FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE VARIOUS USEFUL QUALI-TIES OF TREES.

Climite, Food and Beauty of Landscape -Selling Honey-Seed Meal Poultry Pickings and Household Helps.

Various Uses of Trees.

A writer speaking about the importance of trees refers to their local and national effect upon climate, their fruit and nut producing capacity for food, their many qualities which furnish ornamentation and beauty to the people and the landscape surroundings and their utility for fuel and the commercial value of the wood. The selection of the varieties is also of considerable importance. For fuel any of them have some value and for quick growth those of the least value must often be chosen to meet the immediate needs of the great plains, while the more useful may be started to meet the subsequent demands. Among the first named may be mentioned the cotton-wood, willow and box-elder, which grow in any climate. A list of the last and more important may include the black walnut. American white ash elm, basswood, hard and soft maple, etc. Fruit trees of course, should always be among the first to plant.

In reference to shade another writer says: Much has been said and written on this subject; even some of our most eloquent writers have expressed their ideas as to what native tree possesses the highest qualities, as a shade tree on the lawn or front yard. Some have named the silver poplar, the white elm, and even that coarse-leaved tree, the sycamore, as being admirably adapted for shade. The silver poplar is the worst tree to sprout from its roots that I ever knew. Its ramified roots will extend for rods away from the stem and send up a sprout at every nodule. It is really a unisance and should never be planted close to dwellings. The white elm is of too large a growth to embellish a beautiful "parterre." The sycamore does not make a thick, dense head; the leaves are coarse and large and drop too soon in the fall, and make too much litter. If I were to recommend a tree that has all the essential qualities of a good stude tree I would invariably name the soft maple. It makes a dense canopy: it has a fine symmetrical contour, and has at all times a stately gracefulness. From early spring to late autumn it retains its density of foliage, and for beautiful and varied brilliant tints and shades of color of the ripening leaves in autumn, no tree, can equal it. It is a cleanly tree, don't sprout, and is not usually subject to insect depredators. It is one of our most hardy trees, standing the most frigid weather and the most torrid atmosphere of our It is easily transplanted. and with good treatment is sure to grow. Another quality is its sturdy growth that the storms do not affect. If I were to choose another tree for its qualities and beauty it would be the sweet gum. This is a singularly beautiful tree and like the maple it has its brilliant foliage in the fall. It has a bright cleanly summer verdure that cannot be excelled by any other deciduous tree of the forest. It makes a conical dense head, and is well adapted as a tree for lawns or avenues .- Journal of Agriculture.

Selling Honey.

The question of marketing the honey is too often the most disagreeable feature of the business. Many bee-keepers have studied the side of the question which concerns the making of the honey, but they have neglected to study the markets. To get good prices for honey it is essential that the fashions in honey packing should be studied. The honey needs to be put in small cases, and in attractive form. Inferior honey packed in neat boxes will sell better than the superior grades packed in large. clumsy packages. The consumers are tending more and more toward the small-packed arrangement for honey, and the large, old-fashioned boxes are now nearly obsolete. The honey must be gathered as soon as the season closes, and be shipped at once to the market. The early stock always commands the best prices, for later the glut will begin, and prices will drop mmediately.

When the white honey season is over take the nectar from the hive and place it in a room where the temperature is kept to about 98 degrees. It will ripen in such a place as well as in the hive, and there will be less loss. Honey left in the hive to ripen often gets stained and darkened by the bees. who begin to prepare for winter when fail comes. The sections should be made as clean as possible, and packed in neat crates. If each section is made clean, and stamped with the owner's name, it is sure to command a good

Some markets for honey are much higher than others, and it is well to study the different ones before shipping it. The nearer home that one can sell the honey, other things being equal the better it is. It injures the best honey to ship it far. It gets tekyel stained and darkened. If there to rood market for it at the stores. afternot to retail it to customers that an be reached by wagon. It will generally pay better than to send it to some distant city where probably haif of it will be rained. The five cents a pound which commission merchants. demand for selling the honey and the cost of transportation will reduce the profits very considerably, and if good

terion, tirocers will often name the lowest quotable price as to its value, but the producer should have a mind as well as the grocer. Pince a value upon the article, and if a ridiculously low price is offered refuse it, and seek other markets. It is in this way that grocers advance their prices. They must have the article, and if they can not get it at their price they will secure it at an advance, - American Cultivator.

Danger in Seed Meal.

As cotton seed meal is gradually coming into use as a valuable adjunct to the ration for dairy cows, and as the scarcity and consequent high price of corn the present season may tempt some farmers to add this meal to the pig ration, it seems advisable to call attention to bulletin 21 of the Texas

experiment station. In this bulletin Director G. D. Curtis reports the results of a long series of experiments in feeding cotton seed to pigs, from which he comes to the conclusion that there is no profit whatever in feeding cotton seed in any form to pigs, whether the seed ba boiled, roasted or ground. The ground seed seems to have produced the worst results, causing the death within six to eight weeks of a large proportion of the pigs to which it was fed, and especially of the medium and small-sized shoats. The boiled seed was less injurious, but roasted seed was almost as fatal as the meal.

These pigs were fed alongside of similar pigs which had corn instead of cotton seed, and the corn-fed pigs remained in perfect health. The symptoms produced by the cotton seed are described as follows:

The first sign of sickness, appearing in from 6 to 8 weeks after cotton seed meal is added to the ration, is a moping duliness of the animal with loss of appetite and tendency to lie apart. Within the course of 12 to 36 hours, often within the shorter time, the animal becomes restless; staggering in his gait: breathing labored and spasmodic, bare skin showing reddish inflammation; sight defective, and both the pervous and the muscular systems feeble and abnormal in action. The fatal cases all show "thumps"-spasmodic breathing; and in many instances the animal will turn in one direction only-following a fence, or building wall, so closely as to strike his nose against projections in a vain endeavor to push outward in that one direction which he tries to take. If no fence or building intercept him he may travel in a circle-large or small according to the mildness or acuteness of the malady in his particular case. When exhausted by his efforts the animal drops down suddenly-sometimes flat upon his belly, sometimes dropping on his haunches with his fore legs well apart of the world. If not met and overto keep from falling over-almost al- thrown at once, it forebodes terrible ways with the evidence of more or social convulsions, the destruction of less acute internal pain. At death a civilization or the establishment of an quantity of bloody foam exudes from absolute despotism. mouth and nostrils.

Poultry Pickings.

There is no idle season in poultry raising. Do away with all of the unprofitable

fowls. Spanish and leghorns are the best foragers.

The eggs from fifty hens will pay for keeping them.

Milk and wheat make a good feed for young chickens.

Money can often be made by feeding cheap wheat to poultry.

When you begin to fatten, push the fowls as fast as possible.

When the hens stop laying, give them a start by changing feed.

Select the pullets that look like your best hens did at their age.

In selecting a number, try to have them as uniform as possible.

Never select a rooster for breeding with a drooping or "ewe" neck. Gas tar will effectually destroy all kinds of vermin in the poultry house.

Househo d Helps. A scaut cup of butter will often

make a lighter cake than a full cup. It is stated that cheese will not mold if wrapped in a cloth wet with elder

A good way to clean stovepipes is to rub them well with linseed oil while they are warm

Neatly worked darns and patches have been discovered in the clothes used in swathing some of the Egyptian

mummies. Cork that has been boiled may be pressed more tightly into a bottle

than when it is cold. Milk is better for being kept over night to small thus than if a larger

quantity is kept over in one vessel. A turkey when well cooked should be evenly browned all over. Cranberry sance or currant jelly is the proper ac-

It is better to keep baked pastry in a cupboard rather than in a refrigerator, as it would be apt to get damp and beavy in the latter place.

If handkerchiets embroidered in colors are soaked in a pall of water containing a spoonful of turpentine, fature washings will not affect them.

To keep jellies from molding cover them over with palverized sugar to the depth of a quarter of an inch. They will keep for years if this is done.

To keep a high silk hat in fine con dition use a pail made of velvet or worsted plush instead of a brush for brushing it, smoothing it over with a soft silk handkerchief frequently. If any rough spots appear in the nap apply a flathron, not too hot, and smooth them over, then use the pad and silk handkeechief.

China may be mended so strong that it will never break again in the same prices are not obtained there will be place. Make a thick solution of gum arable and water, and stir in some Producers should know the value of plaster of puris until the paste is very their product. Because honey was thick; apply it with a brash to the high or low last season does not make | edges of the broken china and set them it so the present one. The prices carefully together, tie a string around gust be the eri. Them and set away for three of vs.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

at Omaha July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

PREAMBLE.

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material rain. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to pre ventuniversal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion dlenced: business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a and the uplifting of mankind. hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot tunes for a few, unprecedented in the hostory of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes-tramps to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds,

of the people. demonetized to add to the purchasing employees. power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industries. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession

quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff. so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonstization of silver and the eppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain

people," with whom it originated. J We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more pertect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it
cannot be pinned together by payonets;
that the civil war is over and that ited, leaving Lincoln at 1:35. No better every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and grew out of it must die with it, and call at city office 1183 O street, or depothat we must be in fact as we are in Cor. S and 8th streets. name, the united brotherhood of free

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount W. H. Dech, Division Commander of must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will isbor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legisation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government-in other words, of the people-should be expanded has in the case of the postal

service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and The People's Party Platform Adopted the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

> While our sympathics as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, rirtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedled, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, therefore

WE DECLARE

arst-That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spiritenter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic

Second-Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from them down; and they are rapidly de- industry without an equivalent is robgenerating into European conditions, bery. "If any will not work, neither The fruits of the toil of millions are shall he eat." The interests of rural boldly stolen to build up colossal for- and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third-We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people mus, own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of and millionaires. The national power owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service thereby adding millions to the burdens regulation of the most rigid character; so as to prevent the increase of the Silver, which has been accepted as power of the national administration by coin since the dawn of history has been the use of such additional government

PLATFORM.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in dis-

We demand the free and unlimited colnage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government, for

ernment should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like

the postoffice system being a necessity owned and operated by the government tained at prices given by writing to in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natura resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

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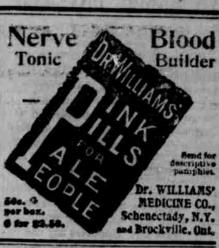
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