Association

Will open in the "Kansas Farmer" Building, corner Fifth and Jackson Sts., on

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Over one hundred and sixty pupils have received instruction during the past four years and have made substantial and rapid progress. Additions to the equipment will be made this year and new features be introduced. Special rates made to pupils from outside of the county. Those desiring to attend the classes this year, and especially those who would like to join the night class, should communicate at once with **PROF. G. E. HOPKINS**, by mail, who will furnish circulars as to terms and instruction.

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Send 30c. for Electric Insole (state size—men's or women's). Cure Rheumatism, keep feet warm. Worth \$100.00. Warranted. Made from Fine Needle Wool. Help pay postage. **Wingren Co., Burlington, Kas.**

**OLD COINS WANTED** High prices paid for hundreds of dates and varieties U. S. and foreign coins. Dates before 1871 especially wanted. Send list of all you have, enclosing stamp for reply. May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. **W. E. SKINNER,** Boston, Mass.

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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders.  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Thanksgiving, November 27.

The population of Kansas, according to the United States census taken last June, is 1,423,485.

One dollar will pay for the *KANSAS FARMER* from this time to the last day of December, 1891.

The President has set apart Thursday, the 27th day of the present month, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The industrial people of Kansas have concluded that anything worth doing is worth doing well, and have governed their political actions accordingly.

Mr. Secretary Rusk says American cattle are free from disease and that, therefore, there can be no reasonable objection on the part of any foreign government to admitting our cattle to their ports.

The regular annual meeting of Manhattan Horticultural Society will meet at the State Agricultural college, Thursday, November 13, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year. A good attendance is expected.

Letters of congratulation upon the result of the late election are coming in in large numbers. They cannot be answered personally. Let friends be assured that the *KANSAS FARMER* joins them "in the spirit." When the people move together they are invincible. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Now let the farmers of Kansas stay by the Alliance as a business association and bounce the politicians who tried to control it.—*Capital*.

The *Capital* has had experience enough with the Alliance to have learned that that organization knows pretty well how to manage its own affairs, and that whenever it wants advice it asks for it among friends, not among enemies.

The Republican party in Kansas made a clean, honest, straightforward, creditable campaign. We made a beautiful fight, trusting with confidence in the common sense of the people. We told the truth to the people, relying upon their intelligence and honesty for the victory. This was the line upon which the campaign was made and no party in any State or nation in all the political contests of history more fully merited the approval of the people than did the Republican party of Kansas in the fight just closed.—*Capital*.

If falsehood were fire, how these words would burn.

The *CAPITAL* is surprised at the success of Southern methods in a Kansas campaign. We are outraged and mortified that a campaign based upon boycotts, pass words and secret meetings, with calamity and repudiation of debts for a battle cry and with reckless demagogues for leaders, could have such a powerful effect upon the voters of this State.—*Capital*.

It is strange that you are not disposed to be clean and fair even after the votes have been cast. The People's campaign was open as yours, there is not a word about repudiation in their platform, and as to demagogues, dear *Capital*, look upon your idol, John James Ingalls, and say no more.

## THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

The result of the election in Kansas last week demonstrates the power of the common people when they determine to redress a grievance. The People's party elected five of the seven Congressmen to which the State is entitled—B. H. Clover in the Third district, J. G. Otis in the Fourth, John Davis in the Fifth, Wm. Baker in the Sixth, Jere Simpson in the Seventh; also an overwhelming majority of members of the Legislature, thus securing the choice of United States Senator and State Printer, and affording opportunity to farmers and working people to express themselves through legislative channels. The People's candidate for Attorney General was elected by a majority of about 40,000, and the entire ticket came within about 6,000 votes of election.

Yesterday morning's papers publish the names and politics of all the newly-elected members of the Legislature, from which it appears that the People's party elected ninety-one of the 125 members of which the House is composed, Republicans elected twenty-five, and Democrats elected nine. The Senate is composed of forty members. In joint convention of both houses—165 members—eighty-three is a majority. It is sure, therefore, that the People have eight members more than a majority in case the Senate should be solidly against the House on Senator and Printer. But the Senate will not be solid against the House on any matter. It is not reasonable to suppose that among forty sensible men none of them would respect the public will plainly expressed.

The victory of the People of Kansas has no parallel in any State. It is great beyond measurement; for, besides present political changes, it will reach out into the future, growing as the enlarging circles on moving waters. This is the first step in the tollers' march. Like the tread of an army, it shakes the earth. Let the people rejoice together, not that a foe or a friend has fallen, but that the power of the people is manifest.

## ELECTION OUTSIDE OF KANSAS.

A political hurricane swept over the country last week, and the "Farmers' Movement" is manifest in a dozen States. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* figures out nineteen Alliance members of the new Congress, and it does not include Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York or New Jersey, in all which States farmers either elected one or more men of their own or dictated the nominee of the successful party. The States mentioned in the *Inter-Ocean's* estimate are—Georgia three members, Kansas five members, Kentucky one, Minnesota one, Mississippi one, Nebraska one, North Carolina four, South Carolina three—total, nineteen. It is safe to add six for the other States which we have named, giving an actual working Alliance force of twenty-five members in the Fifty-second Congress. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association elected three members of the Illinois Legislature, and the two great parties are nearly a tie that these three F. M. B. A. members will hold the balance of power and can control the election of United States Senator.

Great changes were wrought along party lines in many of the States. Democrats gained largely in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New York and Massachusetts. The last-named State elected a Democratic Governor by a large majority. On the 7th inst. the New York papers published estimates of the Democratic majority in the next House as follows: "The *Herald* makes the Democratic majority 141, the *World* 145, the *Times* 153, the *Tribune* 120." On the same day the following Associated Press dispatch was sent out:

NEW YORK, November 7.—From the latest returns it appears that the Senate after March 4, 1891, will stand forty-two Democrats to forty-five Republicans, with one seat from New Hampshire in doubt. The House will have a Democratic majority of 154.

Accurate statements from the different States will be published after the official count has been made.

## A REASONABLE VIEW.

The *Globe-Democrat*, summing up a review of the political situation, takes a reasonable view of the objects and aims of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It says: "The fact is well known that the farmers have not been treated with the consideration due to them by reason of their numbers and the import-

ance of their branch of industry. They have had unjust burdens put upon them, not always purposely, but by force of circumstances, which should have received more attention. Their pursuit has been gradually growing less profitable year after year, and the politicians have treated their appeals for relief with more or less indifference. They have asked and are asking for some things that are unreasonable, it is true; but they are not wild in all of their demands, and it is not just to say that they are animated by a spirit of revenge and destruction. It is their right to insist that legislation, both national and local, shall be so ordered as to insure them equal advantages with other classes. That is only common fairness, and neither Congress nor any State Legislature can afford to deal unfairly with such an element."

## LET US TAKE COUNSEL OF ONE ANOTHER.

If the reader will pardon us, let a "proverb" introduce the leading thought of this article: "Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." [*Proverbs* xi. 14.]

The magnitude of the people's victory in the recent political campaign adds gravity to the situation and places additional responsibilities upon the victors. The contest was not waged upon ephemeral issues, but upon great and fundamental ideas lying at the very foundation of good government, and the result of our first attempt on the line of independent political action is to place at our service a large majority of members of the State Legislature and five of the seven members of Congress to which the State is entitled. Now, what shall we require at the hands of these new legislators? It is in determining that question that we need to take counsel of one another.

The growth of the Farmers' Alliance has been phenomenal—nothing like it in all human history, and with this extraordinary development have appeared many abnormal features. Crude ideas have been thrown out and sensitive critics have wrought them into bugbears to frighten timid minds. These crude ideas, however, have grown out of a desire for justice among men. Persons not trained to the use of language as they are to the use of hoes and plows—plain, common people, whose thoughts run along one side of things and that the side nearest them, express feelings and emotions, oftentimes, rather than opinions. Their field of vision is not wide as that of statesmen and philosophers who have long enjoyed opportunities for observation and study, and for that reason they cannot express nice shades of thought in delicate and precise language. These people are compelled to express themselves in common words without qualification. Their ideas being crude are for that reason entitled to great respect, they come from the heart, down deep where the man himself lives. It is the duty of trained thinkers, of practical people generally, and of statesmen in particular, to cleanse these crudities from dross, extract what is good from the mass and work it into rules of action wherever it can be made useful in promoting the general welfare.

The newly-elected Legislature will meet in about sixty days. Every one of those days should be devoted by the members largely to a consideration of real grievances and of the cheapest and best way of securing relief. In the argument of practical measures which are imperatively demanded by the people, members will have opportunity for sowing seed that will bear fruit in the coming years. Among the subjects of primary importance may be mentioned these: Provision for enforcement of the constitution concerning the liquor traffic, taxation, salaries of public officers, State and county printing, uniformity of school books and State control of their printing, redemption of homesteads sold under execution, regulation of sales of personal property, reduction of interest rates, amendment of the railroad laws and election of Commissioners by the people, irrigation, enlargement of the powers of the State Board of Agriculture, completion of the State house, apportionment of the State into Representative and Senatorial districts, election of State Printer, election of United States Senator. These are some of the subjects which will early claim the attention of the Legislature. Others will occur to the mind as one carefully considers the work to be done.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has done its part

in bringing about the changed conditions and it hopes to see the new Legislature behave so well that it will inspire confidence and respect. Let every member elected by the People's party feel himself a committee of one to urge forward all needed reforms along reasonable, practical and just lines, so that we may reap the fruits of our victory through legislation which will commend itself to the best judgment of the people without regard to parties or political opinions. It is to reform real abuses that this great uprising came. Let it be done honestly, fairly and for the common good of all the people.

Concerning what is expected of our Congressmen, we will write at another time. They do not take their seats until the first Monday in December, 1891.

## THE "APOSTLES OF DESPAIR."

The treatment received by members of the Farmers' Alliance specially and of the People's party generally from the politicians and party press during the campaign just closed and since has served to solidify the Alliance and suggest the formation of a new political party based upon the common needs of the working forces of the country. Senator Ingalls refers to members of the Alliance as "apostles of despair," speakers of less note class them as "calamity shriekers," and the party press refer to persons who took a leading part in the campaign work as "wild-eyed cranks." Never, in the history of Kansas were so many malicious, defamatory and unnecessarily scurrilous words spoken and written "of and concerning" the voters, the candidates and speakers of any political body as were hurled at the heads of men and women who were working for the People's party this year. No charge was too silly or too filthy, no accusation too vicious, no exaggeration too great, no falsehood too glaring, and no attack on character or reputation too far-fetched, too unreasonable or too false and libelous for utterance on the platform or publication by printing in the newspapers. Falsehood was deliberately prepared and given to the voters with a malicious intent to deceive them. All this had the effect to strengthen a conviction which had taken possession of many minds, that the rebellion against party machine methods had not begun a day too soon.

The thing for these "apostles of despair" to do now is, to strengthen themselves and their cause in every possible way so as to be ready for the great contest of 1892. The *KANSAS FARMER*, years ago, gave the watchword—"Organize!"—and "if you cannot control the old parties, organize one that you can control." Let us keep up the same spirit now and organize a movement which shall control the politics and legislation of the country. Let the "apostles of despair" show to the world that they are the harbingers of a great prosperity, the heralds of a new and better condition of social, business and political affairs, workers in a grand movement which will emancipate labor and raise the level of human effort in all directions.

Senator Jones, in his great speech before the Senate, upon the silver question, said: "Certainly, if a dollar, in order to perform properly the money function, must have in it or back of it a dollar's worth of material, there can be no safer security found than that suggested by the Senator from California, namely, the arable land of the United States. It is the most absolutely secure of all securities; it can neither run away nor be stolen; it cannot be burnt up, lost or destroyed. Arable land is, in and of itself, capable of supplying all basic wants, and must be always in demand, while gold, so far as concerns any use to which it is, or can be applied, might be dispensed with altogether, with scarcely any inconvenience to society. Certainly money based on land would seem to be better than money based on gold. Senators who are sticklers for so-called "intrinsic value" money, and "full value" money, should be found supporting that proposition."

## Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society holds its next annual meeting at Representative hall, Topeka, on December 2, 3 and 4. A highly interesting program will be presented. Let every farmer interested in fruit-raising be present. The complete program will be published next week.

OUR NEW CONGRESSMEN.

Very naturally and very properly the recently-elected Congressmen in Kansas are the subjects of general discussion. The people whose votes elected them were well satisfied, in the beginning, with their choice of candidates, and have had no reason since to modify their judgment in that respect. They are all men of high character, and as a body will move on a high level of intelligence. John Davis, of the Fifth district, the oldest member of the new delegation, is the best informed man in Kansas in history and political economy. He was a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, early imbibed some of the best of that great man's views, and during the last twenty years he has been a constant student of political history. His collection of "clippings" from newspapers, magazines and books - photographic views of contemporaneous events - fill eleven large volumes with as many more unbound. Mr. Davis is a strong man naturally, and he is in close sympathy with the people. He is strong in acquired knowledge, well equipped in every way for the work he has been chosen to perform. He is the equal of any man who will oppose him in the Fifty-second Congress.

John G. Otis, of the Fourth district, is a first-class man every way - much above the average. A college graduate, learned in literature, history, law and politics, with practical knowledge of agriculture and long experience and observation among the working classes. He is a worker, untiring, persistent, honest and conscientious. He will be worth half a dozen band-box men in Congress.

William Baker, of the Sixth district, is a modest man of good address, with a liberal education added to a large fund of practical common sense. Cool-headed, deliberate, conservative, honest, a hard, persistent worker, familiar with toil, close to the people, he is one of the men who wear well and who are never lost or bewildered in the enemy's fog. He will grow big among his fellows; he will be creditable to his constituents and a growing pleasure to his personal friends.

Jere Simpson, of the Seventh district, will probably perform more work and receive less credit for it than any of our new members. He is a plain, blunt man, affable, friendly, accommodating, generous, and yet does not need a moment's training to reduce him to his fighting weight. He is well read in history and politics, is a fearless, forcible speaker, and states his case well. He is a plain man of the people, always among them, in line with them, quick to see their wants, ready in resources and prompt in response. A man of excellent judgment, eminently practical, a hard worker and a close student. Mr. Simpson will rank among the most useful members of the House. He will not expect to travel about the country during the progress of political campaigns and electrify the nation with his speeches, but he will speak for his own people when speaking is needed, he will speak intelligently, plainly, saying just what he means in good, old-fashioned English, and he will stick to his friends closer than a brother. His work will tell.

Ben H. Clover, of the Third district, is a man in some respects resembling Mr. Funston, of the Second district, but he knows more about what the people want and he will work harder for them with less display than Funston would. Mr. Clover has had less training, perhaps, - training in the direction of legislation - than any other of the new members, but he is by no means without experience in political affairs. He was long an active man in local politics, and his connection with the Alliance has been of great service to him. While he would not take rank at once as a leader among experienced statesmen, he would fall right into line among the workers and go quietly about his duties, working and learning, learning and working, doing as much for his district as any man could do, and not expecting to have his daily doings telegraphed to the world. Mr. Clover is a large-hearted man, in close sympathy with his fellows, and is big enough to appreciate the fact that this country is bigger and better worth saving than any political party. Unassuming, industrious, ambitious to be useful, affable and true, with deep-rooted convictions of right and of duty, Ben Clover will grow in usefulness until the end.

These are the men elected by the People's party. The KANSAS FARMER be-

lieves them to average quite as well intellectually and morally as their predecessors did when they were elected. What is more and better, they are all farmers. Mr. Davis is the only one among them who does not actually perform manual labor on his farm. Politically they were all formerly Republicans. Below we copy brief sketches of them as printed in the State Journal, a Republican paper of Topeka.

Hon. Case Broderick, member-elect in the First district, is a lawyer, standing well in his profession, of good private character and unblemished public reputation, a party man, yet conservative and progressive in his views. He is an industrious man of good habits, has had much experience in public affairs, is well fitted for legislative work. Upon the tariff and silver, he will probably work in harmony with the other new members. If he does not, he will end his Congressional career at the end of two years.

Here are the life sketches:

JOHN DAVIS.

John Davis, one of the new Congressmen from Kansas, who will succeed Anderson in the Fifth district, lives at Junction City, where he and his son, Charles, conduct the Tribune, one of the prominent "labor reform" organs. He was a prominent worker in the Grange, and has always been allied with the farmers' movement. He has been a candidate for Congress on two previous occasions - without success. He is well educated. He has lived in Kansas since 1872. He was born near Springfield, Ill., August 9, 1826.

JOHN G. OTIS.

John G. Otis, elected to Congress on the People's ticket in the Fourth Congressional district, was born February 10, 1838, in Rutland county, Vermont, of Quaker parentage. His ancestors on both sides were dairy farmers. His academic education was received at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont. He spent one year at Williams college, Massachusetts, and afterward attended Harvard law school at Cambridge, in the same State. He came to Kansas, May, 1859, and located in Topeka, Shawnee county, which has since been his home. For several years he was engaged in the practice of law, and was at one time a partner of W. P. Douthitt, of Topeka; but he has abandoned it since 1868. He was a member of the volunteer infantry company that went out from Topeka at the time of the Price raid. He supported the Republican ticket from the organization of the party until after General Grant's first election. Since that time he has been a straight Greenbacker. He has been a member in good standing of the order of Patrons of Husbandry for over seventeen years, and is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. For two years past he has been Lecturer of the Kansas State Grange.

WILLIAM BAKER.

William Baker, Congressman-elect from the Sixth district, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1831, and lived on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age. He then entered Washington college, at Waynesburg, graduating in 1856. For several years afterward he was engaged in teaching school in Pennsylvania and at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1878 he removed from Pennsylvania to Lincoln county, Kansas, and has since resided upon his farm in that county, being engaged exclusively in farming.

JERE SIMPSON.

Jeremiah Simpson, Congressman-elect in the Seventh district, was born in New Brunswick, March 31, 1842. When 6 years old he moved with his parents to Oneida county, New York. When 14 years old he left the parental roof to become a sailor on the great lakes. During the winters, when navigation was closed, he worked in the lumber woods of Canada and Michigan. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he enlisted, in Chicago, in Company A, Twelfth Illinois infantry; August 31, 1861, he was discharged. After recovering from chronic diarrhea, which he had contracted in the army, he returned to his old calling on the waters and advanced rapidly, and at the age of 22 he was promoted to first mate of a large barque. Later he was captain of several vessels. In the fall of 1877, while commanding a large vessel, the James H. Rutter, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, where his heroic conduct saved the ship and crew from total loss. In the winter of 1878 he sold his interest in a farm he and his brother owned in Porter county, Indiana, and moved to Jackson county, Kansas, where he bought a farm and lived on it five years, when he moved to Barber county, Kansas. Here he pre-empted 160 acres and purchased a section of land four miles east of Medicine Lodge, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. His wife's health failing, he was forced to move to town that she might have rest and medical treatment. Originally Mr. Simpson was a Republican, casting his first vote for the second election of Abraham Lincoln. During the past twelve years he has been voting and affiliating with the Greenback and Union Labor parties.

B. H. CLOVER.

B. H. Clover, who will succeed Judge Perkins as Congressman in the Third district, was the President of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas and is Vice President of the National Farmers' Alliance. He lives on a farm in Cowley county and was one of the first settlers in the Arkansas valley. He has never held office. He is 55 years old, and was born in Ohio.

CASE BRODERICK.

Judge Case Broderick, of Holton, who defeated Moonlight in the Fourth Congressional district, was born in Grant county, Indiana, in 1839. His early life was spent on a farm, and his early education was much more thorough than most of the farmer's sons received in those days. He came to Kansas when a 19 years of age. The war breaking out soon afterwards, he enlisted in the First Kansas battery of artillery, in which he served until the end of the war. His first public position was Probate Judge of Jackson county, to which office he was elected in 1868, and was twice re-elected. He next served two terms as County Attorney of the same county for two years. After serving four years in the State Senate, President Arthur appointed him as Associate Justice of the Supreme court of Idaho, which position he held for over five years. Upon returning to Jackson county he resumed his law practice.

It was an election that we may all feel proud of.

THE ALLIANCE BOYCOTT.

The Capital complains of the boycotting of newspapers and merchants by the Alliance. This is purely a matter of self-defense. No paper or merchant that was friendly or fair with the Alliance was boycotted and ought not to have been. Only those papers and merchants have been boycotted that, while receiving support from members of the Alliance, let slip no opportunity to abuse and misrepresent the order and class its members with rebels, demagogues, tramps, shysters, and bad and dangerous men generally. Kansas farmers have real, substantial grievances, and when they conclude to adopt their own way of presenting them they do not see why it is anybody's business but their own, and they do not propose to support men and papers that are doing all in their power to destroy the only organization through which their grievances can be presented and urged effectively. If papers expect to receive the support of farmers, they ought to represent the farmers' interests. Business is business, and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is a strictly business organization. Its members do not patronize merchants who are caught robbing them; nor will they support papers and politicians that are opposing them by the worst and most unscrupulous methods. Had the KANSAS FARMER deserted its patrons in their first great struggle for relief, it would not have deserved as it would not have expected their support in the future. The time for cringing and fawning before enemies is ended in Kansas. Those papers and those men and parties that malign and traduce the farmers, classing them as idiots, louts, vagrants, vagabonds, simpletous not knowing what they want and incapable of managing their own affairs, do not deserve patronage from farmers, and need not expect it from members of the Farmers' Alliance. This rebellion of the masses will reach every department of life, trade and politics, it will bring the toilers into view, and it will demonstrate that the decalogue and the golden rule have a place in politics, and that the hiring of Hessians and the purchasing of mercenaries shall not forever be the rule in American politics. If you want the Alliance support, show yourselves worthy of it by a friendship that is sincere.

THE CAPITAL TAKES IT HARD.

Our old-time neighbor and friend, the Topeka Capital, takes the success of the Farmers' Movement to heart. It writhes and moans and swears eloquently. Yesterday morning, just one week after the election, when most of the party papers had gone to sawing wood, the Capital cries out in a frenzy of despair -

The Kansas Alliance is of Southern origin, and the men who organized and controlled its movements, imported with it the Ku-klux and White Cap methods used with such brutal force by the Democratic party of the South against the negro voters of the former slave States. Hereafter every true Kansan, no matter what his party predilections, will bow his head in shame whenever it is recalled that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890, men were driven to the polls, like flocks of sheep, and compelled by threats and intimidation to vote against their honest sentiments.

Never since the days of the Know-Nothing organization has an oath-bound secret political society been permitted to exist in any State in this Union until Col. Polk and his confederated conspirators invaded the soil of this State, and with oaths and secret plottings inaugurated their vile scheme to hand over the destiny of the fairest State among them all to the control of a class of men who fought for four long years to destroy this government. They have elected five members of Congress to go to Washington and assist the Democratic party of the South to organize the House of Representatives and control the legislation of this nation. Every one of these men, Otis, Simpson, Davis, Baker and Clover, will take their seats on the Democratic side of the House. Every one of these men will vote for a rebel brigadier for Speaker of the House. To all intents and for all purposes they will be Democrats of the Southern stripe, all will follow the lead of the most extreme men of that section. They owe their election to the same disreputable methods; the same midnight raids; the same blood-curdling oaths; the same defiance of good order and decent behavior, and the same stinging of the true sentiment of the people as does Breckenridge of Arkansas. This binds them hand and foot, and they must necessarily walk in the path marked out for them by their political taskmasters. Thank God they will last but one term. Two years from now they will be buried so deep that their short sojourn in the legislative halls of the nation will appear as an "indent dream." Their election will be regarded by the good people of Kansas as one of those inflictions that will exempt the citizens of the State from all future punishment.

The editor of the Capital need live only a few years to see for himself how silly and how absolutely groundless all these charges are. This Alliance movement is the beginning of a great national uprising which will cement the working forces of the country, wholly obliterating state lines in politics. Senator Ingalls was right when he said "the interests of the West and South are identical," and sooner or

later these "great communities" will unite and control the course of the nation in an unparalleled career of progress and greatness. No, no, dear Capital; all this talk about the Alliance being a rebel institution, governed by rebels and handled by rebel methods is nonsense, unworthy of well-informed men.

SECRETARY MOHLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Secretary Mohler's last report contains a great deal of useful matter, among other things a tabulated statement showing the population of the State by counties. He gives reports from nearly every county on the cost of wheat-raising in Kansas - a chapter well worth studying. He offers suggestions on irrigation and the manufacture of sugar which will be read with interest by all interested persons.

As to population and crops we quote from the report as follows:

The population of Kansas, as reported by the Assessors of our State for 1889, was 1,464,914. Using the government census for this year and the Assessor's return to this board for 1889, the State has sustained a loss in population in the last year of 41,429.

This loss is chiefly due to two causes:

First, the successive crop failures in western Kansas and the deadly effects of the boom collapse in 1887 forced many of our people to abandon their homes last year. During our boom period frontier lines were extended too rapidly, and under the pressure of opposing forces they could not be held.

Second, the rush to Oklahoma came after the 1st of March, 1889, at which date the population was taken by the Assessors of Kansas. A large number of persons during the year ending March 1, left Kansas for Oklahoma. Nearly every portion of the State has contributed, in a greater or less degree, to the population of that territory.

The aggregate area planted in wheat, corn and oats this year is 9,324,175 acres, which is only 445,965 acres less than the area grown to these crops in 1888, when the population was the highest in the history of the State.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., indicate that the wheat product of the United States for this year on nearly the same area sown is about 100,000,000 bushels less than that of last year; and that the corn product is about 500,000,000 bushels less - showing that this has been a bad crop year generally throughout the United States.

Kansas, while her corn crop is very light, has a good wheat crop, also a good oats crop, and of superior quality. If she is in worse condition than her sister States, it is because her frontier lines have been extended too rapidly, and her "boom" has been the most disastrous in the consequences which followed. Her people have heroically endured the hardships and privations of frontier life incident to crop failures and "boom" collapse. Many in the State are manfully struggling to relieve themselves of burdens voluntarily assumed during the prosperous years of 1882 to 1886.

New Way to Plant Wheat.

Col. Wirt M. Hughes returned yesterday morning from northwestern Kansas, where he spent a week with his parents. "The farmers in that section," said he, "are trying a new plan of raising wheat and if it proves successful the grassy prairies on those extensive plains will soon be converted into wheat fields. The scheme is to plant wheat on the prairie without breaking the soil with plows. It is accomplished by means of traction engines attached to which are little subsoil plows and a wheat drill. There are fifteen little shovels or subsoil plows attached to each engine and these serve to tear the sod enough to allow the drill to plant the seed.

"The prairies in that section are covered with buffalo grass and it never grows very high, so if the wheat crop ever matures it can be reaped easily. The shade of the wheat will also kill the grass, so it is claimed by the farmers, so that the second crop will be more easily put in than the first. One farmer who tried this scheme on a very small scale last fall reaped a good crop this year, and this fall he intends to plant four sections of prairie with wheat in this manner. Aside from this there are other farmers who are trying the same scheme. There is more wheat being planted in western Kansas this fall than ever before, and if nothing prevents the crop from maturing the Sunflower State will be able to supply the whole country with wheat." - K. O. Times.

## In the Dairy.

### DAIRY BREEDS FOR DAIRY WORK.

It will be news to the people in most of the great dairy districts of this country, where dairying in different forms is followed for profit and made a specialty, that Short-horn cattle are superior to other breeds for that business, and that their claims for superiority outrank others; that careful observation and long experience have proved them to be better adapted, and for this reason generally employed in regions devoted to the production of butter, cream and milk. And yet a correspondent of the agricultural press says: "They (Short-horns) have been bred from their earliest history for these purposes, (butter, milk and beef) and so indelibly stamped are these characteristics upon them that with all the attempts in this country to breed out the milk and butter qualities, the Short-horns still lead in the dairies." It is not believed that any intelligent dairyman in these times of advanced thought, and careful, observing experiments, would select for his milk or butter dairy the Short-horn cow, when it has been so thoroughly demonstrated beyond all question that so many other breeds so far excel her in this particular line of work. The Short-horn breed of cattle has work enough before it in sustaining the enviable reputation it has gained as a beef breed (eclipsing all others), leaving the dairy honors for other breeds that are better fitted, because of their natural inclination to convert the food they eat into milk instead of flesh upon the carcass.

The "general-purpose" cow—good for milk, butter and beef, has gone out of fashion, and thoughtful, practical men who are after the best results from dairying and cattle-breeding have ceased to view her as a possibility, and no matter in what direction the farmer decides to utilize his land—whether in producing milk for sale fresh from the cow, the manufacture of butter or cheese, or feeding cattle for beef—he needs, to make his business profitable and to insure highest returns, cows specially adapted for the purposes for which they are designed. It is not wise for the farmer to buy a cow for his dairy that has been bred through beef lines, for the reason that if she prove unprofitable for milk—she is about sure to do this—he may turn her into beef, and thus regain what he may have lost in the milk direction.

If dairying is profitable in the section where he lives, let him select a breed of cows that have proved by their works to be best adapted for the special line he wishes to engage in. If milk in large quantities be his object no breed surpasses the Holsteins or the Ayrshires; if butter, the Jersey is far in advance of all others, but if he wants beef in profitable shape and satisfactory quantities, the Short-horn, the Hereford, or one of the other noted flesh-forming breeds is his reliance. Failure will follow the adoption of any other course—no half way measures can be indulged in selecting his stock—it must be either for milk or beef, according to his surroundings. No allowance must be made for the amount of beef the cow will make after she is done giving milk. Old cow beef is at a ruinous discount in these days, educated as we are by the magnificent exhibits at the yearly fat stock shows, and if by chance the animal selected with care for the milk herd should prove unprofitable—there are good and bad of all breeds and their grades—let her go; the first loss is easiest to bear. Replace her with a better, adhering to the same line of selection—the dairy breed for dairy work. This will surely win in the end, and when good ones are found keep them at work from year to year, and when age or infirmities incapacitate them for full and profitable returns replace them with younger animals of the same quality and ability, but let the dairyman beware of making selections for his milk and butter herd with one eye on beef qualities. The correspondent advocate of the Short-horn cow says further:

"Another strong evidence that is brought face to face with the farmer is the fact that those engaged in gathering and shipping cows to the market are always on the lookout for high-grade Short-horns, and will give high prices for them while they will scarcely look at a high-hipped, raw-boned, crooked-legged cow, and will buy her only at an unprofitable price to the

seller, expecting to lose money by the transaction."

The explanation of this is very easy, and illustrates very forcibly that milk and beef-producing properties in the same animal are incompatible—in the natural order of things the one is diametrically opposed to the other—and while the Short-horn cow has been bred so long for improving her flesh-forming capacity, her value as a profitable milk-giving animal has decreased. There are members of the Short-horn family and grades that give a paying supply of milk for a short season, but by far the greater number are poor milkers, the bulk of the food they consume being used to form flesh and fat, covering the hollow places—the "high hips and raw bones"—so objectionable to the eye of the middleman, who replenishes the milk farmer's herd with dairy stock. Good lookers always command better prices, and are taken first, but profits and large returns in the dairy are not dependent upon rotundity of form, or smooth, level hips and symmetrical build of the carcass; on the contrary, leanness of condition—the absence of surplus flesh—is one of the best indications of a good dairy cow, provided the condition be accompanied with thrift during her milking period.

It is impossible and unnatural that a good milker should gain flesh while she is giving a generous flow of milk, and the very best dairy cows, the most profitable, are those presenting a lean, ragged appearance at such times. These cows will generally be found to be all-the-year milkers, giving a paying quantity of milk all through the season. It is much better economy, and greatly shortens the dairyman's road to success, to employ cows of this class, rather than those of a breed that dry early after a short milking period, and when they cease to be profitable for this reason, sell them to the butcher, or to the man (at a low price) who will keep them until they are fresh again, then buy them back at a high price; the middleman here, as in most cases of the kind, gets the cream of the profits, for he can buy dry cows for a song, and always finds ready sale for them fresh at top figures.

No well-informed milk farmer, with favorable surroundings for keeping his stock, and with a thorough realization of how to obtain best results from his business, will adopt such a plan. If this way were the best, and could be employed with most profit, there is perhaps no cow on earth that would answer his purposes as well as the Short-horn. But as a constant supply of milk through the whole season is his object, he needs to turn to other breeds to gain it on a paying basis.

A herd of good Ayrshire or Holstien cows or their grades, to furnish the quantity, supplemented by a liberal infusion of Jersey blood to add richness to the milk, is far more desirable and profitable for the milk dairyman than to use a breed that has for so many years been cultivated with a view of enhancing specially its value for beef production.—Geo. Jackson, in *Country Gentleman*.

### Beets as Food for Cows.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, now in press, gives the result of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milch cows, made during the past winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1879.

In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889, twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1890, twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk.

In each of the three experiments the cows ate more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods (hay, meal and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890) and in each case more milk was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically.

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station, which shows that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn, with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons

**Bruised, Shrained, Cut  
and USED UP  
HORSES  
REPAIRED WITH  
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of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at thirty-seven and one-half tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

## Horticulture.

### Floral Notes.

Lift and pot the chrysanthemums right away, if not already done.

I find that soap boxes, when sawed into four equal parts, make the most convenient sized boxes in which to pot chrysanthemums, tea roses and large geraniums when lifted from the open ground. Before lifting chrysanthemums I take a sharp butcher knife and cut in a circle around the plant, leaving a ball of soil around the roots the size of the box I intend to put the plant in. This is done some time before the plant is lifted. I can then lift the plant with a spade without any trouble. With a bit I make three or four holes in the bottom of the box for drainage, then crowd into the bottom about three inches of hay or chaff. After putting the plant into the box I fill in around the roots all the fine potting soil I can get in, wetting it thoroughly to settle it. After potting, the plants are set in the shade for a few days. When the buds are formed so I can see their shape I pinch out all imperfect ones, and if I want the plant for exhibition, pinch out three of every five buds. After the plants have become established in the boxes they should be set where they can have plenty of sun, but no wind, as the least swaying of the branches will cause them to break off. When potting I always prune off all unnecessary side branches from the bottom to give the plant a compact, symmetrical shape. Now for best results give them a thorough sprinkling once a week with liquid manure until the buds begin to show their color. I have this fall about sixty fine plants, including many of the new varieties, and I anxiously watch the expansion of their buds to see what they are like. All true flower-lovers know how intensely interesting a new variety of some favorite flower becomes when it is about to open to our eyes for the first time its hidden beauties.

I don't believe the soil for callies can be too rich, and for that reason when repotting my callies for the greenhouse I put them into thoroughly-rotted manure without a bit of soil in it. The result is I have never had as thrifty a lot of callies as I now have.

Insects are very numerous this fall. Eternal vigilance will be the price of flowers this winter. See that your plants are free from them when housed.

Cut down some of your finest petunias and pot the stumps and see if you don't have something you will be proud of before spring.

A. L. HARMON.  
Iola, Allen Co., Kas.

### Nurseries and the Census.

Among a number of special investigations being made in the agricultural division of the census is one of "nurseries." Few persons have any idea of the tens of thousands of acres and millions of dollars of capital invested, and the large number of persons who find employment

in this work of growing the young fruit and forest trees, and the shrubs and vines that go out to increase the products, the comforts, and attractions of millions of homes in our country. Many of the large nurseries are now located west of the Mississippi river, among which may be mentioned one of 400 acres in Nebraska, of which eighty-five acres are devoted to baby forest trees alone, each acre containing 300,000 to 400,000, or some 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 trees in all. They sell at from 50 cents to \$1.50 per thousand, according to kind, quantity and quality.

### The Wellhouse Orchard.

The people of Leavenworth county scarcely realize that within our county's border, the largest bearing apple orchard in the United States exists. Wellhouse & Son, of Fairmount, have in Fairmount township 437 acres of bearing fruit trees, and this year the eleventh crop has been harvested. The land is owned by L. B. Wheat, of Leavenworth, and Wellhouse & Son receive half the proceeds for their care and attention. This year's crop has been all gathered and we are indebted to Mr. F. Wellhouse for some interesting figures and facts.

This year's crop gave a yield of 79,170 bushels, more than double any of the previous yields, the next largest having been gathered in 1886 and made 34,909 bushels. The gross receipts of this year's crop were \$50,000. For several months 160 men have been employed gathering the fruit, and \$7,000 were paid in wages and getting the crop to market. Thus it will be seen that nearly \$100 were cleared off every acre.

On the 437 acres grew six varieties of apples. Ben Davis 225 acres, Missouri Pippin 70 acres, Winesap 70 acres, Jonathan 40 acres, Cooper's Early 16 acres, and Maiden Blush 16 acres. It is no doubt of interest to our readers what Mr. Wellhouse considers the most profitable varieties. He says the Cooper's Early variety is not worth planting, the Winesap variety does not pay, and the Maiden Blush variety does not pay well. He considers the Missouri Pippin the best paying apple in his orchard, the Ben Davis next and the Jonathan third. Wellhouse & Son have recently set out an orchard in Osage county of 800 acres, and in the spring will set out 320 acres in this neighborhood.

As horticulturists these gentlemen have made a remarkable success, and they have contributed a good share to the wealth resources and prosperity of our county.—*Tonganoxie News*.

### A Spinning Mite on the Red Cedar.

A correspondent in Belle Plaine sends a branch of red cedar infested by an insect that he fears is likely to destroy his trees. The specimen submitted shows the cedar twigs covered with a very delicate web, which catches the flying dust and thus renders the branch dirty and dark in appearance. The insects were still alive on receipt, and are determined to belong to the group of spinning mites, Tetranychidæ, and to a species closely allied to, if not identical with, the red spider so common in greenhouses, and in dwelling houses upon house plants. Upon the broad-leaved plants of the greenhouse, the red spider commonly operates on the under side of the leaf, and in dry rooms or among plants not regularly and plentifully sprayed with water, the effect of its presence soon becomes noticeable in the discoloration of the leaves attacked, with the accompanying effect of the evident weaker growth of the plant.

Red spiders are entirely vegetarian in their food habits. The mouth has a barbed sucking apparatus by means of which the juices of the leaves infested are soon exhausted. The insects breed

rapidly, and the common web which they spin serves further to place the plant at a disadvantage by collecting the dirt and choking up the plant pores, and so interfering with the functions and health of the leaves.

The species under consideration is so small as to be seen with difficulty without the aid of a good lens, but its presence may be suspected, either in-doors or out, wherever the under sides of the leaves, or, in the cedar, the smaller twigs, are seen covered by the fine web.

In the greenhouse treatment of this pest, we have always relied upon the abundant use of water applied in spray, or at least in fine jets, to the under side of the leaves directly. In aggravated cases, success follows more quickly the use of soap suds for the spray, though pure water will even then suffice, if its use be frequent and thorough. In the case complained of by our correspondent, we can suggest no better remedy than the repeated spraying with strong soap suds of the trees affected. It is not likely that the use of Paris green would have the effect desired, as it is improbable, from the mouth structure of these insects, that they would absorb a solid poison like this arsenite.—Prof. Popenoe, in *Industrialist*.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### Facts About Chickens.

Cincinnati is a great chicken market. Not, however, for the first-class stock, but for the second grade, or as commission men call it, "trash." This city eats "trash" chickens almost exclusively. The chicken buyers are always on the lookout for best stock, and send them east to Philadelphia and New York. There are chicken-buyers located all over the West who make it a regular business to furnish Eastern hotels, and in our own city there are a number of men who select all the best stock for shipping. Chickens that bring \$3 to \$4 per dozen here are worth \$3 to \$7 in New York, with this difference, that all fowls sold East are sold by weight. For this reason it is useless to ship a light chicken. In the neighborhood of Oxford, O., are the principal shippers of this State.

For Indiana the poultry company of Richmond is the leading one. These poultry companies employ men who have light wagons prepared exclusively for the trade. They take a light spring wagon and remove the bed. A large coop is set upon the naked running gear, in place of the bed. This coop wagon is then driven through the country from door to door, and all the fowls that can be secured are thus hauled to market. When loaded they are taken to a large room, weighed, assorted and duly shipped severally to the markets where they are most in demand. The shipments in summer are of live fowls, but in winter they are killed and packed into large boxes, after the feathers have been removed. No further dressing is done before shipping, as the air will spoil the flesh if it should get inside.

The great season of course is in the winter, and an enormous increase in consumption occurs during the regular holidays and on all occasions of especial festivities. The Hebrew citizens are popularly supposed to be the great chicken-eaters. They buy up most of the old hens, as those are fatter than the young ones. These old fowls are besides considerably cheaper. The Italians are said to make whole meals of nothing but chicken, and if current reports are true, they consume a greater number than the fabulous dorky. Several Italians admit that this is true, and one Italian said that his family, of the ordinary size, often ate four full-grown hens at a single meal.

The commission houses scattered through the city generally deal in chickens. They have regular shippers out West who supply their trade and who are charged 5 per cent. for handling. There are 150 commission merchants in this city, two-thirds of whom deal in poultry. One of these merchants gave as an average for his weekly sales 120 dozen the year round. This would be 6,240 dozens, or 74,880 fowls, for one house, or, calculating on the same basis, 7,488,000 for the whole city. This does not include market men and hucksters who stand daily in the market. The whole amount would probably foot up to somewhere near 10,000,000.

Taking three pounds for an average weight, 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons

would express the approximate amount of chicken flesh consumed in this city annually.

Turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas are considered cold weather fowls. The same merchant said that he averaged 300 pounds of turkey daily for six months in the year in his sales. This would foot up to 5,400,000 pounds for the merchants, exclusive of the market men, who will raise the amounts to at least 10,000,000 pounds, or 5,000 tons. Ducks and geese are not sold to any great extent and would not reach over 500 tons for ducks and twenty tons for geese. Guineas are reported as very scarce and also hard to sell. Very few are sold in the city.

"How about the fowls that are hatched in these incubators?" was asked of the dealer.

"They are no good. They lack weight. Chicken-raising by these artificial means is a failure. The chicks don't sell as high, neither does the flesh taste so well."

The following is the fowl account of one of the principal hotels in the city, as kept by the steward: Number of pounds of turkey consumed last year, 150 pounds per day, or 54,750 pounds for the year; ducks for the year, 300; geese, 300; chickens, 48,180. Cost of turkeys, \$9,855; ducks, \$150; geese, \$300; chickens, \$44 per day, \$16,060 for the year; total cost of poultry, \$26,365.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

#### Poultry Notes.

Pullets rightly handled now should show prospects of being steady layers from now on. The young hens that have moulted early show the rich glow of health and blood in the comb, wattle and face, and these should be kept together away from the main flock that are not up to the vigor these show. A flock of this kind should receive extra attention to stimulate laying while eggs are high-priced. With ordinary care, mixed and crowded with old hens and immature pullets, they may not lay till late in the winter, or perhaps not before spring.

The farmer does not give much attention to peafowls, and but few who keep them at all. Peafowls have much the same habits as turkeys. They both belong to the gallinaceous tribe of fowls, of which the common fowl is a member. The full-grown peafowl is as large as a turkey, and the young ones are not difficult to rear. The harsh noise made by the peacock and its savage cruelty to other fowls are reasonable objections to their keeping on farms. They vary in price from \$5 to \$8 per pair. Fall is the best time to buy cheaply.

Brazilian ducks are a cross between the colored and white Muscovy ducks, but surpass either in weight. I have seen a drake that weighed close to fifteen pounds. The ducks, however, are very small in comparison to the drake. Brazilian drakes crossed on Pekin ducks produce monstrous birds. Brazilians are very good eating, and were the ducks as heavy as the drakes, would be extremely profitable to raise. They are great foragers and fly readily over large buildings. They eat less than any other breed, provided they have the range.

Nothing is cleaner or more pleasant to scratch among by the fowls in cold weather than nice clean straw. It should be put in one corner of the coop away from where the fowls roost. It can be renewed once a week. The grain should be scattered among it, as this makes them hunt for it, giving the exercise which in cold weather is the life of many a fowl and means good circulation of the blood; this in turn always brings good health. Fowls must have something to keep them active. When they become lazy and stupid, don't be surprised if some of them become sick in time. Try this plan.

Poultry should be so selected as to meet the markets near at hand, the breeds being such as will do well in the climate and suit the ideas of the market for which you cater to. Langshans, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Java or Dorkings, are good breeds from which you can make a selection. These varieties, with their crosses, are hardy, and if intelligently fed attain a large size at an early age. The Wyandotte just now is a very popular variety—the silver, golden, white and black all have many admirers. It is claimed that they are not only ornamental in the yards and toothsome of flesh, but good layers as well. The Dark Brahmas are classed by many breeders as the best

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## MODENE



AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

In COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. —MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.—Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER. LOCAL AND MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. CUT THIS OUT. GENERAL AGENTS MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS. AS IT MAY NOT BE WANTED. You can register your letter at any Post-office and insure its safe delivery. APPEAR AGAIN. We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

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of the Brahma varieties, yet we hardly consider them what the White are.

#### That Little Tickling

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arises from catarrh, and as catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.



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of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

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1890 is the Year to Plant Trees. IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES SEND \$1.00 for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices. Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1889. 1891. Mount Hope Nurseries TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS: We are in the market with as fine a stock and large assortment of all leading and new sorts as any firm in the West. Write us. Will answer quick. It will pay you. A. C. GIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kas.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

November 10, 1890. The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—The receipts were 19,000 head, including 7,000 Texans. The best were firm, others dull. Best, \$4 80a5 25; good, \$4 20a4 70; medium, \$3 80a4 10; common, \$3 30a3 50; stockers, \$2 00a2 35; feeders, \$2 25a3 10; bulls, \$1 20a 2 85; cows, \$1 00a2 50; Texans, \$3 00a3 70. HOGS—Receipts were 40,000 head. Best were firm, others weak. Mixed, \$3 50a3 90; heavy, \$3 50a4 05; light weights, \$3 25a3 85. SHEEP—Receipts 5,000 head. Market 10c lower. Natives, \$2 75a3 30; Western corn-fed, \$3 00a4 50; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00a5 00; Texans, \$3 75a4 00.

St. Louis.

November 10, 1890. The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—Receipts 1,300 head, with no good natives. Texans were steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00a4 80; Texas and Indian, \$3 10a3 00; calves, \$3 00a3 50. HOGS—Receipts were 4,200 head. Market steady. Bulk of sales at \$3 65a3 85. SHEEP—Receipts 400 head. Market steady. Natives, \$3 75a5 00; lambs, \$4 00a5 75.

Kansas City.

November 10, 1890. Receipts for the year to date are 1,233,301 cattle, 69,948 calves, 2,411,753 hogs, 457,068 sheep, and 32,274 horses and mules; showing a gain of 333,602 cattle, 622,231 hogs, 169,180 sheep, and 2,948 horses and mules, compared with 1889. CATTLE—Sales of cattle Saturday were 8,478 head. Official receipts were 4,933 cattle and 171 calves, showing above a thousand stale cattle worked off. Cattle receipts to-day were heavy, but the quality was poor. The bulk were Western and Panhandle stuff. Only a few hundred cattle went to the Texas division. Trade was slow on everything but native cows. Beef steers—The supply was next to nothing. A single load of good native cattle sold higher and some corn-fed Texans sold stronger, but the sales were not enough to indicate what the market would have been with an average supply of cattle. Sales at \$3 50a4 55 for dressed beef and shipping and \$2 65a3 25 for butcher steers. Cows and mixed—The supply of native stuff was light and the demand good for anything decent. Most of the traders reported 5a10c rise on the good stuff, as a rule, and even more in a case or two. Others reported only steady prices, especially toward the close. Sales at \$1 50a2 35. Range cattle—Only a few hundred cattle went to the Texas division. Good grades sold steady, but common to fair stuff was dull. Above 5,000 rangers arrived in the native division, of which a fair percentage were cows and a big percentage stockers and feeders. Cow stuff was slow and steady to 10c lower, and stockers and feeders were dull. Sales ranged \$1 05a3 05. HOGS—Fresh receipts yesterday were light, but there were lots of common and medium hogs brought over from Saturday. Such were drabby and weak to a shade lower. All good to choice packing hogs were wanted by local killers at steady prices. Speculators and shippers, however, did nothing, and the close found a good many low-grade hogs and pigs still in the pens unsold. The extreme range was \$3 25a 3 90; bulk of sales, \$3 55a3 90. SHEEP—Receipts yesterday were heavy, but the bulk of them were feeders billed through. The number for sale on the open market was only fair. Good muttons were firm to 10c per cwt. higher and wanted, but stockers and poor killers were dull and weak. Sales at \$3 45a4 10.

HORSES AND MULES—Horses, extra, 5 to 7, \$150@175; Draft, good, 5 to 7, 120@145; Saddlers, 5 to 7, 135@165; Mares, extra, 5 to 7, 135@165; Mares, good, 5 to 7, 85@110; Drivers, extra, 5 to 7, 150@205; Drivers, good, 5 to 7, 75@120; Streeters, extra, 5 to 7, 115@180; Streeters, good, 5 to 7, 80@115. Mules, 14 hands, 4 to 7, 70@ 75; 14 1/2 hands, 4 to 7, 75@ 80; 15 hands, 4 to 7, 100@110; 15 1/2 hands, medium, 4 to 7, 115@130; 15 1/2 hands, extra, 4 to 7, 135@150.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

November 10, 1890. Cash quotations were: WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, quoted 95 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 92a88c; No. 2 red, quoted at 96 1/2c. CORN—No. 2 corn, quoted at 52 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, quoted at 43c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white, 45 1/2a46c. RYE—No. 2 rye, quoted at 66 1/2c. BARLEY—No. 2, quoted at 80c; No. 3, f. o. b., 62a78c; No. 4, f. o. b., 60a67c.

St. Louis.

November 10, 1890. WHEAT—The market for cash wheat closed lower. No. 2 red, cash, quoted at 94 1/2a95 1/2c. CORN—The market closed firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 54 1/2c. OATS—Market quoted active. No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 41c. RYE—The market was quoted strong. No. 2 hard, cash, quoted at 73c bid. BARLEY—The market was quoted steady. Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, not quoted. Wisconsin, 76a78c. HAY—The market was steady. Sales ranged as follows: Choice to fancy new prairie, quoted at \$8 00a11 50; old prairie, not quoted; choice to fancy timothy, quoted at \$10 50a12 50.

Kansas City.

November 10, 1890. In store—Wheat, 532,698 bushels; corn, 56,332 bushels; oats, 232,946 bushels, and rye, 2,064 bushels. WHEAT—A lifeless and declining market was had in this grain yesterday, the nervous and excited feeling in Wall street and unfavorable influences resulting therefrom on the money market causing speculators to go slow. Hence a further reduction in Chicago and light trading there. French and English markets were both reported steady, but there was but very little export demand. The visible supply last week made a decrease of 1,463,000 bushels, which also favored the bears. December deliveries in Chicago declined 1/2c by noon; here the market was lower, in sympathy. Ten cars of No. 2 hard were sold early in the day at 88 1/2c, but later there were no buyers at 83c. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 83c bid, 83 1/2c asked; November, 1 car at 83c; December, no bids, 84c asked; January, 85c bid, no offerings; May, 91 1/2c bid, no offerings. No. 3 hard, no bids nor offerings. No. 2 red, spot, 87c bid, 89c asked; November, no bids, 89c asked; May, 97c bid, 81c asked. CORN—The depression in wheat seemed to

have no influence upon this grain. Light receipts, both here and in Chicago, with strong consumptive demand for all arrivals, made holders independent and enabled them to keep values firm. The English cables were also firm. The result was a good and strong market throughout the day, both for mixed and white mixed. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 50c bid, 51c asked; November, first half, no offerings; the month, 5 cars at 50c; December, 48 1/2c bid, 48 3/4c asked; January, 48 1/2c bid, 49 1/4c asked; May, 52 1/2c bid, 53c asked. No. 2 white mixed, spot, 50 1/2c bid, no offerings; November, first half, 51c bid, 52c asked; the month, 51c bid, 51 1/2c asked; December, 51 1/2c bid, 51 3/4c asked; January, 50 1/2c bid, 51 1/4c asked; May, 55c bid, 55 1/2c asked.

OATS—Receipts continue fair, but a good strong demand both from the local and order trade influenced a firmer feeling, and when a decrease in the visible supply last week of 175,000 bushels was announced holders had no trouble in advancing prices several points, spot and futures both participating in the improvement. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 2 cars at 45 1/2c, 2 car at 46 1/4c; November, 2 cars at 45 1/2c, 1 car at 46c; December, 5 cars at 46 1/4c; January, no bids, 46 1/2c asked; May, 5 cars at 47 1/4c.

RYE—Market dull and weak. On call: No. 2, spot, 60c bid, no offerings; November, 62c bid, no offerings.

CORN CHOP—We quote at \$1 per 100-pound sack.

BRAN—Firm. We quote car lots, bulk, 70c per cwt., and sacked at 80c per cwt.

FLAXSEED—Market again lower. We quote crushing at \$1 24a1 25 per bushel, upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Market slow and lower. We quote crushing, in car lots at \$1 55 per bushel, upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 220 tons, and shipments 40 tons. Demand less active and values a shade lower. We quote new prairie, fancy 80 50a9 75 per ton; good to choice, 85 20a8 50 per ton; prime, 85 75a8 00; common, 84 00a4 75. Timothy, good to choice, 89 50a9 75 per ton.

St. Louis—Miscellaneous.

November 10, 1890. WOOL—Receipts for week 713,678 pounds, last week 797,693 pounds; since January 1 19,087,459 pounds, same time last year 18,987,898 pounds; shipments for week 765,383 pounds, last week's 1,039,793 pounds. Less buoyant and not so active as last week, yet well sustained, with ready buyers for all available lots. The movement from first hands being limited by the light supplies alone. To-day—Received, 102,477 pounds. Steady; in fair demand. Sales: 36 sacks Texas and 36,000 pounds New Mexican improved on p. t.

BROOMCORN—Market steady; demand good; choice grades meeting with ready sale; stock light, but movement increasing. Prices range from 2 1/2a3c for fair to 3 1/4a4c for choice—fancy green brush worth more, while damaged and crooked sells at half price.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery—choice to fancy separator, 25a27c; gathered cream, 23a25c; fancy Elgin more, while off grade sells for less. Dairy—choice and selected, 23a24c; good to prime, 16a20c; low, 8a10c.

CHEESE—Steady. We quote: Wisconsin—full cream twins, 9 1/2c; singles, 9 1/2c. Young America, 10c.

EGGS—Received, 455 packages. Steady, at 20c for fresh.

The Recent Rate War

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

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

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph includes the following: First in the list stands the "El," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute. St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

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

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service. For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

Now We Do Blow.

The New York and Boston limited train via the Wabash now leaves Kansas City Union depot at 10 a. m. and arrives in St. Louis at 6:20 p. m. No other line to St. Louis makes as fast time. This Wabash limited train is the finest train that leaves Kansas City for Boston; it is made up of free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet parlor car. About 277 miles from Kansas City passengers take the Boston sleeper, running through to Boston without change, arriving in Boston second morning at 9:50. This time is made only by way of the Wabash, "positively the shortest line to St. Louis." Sleeping car accommodation secured through by applying in person or by wire to Ticket offices 1040 Union avenue and northwest corner Ninth and Delaware street (Junction). H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

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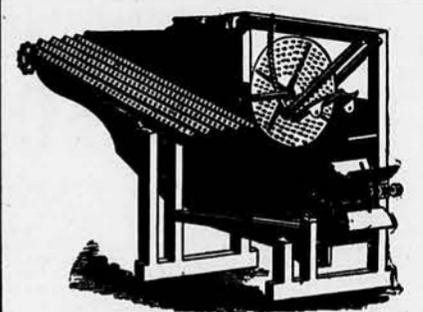
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1890.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. GO—Taken up by Ed. Kelly, in Jefferson tp., October 11, 1890, one brindle cow, supposed to be 5 years old.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk. 3 CALVES—Taken up by A. W. Fuller, in Summit tp., September 24, 1890, three red and white male calves.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Fremont Burgess, in Crawford tp., September 30, 1890, one bay mare, 7 years old.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. A. White, in Middle Creek tp., one spotted steer, 8 years old, white belly and legs.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by Isaac Herbig, in Oxford tp., October 6, 1890, one black and white sow, left ear split.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Preston, in Marion tp., September 18, 1890, one roan mare, 15 1/2 hands high.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. J. Darnell, P. O. Galena, October 19, 1890, one bay horse pony, 12 years old.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. MULE—Taken up in Irving tp., October 27, 1890, one dark brown mare mule, about 15 years old.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. MULE—Taken up by M. Stubbs, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, one light brown mare mule, 8 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, 1890.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. SOW—Taken up by A. J. Barnes, in Centropolis tp., October 23, 1890, one black sow, white in face and white feet.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk. MULE—Taken up by John Hager, in Spring tp., seven miles south of Anthony, September 4, 1890, one black male mule.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Dawson, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, October 18, 1890, one light bay mare.

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