PART TWO.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 284.

PAGES 9-16.

HAYDEN BROTHERS, Our Low Prices are Drawing Crowds of Economical Buyers to Our Sale of New Spring Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY.

46-inch bedford cords, in the newes

shades, \$1.10. 40.inch bedford cords in fancy de-signs, beautiful patterns, \$1.19. 38-inch bedford cords, in plain stripes and delicate shades, 88c.

42-inch diagonal stripe, novelties in nll colors,, \$1.19.

50-inch all wool surah twill, in all colors, only 55c.

46-inch silk finish German Henrietta, the best and finest goods made, usually sold at \$1 a yard, Monday only 75c. 50-inch English tweed, makes a splendid traveling suit, \$1.38.

18.inch herring bone stripes, all wooi, very desirable styles, Monday only 65c. 30-inch all wool German challies, 58c.

36-inch part wool suitings, 25c. 86-inch fancy plauds, only 25c. 36-inch half wool henrietta, all col-

ors, Monday only 25c. 25-inch mohair goods, only 85c.

Black Dress Goods.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY. Bedford cords full 48 inch, designed especially for spring jackets and wraps,

and sold everywhere at \$1.85, will be on sale Monday at \$1.50. This is the very heaviest and best quality. We shall also have on special sale a very beautiful quality of 48 inch Bedford cord at \$1.25, which has never been

sold for less than \$1.55. 48 inch Bedford cords at \$1.10, never

sold before for less than \$1.40. Very rich Bodford cords at 95c, worth \$1.25.

A very fine Bedford cord, warranted

all wool, 75c; worth \$1. A new and beautiful line of crepe de Leon, an elegant fabric for summer dresses, will be on sale Monday at 85c; real value \$1.

Corduretts in spring and summer weights, 79c, worth 95c.

Very handsome diagonal weaves, 29c, worth 40c. Imported cashmere, 33c, worth 50c. Imported cashmere, 25c, worth 374c.

A good cashmere, 121c, worth 20c.

Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen fancy bordered handkerchiefs only 3c, worth 5c. 50 dozen fancy scolloped handker-chiefs, to close, 5c each.

150 dozen nice embroidered handkerchiefs only 10c, weil worth 15c. 200 dozen fine embroidered handker-

chiefs, Monday only 15c, regular price 100 dozen elegantly embroidered

THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE

Secretary Rusk Talks of the Extraordinary

Advancement of American Agriculture.

FARMING HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A SCIENCE

How We Will Feed 200,000,000 People Sixty

Years Hence-Improvements in Stock

Breeding-Low Lands to Be Reclaimed

-Reciprocity and Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-(Special Corre-

spondence of THE BEE.]-1 spent an evening

this week with Secretary Rusk at his house

on Massachusetts avenue. The home of

Uncle Jerry is one of the pleasantest at the

capital. It is just off Thomas Circle about

four squares away from the White House

and next to where General Bob Schenck used

to live. Around the corner from it is the

home of Secretary Foster and just across the

way is the white brick in which Senator Al-

brick painted drab and it contains, I judge,

somewhere between fifteen and twenty

rooms. It has two stories and a mansard

and you onter it by a wide front door through

a vestibule so large that rustic chairs are

seated on either side of it. The house is well

but plainly furnished but there is an air of

ways feel at home in it. Secretary Rusk

spends most of his evenings at home. He has

a domestic nature allied to his sociable quali-

ties and he talks best around his own fire-

side. He is one of the best conversational

1sts in public life. His head is packed full

of good stories and he is like Abe Lincoln in

that he illustrates his points by anecdotes

He is tike Lincoln also in that he is a man of

the people. There is not an ounce of such-

bery in his 250 pounds of American flesh and

he is as democratic in his manners today as

Secretarys Rusk's Boyhood.

he is not one of those snops who think it is a

disgrace to have worked for their living. 1

asked him during his talk about his boyhood,

and he told me he was brought up on a farm,

and that his father had a half section of land

Rusk," when my father died and left me to

horses since I was a baby, and I knew how

to drive long before I became connected

with the stage. At that time the chief travel

from the east to the west was by stage, and

I was given a coach which ran from Zanes

ville to Newark. It was a big Concord

coach with four horses, and I sat on the box

and drove a four-in-hand. I afterwards owned about 140 miles of stage lines in Wis-

consin, and I ran these lines for some years.

met James A. Garfield, was it not P)

"It was as a stage driver that you first

"Yes, Garfield was driving a mule on the

canal. He came down as far as Newark

with bis canal boat and we met a number of

times. I was a good deal of a boy in those

days, and was very fond of wrestling. This

was the chief amusement of the boys of my

time, and Garneld himself had some reputa

tion as a wrestier. Well, whenever we met we wrestled together, and in this way got to

be friends. You don't for; e: a man after

you have wrestled with him, and neither

"I was fourteen years old," said Goneral

He is not ashamed of his stage driving, and

more than forty years ago.

in Morgan county, Ohio.

everyday comfort about it and visitors al

lison lives. Secretary Rusk's house is a big

Reduction in Silk Dept. On Monday we offer 2 cases full stan dard dress calico at 3he yard, fast

10 pieces printed Chinas, new, reduced from \$1.10 to 88c. 15 pieces printed Chinas, new, re-duced from 60c to 49c. 3 cases Indigo blue calico, 5c yard. 1,000 yards of yard wide Dutch blue calico, worth 15c yard, in short ends, only 9c yard. The best bleached or unbleached

5 pieces gros grain, warranted, re-duced from \$1.25 to \$1. 5 pieces faille francaise, reduced from \$1.25 to 90c.

6 pieces crepe silk, blue, pink, etc., reduced from \$1.35 to \$1.10. 5 pieces bengaline, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25,

1 lot of large size unbleached Turkish

1 lot of fancy striped Turkish towels,

Good black surahs from 60c to \$1 Special bargain in 36 inch double fold dress goods at 7±0, 10c ane 15c yard; at our wash dress goods department where you find all the latest styles and novel-ties. A full line of black sateens. worth 75c to \$1.35. Lining silks at 35c.

Dress Trimmings. **Towel Sale**

each.

each.

ve give

towels, 10c each

Beaded Trimmings 5c, 10c, 15c, 17c 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c per yard, Cut jet trimmings 19c, 25c, 35c, 50c On Monday morning we place on sale and up to \$3 per yard. the biggest drive on towels ever offered Ribbon fringe \$1, \$1.25, \$1.39, and in Omaha. 1 lot of all linen huck towels, size 22x44 fancy woven borders, only 10c \$1.98 per yard.

Braid trimmings in new designs. Buttons, in all the new colors, new shapes and sizes, from 5c per dozen to \$2 per dozen.

SPECIAL SALE ON

Dress Goods

muslin in Omaha only 5c yard.

at \$1.25 each; worth \$2.

200 fancy chenile table covers, fringed,

Large square horse blankets, 65c

colors.

each.

10c each. 1 lot bleached Turkish towels, only Embroidery THIS WEEK. 5000 yards narrow but neat embroidery at le per yard. yards Hamburg embroidery, 10,000 nedium width, only 3c, worth 5c. 10,000 yards fine Hamburg and Swiss each. embroidery, to close out, at 5c per yard, well worth 10c. 25,000 yards fine and wide Hamburg. Swiss and cambric embroidery, only 10c per yard, well worth 15c to 20c per yard. Especial value in fine tuckings at 50c 63c, 69c, 79c, 87c, \$1 and \$1.25 per yard. Chiffon, in all the latest shades, at 19c, 25c, 35c, 43c and 49c per yard. 50,000 yards fine hand made torchon. to close out, at 3c, 5c, 7c. 10c and 121c. well worth double. Fine and neat patterns in chantilly lace at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 43, 50c and up to \$2 per yard. Ladies' Wrappers and Skirts. 1 lot ladies' wrappers 87c, worth from

1 lot of silver bleached German damask towels, tied fringes, red, white, brown or blue borders, only 10c each. I lot of all linen twilled towels, 10c 1 lot of large glass checked towels, 10c yard. 1 lot of Scotch damask towels at 10c We are prepared and expect to sell

500 dozen of these towels on Monday. You will find these towels the best value ever offered in Omaha. Examine our towels at 5c, 15c, 19c and 25c each.

Our Art Department.

100 dozen fine all linen momie doylies, stamped and fringed, only 2c each. 50 dozen fine linen dresser scaafs stamped, extra large size, only 25c.

25 dozen drawn thread and stamped momie dresser scarfs at 49c, regular price 65c and 75c. 25 dozen momie tray cloths, stamped, only 15c each. 100 dozen all silk plush balls, in all

1 lot ladies' wrappers, outing flannel, all new patterns, \$1.37, worth \$2, all 1,000 fine silk plush ornaments at 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c per dozen. nest embroidery silk in

OVERSTOCKED IN THE

Cloak Department.

Being overstocked with our new spring wraps, we will make an early sac-rifice, making a special reduction in this department, the goods being of the newest and latest styles and best manufac-

Ladies' reefers, in all the newest fabries and latest styles, ranging from \$15, \$18 and \$20, will be sold at \$10.50, 30 and

32 inches long, satin lined. Ladies' Marguerite capes, in black, 40 inches long, \$4.50, reduced from \$8. Ladies' Marguerite capes in tan and gray, 40 inches long, \$7, reduced from

Our Marguerite capes, ranging from \$20 to \$25, reduced to \$15. Ladies' and misses' militacy cape ulsters, made of all wool herringbone cloth in tan or gray \$8.50, reduced from

\$12 and \$15. Our ladies' and misses' reefers, all new and very stylish, reduced from \$10 to \$7.50.

Ladies' reefers in all the latest and most popular styles, \$5, reduced from \$8. We are showing the largest line of children's recfersand Jackets in Omaha, and at the lowest prices.

Buttons.

The latest novelties just in, and will be sold at surprisingly low prices. Cut jet beaded goods at 5c, 7c, 10c,12c, 15c, 17c, 25c, usual prices 15c up to 50c

Silk gimps in black and new shades at less than import costs Exquisite novelties in fine and medium priced dress buttons, ranging in price from 2c dozen. Dressmakers' supplies of all kinds at special low prices.

Embroideries

and Laces.

I ribbons and notions.

Hamburg embroid**cries** at 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c and 15c, actual value 5c up to 50c yard. Fine Swiss emtroideries at equally low prices. Chantilly laces in new patterns, fine silk goods, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 25c up to 35c; positively less than import cost. Chantilly laces domi founding, at 574c Chantilly lace, demi flouncing, at 574c, 50c, 63c and 75c, worth 55c to \$1.25. All other laces at equally low prices.

cial sale on veilings, handker thie

Watches, Watches, Groceries. Watches. The greatest bargains ever offered in watches. No need to be without a watch at these prices.

24c.

Pitted cherries, 15c.

Potted ox tongue, 5c.

Pienic ham, 54c. Sugar cured ham, 94c,

Boncless ham, 71c.

Liver sausage, 5c.

Head cheese, 5c.

Sapolio, 5c.

Bologna sausage, 5c.

Devilled ham, 5c.

Gents' silverine stem wind and set watches, \$1.75, jewelers' prices \$5. Gents' American stem wind and set watches in dust proof cases, \$3.25, jew-

elers' prices \$8 to \$10. Gents' gold filled American watches, hunting case, stem wind and set, \$5.95. Gents' solid gold hunting case stem wind watch with Elgin spring or Wal-tham movement, \$18.65, jewelers' prices

Ladies' solid silver hunting case stem

wind and set watches, \$4.45, jewelers' prices \$10 to \$15. Ladies' gold filled hunting case stem wind and set watches \$9.75, jewelers

prices \$15 to \$25. Ladies' boss filled satin finished hunting case watches, set with jowels, Elgin, Springfield or Waltham movements, \$13.50, jewelers prices \$35 to \$10.

Solid gold baby rings 9c. 14-karat solid gold wedding rings 95c. Solid silver thimbles 13c.

Nickel alarm clock 55c. Rogers' knives or forks \$1.25 per set. Rogers' A. A. tea spoons 85c.

All goods warranted as represented. Why pay fancy prices to jewelers? Furniture Department.

A visit to this department will convince you that we carry a first class line of furniture made by the best manufacturies in the county, and we can com-pete with any house in price, finish and style of goods. Full line of bed room suits from \$10.50 to \$45.

Extension tables \$3.45 up to \$16. Sideboards from \$15 to \$30. Lounges from \$5.59 up to \$23, all tyles, single and double. Elegant line of chairs and rockers, bookcases and desks.

Easels 50c and 75c. Fine line of pictures.

Trunks and Bags,

Spring sale on trunks and bags now in full blast. We can save you money. Trunks from \$1 up to \$38. Bags from S5c up to \$8.

Baby Carriages

from \$1.65 up to \$25.

\$75,000,000

per dozen. 100 styles of the "Heywood" carriage, irom,

every the

House Furnishing

Goods.

Pail jelly, 40c. Strawberry preservo in sugar syrup, Ruspberry preserves, 124c. California pitted plums, 124c. Evaporated apples, 10c. Flint tumblers, 1c each. Can openers, le each. Screw Drivers, le each. California evaporated peaches, 10c. Tea strainers, le each. Salt Lake peaches, 3c. Teaspoons, 2 for le. Toothpicks, le per box. Goblets, 2c oach. Evaporated raspberries, 174c. Imported French prunes, 10c. Mucilage. 2c per bottle. Common Turkish prunes, 5c, Carpet Tacks, le per box. Wax Matches, le per box. California apricots, 124c. Raisins, 24c, 3c, 34c, 5c, 84c, 10c, 124c. Soda crackers, 5c. Paring knives, 2c each. Potz pomade, 2c per box. Door scrapers, 2c each. Oyster crackers, 5c. Imported chow-chew, per quart, 15c. Bread Toasters, 3c each. Mixed pickles, par quart, 15c. Soap hangers, 3c each. Glass butter dishes, 4c each. Potted ham per can, 5c. Glass spoonholders, 4c each. Glass sugar bowl, 4c each, Glass creamers, 4c each. Copper bottom wash boiler, 59c. Iron frame wringers, \$1.75. The Western washer, \$3.50, Cups and saucers, 24c each. Dinner plates, 21c each. Salts and poppers, 21c each. Solid steel axe, 50c. Solid steel hatchet, 23e Plate handles, the latest novelty, 10c. Harness Department. Wash bowl and pitcher, 19je each. Chambers, 23c cach.

We are showing the largest and most complete liue of single and double harness, ladies' and gents' saddlos, bridles, whips, cu ry combs, brushes, straps of all kinds, buggy cushions, collars, sweat pads, halters and numerous other articles belonging to the harness line, and cur prices the lowest. It will pay you to examine our stock before buying else where. The demand is increasing for our harness and siddles, and we are receiving new goods daily. Don't fail to give us a call and secure some of the special bargains this week.

Country butter, 16c per pound.

Nebraska creamery for 19c per pound. We received 100 tubs of this butter from

our Dodge creamery and will sell you finer butter for 19c than you would pay 25c and 30c for. Don't miss this sale for Saturday and Monday.

Wisconsin full cream cheese 15c per pound; brick cheese, 15c; best imported Swiss cheese, 15c; Messinia lemons, 121c

ber we are leaders in first cl

Wash boards, 9c each All colors of fancy shelve paper, 24 heets, 5c. A new line of dinner sets just in, 100 ieces, including 2 covered dishes, 7.95. Toilet sets, big variety of decorations ind colors, \$1.95 Wooden bowls, 3c each. Folding ironing tables, 95c. 6-foot, iron bound, hard wood stepadders, 75c. Scrub brushes, 5c. Butter. Coffee pots, Sc.

Tea pots, Sc. Garden trowels, 5c.

Garden rakes, 15c. Square and round shoulder shovels

nd spades, 39c. Hand saws, 35c.

Heavy hammers, 10c and 15c each. Hoir curlers, 5c. Inter-locking tumbler jail padlocks, rith 2 keys, 5c Tack pullers, 5c. Best sperm machine oil, 5c bottle.

handkerchiefs at 25c, well worth 50c each.

the country for 5c per dozen spools.

sizes. 1 lot ladies' skirts, in all styles, 490 worth from 75c to \$1.50.

\$1.25 to \$1.50, all sizes.

Garfield nor myself forgot each other. When I was still driving on the stage, he left the canal to go to school. He entered

college at Hiram, and then went east to Williams. But I did not see him after left him there on the canal until we met in the army. It was at Chattanooga. He was on the staff with General Thomas and I had command of a regiment. During our stay here we met and recalled old times. Shortly after this Garfield was home on a furlough and during this they elected him to congress. I did not see him again to congress myself, a served there for some years together. I knew him very well from that time on till hi I was at the convention that nominated him and had something to do with get

ting him the sixteen Wisconsin votes which started the boom which brought about his omination. "How did you come to go to Wisconsin

general? "It was, I suppose," said Secretary Rusk. "largely due to that spirit of Young America which teaches all our boys to strike out for a new country. I wanted to get a farm and I wanted to make my fortune. After my stage driving experience I tried railroading for a time and helped to build a road near my home. As soon as I got to Wisconsin 1 bought a farm and I own the same farm today. It contains about 400 acres and I can got more fun out of it in a week than I can out of my life here at Washington in six months.

"I have seen it stated, general, that you learned the cooper trade when you were a boy. Could you make a barrel today !" "Yes, I could," replied Uncle Jerry. "I

think I could make any kind of a barrel or cask you might want. But it is a mistake to think I was appronticed to a cooper. All of the farmers in our region made barrels when I was a boy. It was our winter's work and I got so that I could make six good barrels any day. I have made as high as ten in a day and, as we got from 25 cents to 30 cents a barrel, you see the work was quite profita-

Our Farms of the Future.

The conversation here turned to the farmer and his progress and I referred to our great increase in population and asked Secretary Rusk whether the farmers would always be able to supply food for our people. He re-

"Atways is a long time. But I think I can speak for a good many years to come. We have hardly begun to tap the great agricul-tural wealth of the United States. It is true when he began life in Ohie as a stago-driver that the day must soon come when all the good public lands will be taken up. The best are gone now, but after that, modern invention will turn toward our vast areas of desort and swamp. The first will be irri-gated and the latter will be drained. The swamp lands of the south will be reclaimed and diked. We will have a second Holiand along some parts of the Gulf of Mexico and the reliance of farming will be st band the golden age of farming will be at hand. As this goes on farms will steadily increase As this goes on farms will steadily increase in value. They are now a large part of the aggregate wealth of the country. Twelve years ago our 5,000,000 farms were worth \$10,000,000,000 and they produce yearly crops worth more than \$14,000,000,000. We talk of the poverty of the farmer, but by the census of 1880 the stock on the farms alone was worth over \$1,500,000,000 and by statistics which we have over at my department today our live stock is worth nearly twice as much now. We know how to prevent dis-cases of stock, and we have gained also in better breeding and better feeding. Today our best beef is sold at two years old. It was not many years since that beef was not thought to be beef unless the animal was at least four years old, and yet the meat of the 2-year-old beeves of today is of the finest quality and it surpasses in weight that of manage the farm. I had been used to

quality and it surpasses in weight that of the average 4-year-old of twenty years ago. Where beeves can be turned off in half the time, a man can raise twice as many off the same land, and the early maturity of our mutton and swine is today as marked as that of our beef.

of our beet. It is the same in all branches of farming, and I believe that the prosperous era of a farmer is just beginning. The people of this world have got to be fed, and their food mus ; come from the soil. We have 65,000,000 peo-

ple here today. Twenty years from now we will have 100,000,000, and in less than two generations 200,000,000 Americans will wake morning in this United States and cry to the farmers for breakfasts." The Crops Will Be Bigger.

"The land will produce more in the future, will it not f' "Yes," replied Secretary Russ. "We could get 50 per cent more off our lands if we farmed them in the right way, and if we did not add another acre to the area now under cultivation we could make our agricul-tural production half again as large as it is. Take the matter of wheat alone, If we were to bring our lands by means of fertilization and cul-tivation up to the standard of the wheat lands in England or even those of Belgium, we would double our average annual wheat crop without locreasing the wheat area of a single acro. It is so with other things, and as the country grows older and our popula tion increases, we will have better farming. Farming is fast becoming a science in the United States. The farmers are studying more and they know more today than ever before. They have better advantages for

study. We are sending out a vast amount of good information from the Agricultural de-partment and we reach through our reports and the newspapers fully 1,000,000 families every month. The country is full of agricul month. The country is full of agricul books and newspapers and our experi tural ment stations are doing wonders. My idea is that Uncle Sam should do the experimenting for the farmer, he should test new grains, should show how to bring up soils and should prove to him by experiments whether certain kinds of farming are profit able or not. We are doing this thing at our experiment stations and the results are closely watched."

Farming a Profession.

"Is not farming more of a profession than ever before!" Yos, indeed," replied the secretary, "and the farmers consider it so. In the past, when a man failed in any other business, he wont to farming, and the soil was so rich that if you scratched it and sowed seed it gave goo returns to the worst treatment. That day

has passed, the cream has been skinmed off of the top of the sell and if you want to get crops now you have got to learp how to fer-tilize and cultivate them. You have got to know the soil and to put back every year in-You have to treat will supply what was lost. You have to treat it like a man and keep it up to its work by good foods and tonics. It requires brains and study to do this and in fact I know of no place or profession where brains pay so well in a modest way as in farming."

Farmers' Boys and City Life.

"How about our farmers' boys! Will they continue to have the farms for the city "

continue to have the farms for the city" "I think not," replied Uncle Jerry. "The boys of the country will soon see that they can make more by staying at home than by running off to town. The farm is a far bet-ter place than the city and the farm of the fature will be coveted by the people of the cities. As it is, our farmers' boys, if they will use the same study, brains and energy which enable them to live from hand to mouth, as it were, in the city on a farm they mouth, as it were, in the city on a farm, they can make a success of it and can grow up into a life of independent manhood that they can have nowhere else. The farmer of today has most of the advantages of the city. H lives better than his city brother and with his books and his papers he has the leisure to live an intellectual life which his city brother cannot have.

Farmers in Politics.

Farmers in Polities. "The new organizations of the farmers," continued Secretary Rusk, "are an indica-tion of the growth of their intellectual life. They are thinking for themselves and their ideas show that they are aways and that they are studying their own interests. I am glad to see it. I think the country is to be con-gratulated upon the awakening interest which they have in political affairs and I be-lieve that they are by their numbers and their peouliar position, especially well-fitted to serve as a balance-wheel in political matters. Extremists may be found in their ranks as in the ranks of all other classes, but in our future the capitalist will learn to trust the

farmer as a man who owns property and can never be a communist; and on the hand, the laborer will have a confidence in him as a working man who will never become nopolisi. I do not apprehend that the farm-ers will ever be a political party of them-selves in the United States. Their interests are wrapped up in those of the rest of the country and their success forms the founda-tion of the success of all classes and all in dustries. They will continue to support such great ideas and public questions as come be-fore the country and the differences of

opinion will be as great among them as among the members of the other classes. They are the most conservative element of the United States. They do more honest thinking that the people of the towns. They generate pub-lic sentiment and the majority of them are seldom wrong."

Our Foreign Markets.

"How about our foreign markets, Secretary Rusk! Are they growing and will they "Our foreign markets are one of my hob-

bles," said General Rusk. "I don't know that I can say anything about them that I have not already said. I believe that the Agricultural department should study the markets of all the countries of the world, and that it should show just what each country raises and what it is obliged to import. It should let the farmers know just what prices they can get for the things they send abroad, and it should keep them posted as to how to ship them. I believe we should study how to ship them. I believe we should study the wants of foreign countries, and we are experimenting all the time to increase the variety of our products, not only with the view to the foreign markets but to supplying our home markets with everything that can be raised on our soil. As to the foreign trade this year, the market for grain is, you know, excellent, and our shipments will steadily in-crease. I don't think we export by any means as much as we should to other coun-

means as much as we should to other cient attention to our foreign trade. Our not needed it, and as been so large that we have not needed it, and as it is we waste enough right along to feed one of the other good sized nations. Look at it. Our 65,000,000 eat more than any 100,000,000 in any other eat more than any 100,000,000 in any other part of the globe, and you could. I venture, feed the whole 300,000,000 of India on what our farms produces in a single year. If you could take the products of last year and pile them up mountain high and gather all the men, women and children in the United States around them and have a grand divis-ion, every man, women and child would get fifty-three busters of grain. Everyone of them would have 200 pounds of meat, and they could spread their bread with sixteen pounds of butter apiece. Our foreign market is nothing to our home market, and still it ought to be quite as important and it can be made to grow. I sent a man to Germany last year to introduce our porn meal. The Ger-mans were surprised in find that it made ex-cellent bread. They are now considering mans were surprised in find that it made ex-cellent bread. They are now considering the advisability of using it in the German army in connection with other flour, and it is being sold at the baker shops of Berlin. They mix three parts of corn meal with two parts of zyce and other flour and five pounds of the mixed bread can be sold for the same price as three pounds of rye bread. They call it "Murphy Brodt" after the name of the man I sent over to in-troduce it. And then as to the matter of pork and our meats. The Germans know that they are all right and through the inspec-tions that we have instituted our meat ship-meats to all parts of Europe have increased and the result is that pork is worth at least a cent more a pound than it was before the inspection began."

Reciprocity and Agriculture.

and when we dropped the duty, Brazil quietly put on an export duty and the result was that we just gave \$17,030,000 to that country. It is the same with hides. Now in these things we might have gotten a trade to the advantage of American flour and American meats. Yes, 1 think reciprocity is a good thing if it is rightly "Wuo are our chief competitors in the

of

wheat markets?' I asked.

coffee

dropped

"I suppose you mean with Europe, India is raising a great deal of wheat and it is slowly increasing its wheat area, though the indications are it will soon reach its limit Australia raises a great deal and we have some competition from New Zealand." "How about stock farming in the United

States, Mr. Secretary !" "Our stock improves right along," replied Secretary Rusk, "and there has been a won-derful advance in the last ten years. You will now find the finest of breeding cattle from Maine to California and the best of imported stock is used. Farmers are learning what kind of stock is best for the dairy and meat markets and the dairy interest is one of the biggest farm industries today. There or the biggest farm industries today. There are now between sixteen and twenty million cows in the United States and we produce now in the neighborhood of a billion and a half of pounds of butter a year. We send away a large amount of cheese and we turn out nearly half a million pounds of this every year. There are great tracts of land in the United States which will always be devoted to dairy farming and some of the unused lands of the United States will in the future be used for grazing."

The South and Its Worn-out Lands. "How about the south, Mr. Rusk? What

is its future? "The southern states will eventually con tain as fine farms as any part of the country There is a great area of land in the south which is well adapted to farming and which needs only proper cultivation to make it pro duce great crops. As fo the worn-out lands, they will, I believe, by study and the use of proper fertilizers, be reclaimed. The south ought to diversify its crops and it ought to produce more of the necessaries of life upon its own lands. This would reduce the cotton area and it would keep at home the money which it now sends to other sections of the country for products which it could just as should grow all their own corn and raise should grow all their own corn and raise their own hogs. Many sections of the south are admirably adapted for mutton-raising and I believe that good horses can be raised in almost all the southern states. Darrying and befersing would be attanded with and beef-raising would be attended with some difficulty in some parts of the south, but even in these lines some of the land would do very well."

Farmers' Villages.

"Will our farmers villages. "Will our farmers ever live in villages as they do in Europe, General Rusk?" I asked. "I think not and I don't believe it would be as well for our farming if they did so. The best manure for lands is the foot of the owner and they would not attend to their fields so closely if they were far away from them. I believe that the average size of our farms will however be less in the future farms will, however, be less in the future than they are now, but we will never get down to the insignificant patches which are common to many of the sections of continen-tal Europe. Tehre is no reason for the vii-lage system with the social facilities offered by modern invention. The application of electricity to locomotion and to all means of communication will bring the farmers nearer together. The day will come when ever farmer will have his telephone and when he can discuss matters with his neighbors with Reciprocity and Agriculture. "How about reciprocity, general? Is it go-ing to help the farmer!" "Of course it will," replied Secretary Rusk. "The trouble with us in the past has been that we have not paid any sttention to setting all we could for what we gave to other nations. We have been about the only nation in the world who has not run its busi-ness on business principles. I don't believy in giving something for bothing and 1 am for that lefts of reciprocity that will benefit the largest part of our people. Thins what we might have had from Brant. We gave up to her the duty on coffee. We import about out going out of his parlor. His advantages in the way of keeping pace with the times and with the other classes will increase from to year and our farmers of the fu will be a sturdy, intelligent and independent yeomanry and they will never degenerate into a more peasantry."

The Ideal Farmer of the Future.

"Give me a picture of the ideal farmer of

the future, General Rusk," I asked. "What must he do to success?" "The only hope of the American farmer will be to his brains." replied General Russ. "The crop competition between sections and

goods at lowest prices. year countries which will be induced by increased facilities for transportation will stir the ag-riculturalist up to his best efforts. His chances of fortune making will be great but he will have to be prepared to fight the battle of competition for them. Ho must be suffi-ciently well educated in science as far as it is adplicable to agriculture, and he must be

intelligent enough to to study his surround-ings and to apply his knowledge to the conditions about him. He will be able to meet his fellow citizens on ar equal footing, and his brain will command from this class in the ndustry which he represents, the respect and consideration which he deserves and he will give other classes and other industries due respect in return. The farmer of the future will be a business man, able not only to compel his soil to do its best in the matter of production, but to study the markets and know what will sell the best and what will command the highest price. The farmer will kept his accounts like any other busi-ness mon so that he map know exactly where his profits are and where have been his losses. These are strong qualifications, but they are essential to the farmer who would do his business on a broad plan and who would succeed. As to the question of his education when you consider that he must have a knowledge of all the principles of animai and plant life, that he must understand the constituent elements of soils and fertilizers and that he must have some knowledg

of meterology, chemistry and the other sciences closely connected with crop raising, of the fu you will see that the ideal farmer ture will have to be not only a brainy, but a well educated man.' FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SOLOMON SPANKED.

Annie L. Brakzaridge in N. Y. School Teacher. To his mother, fairBath-sheba, Solomon the Wise 'said he: 'Adonijah, Haggith's son, Hath done evil unto me:

"For as we were playing now Just outside the city wall, Lo, he knocked me down, and did Me a sneaking rascal call !"

"Did you give him blow for blow!" Bath-sheba the Fair, said she. 'You just bet your life I aid; He'll not lord it over me!

"When he hit me, called me names, I stopped not to make reply; From the shoulder deep I hit out, Giving him a black eye!'

Very grave was then Bath-sheba. As she sadly shook her head; "Only brutes resort to blows. mon, my soa," she said.

"When again he striketh thee, Be not hasty, check thine ire: Thus, on his unruly head

Shalt thou heap up coals of fire." Solomon the Wise but smiled: Guess I'd better go and see

If be'll give those marbles back That he won from me," said

"Maroles! Did you play for keepa?" Cried Bath-sheba, shrick on shrick, And she caught her recreant son Ere he had a chance to speak; From her foot her sandal drew, Took him there across her knee, And the way she flogged the lad

Was a sight for men to see. Solomon the Wise was mute. Till he was well out of reach. Then he said: "Oh, mother, why Don't you practice what you preach !

beavy.

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or any that is as pure. A minister's opinions do not necessarily have weight because he makes his sermons

Wm. Sprague Smith, Providence, R. I., writes: "I find Bradycrotine always cures headache."

risk.

ular price \$1.50.

TRIALS OF BANKERS.

The Difficulty of Distinguishing Between

Frauds and the Houest. Ex-Congressman Henry Clay Evans of Chattanooga. Tenn., tells of the smooth manner in which an expert bank crook at Cincinnati raised a draft from \$18 to \$1,800 and had it cashed at a bank in Porkopolis, and then repeated the operation for other amounts till he had a small fortune in his pockets. after which he slipped away. Mr. Evans is an old banker, a man of large means and business experience.

"You can pretty generally, but not always, tell a fraud stranger who asks to have a piece of paper cashed by his manner," said Mr. Evans. "I do not think there was anything in either the manuer or looks of the draft raiser at Cincinnati which would have put a teller or cishier on his guard. The names of the officers of the bank upon which the drafts were drawn, his own name also across the back of the drafts, and the cool manner in which he stood and counted the money over after it was handed out to him. all tended to confirm the good judgment of the officer who had cashed the paper. I had an experience at New Orleans many years ago, involving my own identification, which I shall never forget. I had been in Santiagoon a trip to close out an account with one of the largest commission merchants. As I was about to go aboard the ship upon my re-turn the merchant said he would give me his check on New Orleans for the balance due. It was \$530. He the balance due. It was \$530. He wrote out the check very hurriedly, handed it to me, extended his hand for a good bye, and bade me hurry aboard. I pushed the check into my pocket and ald not look at it till a day or two afterwards, when, having nothing better to do on the ship, I began to look over the accounts which I had just settled in Santiago. When I took out that check I saw that it was a blank check, addressed to no one, but properly filled out as to date and amount. It simply said 'Pay to Honry Clay Evans \$500.' and 'Pay to Honry Clay Evans \$300.' I was 'up a stump, as we say when puzzled as to what to do. It would take a long time to send the check back to be properly ad-dressed. I mentioned the mistake to the purser of the shin, who said he knew tho merchant very well. 'He is as good as old wheat,' said the purser, 'and if yon can be properly identified at New Orieans I have no doubt one of his bankers will cash the check. He has accounts at two of the banks at New

He has accounts at two of the banks at New Orleans, naming them. "I knew no one in New Orleans at that time," continued Mr. Evans, "but I thought I would call upon one of the bankers where my friend did business and get his advice as to what I should do in the premises. When I approached the cashier he simply smiled at my prodicament and referred me to the at my predicament and referred me to the president of the bank, in his private room. The old gentleman received me cordially. He was unperturbed when I told him my busi-ness—that of having cashed a check upon a man far away, whom he probably did not know, and a check not addressed to that basis. The president took the check, read it hastin, and at once drouned into a conversehastily, and at once dropped into a conversa-

hashiy, and at once dropped into a conversa-tion about the drawer of the paper, his business and Santiago. I talked freely, and the conversation took a wide range. Not a single reference was made to the check or my business. We talked mostly about banking and general affairs. Finally the old banker saw that I was growing nervous, and to my surprise he toorned a bell which and to my surprise he touched a bell which automod the cashier. When that officer appeared the president simply threw him iny check and told him to give me the cash for it. I was amazed. Only my name ap-peared on the back of the check, and i could

ot see how the bank could take the While I was thanking the president for hav-ing saved me much delay and trouble he simply said, 'It is a common mistake for that man to make."