

THE FARM AND HOME.

HOW TO AVOID PARTURIENT APOPLEXY IN COWS.

Milk Fever—Stiff Neck in Sheep—Science and Practice—Toolhouses in Fields—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Parturient Apoplexy.

Those who have witnessed the death of any of the animal kind from parturient apoplexy or milk fever would gladly avoid a repetition of the scene...

The difficulty is most likely to afflict cows in "good habit" and flesh, and usually good milkers. It seems to attack the best, as birds pick at the best fruit...

loose by linseed gruel, or something of that nature.

With all this information before them, nine out of ten who lose cows by parturient apoplexy are criminally guilty of cruelty to animals.

Stiff Neck in Sheep.

This symptom is one of those that indicate inflammation of the peritonium or lining membrane of the abdomen. This disease causes blood poisoning when it has advanced to a late stage...

Toolhouses in Distant Fields.

Where a farm is a large one a toolhouse at the corner where four fields meet in the part most distant from the house is a paying investment.

Farm Notes.

There is nothing gained by a scant supply of bedding. There cannot be a thrifty growth without good care.

After applying manure do not plow it under too deep. With growing stock the food should not be too heating.

On many farms good management is as necessary as hard work. Do not allow an animal to have food for twelve hours before killing.

To make the most with stock, feed liberally, regularly and thoroughly. The season most favorable to plant growth is the most favorable to animals.

Strictly first-class horses will always command a ready sale, and the better the breed the better the demand. An improvement in the quality of the cows kept by patrons is one of the good advantages of a creature in the neighborhood.

Specialty farming under favorable conditions may be carried on indefinitely with success, but good management is very essential. Good breeding will show out in similarity of form and general appearance, color, style and form, to make up the animal of the breeder's ideal.

If there is any difference, more pains should be taken to have the best quality when prices are low, so as to get the best prices obtainable. One reason why hog manure is good for potatoes is on account of the corn cobs usually mixed with it; corn cobs contain a good per cent of potash.

The gap between prices for common, ordinary horses and those that are first-class widens every year, with the chances against the poorer horses. All broiled meats should be served the moment they are cooked. Never keep cheese under wood. Either a glass or earthen cover should be provided.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives it a brighter and clearer look than when cleansed with warm water. For washing the hair, particularly such as is inclined to be oily, nothing is better than the common hard soap of the kitchen.

An excellent addition to codfish balls or minced fish of any kind, and one which takes the place of butter, is the oil left from a box of sardines. Every housekeeper should have a blank book, in which to copy or paste useful hints or directions about cooking and other housework. This book should be kept in the kitchen.

Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well, even in very hot weather. Fish is often improved in flavor under this treatment.

Sable, chinchilla, squirrel and monkey skin may be very nicely cleaned with hot bran. Get a small bran-meat and heat it in the oven until it is quite warm. Rub stiffly into the fur and leave for a few minutes before shaking to free it from the bran.

It is a good plan to keep a crock of fuller's earth in the kitchen for removing spots of grease from carpets, boards, marble, etc. If applied immediately and well rubbed in it will absorb the grease, and may then be brushed off without injuring the color of fabric.

Boston chips are easily made. Pare the potatoes, throw them into cold water for an hour, then cut them into thin slices the long way of the potato. Do not wet them after the slicing. Have a kettle of fat at moderate temperature. Put the chips into a basket, dip down into the fat, let them stay for a moment, lift, put down again, lift again, and allow them to fry until golden brown. Turn into a colander, dust with salt, stand in oven for a moment, and they are ready to serve.

Blew in the Prairie

To Bishop Smooth, Smoothtown, Mass. DEER SIR:—I hate ter disterb ye luk so kumturbel lik alyin ther awl kurlid up apurin yerself into hevyn, but when I think how much intrust yewer bankur knowedge tuk in my soles wellfar I feel ez I must tel yer welve got religun at last an ive got it bad two it must hev kum down ofen the rokya with a siklon fer et has skooepen in cios onto too milions uv us awl ter wurst an rekrewts es akumin in awl ther tim bilidin churches es outer the kwestshun fer ther aint no 4 walls on awl ez ud hold the blam thing its takin awl out doars an owder preachers is mostl in the newspaper bieness so yew neednt be afeerd ez weer agoin to kawl on ye fer funs fer mishun werk ye seeetawl kum about in this way an old sojer down in kanzas whair the air iz cleer and theisistis good got areedin uv hes bibel an he kum akrost sumthin lik this fer awl the law es fulfilled in vun werd even in this thow shalt uv thii naber ez thifsel an he kep apurin an apurin over et ez he hed struk a new leed pritty sture he shets up the buk with a slam ayellin out thata good enuf fer me I sees et awl now ther air law ez good polytik an good bieness every da in the weak only it aint bin preched rite et aint no cry fer churchy et a kwil fer fare pla and jest means this kwit steelin ez plane ez the knows on yer fase so he gets out on the prery uv a sunda nit with too torches an a drigude box an he lets flit et uz bois lik this saie he boia this poverty bieness ez awl rong its rong in too waits et at the rong end uv the town to start with an its a rong an a slite upon god almighty hifself aint he giv uz awl a mortal ken ask fer aint he giv uz the soil an the han an the masehny to get it with en yet et seems lik the harder a man werks the porer hegets while the les he dus the bigger his pile gros now bois yewe seed a little grane uv kern go aighteen fut hi out uv kanzas mud and I tel yer what et ez yew give a werkinman the aint soil an enuf wheel goe rite up into hevyn itself poverty aint no soil for nuthin ef ye find a fellor askulin ron the barn every tim yew laves a mewl heve labei to get shet fer a thed an jest so ez iz with poverty fer et aintwise to be fownd akeepin thery unuf krim God nose en he sasiety they hef to steel to get ther the wa things iz now saie he thairs a kaus fer poverty jest the saime ez enithin els an the kaws iz greed an ignerance an they gets in ther werk theyv intrust an rent land an murex ye see saie he aint lik nuthin els an aliy ye find that out yew alwise saie to yer cussed ignerance which isumthin think is the onli hell ther iz yewe saie he this ez a kampain uv edwastshun an no sain man on erth ken study these things without bekumin a kristen weal fer the church the kingdum kum an weel tak in awl kreashun ther be no kwestshun an only vun naimt blak whit or yellor de yew belevee in intrust er rent er gettin sumthin fer nuthin kus ef ye dreed an int got no ust fer ye theus owf kred an we went hom to brekfast then we got to reedin poverty an progres alkun bakward ten men uv nuny eyelend and the servin finanshu kompressies an sum other five sent buks when the prery tuk fire ef ye lik deer bishop weel send ye a few buks an sum mishunarys fer the harvest ef ye think yer grane ez ripe spiritchevally speekin uv coarsa mishunarys always go ceest ye no et seems lik a law uv nacher yours fer the onli law ez iz werth a sent vox popyewy.

J. T. R. G.

An Amusing Episode

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Oct. 30, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I have long been known that the grand old party would steal, but it was not known that they would go so far as to try and steal a Populist meeting. But they had the cheek here at Gordon last Saturday to try that game. The circumstances are these:

Senator H. G. Stewart and Judge Ricker and other Populists were advertised to speak at Gordon on October 27, both afternoon and evening. But when the Populist committee went to hire the town hall they were told that they could have it for that afternoon, but not at night, as it had been hired by the Republicans at night for their speakers. So the Populists had their meeting in said hall that afternoon, and it was a success. The hall was crowded for standing room. But the Populist committee was not idle. They rustled around and hired a large agricultural warehouse and put men to work to have it emptied of wagons and buggies, cleaned and seated for the evening meeting; and about 7 p. m., it was crowded full of people that wished to hear the truth, in spite of the fact that it was raining.

And behold, the Republican hall was empty, although their men had advertised it well. But here the fun began. When their speaker could get no crowd at his hall he marched right into our meeting and took the speakers stand (our speakers had not yet got there) and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, keep as quiet as possible, as I wish to address you on the issues of the times. It will take me about two hours."

Here he was interrupted by cries, "We don't want your speech!" He looked surprised and said, "Aint this the Republican hall?"

He was informed that it was not, and he departed. The Republicans had no meeting. Ours was a grand success, and this in Gordon, the Republican stronghold of this, Sheridan county. The G. O. P. is struggling. Boys, do your duty and down them. Boys, pull together. H. F. WASSMUND.

Cheeky

"It was the attempt of the Populists to make a little money that brought all this confusion upon the treasury."

This is the State Journal's closing paragraph on the loss of the state through the Mosher-bank failure. But it fails to state that the depository law was passed on the supposition that the executive officers were honest and shrewd enough to take good and sufficient security from the bank. What kind of security was taken, who were the bondsmen, and who approved the bond? Governor Crouse failed to enlighten us on these points the other evening.—Antelope Tribune.

Every woman needs Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Unavoidably Crowded our Last week

SUPERIOR, Neb., 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I wish to make a statement in regard to the appropriations of the 22nd session of the legislature in the year 1891. The Republican campaign orators are claiming the Independents raised the appropriations. I can prove by the Senate Journal that the appropriations were not raised by the Independents, but by the combine of the Republicans and Democrats, assisted by a few Independents that voted with them where they had a state institution in their district. I do not think there is a single instance where a majority of the Independents voted to raise the appropriations, but in almost every case a majority of the Republicans and Democrats voted to raise them. I will refer you to page 920 of the Senate Journal of 1891, to an amendment to the report of the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill offered by Senator Stevens, an Independent, which amendment had it been adopted, would have decreased the appropriations \$522,432. There were 9 Independents voted to adopt it. Every Republican (7) and 6 Democrats and 6 Independents voted against adopting it. You will also find on page 602 of the Senate Journal for 1893 an amendment to the report of the committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill, offered by Dysart, which, if it had been adopted, would have decreased the appropriations for 1893 more than \$152,298. The vote was as follows: For the amendment 13 Republicans, 4 Democrats, 1 Independent. You see the Independents were the only Senators that made any effort to reduce the appropriations. In 1891 a great portion of the appropriations were of an unusual occurrence, for instance: the \$200,000 for drought sufferers, \$50,000 for Columbian Exposition, \$24,000 for suppression of Indian war, \$13,000 for transportation of troops and \$56,000 for extra district judges—a total of \$343,000; and in addition to these extras there were deficiencies from the legislature of 1889, for which we had to make appropriations which should be charged up to the session of 1889. The following is a list of the deficiencies which can be found in the Auditor's report for 1891: bounty on wild animals \$15,000; Oxnard sugar bounty \$8,364; to Adjutant General, \$8,000; Insane Asylum at Hastings, \$28,000; Industrial Home at Kearney, \$5,200; Industrial Home at Milford, \$3,800; Insane Asylum at Lincoln, \$12,000; stenographer for governor, \$3,800; bookkeeper for governor, \$225; messenger for governor, \$225—a total of \$80,114. I heard a Republican speaker stand up and enumerate these very appropriations and accuse the Independents of extravagance, when they are deficiencies from the time the state was under Republican management. They passed the laws allowing the bounties on sugar and wild animals, but made no appropriations to pay them. The legislature of 1889 had 58 more employees than the legislature of 1891. The actual expense of 1889 for officers members and employees was \$190,000, that of 1891, \$175,000, a difference of \$15,000 in favor of 1891. Hoping to see one of the grandest Independent victories this fall ever witnessed in the state, I am yours for success. (SENATOR) WM. DYBART.

A Letter From Oklahoma

PERRY, O. T., Oct. 15, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

DEAR SIR:—Yours informing me that my paper needed a little financial aid if continued longer to my address, and having been a subscriber since the papers birth, I take pleasure in enclosing another year's subscription. Having the last past spring left Nebraska and located in the beautiful city of Perry, Oklahoma, I do not think I could be "easy in my mind" without reliable Populist news from Nebraska.

It fell to the lot of your humble servant to publish a little six-column folio paper in the early days, way up in Hamilton county that supported Peter Cooper for president and is recorded as the oldest of its kind in the state. It was a wild and woolly little thing but it made the boys hump when it got onto the Republican racket of paying the State Journal company sixty to eighty dollars per book for the clerk's use, and other crookedness in proportion. One county clerk was compelled, owing to the condition of the atmosphere to pay back into the general fund of the county \$1,500 of stolen fees, and the rest of them surrendered their offices—all of them—to the greenbackers. A tall, beardless young man, a law student, was once our candidate for county superintendent of schools, and was defeated by a few votes, owing to misrepresentation. If the gentleman will now go out and work and vote for Silas A. Holcomb, the law student, for governor of Nebraska, I think the Lord will forgive him for the misrepresentation.

That genial, large-hearted gentleman, Judge Stark, should receive every vote in his district; he is worthy the vote of every man who desires good government. But while we are talking politics I wish to mildly remark that the boys in Oklahoma are in the middle of the road, and the campaign is a hummer.

The weather is mild and beautiful, with a warm rain about every week; wheat is looking fine, grass is abundant, health is good, and if we had any money in circulation the people would be happy. Ralph Beaumont heads the Populist ticket for delegate to Congress; Every county in the territory has a ticket in the field, is well organized, and the result we think will cause the bristles to rise on the heads of the hard money straddlers.

Yours truly, G. W. BAILEY.

Box 394, Perry, O. T.

The Right Way to Reckon

A Montgomery County farmer went into a store in Norristown last week and bought a suit of clothes. After the bargain was made the storekeeper said: "There, that is the cheapest suit of clothes you ever bought." "Oh, no," said the farmer, "this suit cost me twenty bushels of wheat. I have never paid over fifteen bushels of wheat for a suit of clothes before." That farmer's vision is clear.—(Philadelphia Press.)

Creation of Millionaires and Paupers

MONROE, Ore., Oct. 22, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

We recently saw in one of our metropolitan newspapers a list of nearly one hundred names of American millionaires whose individual wealth is \$10,000,000 or in excess of that amount. The aggregate of their wealth is \$2,721,000,000. Another prominent paper of New York City some months ago stated in defense of the great prosperity of our country and of the protective policy of our government that we have 3,000 millionaires. To assert, then, that the millionaires and multi-millionaires of our country possess \$4,000,000,000 of the wealth is not exaggeration. Fewer than one thousand men possess that amount, millions of people are in circumstances of destitution. There is a want of equilibrium in the balances of justice. It is obvious, even without careful observation and profound reflection, that the inequality of distribution of wealth is great.

No one denies that our country, as a unit, has been prosperous. It possesses wealth enough, but this unequal distribution of wealth makes opulence on one hand, and want, suffering and depression on the other. We do not advocate the principles of agrarianism, but we shall portray to your minds a picture that would represent the effects of an equality of wealth. Were the \$4,000,000,000, which is held by fewer than 1,000 persons divided into \$1,000 parcels, and held by an equal number of heads of families, the families consisting of five persons, 20,000,000, or nearly one-third of our population would possess homes worth \$1,000 each, homes that would be highly prized, homes that would change the discontent of one-third of our present population to content, happiness and prosperity. This condition would do away with the paying of rents. There is nothing more satisfactory to man than the knowledge that the roof over him is his own. When the misfortune of sickness comes upon him, he has the consolation of knowing that no monthly rent is accruing.

But we say we are not agrarians. While we do not approve this principle and cannot make an equal distribution of the wealth already accumulated, it is well that we learn what are the causes of this terrible condition and what the remedy, if any, to avert further direful results. Let the great common people gain wisdom and hereafter prevent vicious, unjust legislation.

Now, let us see how the millionaire was made. Did he amass his magnificent and colossal fortune by hard toil, or by artifice? By physical strength, or by intellectual acumen?

At the beginning of the war the Wall Street capitalists hoarded the gold. Ostensibly it was his purpose to make loans to the government at an enormous premium or high rate of interest, when the government, in its extremity, should be forced to borrow. The government, unwilling to accede to Shylock's unjust and unreasonable terms, devised a medium for meeting its obligations without Shylock's gold. The government issued demand notes good for all debts, public and private. Robber Shylock, to thwart the designs of the government, and to create an absolute demand for his gold, deceived and corrupted enough of the members of the superior branch of our national legislative body to secure the passage of an amendment to the law authorizing government issue of notes, whereby the famous, or rather infamous "exception clause" was inserted, making those notes good for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The importer, being compelled to have gold with which to pay his import duties, must of necessity go to the bankers of Wall Street to get it. The benevolent lord of Wall Street, knowing the compulsory nature of the importer's case, extorted outrageous premiums, reaching at one time \$1.85, or in other words, it cost the importer \$2.85 to get a gold dollar. Thus, Shylock received for his \$100,000 in gold the sum of \$285,000 in currency. These greenbacks being good for all debts, except those that would conflict with Shylock's interests, the extortioner of Wall Street bought, in advance, in gold, U. S. interest-bearing bonds, worth \$1,000 to \$25,000 at a time, at the rate at that time, was \$7.10, in gold. Disposing of this to the next importer, he therefore receives \$48,735, which he reinvests in bonds, receiving gold interest in advance to the amount of \$2,924. Now, the amount he has received thus far for his original \$100,000 in gold is \$336,659. In addition to this the government out of kindness for the poverty-stricken bondholders, graciously returns to him 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds, in bank notes, which is equivalent to \$300,361. This added to the face of his bonds, together with his \$2,924 of gold interest, equals \$637,020, or a profit of \$537,020 on \$100,000, all of which could have been done within a month's time. It does not stop here. Money was at that time in great demand. At times during the great conflict, he might have loaned, within a few weeks' time, one-half (\$120,000) of his bank notes. Money loaned at that time at a high rate. Not desiring to exaggerate his profits, we shall compute his interest at 15 per cent. which is below the average. Should he loan but one-half of his notes at 15 per cent. we have \$22,500 interest. Remember that bankers' interest, like bond interest, is payable in advance, and we find that he has a profit of \$559,520 on his \$100,000. Is it mysterious, then, that millionaires have been created? And it was this same nefarious legislation that made the pauper. Thirty years ago the mass of our wealth was in the hands of the great common populace. Now the great mass of the wealth, according to the Sherman investigation four years ago, and according to the statement of the Independent statesman, J. J. Ingalls, whom the Kansas Alliance martyred four years ago, is in the hands

of about 31,000 people, or one two-thousandth part of our population. We might presume that our government might ultimately satiate its spirit of liberality for poor Shylock; but time proves to us that her tendency to perform good deeds, for the under-serving, is limitless, so she graciously deposits in the millionaires' banks millions of government funds, and the poor banker loans this money at a high rate to the citizens of this glorious free land. This is all done in behalf of the poor man, Shylock.

But did not Shylock accumulate his massive wealth legitimately? Did not the law confer on him the legal privilege of conducting such a business? It did. He fully complied with the requirements of the law. Shylock, too, has one redeeming feature. He liberally gives for charitable purposes. When the contribution box makes its regular tour, he contributes liberally, that is, to the annual "corruption fund." This acceptable sacrifice makes immaculate his avaricious soul. Through the influence of these redeeming contributions the poor old parties retain control, and laws framed in the interest of the impoverished bondholder and manufacturer are enacted. The wealthy producer, the farmer, who is burdened with an over-production of his products, is relieved of his burdens by giving the bulk of them to the poor railroad monopolist for transportation.

This is a glorious country, and unless some innovation soon comes, heavy bounties will be laid on its glory, and the producer must pay it. If we be brave men, if we prize that blood-bought heritage, liberty, which caused our ancestors such untold suffering and sacrifice, let us show it by stamping out this nefarious legislation. The ballot box is ours; and unless we manfully use it, the last vestige of our declining liberties will soon be fled from us. A. C. GUTHRIE.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

A Case of Piles of Eighteen Years' Standing.

Cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate long-standing cases, and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question, and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook of Bowne, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since.—Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

The remedy seems to act equally well in every form of piles, blind, bleeding, protruding or itching. It stops all pain almost immediately, allays irritation and removes constipation, and anyone who has suffered the annoyance and pain of a rectal trouble will appreciate the excellent results which invariably follow the first application of the Pyramid. The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Albion, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere.

The Burlington Co.'s New Short Line.

The Burlington Route is a notable exception to the general run of western railroads.

During a period when railroad building in this country has been almost at a standstill, it has been steadily pushing forward its northwest extension and now takes much pleasure in announcing its completion to Billings, Mont., 338 miles from Lincoln.

At Billings connection is made with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, under a traffic agreement with that company, business of all classes is exchanged there, or, more properly speaking, routed through that point to and from every station on or reached via the Northern Pacific and Burlington Systems.

This New Short Line—for that is exactly what it is—reduces the distance between Lincoln, Kansas City, St. Louis and the territory south and southeast of those cities, on the one hand, and Montana, Northern Idaho and Puget Sound points, on the other, all the way from 50 to 478 miles. It thus becomes an important factor in bringing the vast scope of country served by the Northern Pacific into closer relationship with the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

Just to illustrate things: The New Short Line saves 294 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Helena, 224 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Butte, 371 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Spokane, 54 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Tacoma, 49 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Seattle.

The New Line has been constructed in a most substantial manner. Excellently ballasted, laid with the heaviest steel upon more than the usual number of ties, it equals the best and oldest portions of the Burlington System.

People whose opinion is worth having, pronounce it superior to any new track ever built in the western states.

The train-service will consist of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Standard Burlington Route Day Coaches, Omaha and Lincoln to Billings daily. As a Scenic Route the New Line takes high rank.

The rich farms of eastern and central Nebraska; the more sparsely settled country that lies between Ravenna and the boundary line separating Nebraska and South Dakota; the canons, peaks and swelling meadow-lands of the Black Hills, the wonderful "Devil's Tower" the irrigated districts of northern Wyoming; Custer Battlefield; the picturesque windings of the Little Big Horn; the glorious valleys of the great Crow Indian Reservation—all these are seen from the car window.

Full information relative to the train service, rates or other features of the New Short Line will be gladly furnished upon application to J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., or G. W. Babb, C. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

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