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JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of other sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Falmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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The Stock Interest.

AMERICAN CATTLE TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[In a late number of the *Farming World* (Edinburgh, Scotland,) we find part of an address delivered by Prof. Wallace, of the Edinburgh University, to the students of that institution, on the American cattle trade.]

Having dealt at considerable length with such subjects as Texas fever, the Union stock yards in Chicago, dishorning, etc., the Professor, in reference to the admission of States cattle to that country, said:

Are States cattle to be freely admitted into all parts of this country, not only as butchers' cattle, but as stores to be finally finished for the fat market by British feeders? is the burning question of the moment. I unhesitatingly affirm that to do so would be diametrically opposed to the interests alike of the consumer and the country. The question must be faced in all of its bearings; and it must not for a moment be lost sight of when discussing details, that the British consumer at present possesses the opportunity of participating in all the benefits that can possibly accrue to him in this matter if he cares to do so. The finest cattle fed in America are sent alive to this country, and pass into general consumption, with the single embargo (which I hope to be able to show is absolutely necessary in the interests of British consumers and stock-owners), that they must be slaughtered at the port of landing, and within ten days after arrival.

The following table will show how rapidly this trade is developing:

Cattle landed at Glasgow from 1st of January, 1886, till 1st of October, 1890:		
	From U. S.	From Canada.
1886.....	6,928	25,039
1887.....	11,357	21,849
1888.....	15,925	19,390
1889.....	32,377	28,309
1890 (nine months).....	32,000	26,443

At the end of this year the importation from the States will be the largest on record; that from Canada will equal, if it does not exceed, the numbers of 1889.

Both American and Canadian cattle are tied by the head and properly attended to on shipboard, and consequently landed in splendid order independent of Atlantic weather—a marked contrast to the bruised and battered condition of Irish cattle. For weeks during this year the prices of States cattle equalled that of home-fed cattle, and the difference at present only amounts to 4s. or 6s. per cent. in favor of the buyer of States cattle—a difference which, for the present, is all to be accounted for by difference of quality.

Again, the best of the grass-fed beef as well as that of corn-fed cattle is transported to us in perfect condition in chilled air chambers, kept at a temperature of about 2° to 4° F. below the freezing point of water. The juices of meat have a lower freezing point than water, and although the germs of putrefaction and decay are at that temperature sterilized during the short period of transit, and prevented from performing their functions, the beef is not actually frozen through, as beef coming by way of the tropics from Australia and New Zealand requires to be. The texture of chilled beef is consequently not injured by the rupture of the fibers through freezing, and it arrives in this country in first-rate market condition. No doubt, so far, the prejudice and ignorance of certain classes of consumers have prevented the price of the best American beef sent in this way from bringing top prices in the market, but this is no reason why the consumers who do take advantage of it should be deprived of the privilege they possess to suit the convenience of American traders.

Let no one be deceived in regard to the motives of the American demands. The objects are to raise the price of beef sent by them to this country, so that they may be enabled to raise their prices at home, and still be able to send us a greater quantity than ever, but at the higher price.

They are not pleased to wait till the merits of their beef products assert themselves in our dead-meat markets; such would be conferring upon our consumers too great an advantage. They must, if they can force their way, secure an entry, not only into our fat market, but also into the store cattle markets of this country, regardless of the risk to our British cattle-breeders.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the States have for some time

been free from pleuro-pneumonia, with the exception of restricted areas in the extreme East, where only cows are kept, and where no cattle that would be sent to this country could ever approach. The veterinary inspectors of the Board of Agriculture found last year no less than forty-seven American cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia landed in British ports, a considerable increase on the immediately preceding years, and the largest number of diseased animals landed since 1880. I am quite aware that there is an impression in America that our inspectors have mistaken the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia for those present in the lungs of cattle suffering from a sporadic inflammation, the result of cold contracted on the way, which is said to produce *post mortem* appearances similar to pleuro-pneumonia. But it is very strange, if such mistakes have been made, that they have been entirely confined to American and never extended to Canadian cattle, although these have been suspected, and on slaughter have been found to suffer from lung affections of the kind produced by exposure to severe weather.

Inspectors have been sent over by the American government to check the diagnoses of the British inspectors. It is difficult to see what good can result from this movement in the face of the published opinion of the Chief of the American Bureau of Animal Industry, that "in making a diagnosis the veterinarian is always assisted by the history of contagion in the herds in which the disease is found, and in the absence of such a history, if a single case of inflammation of the lungs and pleuro is discovered, it is difficult or impossible to make a positive diagnosis."

If the American experts cannot determine positively by an examination of the lungs whether or not an animal was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, there is not the slightest advantage to be gained by tracing back the history of the herd to see whether it originally came from a healthy stock, because on their way the great majority of the cattle shipped to this country pass through the Chicago market, where it is impossible to keep each individual mob of cattle from coming in contact with others. It is possible to keep a certain class of cattle, such as Texans, by themselves, but within the Texan division the separate consignments must of necessity come in contact.

Even if it were possible to make a separate division for cattle to be exported to the United Kingdom, the history of one herd in the market, as regards possibility of contracting disease, would simply involve the histories of all the different herds in that section of the market at the time. The labors of an inspector, or of a body of inspectors, endeavoring to trace the histories of all the herds of cattle that occupied a given division of the Chicago market some four or five weeks before, could be compared to nothing short of the task of Sisyphus.

The recently-reported outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Missouri is a good indication of the possibility of disease lurking about unknown to the authorities at Washington. It should not be forgotten that there is no such thing as spontaneous generation of such diseases as foot-and-mouth and pleuro-pneumonia; they must be directly passed on from one animal to another. The Bureau of Animal Industry can do nothing until the existence of the disease is made known to its officers. The Bureau possesses no sufficient staff of disease-detectives to make certain that disease cannot exist in the country without their being aware of it. It is therefore necessary to trust to information coming more or less by chance. This information may arrive in time to prevent the disease spreading from a new center; but if a stock-holder chooses, he can save himself the inconvenience of undergoing quarantine by destroying the affected animals and dispersing the whole herd, without even his neighbors being aware of the reason why. We have in Britain difficulties enough in finding out and preventing such wholesale dispersion of in-contact animals; but these difficulties are even greater in America, owing to the vast area of the country. The "Rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the suppression of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases among the domesticated animals of the United States," are most comprehensive and statesmanlike, and nominally confer sufficient power upon the Chief of the Department to secure success. The act for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry makes it clear that any one who knowingly spreads disease, or assists in the transport of diseased cattle, "shall be held as guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine

of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment;" but the difficulty is to get the conviction. Local magistrates in America cannot be got to see the importance of making examples of a few miscreants any more than local magistrates in this country, and the consequence is that the law, however excellent it would prove if applied, practically remains to all intents and purposes a dead letter. There is, moreover, less hope of time bringing about a change in this position in America than in Britain; the system of government precludes centralization of power and authority in such matters as affect the internal economy of a State outside that State, and there is practically no hope of getting State authority to recognize no distinction of persons, and act against men of means and influence within its own jurisdiction.

TEXAS FEVER.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the States were absolutely free from pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease—a condition that is not likely to be speedily realized—yet there remains a sufficient and insurmountable reason why no live cattle, more especially store cattle, should not be admitted indiscriminately into this country. It is not at all certain that the cause of Texas fever could not be permanently established in Great Britain. While the possibilities are great, the probabilities are so important that they are well worthy of our most serious consideration. Texas fever has not yet been brought to our ports, simply because the cattle from Texas are not of the quality that is appreciated in our markets. There is no room to doubt the fact that if Texas cattle were imported, British cattle that came in contact with them would contract fever. It can be but a very few years before the quality of Texas cattle now being raised by the use of imported Hereford bulls, will be improved sufficiently to tempt importation. If these animals were admitted as stores, say in the beginning of May, and grazed with Scotch, English, or Irish bullocks, they would certainly give the home-bred cattle Texas fever. The area of the disease could be at once restricted by confining the Texas cattle to the spot, but there is every probability that the land in the milder and more humid parts of the country would be permanently inoculated. We know that the area giving rise to Texas fever has expanded in America, positively from the reports of residents, and negatively from the fact that the bison, or so-called American buffalo, from the North, at one time ranged without any recorded injury over land now liable to give origin to the disease, and also to produce death from acclimatization fever. That the disease-producing area has not extended far into the drier Northern States is no assurance that the disease-germ would not live and thrive to perfection in its natural hosts living in our more humid climate. If it is ultimately proved that an organism passes one stage of its life-history within the tick which is so closely associated with the cattle from which the disease springs, then all that is necessary to establish it in this country in tick-infested areas is, that the organism shall be able to occupy the English tick as an intermediate host, in the same manner that we have supposed it to do in the case of the American species. Cattle from these parts would then be able to induce Texas fever in the herds of cattle bred on areas free from tick.

We know that black-leg, likewise a deadly germ disease, exists in parts of southern Texas, and in parts of the British Isles, accomplishing in both countries similar work in a similar way. If the microbe of black-leg can accommodate itself to both climates, why should not the germ of Texas fever be able to do so?

The momentous question, with these probabilities in the foreground, is—Shall we run the risk of the loss of our valuable herds and so many millions of national wealth to satisfy an American whim which, we are assured of the authority of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will pass away with the cattle trade from the States in four or five years?

EFFECTS OF LARGE IMPORTS OF CATTLE ON THE HOME TRADE.

Another extremely important phase of the question from both the farmer's and the consumer's points of view, but more particularly that of the latter, yet remains to be considered. With a large development of the importation of store cattle into Great Britain, the breeding of home cattle would be materially affected in this way: much land now supporting the breeding of

cattle, but not of good enough quality, or in a good enough climate to permit of the feeding of butchers' cattle upon it, would be withdrawn from cattle altogether, and possibly stocked with sheep. The farming occupiers of that land would no doubt suffer a certain amount of loss through the change, but the consequences to the consumer would not end there, and will be made to appear at a later period of this address. Much of the land now employed for breeding, but of good enough quality to support fattening steers, would be turned into feeding in place of breeding land; and so long as the farmers were able to secure store cattle from America at moderate prices, their interests would not suffer, and they might actually for a time profit by the change. The ultimate result upon the numbers of our cattle would certainly be to reduce the total from the present, in round numbers, ten millions, by possibly two millions or even more; but the alarming feature of the position would arise in this—that we, with the change in the classes from breeding cows to bullocks, would be absolutely dependent upon America for our young cattle, and consequently for our beef supply. The history of American market manipulation, the gigantic "corners" that have been made on wheat and bacon, the existing tyranny and wholesale monopoly possessed by a few Western State butchers, ought to be a sufficient warning of the impending danger to all classes in this country. The power of the American cattle-traders with a largely increased live cattle trade from the States is no creation of the imagination, but a matter of easy attainment, and within measurable distance if our ports were thrown open.

So early in the history of the growth of the trade as this present year, the shipping room on board the trans-Atlantic steamers has been monopolized by an extremely limited number of large butchers, who, early in the season, chartered all the cattle accommodation, so that they may exclude small traders and keep the new line of business securely in their own hands. It did not turn out such a lucrative business as was anticipated; and for some weeks, as already stated, it was more profitable to pay for the unoccupied space than to send cattle. There is nothing to prevent a ring of five or six butchers from getting a similar command of the shipping branch of the trade in any future year; and the story of how the large butcher pushes his trade in the West will give the British consumer an idea of the manner his interests would be served, provided any American ring secured the control of the British market.

The following experience came under my own observation: When at Coleman City, in Texas, I found that a local butcher was not permitted to buy cattle on his own account in the neighborhood; he had, by the inexorable laws of the big butcher, to draw his supply from the nearest large distributing center, Baird, at a distance of forty miles, else he would not be permitted to do business as a butcher on any terms. The method of coercion employed is legal, although thoroughly dishonest. Wherever a small butcher opens a shop for retailing beef, on which the large butcher has not secured his profit, a second shop is set up alongside in which the large butcher places an agent, with instructions to sell all classes of meat at 1 or 2 cents a pound lower than the small butcher next door. If the small butcher reduces his price to 1 or 2 cents per pound to cope with the unjust competition, the agent will give the meat away rather than allow him to drive even an unremunerative trade. The inevitable end of the unequal strife is that the small man is ruined, or he has to submit to the conditions imposed by the large butcher, who levies a sort of blackmail at the public expense. To the stranger or the traveller, the marvel is that the public should come forward so unanimously to take the cheap meat—the worm with the hook imbedded in it for the silly little trout!—and aid the big butcher in deliberately ruining an honest trader, with the inevitable result that they, the community, in future will be charged a higher price for their butchers' meat than fair competition would establish.

America is attempting to take the British consumer into her confidence, as did of old the spider with the fly; and we know the fate of the fly. Let us consider the prospects of the British consumer. Let us suppose that American store cattle are admitted freely into Great Britain, and that the trade is allowed for a few years to take its own course, what has already been indicated would naturally take place, our home stocks of cattle would be reduced from say 10,000,000 to possibly 8,000,000, and with this change would disappear the

influence of our home product in keeping prices from rising to extremes.

The increased cattle trade from America, on the other hand would stimulate their markets for a time that there would again be overproduction of beef, and an increase in the number of their cattle; some new development would then be necessary for the enterprising spirits of the butchering trade. With 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 cattle in America, and only 8,000,000 in Great Britain, and her bovine interests reduced to a position of serfdom to America, there exists nothing to prevent a ring of five or six butchers (or even the "Big Four" of Packington) from monopolizing the entire carrying capacity of the trans-Atlantic traffic—a limited number did so this year, but before the position was ripe to permit of injury—and within a couple of months absolutely dictating terms not only to the fat cattle trade, but also to our home graziers.

Within two months such a ring, with the command of a capital of £3,000,000 sterling, could make a moral certainty of raising the prices of every animal landed during the season from £4 to £5. With a trade of 2,000,000 cattle the prize is too tempting not to be taken advantage of on the first opportunity; and who would pay this fine of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 sterling as a solatium to American cupidity but the British consumer?

I am quite aware that many good, honest country people, and a few well-meaning but prejudiced towns people, may think that the scheme is far too gigantic to be possible, or far too iniquitous for Providence ever to permit of its realization; but it must be well known to men of the world that the undertaking would be but a "baby concern" to some of the gigantic monopolies that have been successfully carried out; and as to the dishonesty of the transaction, it is well within the limits of what is considered fair dealing on the other side of the Atlantic.

Agricultural Matters.

FISH CULTURE.

Mr. M. E. O'Brien, of the South Bend, Neb., Fish Hatcheries, was in Topeka some days ago and talked freely to the newspaper reporters about the art of raising fish. Mr. O'Brien began his work as a fish culturist under the muster of marine and fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, was for some years in the Michigan State hatcheries; was for six years or more in the Wisconsin hatcheries and seven years ago came to the South Bend station. In all Mr. O'Brien has had twenty years' experience in propagation of food fishes and the distribution of them. Nebraska has a Fish Commission of three members, and makes an annual appropriation for dissemination of fish to the streams of the State, the source of supply being this South Bend station. Mr. O'Brien decidedly believes that placing small fry in streams is extravagant and wasteful, or thinks it much more easily to stock streams by the Dominion method. His description of procedure and results obtained are very interesting. South Bend, Nebraska, is west of Plattsmouth twenty-three miles, southwest of Omaha twenty-four miles, and northeast of Lincoln about thirty-four miles. The town is named, as Great Bend, Kas., is named, from the bend of the river at that place, it being located upon the Platte river, which like the Kaw is a shallow and rapid stream. But upon the banks of the Platte the mink and beaver are still trapped by the Indians. The Nebraska State Fish Hatcheries are located about one mile north of the town of South Bend, but in Sarpy county. The ground is rolling, as near our river, and in one of the small ravines running to the Platte a beautiful spring, cold as ice, runs a fine volume of water, sufficient for the purpose. There are twenty-two pools in all, with a fall of some twenty-five feet from the spring to the lower pool. In these pools and the hatchery connected are propagated brook trout, rainbow trout, bass, wall-eyed pike and carp. These fish are hatched, and as "fry" are cared for in the hatchery in a series of large tanks, like huge aquaria, until of size sufficient to go into the outer pools, in which latter they are kept and fed for several months, and until several inches in length—until, in fact, they are big enough, or strong enough to care for themselves, when they are distributed to the streams of the State and planted for further

propagation upon their own account. The stream in the Elkhorn valley was planted two years ago and already anglers are finding fine sport there in fishing for trout, a fish which never in the memory of white men were found in its water. Formerly the young fish were transported in tin cans, the temperature of the water kept at the required degree. Such was the attention demanded that ten cans was a full complement for an attendant to care for. But in this way many fish died, so that it was not economical. Now a fish car has been constructed with aquaria, room for ice, places for attendants and all necessary provision. By means of this fish car can be carried any distance without loss and placed in streams with the best results.

Commissioner O'Brien says it has been estimated that a million trout can be propagated at a cost of less than \$200, and all the older States are moving towards the replenishing of the food supply and "it is to be hoped that, with the prevailing high prices of meat, Legislatures and individuals will soon see the importance of giving special attention to this new industrial pursuit and place pisciculture by the side of agriculture and horticulture as an element of national prosperity." France, Scotland and Canada are all putting this into extensive use for the benefit of their people. "The expense is trifling, the knowledge required small, and the labor slight of raising and introducing fish to new localities."

Commissioner O'Brien says the Nebraska Legislature annually makes appropriations for their fish hatchery, as for their other public benevolent institutions, the biennial appropriation being usually \$13,000. Unlike the ordinary propagating and fish-distributing stations, the Nebraska hatchery, like those in the Dominion, not only hatches out the fry, but in the tanks and pools provided rears and cares for the finny folk until six months or more old, and until a finger-length long, so that when planted they can care for themselves and simply furnish food for the more hardy and voracious of the streams' inhabitants. It is estimated that not more than 5 per cent. of "fry" put into streams immediately after hatching survive to become producers, while no large per cent. of those planted at six months of age so perished.

Regarding the work of the Nebraska commission, Mr. O'Brien said: "The Nebraska Fish Commission was organized in 1878, and the first appropriations were \$1,000 a year for two years, these being more for investigation than for active work, from 1880 the appropriations were \$4,000 for each year for two years, in 1882 for the ensuing years the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated for the commission. Up to 1882 the State had had no propagating establishment, but had depended upon buying the eggs and planting the fry, but in 1882 they purchased a site for a hatchery along the Platte river and began the present institution. They built in a ravine the first of the ponds or pools. The ravine is from 200 to 300 feet wide and the ponds or pools are made by building a stone wall across the ravine. The pools, two in number, were made in 1882, in 1883 they were increased to six and they have added five or six each year since that time. The last six years an average of 14,000,000 of fish have been distributed, in 1890 it having arisen to 19,000,000. They have with trout, stocked some thirty-five or forty spring streams, mainly in the northwestern part of the State. Among these are Long Pine creek, Bazile creek, Sand creek, Plum creek and the headwaters of the White river, and to-day good trout-fishing is had in any of these waters. Pike have been planted in the three Blue rivers, in Loup, Elkhorn and many of the larger lakes in the State. Pike are now found in all these places, where they were hardly known of late years. The great drawback to the more full benefits of the commission comes in the fact that, in violation of law, poaching by seining is done. Hundreds, if not thousands, of young fish are destroyed by this unwarranted method of taking. In all States this is unlawful, but in older States the prohibition is enforced by appointment of fish warden or wardens, whose duties are to see that violators of the law against such fishing are punished.

The fish-distributing car mentioned is constructed to look like a passenger car outside, but inside for thirty feet in the center of the car, on each side, long tanks are built, each three and one-half feet wide, zinc-lined, and outside of this is filled in with charcoal in the manner of a refrigerator. Each tank takes ten boxes two feet square and thirty inches deep. These are filled with water, in which the fish are placed for carriage. Outside of these boxes the long tanks

are filled with ice, thus surrounding the fish boxes with ice, thereby maintaining a uniform temperature of about 40°. Trout are distributed from March to May. Pike in May or June. Bass and carp are distributed in October, November and December. Bass and carp have been distributed for five or six years. Carp are principally distributed to private ponds, of which some 2,000 exist already in the State and of which the number is constantly being increased. Any one having water to stock makes formal application to the commission. This application is filed and when the season for distribution comes the fish are taken in the fish car and delivered to the applicant (at his nearest railroad station) free of all expense. The applicant is required to make an annual report for three years to the commission as to what progress the fish are making. The report of applicants are usually made a part of the report of the Fish Commission and published in the State report. The Nebraska commission own fifty-two acres of land, of which fourteen acres is now in water and about as much more can be put under water cultivation, part of the land being bluff and unfit for the purpose. Eight ponds are kept for adult fish, from one to three years old, kept for spawning, and affording supplies for future propagation, the remainder being used to raise fish to about six months only. The fish spawn at different seasons. Trout spawning commences the middle of October. At the head of each one of these ponds for adult fish there is a frame-work called a spawning race, which the fish enter through a gate at the lower end. When fish are found in there by the attendants the gates are closed and the fish taken out in a dip-net. They are stripped of their eggs by gently pressing from the head backwards, when the eggs are placed in shallow troughs in running water in the hatching house, where they are kept about six weeks before hatching. When first hatched there is a yolk-sack attached which sustains them for three weeks. When that has been absorbed the fry are placed in the nursery ponds, where they require feeding. Fish of the salmon family, to which trout belong, are fed upon liver and beef blood. Pike and bass are fed on corn meal while quite young, but later on upon spring minnows. The Platte river supplies minnows *ad libitum*, as it literally swarms with these mid-gets, otherwise they would have to be propagated in a side pond. The young fish are kept in the nursery until they are from four to six months old, when they are taken out in the fish car as described and distributed to the waters of streams, etc. It is estimated that planted at this age 90 per cent. will live to maturity, where under the old process about 5 per cent. only are supposed to live.

It is to be noted that New York State appropriates \$25,000 per annum for pisciculture, Michigan \$20,000, Wisconsin \$20,000, and Ohio \$15,000. Even the Territory of Wyoming, at the last session of their Legislature, appropriated \$7,000 for the same purpose.

You may sing of the beauty of springtime
That glows on the cheek of the young,
But I sing of a beauty that is rarer
Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces
Of women whose summer is o'er,
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all the distressing weakness and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOWS.

DECEMBER 17-20—Fourth annual Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition, Plattsburg, Mo.
JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

The Leghorns in the Lead as Egg-Producers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "Matter-of-Authority" article which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, October 15, should have had attention before this. The lady author of the article mentioned desired to know how long it took a Leghorn hen to moult and how many days vacation they—the hens, of course—took in a year. The author above-mentioned flatly contradicted my authority on the Leghorn at the same time that she first applied for the above information, so I did not feel that my authority would be satisfactory; but since I. K. Felch has stepped into the arena, and since his authority does not seem to remove all doubt upon the matter, I'll do my humble part.

Six weeks is time enough for a Leghorn hen to moult, though some of the slow, fat breeds, like the Brahmas, require two months to put on their new attire. A Leghorn hen will lay until she begins to moult, and immediately after she gets on her new coat she will commence again, if you treat her right.

The second query the lady makes, which is, "how many days vacation do they—the Leghorn hens—take in a year?" This question Mr. Felch seems to have avoided. The record mine have is, they take 149 days, moulting season included. They can be easily induced to take many more days of vacation than this by allowing their combs to freeze and by compelling them to roost upon the hay stack till spring. No farmer, or villager either, need ever be without fresh eggs every day in the year if he understands how to manage the Leghorn fowl. They have been bred to a point in vital force that has not been attained in any other breed. Naturally small, well-developed and active, with a heavy coat of feathers, they give better returns for proper pains than any other fowl we have ever tried. But even the best breeds, if owned by a do-less person and made to roost upon the fence or in an open shed where the temperature often goes down to zero, are a complete failure during the winter months. To make poultry profitable more depends upon the owner than upon the breed used.

Nature never fitted up any fowl to lay eggs at this time of the year in this latitude without artificial means in the way of management, and all that has been accomplished in this line can be properly charged up to man. The breeds which have been taken farthest in winter egg-production are those which have had most encouragement through several generations, and the Leghorns have been selected and bred for this especial purpose longer than any other breed, so they occupy, as egg-producers, among the different breeds of fowls, the same position that the Jerseys do as butter-producers among the breeds of cattle.

Mr. Felch will either have to come to Kansas to stimulate his Brahmas or give up the race, for the Leghorns are not going to wait on Brahmas, Republicans, or any other non-producing party. The Leghorns belong to the People's party, they do, and they have laid the "golden eggs." The Brahmas can never do this, for they are not "built that way."

T. F. SPROUL.

Evergreen Fruit Farm.

Capons.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reading the poultry column in KANSAS FARMER I see nothing about capons. Now I will tell you how we do in the old Hoosier State, or at least in my county—Johnson. We raise all the chicks we can. When we want a fry we kill the culls—pullets, save the cockerels, castrate them soon as large enough. Get them large as possible by February and March. The capon market opens then. We sell to our shippers, get from 12½ cents to 15 cents per pound on foot for them. Got that last year and also this. Our shippers engage them from the farmers and pay 10 cents per pound, and pay for the caponizing, which makes good money to the farmers—all the difference. For cockerels, we get in same months 3½ cents per pound; difference of 6½ cents per pound, and cost of feeding is not so much, as a capon will fill up and sit down, while a cockerel would be running about and fighting and ready for more feed. You can turn any number of capons in same lot without any fighting whatever, at same time the same number of cockerels would be fighting more or less. Last season I caponized over 4,000 cockerels, which brought the farmers over \$2,000 more money than if sold as cockerels. I have sold as high here in our market as 20 cents per pound, live weight. Now, Mr. Editor, if this finds the waste basket I will go to my perch, otherwise you will receive more about capons.

Franklin, Ind. A. T. KELLY.

It is dangerous to neglect catarrh, for it leads to bronchitis and consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh in all forms.

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.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The following notice of the last meeting of the National Grange is taken from the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal:

"So quiet, though solid, has been the work of the National Grange in recent years, that many casual observers, especially in the Southern States, have come to think it had ceased to exist, or exists only in a languishing condition. The present session in Atlanta of this dignified and able body, composed of representative farmers and their wives, proves beyond question how erroneous is any such idea.

"The voting members of the National Grange are, by its organic law, the Masters of State Granges and their wives. The six surviving founders of the order, who are William Saunders, J. R. Thompson, John Trimble, Wm. M. Ireland, of Washington city, F. M. McDowell, of Penn Yan, N. Y., and O. H. Kelly, of Clarabelle, Fla., together with past Masters of State Granges, and their wives, who are members of the order, are non-voting members. Thirty-five State Granges are still in existence, of which thirty-two are represented in this session, which is the twenty-fourth meeting of the National Grange. Now that this national lodge of the greatest secret order of farmers, their wives, their sons and daughters, that was ever organized has almost completed its first quarter of a century, it is most gratifying for all who have been attached to its work and its noble principles, to learn the truth that its financial condition—the very back-bone, as all know, of every organization, was never in sounder condition than now. The annual revenue of the National Grange is now more than sufficient to meet all its annual expenses, including its annual session of ten days. The mileage and per diem of the delegates from every State, even distant California, Oregon and Washington, are paid in full, and a good surplus is left for the use of the Executive committee in its varied work for the extension of the order. From the origin of this fraternal order for farmers in 1867, it has had but one Treasurer, the present incumbent, F. M. McDowell. Dr. John Trimble, of Washington, has been Secretary for six years.

"For so large an organization as the National Grange, the death rate among the founders and Masters of State Granges in the twenty-four years of its existence has been remarkable.

"Rev. A. B. Grosh, first Chaplain of the National Grange, is the only one of the founders who has died, and the death list includes only some twenty Masters of State Granges.

at no session of the National Grange has an abler, nobler, and more representative body of men and women assembled than in the present session at Atlanta.

"We find the officers and leading men of the order look with just pride to the record of the past year as one of marked growth and prosperity. They hope such renewed interest as this noble cause deserves will be aroused the coming year, especially among the farmers of our Southern States. No truer, purer, safer, stronger association for farmers was ever organized than the Grange. Its principles and work have stood the test of time."

PROPOSED NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

There is a very general desire among "People's party" folk to hold a national conference at some convenient place in the near future for the purpose of considering what is best to be done in furtherance of the work already begun. We are in receipt of a letter from Capt. C. A. Power, of Indiana, suggesting Indianapolis or Cincinnati as the place and February 22 as the time for the proposed conference. The KANSAS FARMER favors the conference, and Indianapolis is probably the most suitable place to hold it. We had thought St. Louis more centrally located and on that account were disposed to favor that city. Other arguments, however, are stronger than that of mere convenience. Put us down for Indianapolis.

As to the time, let us not be impetuous. Better take plenty of time, now that the year's elections are past. Some important bodies are to meet and work between this time and the 4th of March next, and the work they do will be serviceable to us in the conference. First, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, that meets next week in Florida, then comes the National Congress and many of the State Legislatures. Congress will adjourn March 4th, and most of the local bodies will have completed their work by the middle of March. How would Wednesday, the 18th day of March, do for time of the conference?

As to the work of the conference, we suggest first, the adoption of a resolution favoring a union of all the working forces of the country in one great national body and that the new organization be named the NATIONAL PARTY. Second, adopt a platform of principles based upon four fundamental ideas—namely, Labor, Land, Transportation and Money. When such phases of each of these fundamental ideas as the National party proposes to advocate have been expressed in a few separate statements in a platform, let an appropriate address be adopted and given to the people as text, sermon and exhortation preparatory to the great work of the next campaign. Then let a national executive committee be appointed for supervision of the work, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and to call and prepare for a national convention at that city early in 1892.

This outline is given by way of suggestion and as a skeleton about which a living body may be built, provided, of course, the skeleton itself is sound.

Elevation Alliance, Shawnee County.

An interesting open session of Elevation Alliance, Mission township, Shawnee county, was held Tuesday night of last week. County Lecturer Reel was present and delivered an instructive address on the four great educational objects of the Alliance—"To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially." The address occupied an hour and a half and the people were very much pleased with it.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The leading papers advocating the principles of the Republican party have asserted during the campaign just closed that the People's party was too cowardly to say anything for or against prohibition, therefore Resolved, (1) That Elevation Alliance No. 1845, which endorsed the People's party movement, and now in session this the 11th day of November, 1890, do most emphatically assert our devotion and allegiance to the cause of prohibition. (2) That we are in favor of enforcing every law on the statute books of Kansas, and more especially the law known as the Murray Temperance Law. (3) That we are opposed to original packages in any form, and think it poor law when any citizen from any other state can sell an article that no citizen of Kansas can. (4) That it be known that this Alliance sent her quota of delegates to the last State Temperance Union, and also the Prohibition convention on the 16th day of July last. (5) That this Alliance endorse the candidacy of Judge W. A. Peffer as United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls after the 4th day of March, 1891. (6) That these resolutions be published in the KANSAS FARMER, Advocate and Alliance Tri-

Our Homes.

Hon. John G. Otis, Congressman-elect for the Fourth district, at the Pomona day exercises at Capital Grange, made the following brief address on "Our Homes," which was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by that organization:

"The family is the natural, divinely ordained unit of society. The home is the abode of the family, and should be the radiating center of life's attractions. Our homes are the hope of our nation—the strongholds of our free government, the palladium of our liberties. Their protection should be the highest concern of the State and nation. To secure the highest degree of enjoyment to our homes we must make our citizens prosperous, or at least furnish them with every facility to financial growth and development. Poverty is the prolific mother of crime, and should never be allowed to invade the family fireside, if possible to prevent it. The character of American citizenship is moulded about the family fireside, and the homes of our land should command the very highest consideration at the hands of the citizen, the patriot and law-maker.

"The great issue in the late political campaign was a struggle to save our homes. The People's party to-day is battling for 'Betsy and the babies.' The demands of our platform are in direct line for the saving of our homes and bettering the condition of our families. Old politicians think it is a fight for office and power, but they are woefully mistaken. The members of the People's party have no desire to repudiate their debts, but they are determined to bring about a condition that will enable them to pay off the last dollar and save our homes. We desire railroads and telegraphs to be our assistants and not our oppressors. We want them as aids to make life more agreeable. We believe the great majority of our People's party to-day are in favor of the general government taking exclusive control of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, and by this means successfully solve the whole liquor-saloon question in favor of the home and fireside. We must have more money placed in circulation to pay off the mortgage and build up the home. We desire that our public lands should be kept for homes for our people. We are opposed to having any alien own any real estate in the United States. This is all in the interest of our homes. We desire to have all our school books furnished by the State at actual cost, in the interest of the homes of our people. The control of our public affairs so as to benefit the masses and not the classes, is indirectly building up our homes. 'A privileged class is always a dangerous class,' so Jefferson tells us, and hence we call for 'equal rights for all and special privileges to none,' and thus help to multiply the number of our happy homes in the land. Every facility possible should be furnished to improve the moral, social, intellectual and financial condition of our homes, if we expect to continue a happy, prosperous and permanent nation."

From National Headquarters.

In reply to a request for some specific statement of what the industrial organizations accomplished in the late election, Mr. Rittenhouse, at National headquarters, Washington, D. C. said: "I cannot give you all the evidence, but the returns are sufficient to prove my statement. Just in proportion to the strength of the organized labor movement, just in that same proportion is the ground swell. Take the eastern states, where the farmers' league is strong, they and the Knights of Labor have aided in showing this congress that their demands for free coinage was no idle one. Notably in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where the two organizations are strongest, is this seen best. The farmers' League and Alliance has just secured a good foothold in New York and New Jersey, and the changes are not so startling. In Pennsylvania the Grangers, Knights of Labor, the League and the farmer's Alliance, all were organized well. The farmers and laborers gave bossism a rebuke that is of Sullivan proportions. In Maryland the Alliance did good work. In Delaware there is no organized farmers' movement of any magnitude. The lightning failed to strike in that state. The Alliance has no state organization in Ohio. There the cyclone was a gentle zephyr. Indiana and Illinois have been organized but three

months. The Mutual Benefit Association did much good work there. West Virginia has just been organized. There the influence was not so powerful as in Virginia. In the southern states the fights were made at the primaries. But see the effects in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Colorado and other states. Just in proportion to the unity of organization such has been the cyclone."

"Do you mean to say that the Alliance is an auxiliary to the Democratic party?" "Not by any means. The Democratic party fought the Alliance in South Carolina and at other points, but the farmers desired to rebuke the party in power for their reckless disregard of the people's demands. This congress was petitioned for free coinage from almost every Alliance in the United States. The petitions were ignored. This ground swell does not prove that the Alliance and kindred organizations will support the Democrats in 1892. If the Democrats fail to give a greater volume of currency they will receive the same kind of punishment in 1892. We are determined to be felt, and if this house ignores our petitions, we will send a house of our own."

To the Press.

The editor of the *Progressive Farmer* (Mt. Vernon, Illinois), thinks that the newspapers ought to do right and has the following to say unto them:

"Gentlemen of the press, we wish a friendly word with you. You have seen glowing statements of the wealth and prosperity of this nation. Long columns of figures have shown us that as a nation we have outstripped the nations of the world in the accumulations of wealth. But you know the masses of our people are not prosperous. You know agriculture is on the verge of ruin, that products are selling at less than cost and that the hand of general industry is paralyzed. You know that the cry of hard times, that we would gladly stifle through our pride of home, is more than an empty cry—that it is a terrible reality. Your own business, your own subscription list would teach you this if your observation did not.

The great wealth and prosperity represented in the long columns of figures of which we have spoken is floating upon the surface of the sea of our national life, while beneath that is poverty, deplorable and unnecessary. As a part of the great masses and their intermediate representative, what is your duty? You would be glad if the people were more prosperous; you would be glad to see agriculture in a flourishing condition; you would be glad to see the country developed.

"Now what is in the way of our all joining in support of relief measures? You do not want silver demonetized, you want free coinage and so do your readers. Why not join in one emphatic demand for free coinage? Do your party leaders oppose it? Who are your party leaders, and who makes them such? Are you afraid of their disapproval? Rather make them afraid of your disapproval and the people's. The press ought to reflect the sentiment of the people and control rather than be controlled.

"And there is the Stanford farm loan bill. What do you think of that measure? Have you studied its provisions and the principle on which it is founded? We think you are bound to admit that the provisions are fair and safe and the principles just. What, then, is in the way of your joining us in the demand for its adoption? It will increase our circulation and it will increase it where most needed. It will add prosperity to your business, to ours and to everybody else. Must party stand in the way of your advocacy of it? If it is right and just, and a needed measure, let us unitedly demand it. There is great responsibility resting upon the press."

A Good Suggestion.

In an article to the *Advocate* and KANSAS FARMER last week—but which failed to reach us—J. W. Stewart, President Shawnee county Alliance, makes some very sensible and timely suggestions in regard to the question of resubmission. Among other good things he says: Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, comes additional duty and responsibility, and the eyes of the nation are centered on Kansas to see how her people will meet them. He suggests that at the first regular meeting in December, of each sub-Alliance in the state, that we bring up for

discussion the subject of prohibition or license—which do you want? After which have the secretary furnish a list of names of every member of the Alliance, and if any are not present it shall be the duty of the secretary to canvass the vote of the absent ones and certify that it is a full vote of the Alliance, and that each member was permitted to vote his or her own convictions on the matter. The vote to be signed by both President and Secretary of the Alliance, with the seal of the Alliance attached, and to be forwarded to the Secretary of their County Alliance, and the result to be given to the Secretary of our State Alliance and published in all of our Alliance papers.

This, he rightly says, will give our mothers, wives, sons and daughters a voice on this great question without any expense and without corruption and fraud.

National Alliance Congress.

The various lines from Kansas City will sell tickets to all points in Florida on December 2, at one fare for the round trip, good to return within thirty days. The favorite route is via St. Louis, thence via the L. & N. railroad, over which line there are two daily through trains in each direction, with through Pullman cars from St. Louis to Jacksonville without change. The time enroute from St. Louis is but thirty-six hours. All visitors and delegates to the National Alliance meeting at Ocala, Fla., should see that their tickets read via the L. & N. railroad from St. Louis to River Junction, Fla., as the regular delegation from Kansas have selected that route.

New Factors in Politics.

The Kansas City Star says that certain newspapers, in discussing the new factor in politics known as the Farmer's Alliance, have raised the question whether it is wise to put legislative control into the hands of any particular class. Under ordinary conditions such a policy would not be considered expedient, but the forces which brought the Alliance to the front invited the uprising among the agricultural classes which has surprised the country. The farmers of the United States have been the victims, for many years, of class legislation, and it is not a matter of surprise that they should give their oppressors a dose of their own medicine. Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander.

Burning Questions.

Turner's *Emancipator*, in a late issue, fires the following chain-shot of burning questions into the ranks of the old party politicians: "Will some old party organ answer this question? Did not Congress pass a bill in 1862 authorizing the issuing of \$500,000,000 in greenbacks? Again, in 1863, was not the Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue \$900,000,000 more? At the close of the war was there not \$250,000,000 in greenbacks that were not appropriated? If so, were the bonds issued and sold for the purpose of raising money to carry on the war, or were they issued for the purpose of absorbing the greenbacks, and create a bond indebtedness for the tolling masses to pay? Answer from the records, will you?"

The *National Free Press* says that the bankers of the country protest against Senator Stanford's bill to make money plentiful on the ground that it will ruin the bankers. What of that? While there are a few hundred bankers in this country, there are over 65,000,000 other people. As long as money is scarce these bankers have it in their power to plunder and oppress the millions of great common people at their own sweet will. Without an abundant supply of cheap money bankers, monopolies, trusts, etc., will flourish and grow rich at the expense and anguish of spirit and cruel bondage of the people. In the language of the *Free Press*, pirate on the same grounds, could complain that the enforcement of the law broke up his business, and therefore he protested against the law and its enforcement. But the pirate's protest does not avail much, and neither will the banker's.

Readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce they send.

Organization Notes.

If you endorse the principles of the Alliance, then stand by it.

Encouraged by the results in Kansas, other States are appealing to us for experienced organizers to come to their assistance.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will convene at Olathe, Tuesday, December 9. A large delegate attendance is expected.

The *Western Advocate* says that a man may go wrong here and there, but the principles of our political faith are as firmly grounded as eternal truth.

The People's party have determined to continue the political contest in Kansas without any cessation whatever, and arrangements are being perfected for an aggressive national campaign in 1892. It is well known that the farmers comprise the largest class of voters in the United States, and it is proposed to unite with all of the various industrial organizations and political forces not already in the People's organization, and abolish all sectional lines and prejudices and combine the agricultural and laboring classes against corporations, trusts, syndicates and the money power of the country.

How to Choose a College.

Friendly advice to young men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming volume of *The Youth's Companion* by President Seth Low, of Columbia, ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 22, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date	Thermometer		Rainfall
	Max.	Min.	
November 16	46.5	41.8	.38
" 17	58.8	40.8	.11
" 18	69.0	33.5	..
" 19	64.0	35.0	..
" 20	70.8	38.8	..
" 21	62.8	41.8	..
" 22	52.2	28.5	..

A Chance to Make Money.

I bought one of Griffith's machines for plating with gold, silver or nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did people hear of it than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry than I could plate in a month. The first week I cleared \$31.30, the first month \$167.85, and I think by July first I will have \$1,000 cash, and give my farm considerable attention, too. My daughter made \$2.40 in four days. Any person can get one of these machines by sending \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, or can obtain circulars by addressing them. You can learn to use the machine in one hour. As this is my first lucky streak, I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been. Yours truly, M. O. MOREHEAD.

How I Got to Colorado for Nothing and Made \$40.

DEAR SIR:—Having seen in the papers that a number of people had received property at Burlington, Colo., for nothing, to advertise the town, I sent and received a deed to a lot so promptly, that quite a number of my friends sent too; after getting their deeds, they got me to go out and see the property. By the courtesy of the Burlington Investment and Improvement Co. I got a free ticket there and back. I had a lovely time and while there sold my lot for \$40. Any person can get one lot, absolutely free, by addressing the Burlington Investment and Improvement Co., Burlington, Colo. By giving every third lot, they will bring thousands of people there. Burlington is the County Seat, a Railroad Junction and a Beautiful City; it is growing rapidly, and these lots will soon be worth a great deal more than I got for mine. The Burlington people are "hustlers" and certainly free lots and free tickets are sure winners. When property can be obtained FREE, why should not EVERY one own real estate? J. B. EDWARDS.

If any one needs to be put in a proper frame of mind for thoroughly enjoying Thanksgiving, he should read the double Thanksgiving, number of *The Youth's Companion*, which is just out. From the artistic cover in three colors to the Children's page, it abounds with seasonable things, including no less than seven complete stories, one of which was awarded a five-hundred-dollar prize in the recent

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.

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For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York. Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25c a BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

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 want of experience has been the downfall of many enterprises, and poultry-raising is no exception. A small start usually ends well, providing enthusiasm and sticking propensities exist, but otherwise do not attempt to do it, as it will be a failure.

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.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

FALL AND WINTER EDITION. GENERAL CATALOGUE. Everything you eat, wear and use NOW READY. You cannot afford to be without it; even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home. We furnish the book free. Send 6 cents to pay the postage on it. H. R. EAGLE & CO., WHOLESALE FARMERS' SUPPLY HOUSE, 68 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

WHY Sell Your Produce at Home WHEN YOU CAN Strike a Better Market.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, HAY, GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES, POTATOES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, OR ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE TO SHIP. Quick sales at the highest market price and prompt returns made. Write us for prices, tags, shipping directions or any information you may want. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 So. Water St., Chicago

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Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

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give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

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THE LADIES' WORLD is one of the most attractive and valuable papers published for ladies and the family. Each issue comprises sixteen or more large four-column pages. It is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and its contents embrace high-class fiction by the best American authors, the choicest poetry, artistic needlework, home decoration, house-keeping, mother's, children's and fashion departments, "The Family Physician," and choice miscellany. It publishes original matter only, and appears no expense to procure the best. Each issue is replete with practical hints and useful suggestions of the utmost value to every lady, in addition to the vast fund of entertaining reading provided. No intelligent household should be without it. To introduce this charming paper into thousands of homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following liberal holiday offer: Upon receipt of only sixteen cents (stamps or silver), we will send *The Ladies' World* for three months, and we will also send to each subscriber, free of charge, a package of elegant Christmas cards, containing 12 assorted styles and sizes, all in beautiful colors, many richly embossed. We guarantee the cards in this package to be worth alone more than double the price charged for both them and the subscription to the paper. Remember the cards are sent free to all who send 16 cents for a 3 months' subscription to our paper. Five subscriptions and 5 packages of cards will be sent for 65 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer to any publisher in N. Y. as to our reliability. Do not miss this chance! You will find these cards very useful at holiday time as beautiful and appropriate gifts to friends. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

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\$65 A MONTH 2 Bright Young Men or

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.

A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Stop them. And by kindly sharing
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veils the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

BOSTON BOYS AND BOSTON GIRLS.

Boston is proud of everything it possesses, and justly proud of its school system. Some one has said that education is the New England superstition; that a knowledge of reading and writing is believed to be a panacea for all moral evils; the spelling-book a talisman. Certain it is that in Boston, in many ways the capital of New England, what may be called an almost painful attention is paid to the matter of popular education. The Boston papers contained the other morning a report from a sub-committee of the general school committee on the study of history in the schools. It was a scholastic review of the whole question of modern history and historians, making two columns and a half of fine type. This was not the work, it will be understood, of superintendents of schools, but of members of the school board, of whom I have known several in the West who knew no history except perhaps the "History of the Four Kings." Where such erudition exists in a school board, as the beforementioned report evinces, any amount of learning may be expected in the schools.

The figures before me are not the latest, but Boston is credited with 514 general and twenty-one special schools, which are classed as public schools, and of which 453 are described as primary, eight high, two Latin and one normal. Because I wished to see something of the Boston boy, of whom I read when a small boy myself, "talking up" to General Gage about soldiers breaking the ice on the Frog pond, I dropped in one morning on the English high school. The building, or rather double building, accommodating the English and Latin high schools is described by Bostonians as the "largest structure in America devoted to educational purposes, and the largest in the world used as a free public school." So far its construction has cost \$750,000, and the plan contemplates an additional "administration" building.

There are forty-eight school rooms, so arranged that each room fronts on the open air, and each room is intended to accommodate thirty-five pupils and no more. Then there is a "theater" building, containing two lecture rooms, cabinet rooms, a drill hall and gymnasium, and a chemical laboratory and lecture room attached. The drill hall is 130 feet long, sixty-two feet wide and thirty feet high; and there are two exhibition halls, one for each school, arranged in amphitheater form. The whole interior is finished in Michigan oak and the halls are adorned by beautiful groups of statuary. One of these groups, "The Flight From Pompeii," is the gift of a former pupil of the school.

called on Mr. Waterhouse. I found him an erect person with gray whiskers of a military cut, who looked as if he might be the commandant at West Point. No one addressed him as "Professor." His official designation is "head master," and he is one of the nine men in Boston who bear the title. It may be remembered that the late Colonel John A. Martin wrote a feeling eulogy on the school teacher of his boyhood, whom he spoke of as "Master" Gibbons. It is an old idea, that mastership of a school, which Boston still adheres to. Mr. Waterhouse kindly went with me to the gallery of the great drill hall. It is a great room with a plank floor laid on concrete and caked like a ship's deck. A company of cavalry might drill upon it. When I saw it it was covered with boys. The 800 boys in the English high school are divided into two battalions of 400 each, and with the boys from the Latin school constitute the "Boston School regiment." Their arms are furnished by the city, and the regiment is soon to be uniformed. Seen from the gallery the floor seemed alive. Squad drill and drill in the manual were in progress. The veterans instruct the new recruits by ones and twos, and as the average age of admission to the high school is 15, the effect of a childish treble issuing the commands of grim-visaged war, and the smartness of one little boy in making another hold up his chin, keep his fingers on the seams of his pants and so on, was amusing. The drill officer in chief was Colonel Moore, an old soldier, who knows his business. At his command the boys scattered over the hall, formed on their company grounds with the greatest promptness, and when at last the young soldiers formed column and marched out of the hall the effect was very fine. While the drill was going on Mr. Waterhouse gave me a brief history of the introduction of the military drill into the schools. Once an attempt was made through the Legislature to have it abolished, but the boys sent in a monster petition, and Mr. Thomas W. Higginson appeared before the law-makers to assure them that the boys of Boston of our century were the same gallant young spirits as those who stood up for their rights on Boston common in the days of the Revolution.

The English high school is what the name implies. The Latin school, although occupying what is called the same building, is entirely independent. It has 400 scholars, and is the oldest school in Boston, having been established in 1635. It was removed from Bedford street to its present fine home in 1881.

From the early and constant attention paid to "schooling" in Boston I had formed the idea that the city was like the personage who "overflowed with learning and stood in the slop," and that all the teachers must be of Boston extraction, but Head Master Waterhouse had a good average American biography. He was born in Maine, and after the custom of Maine boys, went to sea and served his two years before the mast, and after this experience went to Bowdoin, graduated, taught in the South, and in various cities in New England and last in Boston. In truth, Boston is an importer of brains as of muscle. Contrary to general belief, many men from the West find a career in Boston.

Having said so much about the "Boston boy," something is in order concerning the Boston girl. The girls here have a Latin school to themselves. Mr. Waterhouse asked me if co-education worked well in Kansas, and I told him that it was a necessity in order that there might be any graduating classes, but Boston has not crossed that river yet. But speaking of Boston girls, I have never seen a city where there seemed such a preponderance of women. Even on the business streets in business hours, more women are seen pursuing their busy way than men. The young women are in the majority, and of course among the young women the pretty women are the large fraction. They all take high rank as pedestrians. In the matter of both grace and speed the young Boston woman with her books, her music roll and her little satchel cannot be matched by anything on feminine feet. The little satchel is a Boston sign and symbol; all the women carry it, and a great many men. School boys are armed with it, and the colored school boys are not exceptions. The city school committee lately indefinitely postponed the matter of the co-education of the sexes, and the sentiment seems to pervade society.

is accompanied by a gentleman. There are undoubtedly a good many cases where matrimony has been indefinitely postponed, yet withal there are more faces than I have seen elsewhere that suggest a word, good in England, but not used here—gentlewoman. Walking through the Common one sees the types Dr. Holmes has brought out in his "Autocrat" and in his stories, the pretty school teacher and the others.

The part women take in public matters in Massachusetts and their influence on public affairs and on what may be called the disposition of the State, is not a subject for a letter like this, but a thoughtful person who would fain read in the faces of human beings some hint of the world that is to be, there is a study in the faces, fine, thoughtful, eager, intent, of the women who pass one by in the streets of Boston.—Noble L. Prentiss, in *Kansas City Star*.

Our Public Schools.

As a class, there is no other than our school teachers who make more earnest effort to know their duty and do it; and as a class there is no other so little appreciated or assisted by its patrons. It is safe to say one-half their energies are spent in counteracting the effects of defective home training, order and obedience being necessary to the dissemination of knowledge. Without obedience there can be no order, without order there can be no attention, and without attention instructions are wasted, no matter how efficient or earnest the teacher. What does it benefit if our teachers are graded or trained to the highest order of education if they must spend their time in training the children under their care to the first principles of obedience? Take, for instance, some children who at home never obey without the fear of a whip, whose sensibilities have never been exercised above the mere physical impulses—all the higher faculties dwarfed; to endeavor to apply the refined principles of education to such a mind is like trying to polish metal without the grinding process to smooth down the coarse features.

Therefore, if we would receive the full benefit of the abilities of our public school teachers, we should as parents do our part in training and fitting our children to receive the instruction.

Disobedience and insolence are demoralizing, and unless overcome in the school the whole institution must suffer the bad effects. Often parents who have been neglectful of their duty will oppose the teacher's efforts, thus making more ineffective the already almost fruitless task. It is because of these conditions that our teachers fail so often in results which they have every qualification to attain were the conditions favorable. This is a grave matter for parents to consider, one that should find a place in every Alliance for consideration. Every effort that intelligence can devise is brought to bear in the process of education. Should not something practical on the part of parents be also instituted to prepare the children to receive the benefits?

Am I my brother's keeper? Yes. So long as your children are thrown into intimate and daily intercourse with his, does not the moral and intellectual training of his children concern you? Whether or not you consider yourself responsible for his moral condition, does it lessen the effect? Did you withdraw your children from the public schools to avoid these influences, will they not when developed into citizenship reach you in a more aggravated sense? Hence the law of self-preservation makes us our brother's keeper. It would be well for parents to meet sometimes with teachers and hear these methods of education discussed, and learn, too, the difficulties to be overcome.
M. J. HUNTER.

Wet Weather Foot-Covering.

It is not infrequently a problem of what to wear on the feet in wet weather, which is very destructive to fine goods if worn in the usual manner. And it very often happens that such is the case, the most provident people being at times caught without rubbers, at some point where it is impossible to obtain them, so that they are obliged to expose their feet to the drenching rains, and frequently to walk long distances in the water-soaked shoes. Such a walk in a thoroughly soaked shoe causes irreparable injury. The straining motions of the foot in this soft mass cause damage that could never be possible in the

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.
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Hood's Sarsaparilla

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shoes worn much in the wet, especially of the poorer grades, have their usefulness materially impaired. Yet there are many people who do not and will not wear rubbers, even though obliged to be out in all weathers. The question with them is, in the first place, one of health. "Six years ago," said a representative man, "I wore rubbers even in a summer rain, but to-day I won't wear them, even in such wet weather as we have had of late. The overshoe is cumbersome. If one goes within doors and waits for even ten minutes without taking off the rubber shoe the effect will be unpleasant. He may not have a headache that night, but if for a number of days the leather shoe is covered with the impervious rubbers, for a length of time, the chances are nine out of ten that one will get to feeling dull and have a sick headache. Besides, if the overshoe gets cut, or cracks while in use, it is apt to get full of water or slush and subject the shoe to such a soaking that the leather will be ruined or the wearer will have wet feet." The method of this man was to have three pairs of heavy-soled shoes, with soft, durable uppers, carefully oiled when new, and once a month afterward. These shoes were worn alternately; when it rained, the thick, firm leather repelled the water almost as well as rubber, and the wearer had sense enough to avoid puddles, slush and mud where possible. He had no wet feet, no colds, no headaches and no interference by the rubbers with the circulation of the blood in the feet—and incidentally in the entire system. Rubber boots should of course be worn as little as possible. Nothing equals them for causing soreness of the feet, and while they may save the feet from complete soaking in some instances, their continuous use insures conditions which are far from wise or healthful. Perspiration is stimulated by the rubber, but it is also accumulated and held in stockings, underwear, and the lining of the boots, till the condition of the wearer is one to be deplored, being neither wholesome, cleanly nor comfortable.—*Good Housekeeping*.

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The Young Folks.

Old Superstitions.

Cut your nails on Monday, cut them for news;
Cut them on Tuesday, a pair of new shoes;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for health;
Cut them on Thursday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Friday, cut them for woe;
Cut them on Saturday, a journey you'll go;
Cut them on Sunday, you'll cut them for evil.
For all the next week you'll be ruled by the Devil.

Marry Monday, for wealth;
Marry Tuesday, for health;
Marry Wednesday, the best day of all;
Marry Thursday, for crosses;
Marry Friday, for losses;
Marry Saturday, no luck at all.

Born on a Monday,
Fair of face;
Born on a Tuesday,
Full of God's grace;
Born on a Wednesday,
Merry and glad;
Born on a Thursday,
Sour and sad;
Born on a Friday,
Godly given;
Born on a Saturday,
Work for a living;
Born on a Sunday,
Never shall want;
So there's the week
And the end on't.

Sneeze on a Monday, you sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on a Tuesday, you'll kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on a Wednesday, you'll sneeze for a letter;
Sneeze on a Thursday, for something better;
Sneeze on a Friday, you sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on a Saturday, see your sweetheart tomorrow;
Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek—
The devil will have you the whole of the week.
—Every-Day Book.

A STORY OF BORNEO.

How the Apes Made it Lively for an Animal Hunter.

We had been knocking about for several weeks, landing on various islands in the Borneo sea to make captives, and were at anchor beside a small island called Kui, when a trader from the Mandanao peninsula came along and gave us some interesting news. His craft carried only three men, but had run short of water and been obliged to put in at an island thirty miles to the east for water. The island was about thirty miles square and thickly wooded and entirely without settlement. While at anchor in a sheltered bay, and just as they hoisted in their cask of water, they were set upon by several hundred apes of large size and terribly frightened. The craft was only twice her length from shore, and the apes bombarded her with clubs and stones. A score of these missiles had been preserved as proofs. The trader gave us warning to look out for ourselves if we went that way, and we made him a present of tobacco and at once set sail. The apes he described were just the species I was looking for, being what is called in East "gorillas" children." They are found only in Sumatra and Borneo and on a few of the islands in the Borneo sea. It is an established fact that every seven years these apes are subject to an epidemic which sweeps them off in large numbers, and for this reason they have been scarce for many years past. In the year 1864 a trader who landed on the island of Kriem, about 200 miles from Manila discovered over 500 dead apes along the beach.

We had brought along with us some pieces of cloth of various colors, and these we now hung on limbs and bushes and scattered along on the ground to bait the apes to the landing. We had made our way quietly as possible, as I fully believed in what the trader had told me. When we reached the landing I got my monkey traps from the schooner. These are steel traps with padded jaws. We set six of them opposite the craft, and the only "bait" we used was a red rag tied to the catch. Going on board we had dinner, and then I brought out a heavy rifle and fired three shots into the woods. That was to wake up the apes, and it wasn't ten minutes before we heard from them. Shrieks and cries and calls resounded through the forest, and then the apes fairly swarmed down to the shore. The colored cloths angered and excited them to the highest pitch, and their coming was like that of an enraged mob of human beings. The advance guard had scarcely appeared before they rushed down upon the traps in great fury and to their own great sorrow. Every trap received a victim, and every victim, screamed and shrieked and jumped about in the most exciting manner.

The number of apes dumbfounded me. I honestly believe there were 5,000 of them, great and small, and the noise they made was deafening. Their first move was to help the victims in the traps. They attempted to pull them out by main force, and when this failed they got stones and clubs and tried to break the traps. They had neither the strength nor ingenuity, and when they realized this they turned to secure revenge on us. We had been expecting the move, and were ready for it, or thought we were. We had four guns on the rail, had covered the cabin skylight with boards, and the decks were clear for action. The tide was yet running in, and, although we could almost

Nellie Dale's Christmas Money

By PRUDENCE PARSONS.



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knew they dreaded water and would hesitate to swim out to us.

I asked the Captain what new move he thought the beasts intended to make, and he replied:

"I think we shall have great trouble with them. If there was breeze enough to stem this tide I should be in favor of getting out as soon as possible. They will board us in the yawl as soon as the tide turns."

I pointed to the fact that there was only one ape in the boat, and that I could put a bullet through his head where he sat. If one of the men would slip over the rail he could swim to the boat and secure it. This was looked upon as a good idea. One of the Borneo men got quietly into the water and swam for the boat, and when he was close upon it I fired and killed the ape in charge. His dying yell was answered from a thousand throats, and in ten seconds the boat was filled with apes. The sailor had to return empty handed. It was no use to fire upon the beasts, as their numbers were so great, and we therefore made our preparations for defense. The crew proper told us in so many words that they would not lift a hand except to defend themselves, as they considered it a crime to kill an ape. If the schooner was boarded then they would be justified in fighting. After a few minutes all the apes but one again left the boat. The body of the one I had killed was carried ashore.

At sundown there was a little breeze, and we could have left, but I wanted the apes in the traps and the Captain wanted his yawl. As it grew dark all the crew went below, saying it was none of their fight, and one of the Borneo sailors declared with great vigor and much grief that he had recognized an uncle in the ape I had killed. Another had seen his brother, and the cook fairly cried at the thought that his favorite son, who had been dead about five years, might have turned into an ape and be waiting to destroy his affectionate father. Thomas and I remained on deck to watch, and at 8 o'clock we heard and saw enough to prove that the apes were moving in concert and in a large body. I tried to get the crew up, but they refused to come. I had a double-barreled shot-gun, and Thomas was to throw the shell if they came near enough. The shore was in such darkness that we couldn't see what our enemies were up to until the boat was suddenly seen floating along our port bow. I fired into the black mass, and Thomas lighted the fuse and heaved the shell, but in his excitement he missed the boat.

From the splashing in the water I knew that large numbers of the apes swam off. I had scarcely fired when three or four appeared on the bows, and the next moment they boarded from every quarter. Their screaming and chattering were terrific, and we no sooner saw the first half dozen aboard than we made a rush

were besieged, and by an enemy such as never captured a sailing craft before.

The crew were willing enough to fight now, realizing the danger. We were all together in the little cabin and all armed, but the question was what to do. The apes raced up and down the decks pulled at every rope, and the number of them must have been a full thousand. Their racing about made the little schooner tremble clear to her keel, and now and then their weight launched her from side to side. The scuttle to the fore-castle was secured, the hatches all fast, and the boards over the cabin skylight had been nailed. We heard them pulling and hauling, however, and every moment was an anxious one. They wrenched the water butt loose and rolled it around the deck.

It was a full hour before the apes quieted down and from thence to daylight we caught a few winks of sleep as we watched and waited. When day broke and we could see through the cabin side-lights the scene on deck was one of desolation. Every running rope had been pulled down, great holes had been gnawed in the sails, and whatever they could break up was broken. They were still at it. Some of them were even gnawing at the deck planks. It was clear that left uninterrupted they would ruin the schooner above board, and so we raised a great shout to draw their attention. It succeeded to a charm. It wasn't five minutes before they had wrenched the boards off the skylight. The sash was a heavy one and the panes small, and even when they crowded upon the sash to the number of fifty it bore their weight. Holding my revolver close to one of the panes I fired three shots and this cleared them off. From the great chattering above we knew that three of the gang had been killed or badly hurt. They tried it again in about five minutes, and now we used both revolvers and peppered four or five more. From that on they kept clear of the skylight, but we knew they were watching the doors.

On each side of the companionway was a pane of glass over an opening four inches wide by twelve long. I smashed out one and Thomas the other, and we began shooting. The crowd made at us, seeming to be perfectly reckless, and several were shot as they tugged at the barrels of our rifles. In half an hour we had the decks covered with dead and dying, and the beasts began to show signs of being demoralized. An old gray head, who had been concealed behind the foremast, finally peered out, and I put a bullet into his head. He fell over with a scream, and with that every ape that could move sprang overboard and made for the shore. We waited a while before leaving our quarters, but reached the deck to find that they had departed for good. There were forty-two dead apes on the schooner, and we finished six who were badly wounded. Our boat was grounded on a small island half a mile away, and after

had been in the traps so long. They exhibited the greatest ferocity, but were handled the worse for it, and we finally got them safe aboard. Then we turned to on the schooner, and it took us two full days to get her in sailing shape. From the hour the beasts left the craft we did not catch sight of a single one again during our stay.—New York Sun.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

One dollar even takes the KANSAS FARMER from now until the last day of 1891.

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

Next week we will print an address delivered some time ago by Hon. John McDonald, of Topeka, editor of the *Western School Journal*, on county taxation for school purposes.

The People's movement is no more against the Republican than the Democratic party. It is for our homes and country, and no matter what party stands in our way, annihilation awaits it.

The State Alliance headquarters have been removed from Hutchinson to Topeka and arrangements have been made to carry on the business and educational work on a more extensive scale than ever.

A friend in Omaha sends us some charges against a member-elect of the new Legislature. The charges ought to have been preferred before the election. It is too late now. Besides, the member referred to is not an "Alliance man."

Every dollar that you handle carries with it the curse of interest. As it can only reach the people through the banks, how can it be otherwise? It is the people's money and should flow direct to them from the government. No class of men have any right to establish toll-gates across the financial highway between the government and the people and charge them for the privilege of using their own money.

Some of the brethren are beginning to discuss the propriety of a "divide" on the publication of stray notices. It would be a little like the millionaires division—50 cents per person. One paper should publish all the stray list, and then every one would know where to find such notices. If stray animals were in the habit of leaving word as to their destination, then the owner could send to the paper nearest the location of their stray, read the notice, and go and get their animal. Until that time, better let the "stray list" remain as it is.

S. M. Scott, of McPherson county, Assistant State Lecturer of the Kansas Alliance, will represent the KANSAS FARMER at the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., next week. Mr. Scott is recognized in Kansas as the Champion Organizer, he having done more work in the line of organizing Alliances than any other man in the same length of time. Besides being a worker of untiring energy, he is true to his calling, clean and straightforward in conduct, steady in gait and earnest and high in aim. He will be a safe counselor at Ocala.

"INGALLS, GORDON, AND THE ALLIANCE."

Tuesday of last week the Legislature of Georgia, composed largely of members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, elected General Gordon as United States Senator for that State. General Gordon was not the choice of the Alliance as a body; a majority of the Alliance members were opposed to him; but there were not enough of these to make a majority on joint ballot, and hence the General's friends carried him through successfully. The result of that proceeding served as a text for the following double-leaded editorial article which appeared in the *Topeka Capital* Friday morning last. [We copy the article entire so that our readers may get the benefit of every sentence and every word.]

INGALLS, GORDON, AND THE ALLIANCE.

It would be greatly to the interest of good government if the members of the Legislature elected by Alliance votes would ponder the meaning and result of the Georgia United States Senatorial election last Tuesday. As the *Capital* has taken occasion to say heretofore, we believe the Alliance farmers elected to the State Legislature this month are honorable men who will come to Topeka inspired with a genuine purpose to advance the welfare of Kansas. Some of them are Democrats, and to such this article is not addressed; but in the main they are at the core Republicans, believing in Republican principles, rejoicing in Republican progress, proud of Republican achievements, ambitious for ultimate Republican triumph. They come up to the Legislature as representatives of the great masses of the people, and if Judge Peffer rightly understands their purposes, as outlined in his interview with a *Capital* reporter last week, they will endeavor to effect just those reforms to which the Republican party in its platform adopted last September pledged itself. We do not desire to flatter the members of the Legislature by asserting that they are men of unusual intelligence, but our information is that they are honest and well-disposed. They are by no means the humbugs that the People's party, with one exception, has sent to Congress; but they are representative Republican farmers.

Conversely, it is precisely so in Georgia. The Alliance elected Alliance Democrats to the Legislature and have a vast majority. Their organs, from which we have continually quoted, opposed Governor Gordon for the Senate and supported other candidates equally Democratic but whom these organs could control. It was not denied that General Gordon is a good Democrat; but it was claimed that Pat Calhoun was equally loyal to the fraudulent old party and yet was to be relied upon as an Alliance man. Governor Gordon, on the other hand, had declared himself against that preposterous air-castle known as the sub-treasury scheme, and Pat was on record for it.

In spite of the solicitude of the Alliance organs however, the Alliance representatives refused to elect an unknown man to the Senate, and with the wildest enthusiasm the name of Gordon swept through the two houses of the Legislature. The sub-treasury was forgotten; it was remembered only that Gordon was a Democrat, a distinguished Southerner, a gallant soldier, a loyal Confederate, a man whose eloquence would be a strong fortress for the solid South in Congress.

Gordon will go to the Senate by favor of Democratic Alliance men of Georgia. Will Ingalls be withdrawn from the Senate by virtue of Republican Alliance men of Kansas? This is the question. Reinforced by the most brilliant orator of the solid South, by aid of the Southern Alliance, the Democrats in the United States Senate will rejoice beyond expression at the spectacle of Senator Ingalls, the most brilliant orator of the Republican North, stricken down by the same hand. Encouraged by their recent triumphs, the anti-tariff, anti-pension Senators from the South will boast and bluster without fear and without limit, their dreading antagonist being retired to private life. Reinspired, as they were by the election of Cleveland in 1884, the intimidators and ballot swindlers of the South will leap again into the saddle, and the news of every Republican voter frightened from the polls or killed will be the signal for a loud cheer at the downfall of Ingalls at the hand of Republican Kansas.

A great thing will be accomplished by the men who led the Alliance into politics if they can at one blow strike Ingalls from his place and raise to the Senate the champion of the South and eulogist of the late Confederacy. The obliteration of sectional feeling upon which the political leaders of the Alliance love to harp has only one meaning in their hearts. It means the exaltation of the insolent South and the suppression of every Northern voice brave enough to speak for justice and the constitution on the problem of the ballot.

The KANSAS FARMER, for obvious reasons, has not taken part in any of the discussions which had for their subject the public life and services of Senator Ingalls. We stated plainly the reason why this paper would not support his candidacy for re-election, and that was all that seemed either necessary or appropriate under the circumstances. Any other course would have given color to the newspaper reports that the editor of the KANSAS FARMER was himself a candidate for the Senate and his criticisms of other candidates would therefore be prejudiced. The foregoing article of the *Capital*, however, not only relieves us of all embarrassment in the matter, but challenges our attention, rendering some reply both appropriate as matter of taste and necessary in defense of the people whose interests the KANSAS FARMER represents.

The gist of the *Capital's* article is found in these words: "Gordon will go to the Senate by favor of Democratic Alliance men of Georgia; will Ingalls be withdrawn from the Senate by virtue of Republican Alliance men of Kansas?" In other words, it is an appeal to the stalwart

great victory, to abandon a course of public policy which had been adopted after due deliberation, to make peace with a defeated enemy on his own terms, and all this because the Georgia Legislature elected General Gordon to the Senate. What have we in Kansas to do with the election of Senator in another State? And why should we vote for a person not our choice because General Gordon was supported by some Alliance Democrats in Georgia? This appeal to the memories and prejudices of old party friends will doubtless awaken echoes in many a patriotic soul; but it may as well be understood now as at any other time that the People's movement in Kansas was deliberately undertaken, the situation was carefully considered, and like the patriot fathers of the Revolution, we struck hands with one another, pledging ourselves as men that come what may we will stand together. The meaning of all that is, that as to this new movement of the people the die is cast, party ties are sundered, old issues are dead, and, to use the language of Senator Ingalls, "the people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." There will be, because there must be, a new alignment of parties. New issues are upon us, they are pressing; they must be disposed of, and that can be done only by a union of men that are of one mind concerning them. Our work necessarily leads us away from the old parties, so that as to our former political associations we are new men dealing with new issues. Logically, then, while a large majority of us are Republicans as to all things which constituted the soul of the Republican party when it was born and during all of those troublous years of war which made its record glorious, as to pending issues—the issues which are presented by this "Farmers' Movement"—we are no more Republicans than we are Democrats or Whigs. We have builded a new platform and we are gathering and working on that. Those who would be with us must come to us; we will not go to them.

This is sufficient to dispose of the *Capital's* appeal. But there is another view of the situation. Let us see how Messrs. Ingalls and Gordon stand in relation to this matter. Last May, the editor of the *Southern Alliance Farmer*, a Georgia farm paper, addressed a letter to Governor Gordon asking for an expression of that gentleman's views upon the course and objects of the Alliance. In answer, Governor Gordon wrote a respectful letter, of which we quote a portion, as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1890.

Mr. H. C. Brown, Editor of the *Southern Alliance Farmer*:

MY DEAR SIR:—Representing, as you do, so large and honorable a body of our best citizens, your right cannot be questioned to my opinion of the great movement to which you refer in your letter of yesterday. * * * I appreciate most sensibly your kind allusions to myself "as a friend of the tolling millions who are seeking justice." This testimonial from one in your position will justify the statement, I trust, that as a life member of the State Agricultural Society from early manhood, and identified in every possible way with the farming interests of the country, my highest concern, in public and private life, has naturally been to protect and promote the great agricultural industry of our country, not only as the leading, primal and principal calling of our people, but the one most essential to Southern and national prosperity, and yet least favored by government or protected by its own votaries. Hence, for fifteen years, or more, I have labored in convention, on the public rostrum and in private station to induce the farmers of the country to organize. For fifteen years or more I have urged a close, compact union, an all-embracing agricultural brotherhood, defensive in its character, and only aggressive in protecting that industry from unfriendly legislation, unjust exactions and hurtful discriminations.

In view of these efforts to secure organization during so many years of my past life, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I hailed the advent of the Farmers' Alliance as the possible final realization of a long-cherished hope. Nor is it necessary, with my past record before you, to say that I indorse without reserve and with unabated emphasis the policy of the Alliance for an increase of the circulating medium of the country. * * * By education from my youth up, by persistent interest, and by every consideration of the welfare of our people, my sympathies are deeply enlisted in all the high purposes sought to be accomplished by the Farmers' Alliance. I rejoice that the genius of the age—the genius of organized, cooperative effort—has at last possessed, aroused and impelled to action the great body of the tillers of the soil. With wise counsels to guide them to conservative action, with full recognition of the rights of others, but uncompromising resistance to wrongs upon themselves, with relentless opposition to legislative or Congressional discrimination in every phase or form, whether discrimination be against landed interests, through pet banking systems, or against the masses of the people, through unequal taxation, uncontrolled corporations and monopolies or iniquitous financial policies, by unitedly combating all these governmental partialities and special privileges, the success of this great movement by the brotherhood of farmers will be doubly assured, and that success will bring not only to the farming classes, but to the tolling masses of the people, speedy and substantial relief, and inaugurate an era of prosperity never known before in the history of this republic.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. GORDON.

General Gordon was an active man

is in Kansas, busying himself with their local affairs and rendering them assistance in many ways. He did not work at arms-length, but walked and worked close up to the masses. This was recognized in the editor's letter to him, and his answer, as above copied, shows him to be in full sympathy with the Alliance movement. It is clear, however, that Governor Gordon did not favor independent political action on the part of the Alliance. Like many other men, he believed the farmers' grievances could be redressed more effectively and more speedily by operating through existing party organizations, and besides, Governor Gordon did not wish to see any serious division among Democrats. The Georgia Alliance had indorsed what is known as the "sub-treasury plan," and Governor Gordon was not ready to join in the indorsement. It was upon these two points that he differed with the Alliance, and it was because of that difference that he did not receive the full Alliance support; but his treatment of the farmers had been so courteous and frank that they did not oppose him as a body. A few of the Alliance members of the Legislature voted for him. The vote stood: Senate—for Gordon, 25; against him, 19. House—for Gordon, 97; against him, 72.

Now, take the case of Senator Ingalls and the farmers of Kansas. The KANSAS FARMER is an old, well-established farm paper, beginning its career more than twenty-seven years ago. It circulates among farmers in every county in the State; it is the only paper of its class which circulates generally among agriculturists, and it has established a reputation which its readers as well as its managers are proud of. Last February, on the 10th day of the month, the editor of this paper addressed a letter to Senator Ingalls, just as the Georgia editor, three months later, addressed a similar letter to Governor Gordon. Both of the gentlemen named were candidates for United States Senator. Here is a copy of the letter to Senator Ingalls:

KANSAS FARMER OFFICE,
TOPEKA, KAS., February 10, 1890.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, Washington, D. C.:
DEAR SIR:—The farmers of Kansas are taking unusual interest in public affairs, and in their behalf, I respectfully request for publication in the KANSAS FARMER a brief statement of your views on the questions following:
1. What legislation, if any, do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?
2. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If yes, to what extent, in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?
3. In what respect, if at all, and for what purpose, do you favor changing the national banking law?
4. Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?
Hoping you will find it both convenient and pleasant to answer early.
I am, very respectfully,
W. A. PEPPER,
Editor KANSAS FARMER.

On the 18th day of the same month, February, the Senator wrote, in answer to that letter, that he was "preparing a speech to be delivered in the course of a few weeks," and that the speech would cover the subjects to which the letter referred. The speech, if prepared, was never delivered, and no further answer to the questions was ever received. Note the difference, please, between the two men—Ingalls and Gordon, and their treatment of the farmers of their respective States when approached by representative and responsible men speaking for the farming interests. Answering the Georgia editor, the Georgia statesman wrote a long letter showing himself to have been long closely identified and personally interested with the farmers, that he had been actively enlisted in work in their behalf, that he had long personally urged organization among farmers in their own interest, and that he hailed the advent of the Alliance as an agency through which the largest and most deserving industry among men might soon have the attention from government to which it is entitled. In sympathy with the workers, Governor Gordon promptly and frankly responded to a request for his opinions. He recognized the people's right to call upon him for his views. His letter opens—"Representing, as you do, so large and honorable a body of our best citizens, your right cannot be questioned to my opinion of the great movement," etc. Who could but admire the conduct of so free, so frank, so courageous a man?

If the farmers of Kansas had received such treatment from Senator Ingalls as the farmers of Georgia received from Governor Gordon under similar circumstances, it would have been impossible to elect a hundred members of the Legislature opposed to his return to the Senate.

the editor of the KANSAS FARMER was not only respectful, but it was in every sense appropriate, and the Senator was bound in duty to so large a portion of his constituency to answer fully and decorously. He was bound in deference to so "large and honorable a class of our best citizens," as Governor Gordon said of his questioners, to answer; he is bound as a public man to politely answer when politely questioned touching any matter which is of special interest to the people he represents or to any considerable portion of them. No excuse was ever offered for this course on the Senator's part, no friend of his ever even suggested that any excuse was in order; it was taken for granted by him and by them that after a public servant has been in place long enough to have acquired a national reputation he is relieved from all direct responsibility to the people whose votes put him there.

The letter addressed to Senator Ingalls, as the reader will observe, was written on the 10th day of February. It was printed in the KANSAS FARMER immediately after learning from the Senator, through his letter, that he would not answer the questions through the paper. All this, be it remembered, was done before any steps whatever had been taken toward an independent political movement on the part of the farmers. A conference of Alliance officers was held in March, when it was determined to call a meeting of representatives of different bodies of organized labor in June for the purpose of considering the propriety of joining forces in a common effort. A State convention was called for August when a People's party State ticket was put in the field, and independent work was begun all along the line.

We assure all parties concerned that very much if not most of the early opposition to Senator Ingalls was attributable to his contemptuous treatment of the people in the matter of the KANSAS FARMER questions. The opposition grew as time passed and no answer came from the Senator, and the KANSAS FARMER was chided for its long waiting before declaring its opposition to him. Here Senator Ingalls lost a golden opportunity. And he did it with his eyes and ears open. Then, knowing that his people demanded free coinage of silver, he supported a bill which practically stops all coinage, and knowing that his people favored a large reduction of tariff duties on necessary articles of foreign manufacture, he supported a bill which greatly increases the duties. He deliberately voted in opposition to what he knew to be the wishes of 95 per cent. of his constituents, and when he came to explain his votes to the people he told us that he is for anything which his party favors; he is against anything which his party opposes, and that in casting these particular votes he simply voted with his party. No matter what the people want, if party leaders are opposed to it, the caucus and not the people is served. Party before country is the Senator's doctrine. And when it was proposed by our central committee that Senator Ingalls and the editor of the KANSAS FARMER meet in the presence of the people and jointly discuss pending issues, the Senator scornfully refused to even notice this reasonable proposition of the farmers. It would have been a masterly stroke of policy to meet the people's representative and in their presence slay him; but the truth is, Senator Ingalls has treated his farmer constituents with inexcusable roughness. For their resentment he is himself largely to blame. He has shown that he is not only not in sympathy with them, but that he does not care to hear from them. He is now learning that the people are greater than individual men.

Governor Gordon lives close to his people, Senator Ingalls lives afar off; Gordon treats his constituents respectfully, Ingalls treats his disdainfully. Herein lies the secret of Gordon's receiving a few Alliance votes and of Ingalls' receiving none. Does the *Capital* get the idea?

Thos. H. Chew, St. Louis, writes us that A. J. Child, general commission merchant at that place, has been appointed State Agent for the Farmers' Alliance, of Missouri. From what we know of Mr. Child, we consider the selection a good one.

The People's party made the entire campaign in this State on an expenditure

A WORD TO OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.

The meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Florida, next week, is one of the most important assemblages of the year. If any other body should be named before this, it is the National Congress and that alone. What lends to this meeting of farmers and laborers its special significance is the fact that it is charged with opening the way for a real and permanent union of the people of the United States. Politicians, soon after the great war, determined that "the people of the United States constitute a nation," and the determination was a clear recognition of both the law and the fact. But politicians preach better than they practice. In theory we are one, while in practice we are three—the East, the West, and the South. These divisions are unnatural and unreasonable, but they will continue as long as the people entrust their business and their destinies to party politicians. Statesmen of opposing parties will come together on the social line and embrace one another fondly as friends, then they will walk arm-in-arm into the council chamber and there throw all their powers of oratory into a debate intended to keep the West and the South apart. This great work of unification, this nationalizing of the people is necessary to the full development of our material resources, it is necessary from every point of view, and it will be brought about, but it can be done only by the people themselves operating through agencies of their own appointing, and these instrumentalities must be moved by the spirit of the people they represent.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is of Southern origin and naturally as far as prejudice of any sort has place in the order, it is largely Southern prejudice, just as the National Farmers' Alliance, being of Northern origin, whatever of prejudice may have place in its councils, is Northern prejudice. These two kinds of prejudice are but remnants of conditions which have passed away never to reappear, and they too ought to be buried forever out of sight. Memory garners and stores the animus of every passing event, but the memory and the heart are never in conflict after reminders of strife have been shorn of their stings. It is the sting of war memories that taunts and maddens men and drives them to acts of hatred and retaliation after the battle has been fought. Our great war ended long ago; it saved the Union and re-established the national authority. Let all the fruits of victory be saved and cherished. We are now one nation in law, let us be so in fact. This means the getting together of the South and the West, for their material interests are identical. But that involves some sacrifices. Are we ready to make them?

First—We must sacrifice party prejudice. That is, indeed, a sacrifice, it cuts close to the heart; but when one sees his duty lying in a particular direction, he has no choice but to follow if he would be true to his manhood and his country. One hundred and seven thousand men of Kansas made the sacrifice this very year 1890. Those of us who were Republicans are Republicans no longer except as to matters pending when the original principles of the party were adopted and which were wrought out in practice long ago. Those of us who were Democrats are Democrats no longer, except as to principles which the fathers of the party taught in the infancy of the republic. And so of all the rest of us. Not many years ago we were Republican or Democrat, but we have severed our moorings and are now in the flowing tide with our fellows operating under the temporary name of People's party, waiting for the coming together of that grand army of the people which in the years to come shall emancipate labor. Are our Southern brethren ready to make so great a sacrifice? We understand very well the force and meaning of the word "Democrat," as applied in the South. We know what it includes and what is involved in a surrender of it. The sacrifice on your part is greater than it is on ours, but we are ready to assist you in carrying any new burdens you assume. We do not forget that, as to many of you the first step has been taken. You work as Alliance men, not as men in a separate and distinct political movement, a movement wholly at variance with the Democratic party. To make our meaning clear: Sup-

matter among your people—the negro question, for example. Are you ready in such a case to do as we have done—follow the lines which the new issues we present mark out for us? Eliminate the negro question from politics and you would have no difficulty, as Alliance men, in cutting party ties and uniting with us in a national movement purely political.

It is upon the "negro question" especially that we desire to submit a thought or two. It will never be disposed of satisfactorily as long as we permit politicians to make a foot-ball of it. The people must take it into their own hands. Then all that now seems difficult about it will disappear. If the present Congress were made up of such men as the People's party in Kansas elected to Congress at the late election, no sectional force bill would have passed the House. If the farmers of the country were permitted to settle this negro question the first thing they would do would be to provide equal facilities to all citizens for education and work, securing to all equal protection under the laws, affording equal means of redress for every grievance; in short, recognizing every citizen as a citizen, throwing around him the full protection of the laws, and then let the citizen alone as long as he behaves well. The best possible treatment of the negro question is to assist in every practical way to create and maintain good feeling among the people of the two races in communities where they exist together and keep meddling hands out of the way. There was a time when the interests of the black man and the white man in the South were not alike, but that was when one of them was a slave. Now that both are free, their interests are the same, and no person knows so well what those interests are as the people who are themselves directly interested. Let the people of every State take care of their own domestic affairs, and as long as there is no outbreak of violence, no interference with personal or property rights of citizens of the United States which cannot be dealt with under State laws, the general government need not interfere and ought not to do so.

As we understand it, that is the view of this subject taken by the members of the People's party in this State and of members quite generally of all bodies of organized farmers and laborers throughout the country. That being so is it not sufficient in hope to disarm our enemies who insist that the "Farmers' Movement" is running on a gauge as narrow as that of the political parties? The union of West and South can not be effected while doubts remain concerning the sincerity of the people who urge the union. We have done and are doing our best; are you ready to do yours? We are together in object and aim, must we travel different ways to the same goal? There is but one obstacle in the way, and that, as you see, is easily disposed of if we are only true to one another. What say you? Let the meeting at Ocala answer.

"THE WAY OUT IS TO PAY OUT."

In a late issue of the Fort Scott *Monitor*, an editorial article headed "The Way Out," begins this way:

Among the literary accessions of the recent political campaign perhaps the most remarkable, as well as the most obtuse, is "The Way Out," being a financial treatise evolved by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Without referring further to this remarkable disquisition, which we confess our inability to comprehend, we desire to suggest another "Way Out," which, whatever may be its faults, is, we believe, within the reach of the ordinary comprehension. We start by recognizing the binding force of an obligation to pay.

After discussing the "binding force of an obligation," the writer concludes that "the way out is to pay out." That is what the author of "The Way Out" teaches in the little book, and he has pressed the same thought many many times on the attention of readers of the KANSAS FARMER and upon listening assemblies about the platform. So here and now, we repeat and indorse the *Monitor's* statement of the case—"The way out is to pay out." And then what? "The people of Kansas to-day are rich in the midst of their poverty," says the *Monitor*. What does our neighbor mean by that? Are we both rich and poor? Aye, indeed, for, as the *Monitor* puts it—

The boundless and fertile fields, and varied and useful resources of the State, considered in their relation to the restless energy and enterprise of nearly a million and a half of people, suggest the wealth of Croesus as among the possibilities of the future, while on the other hand is the remorseless demand of mortgage and bond, which must be paid, palliating energy and limiting comforts, and yet there is but "one way" out and that to pay out.

Now, we understand each other. We have "boundless and fertile fields," we have "varied and useful resources;" but there is the remorseless demand of mortgage and bond which must be paid." How are they to be paid? Only in one of two ways: We must pay with money or the lands which are pledged for the debts will be taken and sold. A mortgaged farm is bound for the debt, and the government, State or national, will come to the creditor's rescue in every case. It is the money or the land. Municipal debts are paid in

or school district is indebted and fails to pay its bonds or the interest as it falls due, the courts, on application, will order a levy of taxes to pay the debt, and in case of failure on the part of the people to pay the taxes so levied, their lands will be sold to the highest bidder in order to raise the money. Leaving municipal debts out of view for the present, let us confine the discussion to farm mortgages. How are they to be paid? Where is the money to come from? And if the money is not forthcoming, then what? The home is sold and that without remedy, without privilege of redemption, without any recourse whatever.

Let us face this matter squarely. Taking the last six years farming in Kansas has been unprofitable, not because we have not had average crops, but because, on the whole, market values of farm products have not been remunerative. After paying taxes, interest, and necessary expenses of family and farm, nothing was left. In many cases farmers have been unable to keep up their interest payments. Last August, the Topeka *Capital* showed by official reports that Kansas farms are now being sold by the courts in payment of mortgage debts at the rate of \$5,300 a year. A syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000 has been formed with headquarters at Topeka, for the purpose of getting under one ownership and one control all the Western farms which are fast going into the hands of loan agents and money-lenders. The Register of Deeds of one of the southwestern counties told the writer hereof a few weeks ago that his office work then consisted chiefly in recording deeds of farms voluntarily transferred by their owners to the holders of the mortgages. The last issue of the Greenwood county *Republican* contains thirty-two advertisements of Sheriff sales of farms. The "remorseless demand of the mortgage" continues and will continue to be made, and the crop of mortgage sales will grow until the debts are paid or the lands sold. What is to be done? Shall we stand off and sing hallelujah to the land of the farmers? Will that pay our debts? Shall we advertise our "boundless resources" and praise wonderful, beautiful Kansas? Will that bring us money—will that pay our debts?

The reason we are not paying out is because we cannot. And why not? Our lands are as fertile as they ever were, our farmers are as industrious and frugal. What, then, is the matter? Farming does not pay. Prices of farm products have fallen so that there is really no profit margin in agriculture. And there is no reason to expect any improvement in this respect so long as present conditions prevail. It has come to this, then, in fact, that a large majority of farmers who are in debt cannot pay out without some change which will work relief. Some farmers can keep their interest payments up, few of them can do more than that, while many come short of it. But suppose they could borrow money at 1 per cent. interest. In that case from 5 to 15 per cent. of the farm indebtedness could be paid every year, and in twenty years every farm now encumbered would be clear, some of them much sooner. At 1 per cent. \$10 would pay all the annual interest on \$1,000 of debt and whatever could be paid over and above that amount would apply on the principal. So as to any other amount of debt. One dollar is 1 per cent. on \$100; \$5 is 1 per cent. on \$500, and so on. With interest at 1 per cent. the debt cloud now hanging over farmers would disappear in a few years. It would not only afford relief in the matter of interest alone; the reduction of rates would cheapen the use of money and that would operate to raise the value of farm products in corresponding degree. The use of money would cost less and the market price of wheat, pork and cotton would rise to a profitable level.

But how can we get money at 1 per cent.? Why, just like we get it now at 10 per cent.—by making the law that way. Let the people put money to its proper use, let them declare the use of money to be a public function, let them abolish all banks of issue, and get money to the people directly from the mint or press, through government agencies, exacting for its use only enough to pay expenses of doing the work—and that would not exceed 1 to 3 per cent. for money on short time, taking for security just what banks and private loan agents now take—land, personal property, notes, bills, etc. A force of 3,000 to 4,000 persons properly distributed would easily do all the work required in accommodating all the long-time borrowers in the country, and half of these could be relieved at the end of five years.

With the use of money at cost, when mortgaged homes would be relieved, there would be no further need of borrowing, because every other kind of property would be quite as valuable as money, and nobody could afford to hoard money nor to lend it, because there would be less profit in that sort of business than in any other. And that would tend constantly to force money into circulation, whereas the existing system tends to attract money to "money centers." The new system would keep money out among the people where it belongs; the old system takes money away from the people and places it in hands of a few persons who let it out only on the payment of royalty for its use.

How establish the new system? By an act of Congress defining the powers of a Loan Bureau in the Treasury department, and prescribing details of management. Anybody who can understand the operations of our postal system can understand the new financial system proposed in "The

Horticulture.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Program of the twenty-fourth annual meeting, to be held at Topeka, Shawnee county, December 2, 3 and 4, 1890:

Tuesday, December 2.

MORNING SESSION—OPENING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening address, by the President.
2. Prayer, by Rev. J. B. Hutchinson.
3. Appointment of special committees.
4. Annual report of Secretary.
5. Annual report of Treasurer.
6. Reports of special committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

7. Report of Standing Committee on Orchard Culture. Committee—F. Wellhouse, Fairmount; Geo. Olivant, Conway; J. W. Robinson, Ottawa.
8. Address—"How to Raise Apples in Kansas," by Phillip Lux, Topeka.
9. Address—"Experience in Pear Culture," by J. G. Clark, Topeka.
10. "Method of Spraying Orchards With Insecticides, and Results in 1890," by F. Wellhouse, Fairmount.
11. Essay—"Causes Affecting the Longevity of Orchards," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

EVENING SESSION.

12. Music. Selection by Schubert club, under the direction of Prof. Tracy.
13. Address of welcome, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, pastor First Baptist church.
14. Response, by Mrs. M. Macy Newby, Olathe.
15. Music. Miss Nellie Sims, Topeka high school. Vocal solo.
16. Report of Committee on Floriculture, by Mrs. Geo. Rose, Rosedale; Dr. Chas. Williamson, Washington; Robert Milliken, Emporia.
17. "Bud, Flower, Fruit." Essay, by Miss Martie Whaley, Topeka high school.
18. President's annual address.
19. Music. Schubert club.

Wednesday, December 3.

MORNING SESSION.

20. Prayer. Rev. Mr. Sheldon, pastor Central Congregational church.
21. Unfinished business.
22. Report of Standing Committee on Transportation. Committee—F. Holsinger, Rosedale; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.
23. Report of Standing Committee on Vegetable Gardening. Committee—E. L. Rosenberger, Sabetha; H. Manwaring, Lawrence; Geo. H. Fish, Wellington.
24. Report of Standing Committee on Small Fruits. Committee—E. J. Holman, Leavenworth; B. F. Smith, Lawrence; D. Doyle, Oswego.
25. Report of Standing Committee on Entomology. Committee—Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college; Warren Knaus, McPherson; F. Holsinger, Rosedale.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

26. Election of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Trustee for the Central district.
27. Report of Standing Committee on Experimental Horticulture. Committee—Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college; Prof. S. C. Mason, State Agricultural college.
28. Report on Russian apricot, by Geo. Olivant, Conway.
29. Report of Standing Committee on Nomenclature and New Fruits. Committee—F. Wellhouse, Fairmount; F. Nixon, Kellogg; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.
30. Report from delegates present on condition of horticulture in their respective counties.

EVENING SESSION.

31. Music. Selection by Washburn College glee club, under the direction of Prof. Phelps.
32. Report of Standing Committee on Botany, etc. Prof. W. A. Kellerman, State Agricultural college.
33. Music.
34. Address by John MacDonald, Topeka.
35. Report of Standing Committee on Landscape Gardening. Prof. J. D. Walters, Agricultural college.
36. Music. Selection by Washburn College glee club.
37. Address—"Relation of a General Scientific Training to Technical Horticulture," by Geo. T. Fairchild, President State Agricultural college, Manhattan.
38. Music.

Thursday, December 4.

MORNING SESSION.

39. Prayer.
40. Unfinished business.
41. Report of Standing Committee on

house, Fairmount; D. G. Watt, Lawrence; J. W. Robinson, Ottawa.

42. Report of Standing Committee on Vineyards. Committee—G. F. Espenlaub, eastern Kansas; J. Weidman, western Kansas; Judge L. Houk, Arkansas river valley.

43. Essay—"Conduct of Varieties of Grapes at Sterling," by E. P. Fisher, Sterling.

44. Report of Standing Committee on Ornithology, by Prof. D. E. Lantz, State Agricultural college.

45. Report of Standing Committee on Horticulture Connected With Farming. Committee—Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence; Dr. J. M. DeBall, Paola; J. Nixon, Kellogg.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

46. Report of Standing Committee on Needed Legislation. Committee—Judge L. Houk, Hutchinson; Hon. T. T. Taylor, Hutchinson; F. Wellhouse, Fairmount.

47. Report of Standing Committee on Forestry. Committee—For northwestern Kansas, M. Allen, State Forestry Commissioner, Hays City; for southwestern Kansas, J. B. Schlichter, Sterling.

48. Report on work done at the State Forestry Station, by M. Allen, State Commissioner.

49. Report of special committees appointed during the meeting.

50. Miscellaneous and unfinished business.

EVENING SESSION.

51. Music.

52. Essay—"Woman—Her Relation to Horticulture," by Mrs. M. Macy Newby, Olathe.

53. Music.

54. Address—"Modern Journalism," by Prof. James H. Canfield, State University.

55. Final resolutions.

56. President's valedictory.

Sessions will be held in Representative hall. Take electric or city railway cars at depot to National hotel, where delegates will be assigned.

Planting Seeds of the Wild Goose Plum.

A Missouri correspondent of a contemporary is in love with the Wild Goose plum, and offers to supply seeds to any who send him stamps to pay postage, etc. This may be better than to plant the trees of the Wild Goose itself; for however much that one person may be pleased with the fruit, he will not be likely to find many who agree with him. It is to be remembered, however, that this variety does better in the warmth of the South than in the North. In the North there is an astringency just under the skin which is not at all agreeable. In cooking this can not be got rid of, though in eating out of hand, if one takes pains to reject the skin carefully, but little of it will be tasted.

As for its not being troubled with insects—the curculio, for instance—that is all a myth. And then, unless the blossoms (which put out very early) are fertilized by some other variety, it is a very shy bearer. So we cannot advise any one north of Ohio to plant the Wild Goose, except by way of curiosity.

As for planting the seeds, that may be a matter of interest to some, and there need not be much disappointment if properly understood. Seedlings of all fruit trees vary more or less from the parent, with a general tendency to revert to the wild condition; but occasionally something pretty good is produced, and rarely a variety of unusual excellence is obtained.

Understanding this, it is well to plant the Wild Goose seeds, and seeds of other fruits as well; but it is advisable to select seeds of the best fruits, when such seeds are perfect; for it is well known that in fruits of the highest quality the seeds are often abortive, as if the excellence of the pulp was obtained at the expense of the vital—or the reproductive—principle.

Bleaching Dried Fruit.

According to the Experiment Station Record for October (United States Department of Agriculture), Director Hilgard, of the California Station, believes that the public should be taught to prefer "healthy, brown, high-flavored fruit to the sickly-tinted, chemically-tainted product of the sulphur box." When freshly-sliced fruit is treated with sulphurous acid for a short time, the effects are slight, yet such as to protect the fruit from insects. When thoroughly sulphured after drying, however, the fruit is injured in flavor; and, worse still, sulphuric acid is formed in sufficient amount to be injurious to

have been found to contain .232 per cent. of sulphuric acid, or about twenty-five grains of oil of vitriol per pound, and prunes .346 per cent. of sulphuric acid. In most countries of Europe the sale of sulphured fruit is forbidden.

The Hollyhock Disease.

Number 2, Vol VI, of the Journal of Mycology issued by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, is now being distributed. Florists will find the publication of special interest, as it contains a full account of a new hollyhock disease and of successful experiments in its treatment. The disease appeared in several New York houses a few years ago and has proved a very serious pest, the loss this season in one establishment being over \$3,000. The knapsack sprayer mentioned in a previous number is described and illustrated. This machine has been found as effective as any of the more expensive pumps, and not being patented, can be made at small expense. Other papers in the Journal discuss recent investigations concerning the smut fungi; a new and destructive disease of oats; copper soda and copper gypsum as remedies for grape mildew; etc. For the benefit of those who are specially interested a reprint of the article on the hollyhock disease has been issued for special distribution, and may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology.

Chestnuts for Market.

Samples of American chestnuts, superior to those of foreign growth both in size and in flavor, have recently been received at the Department of Agriculture, affording a striking illustration of the results of culture and selection. By these means it is believed that the maturity of the chestnut likewise may be materially hastened. Reports received from various sections of the country indicate that the nut may be best prepared for market by being immersed in boiling water for about ten minutes as soon as gathered. Wormy nuts will float on the surface and may be removed; all eggs and larvæ of insects will be destroyed; and the condition of the meat of the nut will be so changed that it will not become flinty by further curing for winter use, and still be in no wise a "boiled chestnut." The nuts may be dried in the sun or in dry-houses after being placed in sacks in such quantities as to admit of their being spread to the thickness of about two inches, the sacks being frequently turned and shaken. Dried by this method they remain quite tender, retain for a long time the qualities that make them desirable in the fall, and may be safely stored; but, of course, will not germinate. A bulletin on nut culture is being prepared by the Division of Pomology, and when published may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the Division of Pomology, Department of Agriculture.

Catarrh

In the head

Is a constitutional

Disease, and requires

A constitutional remedy

Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Which purifies the blood,

Makes the weak strong,

Restores health.

Try it now.

Enlightened self-interest is the most powerful, and by far the most generally applicable antidote to cruelty to animals and should, at least, save the young horses from injuries of ignorance, and to him ignorance forms the most substantial danger.

Educate for Business.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College has a world-wide reputation. Students come to this institution not only from all parts of the United States, but from foreign countries. Even Japan sends quite a patronage, the city of Tokio having representatives at the college continuously. It is well understood that this college furnishes the highest class of business training to be had in this country. Send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage on magnificent 112-page catalogue, 9½ x 12 inches, printed on finest enameled paper and illustrated with thirty elegant full-page engravings.

In the Dairy.

THE SELECTION OF MILCH COWS.

On the selection of milch cows depends largely the success or failure of those engaged in dairy farming. Before buying a cow, we must know exactly for what purpose she is to be used. To produce milk for butter, to produce milk for cheese, or to produce milk for sale as milk. The above are three distinct classes, and fortunately there are cows in this State to fit each class.

If the object is to supply milk to creameries, it is to the owner's advantage to procure cows that will yield milk rich in fat. "Quality rather than quantity" being considered. If the object be to supply milk to a cheese factory, milk rich in casein or cheesy matter should be sought, and quantity as well as quality should be considered. If the object be the delivery of milk to private consumers, it is desirable to keep well up to the standard of good milk.

The object of this bulletin, however, is to deal principally with the selection of cows for supplying milk to creameries, where butter is the main product of manufacture.

No one will deny the statement that it costs no more to keep a good cow than to keep a poorer one. We should strive to impress upon the minds of the farmer the superior value of good cows over bad ones, and to that end is given points to guide in the selection of the best.

There are no set rules to be followed in the selection of a butter cow, but a combination of good points is to be looked for that shows the capacity of the animal for producing milk rich in fat. In working with the native cattle of our country, there exists two serious difficulties—

1. The average low capacity for yield in butter.

2. The uncertainty of results in selecting stock that has never been tried.

The fact that "like produces like" is well known. In standard breeds of dairy stock, where both sire and dam are from a strain of fine milkers, we seldom fail to procure a good cow; but with the native cattle no reliance can be placed on either sire or dam, as the bad qualities of ancestors may appear in the offspring at any time. The above difficulties, though radical, can be overcome in part by a few years of careful selection and breeding. It will take much time to rear a good dairy herd, and even then there is not the absolute certainty of producing good milkers as there is in the old and well-established breeds. To purchase a thoroughbred herd of cattle is out of the reach of many of our farmers. In the absence of the thoroughbred, however, the next best method to be pursued is to procure a thoroughbred male of the breed decided upon as best for the purpose intended, and by a system of proper selection and grading from the native cow a fair line of milk and butter cows can be produced. We are dependent upon the native stock of the country, and by proper and judicious handling of these we believe more profit can be realized than from the sale of the usual standard crops, sheep, or beef cattle.

In the selection of milch cows, as has been said, no definite criteria can be given, but good cows possess certain points that seldom lead one astray, and the greater number of points that can be found combined will indicate with more certainty the capacity of the animal at the pail.

POINTS USUALLY POSSESSED BY GOOD MILCH COWS.

First, and of prime importance, is that she should be descended from a line of good milkers. Head, small; muzzle, fine; nostrils, flexible and expanded; face, long, slender and dishing; mouth, large; lips, thick and mild in expression; horns, of any shape, delicate and waxy; ears, long and thin, with a few soft, silky hairs on inside where skin is of a decided yellowish color; neck, thin and small where it joins head; chest, deep, indicating well-formed respiratory organs; back, broad and level; large and well ribbed; low flank; thigh, wide but thin; legs, short, standing well apart; large milk veins; udder, loose, large, soft, pliable, square in form, or nearly so, projecting well out behind the legs; four good teats not too large, set wide apart and pointing slightly outward; skin, loose and mellow, and of yellowish color; hair, fine, thick and glossy; disposition, quiet; milk-mirror or esutcheon well marked, being free from patches or tufts of down-growing hair.

No two men of a section rarely ever decide upon the best breed of stock for the dairy, unless the two are accustomed to handling the same. We are apt to consider best that which we have the longest used and to what we are most accustomed. To name the breed that would be most remunerative to farmers of the different sections of this State would be impossible, because too many points of difference exist in the different parts of the State. The pasture that would keep well one breed might not half keep another. Small cows can travel over much more steep and rough ground than can larger ones, and if pasture is scant, the smaller cow would stand the better chance of obtaining more food.

Large cattle are bred where there is an abundance of good food, and they require it wherever they are kept or they will decline. Smaller cattle, accustomed to more moderate fare, do well on moderate pasture. "Stock should be transplanted from good to poor land no more than should trees."—Bulletin No. 5, West Virginia Ex.

"No other Weekly Paper gives so large a Variety of Instructive and Entertaining Matter at so low a price."

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Announcements for 1891. - Continued.

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- The Captain of the Kittiwink: An exciting and amusing Yachting Story; by **Herbert D. Ward.**
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- A Prairie Catamaran: The Winter Recreations and Adventures of a Settler; by **Palmer F. Jadwin.**
- Out with an Apple Evaporator: by the author of "A Botanist's Predicaments," **Wilhelmina Sparks.**

Chief Justice Coleridge.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, will contribute an Article entitled **SUCCESS AT THE BAR, OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS LAWYERS.**

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

the Eminent Surgeon who attended the late Emperor Frederick, will contribute **Three Papers, entitled INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS SURGEONS.**

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- Queer Bait for Trout: An amusing Incident, by the **Naturalist of the Wheeler Expedition.**
- Have we Two Brains? A curious Question answered, by **William A. Hammond, M. D.**
- The Gulf Stream: A popular Explanation of its Phenomena; by **Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N.**
- A Terrible Vegetarian: The Story of a Gorilla. Full of thrilling incidents, by **W. C. Van Elten.**
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- On the Old Drivers' Trail; by **Mortimer Hendricks.**
- My Neighbor's Tamed Crow; by **Sara E. Parkhurst.**
- Madagascar Jack: A whaling adventure; by **Cephas N. Watkins.**

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- Tricks of Indian Jugglers, in which some Extraordinary Things are fully explained; by **Richard Hodgson.**
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- The Bridge-builders: The Men who build and repair the great Railway Bridges; by **George P. Lathrop.**
- A Smackman's Life on the North Sea, and the Story of a great Snow Storm: by **James Runciman.**
- Signalling by Heliograph. Trapped by a Phonograph. The Sirens of Modern Coasts; by **Edward C. Yates.**

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This Captivating Romancer has given THE COMPANION an account of his own Boyhood, telling how he became a Story-Writer.

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- John Swinton's Last Ride; by **Benjamin Norton.**
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Jan., 1891.

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Cards FREE Send your name and address on a postal card for all the Latest Styles of 80k Fringe, Photograph, Envelope, Beveled Edge, Crazy Edge Cards &c. Samples of all Free. HOME and YOUTH, Cedar, Ohio.

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FORCE BEARD OR HAIR. EITHER SEX. ANYBODY. Prof. Dyke's Elixir grows the heaviest beard and hair in 4 weeks. Complete remedy, in bottles or metal cases, with the most perfect perfume known, for 25c. in stamps or silver. World's Best Elixir has produced a heavy mustache on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Thousands more.

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Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere.

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FREE SAMPLE BOOK OF FINE VISITING CARDS 100 SCRAP PICTURES.

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IF YOU HAVE ANY COINS

dated before 1871, with plain date, send us a list. We pay high prices for hundreds of dates and kinds. Among coins that we want are: silver dollars dated between 1794 and 1808; dates of half dollars before 1804; quarters of all dates before 1808; all dates twenty-cent pieces; all dates dimes before 1860; silver five-cent pieces before 1867; five-cent nickels of 1877 and 1883; all dates of silver three-cent pieces; also small cents with eagles on, also cents of 1873 and 1877; all half cents; foreign coins, fractional and Confederate currency, etc. For above we over face value, if in required condition. This is a comparatively new business, and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since (Jan. 23), a Scotchman in an Illinois town found one coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The *New York World* says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins wanted by collectors." The *Home Journal* says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, of the country are often easily found in others. Largest business, highest prices, prompt payments. Write at once for further particulars, enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune, to you." **W. E. SKINNER** (largest coin dealer in the U. S.), 16 Globe Building, Boston, Mass.

The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

SPLENITIS IN PIGS.—At about three weeks of age my pigs began to mope and pant as though they were tired or had been run. They eat well and don't lose flesh, but keep getting worse (more mopy and pant more) till they get so they can scarcely breathe and then die. I examined several and could find nothing apparently wrong, except the spleen (or melt) appeared to be darker and more tender than it ought to be. The lungs, liver and heart are not affected. I examined the throat and lungs particularly, and found them all right. That is the part that is a mystery to me as the breathing apt ears to be the most affected. CHRIS. WARREN.

Your pigs are probably suffering from splenitis, due to too high feeding. If you have been feeding them all they will eat and of a rich quality, I would advise you to give them less until they become older and better able to stand strong food.

I have a horse, 10 years old, that has had sore eyes for about a year. The eye runs with water, changes from one eye to the other, and sometimes both eyes at once. He was not troubled for about three months this summer, but now it has commenced again, and looks as though he couldn't see. Also a two-year-old colt same way last winter; it changed from one eye to the other, but it has been well all summer. Now it has commenced again, the eye looks very unclear; it will stop for a month or two and then appear again.

The history of your case is very much like that of periodic ophthalmia. We find it usually in badly-ventilated and filthy stables, though some horses have a predisposition to the disease. Very little can be done for it as a rule. It usually terminates or gives rise to a cataract in one or both eyes, which of course impairs vision. The treatment consists, first, of giving a purgative—one to one and one-half pints of raw linseed oil. Bathe the eye with warm water, in which you may put some laudanum. You may give one drachm each of iodide of potassium and colchicum twice a day.

Gossip About Stock.

O. F. Whitney, Topeka, has purchased the Holstein-Friesian cow Jit 6553, H. H. B.

Robert Cooper, a Greenwood county farmer, has a three-months-old pig that weighs one hundred pounds. Who can beat it?

Chas. D. Peck, Kilmer, Shawnee county, Kas., has purchased the Holstein bull Lady Meisma 4th's Chief 16231, of M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

M. H. Alberty, in remitting for his advertisement, says that he sold last week five Poland-China brood sows and ten males—all recorded or eligible. Although the stock was choice, first-class, prices ranged at bed-rock. Notice change in Mr. Alberty's advertisement in the "Breeder's Directory" of the KANSAS FARMER.

Vivion & Alexander, breeders of Poland-China swine, Fulton, Mo., in writing us say that their pig trade is good, and that they still have some fancy plums of both sexes for sale. Also that they have a fancy lot of fall pigs at \$25 per pair, every one of which will be guaranteed as something extra good. They will breed fifty sows to King Quality, John Harcourt and Maid's Cash Boy, three of the finest breeding animals in the country.

After traveling all over the Eastern States in search of his ideal boar, J. A. Harrold, of Wappella, Ill., visited B. F. Hamm's noted herd, near Weston, Mo., and after looking at Tecumseh Chip No. 2169, S., unhesitatingly pronounced him the finest boar in the United States, and immediately secured him for the sum of \$500. The writer had the pleasure of visiting this herd during the summer and congratulates Mr. Harrold upon his good judgment. Tecumseh is certainly a fine and valuable animal.

Messrs. E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kas., have just added to their already large stock of imported horses sixty head. This, one of the largest importations of draft horses made this season by any importer in the United States, is commented on by the *North British Agriculturist*, a leading stock paper of Scotland, as follows: "The most extensive individual shipment of horses for the season left the Clyde Saturday, October 25. It consisted of fifty-five stallions and five mares, purchased from Mr. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, by Messrs. E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kas. Among the lot are some of the best specimens of the Clydesdale breed that have ever crossed the Atlantic. As illustrating their value it may be mentioned that the shipment includes the well-known horse, Stonehenge, purchased by Mr. Riddell at the late Sir Robert Loder's dispersion sale; The Tartan, a frequent prize-winner; The Stranger and Bertie Craig, two promising young horses got by Darnley and Ardana-

are stock got by the distinguished and breeding horses, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Top Gallant, St. Lawrence, Bonnie Prince, Pearl of Avondale, Caringorm, etc. These animals are splendidly adapted to meet the requirements of the American trade, and reflect great credit on Mr. Ed. R. Bennett, who made the selection."

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas., have lately purchased the following valuable beauties of N. F. Sholes, New York, to add to their fine herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle: Ceres' Pet 16114, Cope's Beauty 16116, Lady Fransje 8466, Lady Zouderwan's Beauty 11768, Lady Zwarts 8788, Lies 3rd 8166, Maggie of Hill Home 16120, Queen of Winfield 13122, Reta P. 16118, Winfield Maid 13121, and Winnie of Winfield 16119. Most of these valuable cows and helpers formerly belonged to John D. Pryor, of Winfield, whose herd is too well known to make comments necessary.

M. C. Vansell, proprietor Ashland stock farm, Muscotah, Atchison county, and breeder of recorded Poland-China swine, writes us that his hogs are running on blue grass and rye pasture and that while he is only feeding about three ears of corn per day to each animal, he never saw hogs do or look better for the feed. He proposes to winter a good many by cutting and cooking clover hay, and promises to report to us the results. Mr. Vansell's herd contains the best blood from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and his motto is to breed nothing but the best. He has some fine spring gilts, either bred or unbred, for sale at reasonable figures. Also a few male pigs, farrowed in May, and about forty as fine pigs as he ever saw, that sunshine and rye pasture seem to be doing wonders for.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 24, 1890.

CATTLE—There was a better tone to the market than for some days. Light receipts and more favorable reports from points east of us encouraged buyers, and they not only purchased more freely but bid up higher on all good cattle. Shipping steers, \$3 95 to 45; butchers' steers, \$3 00 to 3 10.

HOGS—Receipts were only fair, and as the markets east of us were better and provisions firmer, sales were fairly active and values ruled 5 to 10c per cwt. higher. Extreme range, \$3 35 to 3 95; bulk of sales, \$3 50 to 3 80.

SHEEP—Not many in and market quiet for the want of supply. 210 muttons at \$4 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 24, 1890.

WHEAT—There was a further improvement in the market for this grain. The English cables came in firm and the French country markets were steady. The demand here was good on milling account—better than for some days, but sellers were few under the influence of light receipts. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 82c bid, no offerings. No. 2 red, spot, no bids, \$1 asked; November, 87c bid, 90c asked.

CORN—Firmness and activity again characterized the market for this grain. Receipts light at all the Western centers and farmers slow to let go their corn even at present prices. This, with a falling off in the visible supply last week of 1,330,000 bushels and firm cables, influenced quite a bullish feeling. On call: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars at 53½c. No. 2 white, mixed, spot, 54½c bid, 55c asked.

OATS—A slow but firm market was had for this grain. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 44½c bid, 45½c asked.

RYE—None coming in and market quiet but firm. No. 2 on track, 65c, and No. 3, 62c.

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

FOR COLIC.

To cure Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail.

DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas. Address: P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.

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

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

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

The Lane & Bodley Co.

A POOR HORSE WILL GET HURT
JUST THE SAME AS A

GOOD HORSE

BUT A POOR MEDICINE WON'T CURE JUST THE SAME AS A GOOD ONE.

MORAL:—
USE PHENOL SODIQUE.

For Scratches, Thrush, Cracks, Ulcers, Abrasions, etc.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA.

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is a pioneer in Horticulture, established ten years ago. Its Editor is a practical fruit grower, editing from his own vineyards and orchards. "It contains more practical information on Fruit Culture than any other journal," says Matthew Crawford.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horse-power. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, 1890.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. 80W—Taken up by A. J. Barnes in Centropolis tp., October 23, 1890, one black sow, white in face and white feet, weight about 340 pounds; valued at \$12.

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, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old, small split in left ear, harness marks; valued at \$75.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Dawson in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, October 16, 1890, one light bay mare, white stripe in face and four white feet.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 19, 1890.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. J. Barrack, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, October 18, 1890, one light bay mare pony, mane clipped, had bell on, about 10 years old; valued at \$10.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, blind in left eye, about 14 hands high, about 11 years old; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. G. Everett, in Spring Creek tp., one bay mare, about 8 years old, both hind feet white, some white on one front foot, two white spots on back, star in forehead; valued at \$35.

Brown county—W. E. Chapman, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Anton Scheid, in Washington tp., April 19, 1890, one dark brown mare, about 12 years old, blind in both eyes.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red-roan steer, white belly, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. D. Osburn, in Baker tp., P. O. Opelika, September 1, 1890, one bay pony, fawn-bitten, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. Thoren, P. O. America City, November 1, 1890, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by James Neff, P. O. America City, October 15, 1890, one gray horse, 13 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. T. Sears, in Williamsburg tp., one 3-year-old dehorned steer, reddish color, ear marks; valued at \$23.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old horned steer, light red color, ear marks, brand on right rump; valued at \$23.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 26, 1890.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by R. F. Specht, in Fremont tp., November 9, 1890, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, white face, edge of ear frozen off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, under-bit in both ears and slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

8 STEERS—Taken up by M. W. Stratton, in Reading tp., November 8, 1890, three 3-year-old steers, two red and one black, brand somewhat similar to T; valued at \$169 each.

STEER—Taken up by M. M. Snow, in Jackson tp., November 7, 1890, one red muley steer, 2 years old, crop off left ear and under-bit in right; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one black and white heifer, 3 years old, crop off right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Jackson tp., November, 1890, one dark bay mare, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, branded on left shoulder with P, scar on right fore foot, slit in tip of left ear; valued at \$40.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. O. Fiory, in Clinton tp., November 13, 1890, one pale red steer; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one white-roan heifer; valued at \$5.

STEER CALF—By same, one red and white spotted steer calf, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$5.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. COW—Taken up by Mrs. E. Hughes, in Mission Creek tp., one dark red cow, spots under belly, white spot on right flank and forehead, 6 years old, branded S on right hip; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. 2 HEIFERS—Taken up by Z. W. Figley, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, October 26, 1890, two red heifers, line-back; valued at \$12 each.

Greenwood county—J. W. Smyth, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Thomas Nelson, in Fall River tp., one blackish horse mule, 2 years old past, 4 feet 4 inches high.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. B. Glaso, in Ridgeway tp., October 3, 1890, one red steer, one year old, hole in ears and cropped; valued at \$14.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk. STEER—Taken up by William Fluner, in Talleyrand tp., P. O. Fredonia, one red yearling steer, brand on left hip, white hind legs, white under belly and in face; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Lane Williams, in Shawnee tp., November 4, 1890, one bay horse, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, some white in face, four white feet, saddle and harness marks, right eye out, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk. 2 HORSES—Taken up by Phillis Scott, in Jefferson tp., July 8, 1890, two horses, both bay with black mane and tail, one branded H on left shoulder and some white on forehead, hoof of one is injured, about 16 hands high, are about 12 years old; valued at \$40 and \$30.

MARE—Taken up by G. Woolsey, in Belleville tp., one black mare, 15 or 16 years old, about 15 hands high, some gray hairs around eyes and nose, lump on left hind pastern joint; valued at \$15.

Republic county—R. H. Galloway, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Stephen Rost, in Belleville tp., P. O. Belleville, October 25, 1890, one bay mare colt, weight about 700 or 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES,

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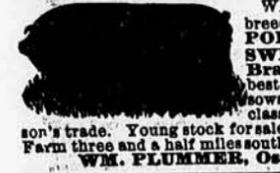
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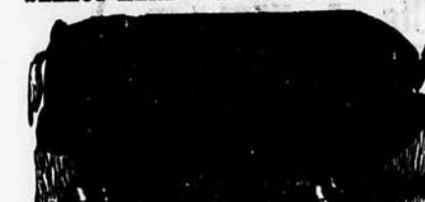


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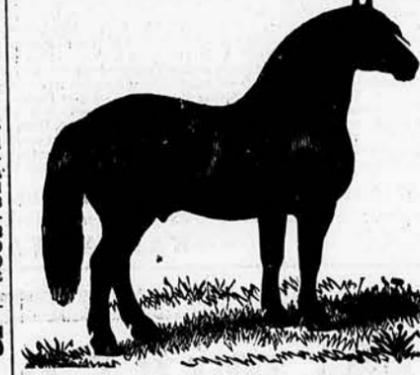
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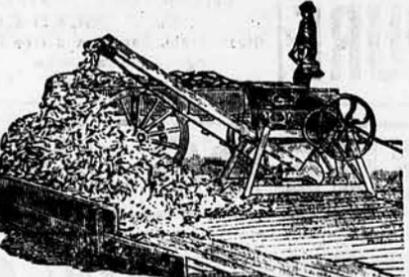
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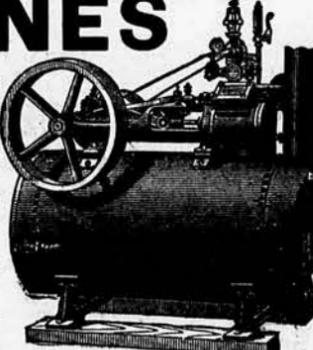


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