NEMESIS.

From Europe's Cauldron, seething, Come famine voices breathing. Of mutiny and discontent profound, As the end of wrong is nearing And Nemesis is appearing. And the days of retribution are unbound,

Behind the bayonets, glist'ning. The monarche stand a list ning. With wealth and privilege afraid-aghast-Stand list'ning to the murmur, Growing ever plainer, firmer Of exploited labor waking up at last.

Waking as the llons waken When their offspring's food is taken. Food by fiercest struggle hardly won: Ready to destroy the spoiler, So, to-day, stands Europe's toller, And the Armageddon is begun. -W. A. WHITTICK.

PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT.

ings must have a regular program of in-teresting exercises. This is necessary in which we shall see before this camorder to accomplish one of the chief paign ends. objects of such an organization-education. It is also necessary to keep up the inmonth to month and does nothing but go Advocate. through a dry routine of business evencarried out at each meeting, the members are doubly benefitted as well as entertained and "enthused."

A program department will be susizations engaged in the reform movement. Our intention is not to farnish cut-and-dried programs, but to furnish material from which program committees

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION. tion should the independents a lopt for

the coming campaign? 2. Kem's banking and loan bill. SUBJECTS FOR SPEECHES. The dollar of our daddies.

Diversification of crops. Fishing for suckers. The farmer in politics. SUBJECTS FOR ESSAYS.

Woman's sphere, "Young America." A review of 'Caesar's Column." "Once to every man and nation

Comes the moment to decide,

In the strife 'twixt truth and error,

On the good or evil side." READINGS AND RECITATIONS. "A Tribute to McKeighan" and "The Voice of the People," published in late numbers of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPEN-DENT, are beautiful poems for recita-

"Profit and Pastime" is a volume of of the kind we have seen, and just the

Gage County Alliance.

The Gage county farmer's alliance held a very interesting meeting in Beatrice on Saturday last. The recently elected offi cers were installed and all present seemed enthusiastic and determined to carry forward the good work so well begun. negligent about sending delegates. Aud a general awakening is apparent all A resolution ratifying the action of the

St. Louis conference was adopted.
G. B. REYNOL

Jeffersonian Democracy. mocracy," and he seemed to be sincere rency of the country by national banks? No. Did he ever favor a reduction of the per capita circulation for the purtion, did Jefferson favor? Not one. Yet these people call themselves Jef- ended. forsonian Democrats! It is difficult to conceive how they can make good their claim. - Alliance Herald, Ala.

They Are Sec-Sawing.

There is one class of British officials who can't be induced to play into the hands of the silver depreciating bankers. They are the retired Anglo-Indian officers, who get their pay in

"Maj. Gen. Saxton of the Madras staff corps, speaking for this class, remarks: It is marvelous that the see. tion. The United States government thing like a quarter of a million stermarket quotation. It is impossible duties. under such conditions that any other result than that which happens could

The Alliance Herald: This movement of the producers and laborers is for equal rights to all and special favors to none. Every man who toils for his daily bread, whether in store, shop, office, furnace or field, is equally freedom of your children.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Subsidized, Partisan Press.

Let No Allianceman Help to Support a

That the money in which the soldier was paid would have tived its life out at par with gold needs no How proof had it not been for the exception clause. John Sherman explained it all when he said: "It was necessary to depreciate the greenbacks to create a market for the bonds." (These are his words as near as I can remember, not having time to look them up now. No one knows better than Demoinse Howell that a hireling congress depreciated this money and was at the same time robbing the soldier and all the other people, making a free gift to those who bought the bonds termed year! before by Thomas Jefferson as our 'traitor class." This exception clause laid the foundation for the na-Every industrial or political organiza- tional banking act, which followed tion which holds frequent regular meet- close on its heels, and all the other in-

This money in which the union sol-An organization dier was paid was the credit of all the terest and attendance. An organization that meets from week to week or from people, writes C. H. Johnson in the

It circulated freely among them. It tually becomes a borden to its members. added to the taxable property of the But if there is a good program of nation. But little if any of it bore speeches, essays, readings and songs interest. While a debt of the nation it had become the capital of the citizen. This property of the people was depreciated and sold for less than half tained in THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT its value and then funded into interest and we hope it will be of great benefit to bearing bonds, which amounted to deall the industrial and political organ- stroying half of this property of the people and placing on them a bonded indebtedness.

We have an indebtedness of over \$20,000,000,000 saddled upon us, and God knows negro rule couldn't be worse than the present rule. Our present 1. What form of political organiza- financial system was designed on purpose to confiscate the property of the citizen without his knowledge or consent. Under present laws farmers. will become more and more in debt until their very necessities drive them to desperation. Necessity knows no They will become socialists, anarchists, or whatever it pleases the bosses to call them. The law makers only are to blame, and the press, but the poor fellow who can't help himself but was compelled to 'strike even for a third party" gets the blame.

I wish every farmer in this whole country would inform himself on this currency and bond and back ration question. They should learn that the government has other means of getting money than by taxing it from the people. This rule or ruin policy has already ruined the greatest industry of this creation, and Lincoln's prediction, the republic will be lost," will be a selections for reading and recitation for reality in less than ten years, unless sale at this office. It is the finest thing the financial system of to-day is supplanted by a better one. What would thing for use in alliances, assemblies and it require to comply with the twelfth section of the St. Louis platform? Less than one billion dollars. Less than the Fifty-first congress cost Not half what is stolen from the producers

every year. Making and issuing these treasury notes would be the only cost. This would, in little or no time, be offset A number of a'liances were represented by the increased price of products of at the meeting that have recently been the people north and south. The south would get her share indirectly in a short while. This would be a return to original Democracy as founded by Jefferson. Allowing the people to use their own credit instead of paying usury on the credit of bankers. But this true democracy is what As we passed a crowd a few days bankers hire the press to oppose. It since, an exuberant gush of patriotic makes my blood boil to think that we ardor caused a gentleman to exclaim are compelled to pay 16 per cent. that "we (Jones followers) are making usury to those who never earn one a grand fight for pure Jeffersonian de- cent of it, on all the money we can get from the banks in the south, bein his statement. Let us see! Did sides having our products discrimin-Jefferson ever favor control of the curlated against to from 40 to 50 per cent. if enyone else wishes to call this

present conditions force it upon us. pose of making labor cheap and the No civil stion can long exist, none products of labor low, so that a high ever has failed to go down when conrate of interest could be maintained traction was its policy. There we and the usury from money would buy have the sublime spectacle of the twice as much labor and products as plutocratic press favoring an expanever before? No. Did he ever favor | sion of the currency, a further, grandthe perpetuation of primogeniture, er civilization by layoring a man who directly or indirectly. No; he op- favors only specie payments, and that posed it; but corporate power a single standard specie, that with our has re-established it. Did he ever increasing demand for money, will favor a system of finance that halt civilization, plunge us into revowould operate for the benefit of lutions, and on a failure of our mines, foreigners for the enslavement of land'us back in the dark ages. This Americans. No. Did he ever favor the policy will surely out-satan satan. A use of money in elections to bribe committee of congress reported in voters or purchase their votes? No. 1877 that "without money civilization Did he ever favor organizing systems | could not have had a beginning. With by law to build up and enrich those a diminishing supply it must languish. engaged in particular lines of labor at and unless relieved, finally perish. the cost and damage of agriculture? Farmers assert your manhood. Strike No. Did he ever favor demonetizing for liberty. Save yourselves and your silver? No. Did he ever contend for country from ruin. If we fail to face any principle antagonistic to the rule the fight now we are cowards; our of the people, for the interest of the children will curse us. We have right people by the people? No. What ex- on our side against wrong on the isting policy of this government or other. Then let us be true men. policy suggested by Mr. Cleveland Here's to a boycott on the old partisan either now or during his administra- press, here's one vote for the new born party, here's till the war is

The Farmers and Laborers Light: The American manufacturer of farm implements finds a large demand for his implements in foreign countries, and by a comparison of prices to home customers and foreign countries it is found that American implements are sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. The American farmer is manufactured by a home manufacturer than his competitor who lives in Australia that uses the same binder. saw now going on receives no atten. This system of discrimination against the farmers of the United States is every week or so purchases some- legalized robbery, which is the result | no better we will sell out." of duties levied for the benefit of the ling of silver at the current market manufacturer and is unnecessary from price with the avowed object of rais. the fact if the manufacturer can sell ing the price of silver. Exactly his machine in Australia for a certain every week the secretary of state for price, which is below what he sells India sells nearly half a million's for at home, it is evident that he is worth of silver, as money, not at the extortioning off of the home custommarket price but invariably below the ers by reason of his protection by tariff

The Randolph Reformer: In answer to parties who are so anxiously inquiring if the Alliance is going into politics we say no not if by that they mean will the Alfiance go into caucusing, conventioning, and machining of a new party. - But if it is meant, will the Alliance use all legitimate means to secure the nomination and election interested. The success of it means of men who will stand squarely, avowbenefit for all. Its failure means edly, and unequivocally on the platheavier burdens more toil and less form of their state and national deprofits to all. Buckle on your armor mands, then we answer yes. The slang and fight for your rights and your editor is out, but when he comes in liberty, the protection of home and the we will get him to say, 'do you catch?"

SOME TOPICS. FARMING

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR IN-DUSTRIOUS FARMERS

Twenty-four Acres Were Made to Pay--Poultry as a Farm Specialty--- When to Water Horses,

Irrigating Farm Lands. We do not think it would be a wise thing for the general government to undertake, the expense of the whole country, the irrigation of the arid regions of the West. That is what interested parties would like to have it do; but it would be a costly affair, and not in the strict line of government business.

But irrigation of these great arid districts, embracing about one-third of the entire area of the United States teaving out Alaska would add immensely to the cultivatable land within our national limits. They are now of no value whatever for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is so slight, if any, that nothing will grow there.

But with an efficient system of irri gation these wilderness regions could be made "to bud and blossom as the rose." It is estimated that an area equal to the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa could be reclaimed by irrigation, and brought to yield crops 100 per cent. greater than where the rainfall is depended upon for the sup-

ply of water for the growing crops. But this is for private enterprise to undertake. A private corporation, operated on business principles, could and would do the work much more economically and quickly than it could be done by the general government. Those who, on a comparatively small scale, have already begun operations, have done well, we understand the irrigated lands yielding average crops twice as large as those grown on naturally irrigated soils, and paying a handsome profit to the company and the farmer. Such has stimulated enterprise. and it is reported that irrigation works are now in process of construction in Arizona and New Mexico, which will, when completed, bring under cultivation at least a million acres of land.

As the necessity for new fields to conquer arises, these private works will multiply to supply the need. There will be a healthy increase, based on actual need, much more desirable than the forced and vastly more expensive method of public enterprise

But it is not alone on these arid lands that irrigation may be profitably employed. As has aiready been stated, the crops raised on the irrigation soils is twice as great as in localities dependent on the natural water supply. This suggests an inquiry.
Why would it not pay to employ

irrigation more generally in the older regions of the United States? As is well known the dependence of the farmer upon the "showers that water the earth" is becoming a less and less safe one. The summer rainfall is 'mighty onsartin." It is very apt to fail just when it is most needed-when the crops, deprived of the necessary supply of water, become stunted and yield only a scanty harvest. If means were provided whereby the necessary water could be supplied at moderate he kent growing cost the crops could steadily, and the yield could be correspondingly large.

In New England and the Middle States it would not be difficult in many localities, to provide reservoirs, either for single farms or groups of farms, in which could be stored up the needed supply for distribution when required. Or, by means of windmills or force-pumps, water could be lifted from rivers or ponds, aparthy and despotism, well and good; and either stored in distributing reservoirs or sent directly on the

> It might at first thought seem some what absurd to talk of irrigation on

land.

New England farms.

But, as above intimated, the summer rain-iall has become so uncertain that crops are not infrequently damaged beyond recovery by a few days' drought, occurring just when a supply of moisture is most needed. And this is true in all our agricultural territory. If judiciously undertaken a system of irrigation would amply repay the cost, and impart to the growing of crops a far more stable character than now exists.

The subject is one of great and widespread interest. It should be more generally discussed.

How Twentyfour Acres Were Made to Pay. I commenced to haui manure in the

fall and spread it on the land until about February, for corn. Then hauled into my barnyard till it was about two feet deep all over. The cattle tramping over it made excellent manure for crops of any kind. This was hauled out about the first of May on ground plowed for corn, harrowed in, then corn planted. I also hauled into my young orchard, plowed under, and planted sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes beans, horseradishes and strawberries. In January, when it was so cold we could not haul manure, we did a good deal of thinking and planning. compelled to pay more for a binder My wife would get discouraged and say "let us move to town; we are not making a living here." I would say, "no let us worry it through for a year

> or two and do our best, and then if I found we had to buy our flour and groceries, and could not raise enough to sell to buy them with, and our clothes were getting the worse of wear. Our family consisted of wife, two girls and one boy six years old. I hadn't much help and not a cent of income outside of the place. There were three things most essential to bring up the fertility of the soil-tile draining, manure, and clover. I could, by the hardest effort, manage to buy clover seed and a few fruit treesevery spring. I knew the fruit trees would in a few years bring in something. And as to tile, I went in debt for most of them | dairy. and could trade such things as I had for sale for the digging of the trenches. Another thing we must do, and that is to manage to have something to

where most needed; bought and planted a few more fruit trees and fifty Russian mulberry trees for shade and for the birds. These I planted alternately with soft and hard maple, along the pike and up the driveway; set out blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and two hundred grape-

vines. These I bought from one of our nurseries, to be paid for when I could. I bought another cow, a brood sow and a purebred male hog, and am raising pure Poland-China hogs. Have my wo sows farrow twice a year, save the spring pigs for my own use and sell the fall pigs at good prices to any person who wants them, I can sell my

surplus at paying prices. I built some more fence, kept the fence rows clean. Sold our property in town, paid off part of the mortgage; left three hundred dollars; paid off some pressing debts. We converted everything into cash that we could spare, and saved the money to apply on debts and such things as we actually needed. We sold all the small fruits and vegetables we could spare. Sold the best and kept the balance for our wn use. We grated horseradish and sold it to eating-houses and groceries at one dollar per gallon. During any of my spare time, or when I made a trip to town, took my wagon and brought home a load of manure. The only thing (as I said before) that we could depend upon to a certainty to make the poor farm pay was the manure and clover, and how well we

succeeded time will tell.-J.H.Fishnell, in Ohio Farmer. Commence Strike Poultry as a Farm Specialty.

Some farmers find good markets for both eggs and broilers at their town, but this is not usually the case, neither is it possible to obtain prices that would pay them a profit worth while raising in large numbers. It is therefore best to breed for one or the other-eggs or broilers. For broilers of course the Brahma, Langshan, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Indian Game and Cochins are the best kinds, that produce the larger and better dressed fowl at an early age, this being the point to be observed in broiler raising. Of course a cross of two or more of the above-mentioned breeds is frequently made by broiler raisers to improve them in flesh and form, and in many cases they answer the purpose just as well as separate varieties, and as you should sell them dressed for the markets no advantage can be taken of the blooded stock by unscrupulous dealers who would sell them at fancy prices and clear a neat profit by doing so.

Flocks can be greatly improved by weeding out every season all small birds selecting only such large, well formed and that will bring forth progeny of the same type, rapid maturing, capable of being placed on the markets at twelve weeks, and will command top prices. These are birds that are the best as broilers, and any farmer can produce them if he half tries. Without ample capital and accommodations for a dozen nelpers. the farmer of today cannot expect to become wealthy from the production of his land, for all he will get or expect is hard work, a good quiet life, good health, plenty to eat and a tired body each day during the spring and summer season. A speciality such as poultry keeping, will brin him more returns for the labor and capital than farm labor ever can.

When to Water Horses.

Suppose the horse is just brought into the stable, from work or driving. In this case, only a few swallows of water should be given until he gets cool. If he is then to be fed at once, he should have not more than two or three quarts of water; but if he is to stand an hour before feeding, he may have a pailful, and it will largely be absorbed, or pass through the small intestines into the cœum, or large intestines. This is a reservoir holding about twice as much as the holding about twice as much as the large. be absorbed, or pass through the stomach. It will here do no harm, but if this amount of water were given just before feeding, it would weaken the digestive power of the stomach, dilute the gastric juice, and be apt to cause indigestion. And if much water is taken immediately after eating, it is liable to wash the contents of the stomach into the intestines, where digestion of albuminoids cannot properly take place, and is liable to cause fermentation and liberation of gases, which may produce distension, colic and inflammation.

It will be seen by this that when just a little water is given immediately before feeding, and the food is masticated and moistened with saliva, it goes into the stomach and receives the full power of the gastric juice, dissolving out all the albuminoids, and then passes into the intestines and undergoes further digestion for carbo-hydrates. If the horse is to return to work very soon after eating, only a few quarts of water should be allow-

The above remarks are made upon general principles. But if the horse is fed on hay or other coarse fodder, moistened and mixed with grain food, before being swallowed, causing a proper flow of saliva, which becomes a sufficient moisture of the stomach for the proper action of the gastric juice, there is less liability to injury by modification in watering.

Dairy and Stock Notes.

A bull without horns has less chance toinjure you. Sterilized milk is not so digestible,

For a cow to do her best, she must be kept at her best. Deliver us from "cooking-butter"

and everything cooked with it. There is no economy in turning the milk-cows out to exercise on a cold blustery day.

Whatever is worth keeping at all in the way of farm stock, is worth keeping well, even in winter. When two animals are bred possess-

ing the same defect, the effect will be to increase in the offspring. Look well to the angles, corners, crevices and rough places in dairy utensils for the witches that infest the

In the dairy, any ration that is good for milk is also good for butter, although this fact is not generally unsell every month in the year. No derstood by farmers.

special farming for me. I never did It is only in exceptional cases that believe in it unless it was dairying on good dairy cows can be purchased a large scale, or raising horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep, for sale. This spring readily. In a majority of cases, the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill. I put down two-rods of tile drain better plan is to raise them WAGON, The Horses Friend.)

"Where we are, how we got here, and the way out."

By Hon. W. A. PEFFER, U. S. SENATOR PROM KANSAS.

There is a demand for a comprehensive anauthoritative book which shall represent the farmer, and set forth his condition, the influences surrounding him, and plans and prospects for the future. This book has been written by Hon. W. A. Peffer, who was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas to succeed Senator Ingalls. The title is THE FARMER'

Sing, and this indicates the purpose of the work In the earlier chapters, Senator Peffer de scribes the condition of the farmer in variou parts of the country, and compares it with th condition of men in other callings. He carefull examines the cost of labor, of living, the price of crops, taxes, mortgages, and rates of interes He gives elaborate tables showing the increase of wealth in railroads, manufactures, banking and other forms of business, and he compare this with the earnings of the farmer, and the wage-workers in general. In a clear, forcibs style, with abundant citations of facts and at ures, the author tells how the farmer reache his present unsatisfactory condition. Then for lows an elaborate discussion of "The Way out," which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the sims and views of the Farmers Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale or crops, and other matters of vital consequence.

This book is the only one which attempts to cover the whole ground, and it is unnecessary to emphasize its value. It is a compondium of the facts, figures, and suggestions which the farmer ought to have at hand.

THE FARMER'S SIDE has just been issued, sud makes a handsome and substantial book of 280 pages. We have arranged with the publishers for its sale to our readers at the publishers price. The book may be obtained at our office, or we will forward copies to any address, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00 per copy.

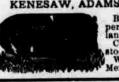
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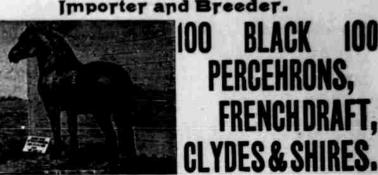
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