RUM AND DESOLATION ALL OVER THE LAND.

Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio Arraigns the Administration for Its Abuse of Power During the Last Three Years -Rushing Into Debt.



you (the democratic party) have gone on, with the treasury bankrupt. You have borrowed \$262,000,000 upon the bonds of the government. You are attempting to put yourselves in con-trast with a republican administration that paid \$250,000,000 of the national debt in four years, that left the treasury solvent and plethoric. You stand to-day confessedly borrowing \$262,000,000 and trembling as each telegraphic report comes from the markets in New York lest that money you have borrowed under the pretense of upholding the redemption fund shall be again drifting, under democratic administration, across the water into the banks of London, Germany and France. And you stand up here and attempt to criticise the administration of the republican party .- Hon, Charles H. Grosvenor, M. C., of Ohio.

Great Opportunity Lost. The last Congress might have used free wool as a mighty lever to open the products of the United States. On the tana.

this city. I, of course, have no authority to speak for him. I have had no com-munication with him for twelvemonths. If business men of this city will possess their souls in patience for a little more than thirty days, all their doubts will vanish at the deliverance that I believe will be made by the Republican National Convention, and then they may expect a letter from McKinley. He ought not to write one until that time.--Cornelius N. Bliss, in the New York Herald, May 13, 1896.

The "Sound Money" Scheme.

The annual interest charge of \$144,-000,000 on the National debt was reduced to \$23,000,000 and the interestbearing debt was reduced from \$3,000,-000,000 to about \$600,000,000. This was done by the Republican party.

In three years Grover Cleveland has created a debt of \$526,000,000, the annual interest charge being over \$10,000,-000. He is eager to add \$15,000,000 more of interest annually by issuing five hundred millions of 3 per cent. bonds to cancel the greenbacks and, incidentally, make a gift of the power to coin money to the National banks.

Such is his fatuous "sound-money" humbug in a nutshell.-N. Y. Press, May 1, 1896.

Senator Mantle Leoks West. The recent enormous advance made in the industrial development of Japan, and which is now spreading to China, has demonstrated to reflecting men who have given the subject thoughtful consideration, that a protective tariff will no longer alone successfully guard our manufacturers and wage earners from the stream of cheap manufactured products which has begun to flow from those countries to our shores, and which is at last exciting the serious alarm of great numbers of our citizens engaged in the manufacturing industries. This is evidenced by the fact that boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other organizations are appointing committees to investigate the nature, character and extent of this markets of the wool-growing countries | Asiatic industrial invasion.-Hon. Lee to the agricultural and manufactured | Mantle, United States senator, of Mon-



Cleveland's nomination will act as a up" wonderfully. The Democratic patonic on the Democratic party: It will pers tell us how Presidential candidates it up and make it the attractive are fighting each other for the honor of party for young men of intelligence and party for young men of intelligence and the old Dame is such intelligence and principle to ally themselves with. W. "attractive party for young men of intelligence and principle to ally themselves with." They look as if the

The Democratic party has "braced

rary, the Democratic party not only repealed the reciprocity laws but it conred upon the wool-growing countries the benefits of free access to the mar-kels of this country for their wool, with-out exacting a reciprocal benefit of any kind in return. Free wool was a free gift to the foreigners, without gaining from them the benefit of an additional market among them for a single pound of American pork or a bushel of Amer-



The next President must be a Demo-The worse than war taxes th ne down.-N. Y. World, June 24, 1892.

Mr. McKinley's nomination seems to e practically assured, said Cornelius N. s, and it is in the highest degree im-, as well as discourteous, for Reave been made upon him, especially in vances.—Bradstreet's.

More Chinese Wool. It is safe to say that whatever extension of the woolen industry has oc curred in this country in the last year has been in the view of developing the use of fine wools in the place of Turkish, Russian and Chinese wools.-New York

representing it. The donkey is quite

"tonic" had soured on their stomachs.

Evening Post. We have not the figures of the imports of Turkish or Russian wools for 1895, but those relating to Chinese wools show that we imported 10,633,599 pounds in 1891 and 13,889,957 pounds in 1892. But under Free Trade in wool, our 1895 imports amounted to 26,089,418 pounds of Chinese wool, more than double the average of the two McKinley Tariff years. Godkin's ability as a Free-Trade liar must be deserting him when he tells such a commonplace lie as that.

What "It" Was in '92. It (the Democratic party) has become in a true sense the party of the people. the expenent of equal rights and it has planted itself upon a principle which is impregnable.—Edward Atkinson at

Boston, June 28, 1892.

About as "impregnable" as the position of a Spanish general before the Cuban republicans. "It" is about "planted" in its grave.

Carter for Fair Play. We do not credit the rumors that any unfairness will be practiced in seating delegates to the St. Louis convention. Hon. Themas H. Carter, United States Senator, who is chairman of the Republican National Committee, would not be s party to any such schemes.

The general trade situation throughout the country may be regarded as less satisfactory at the middle of March, 1896, than had been anticipated. Even prices of staples have refused to make and maintain ad-

DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



HAVE BEEN ENgaged in raising poultry ever since the spring of 1890. I then purchased an incubator, and from that time I have given my entire attention to poultry raising. I started in perfectly ignorant of the buisness,

and at the bottom of the ladder. Through many experiments and losses, successes and failures, I am gradually rising to the top. During the first three years my main object was to find out what breed would give me the largest profit per fowl. In this test I had twenty-one different breeds, giving them the same care and attention, and keeping a strict book account of each breed. The breeds in this test were: Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, American Dominique, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans, Black Javas, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks. White Plymouth Rocks, Red Caps, Silver Laced Wyandottes, and White Wyandottes. The balance sheet would invariably fall in favor of the Single Comb Brown Leghorns. This breed is now my choice, and I breed them exclusively for three purposes: First, the selling of thoroughbred eggs; then the raising of early broilers, and last for eggs in the winter. There is in my opinion no other breed that excels them for either of these three purposes. I have at present a fine flock of birds. These birds have free range during the summer months, with convenient place for roosting at night. They are housed during the winter months in the main building, which is 20x80 feet, two stories high, containing eighteen pens 8x16 feet. In each pen are placed from fifteen to twenty fowls, with no outdoor runs. The feeding consists principally of vegetables and grain, such as can be raised during the summer, namely: cabbages, turnips, sugar beets, potatoes, apples, corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat and millet. I keep pounded oyster shells before them all the time for grit and feed green ground bone three times a week. I consider these essential for the production of eggs. The marketing is of very great importance, as I do not give my time to the business for the fun there is in it but for the money alone. I market principally in the city of New York. By feeding the variety of food above mentioned and grain fed in a litter of cut corn fodder I keep the egg basket full of eggs and the incubators full to their utmost capacity of eggs laid by my own hens. when the thermometer outside ranges from 10 to 12 degrees below zero. During the first few years of my experience I had some difficulty with diseases, lice and predatory animals. But after finding the secret of cleanliness and of disinfectants and the value of a good gunshot, I have often raised from same time increase th 95 to 98 per cent of the chicks hatched. In my earlier years I tried doctoring fowls and found it simply time thrown away, for if the same time were used in cleasing the coops and applying disinfectants, diseases would rarely occur. By careful breeding and always

desired it will be cheerfully given. John Smoker.

selecting the best laying birds and

earliest matured pullets and cockerels.

I have at present remarkable egg pro-

ducers and early maturers, the pullets

often laying at four months old. If' any

further knowledge of my experience is

Cow Feeds and Feeding. (Condensed from Farmers' Review stenographic report of Wisconsin Round-Up Institute.)

Thomas Convey spoke on feeds and feeding. In substance he said: Most of us by this time realize the necessity of having the right kind of an animal to feed. In feeding ourselves we use a variety of food, and we do it by instinct. Our animals cannot select their food for themselves as we can, but have to depend on us for the variety of food they do get.

Some foods, like whole milk, are nearly perfect stock food, for they contain all of the elements necessary to develop the animal. But in many of the foods fed there is a deficiency of cer-tain elements. The balancing of the elements of the food is necessary if we are to get the best results. At one of the experiment stations it took nearly 50 per cent more food to produce a certain amount of gain when the food was unbalanced than it did when the ele-

ments were properly balanced. An excess of concentrated food should not be fed alone to any animal. Condensed foods should be mixed with bulky foods. Bulk is a necessity in the

food of the cud chewing animal. The condition of the hay and fodder affects the feeding value of those foods to a very great extent. While the loss of dry matter may be small on account of the deterioration in quality, the loss in digestibility and palatability is very

Q.-Will you give us a good balanced ration for milk?

Mr. Convey.-For the grain ration you can make up a variety of formulas each of which will give good results. In Wisconsin we can profitably feed ground peas and oats and wheat bran,

an equal amount of bran. We might make one good formula as follows: Two and a half pounds of corn, two and and a half pounds of the mixed peas and oats, and five pounds of bran.

Q .- Will type of cow control the ration to some extent?

A .- Well, if you have a cow that will not profitably use this ration, that is, that will turn it into beef instead of into milk, you had better fatten her and send her to the butcher.

Q.-How often do you feed per day? A .- We feed coarse feed three times a day and ground feed twice a day. The coarse feed is fed morning, noon

Mr. Burchard said he believed that cows should be fed but twice a day, and that there was no more reason for feeding them at noon than at midnight.

Langshans Plymouth Rock Cross.

About 25 years ago I began raising poultry on a small scale and have been at it ever since that time. For the last ten years I have been paying more attention to the business. I commenced with Black Spanish, found them to be good layers but poor table fowl. Then I took the Brown Leghorns and kept them twenty years. I found them to be good layers and good table fowls. Then I tried the Black Langshans and the Plymouth Rocks separately. Their cross (Barred Plymouth Rock) I had bad luck with. I shall keep the Langshans and the White Plymouth Rocks, their cross being the nearest to what I want for marketing. Their cross suits my customers as well as the white Plymouth Rocks, and they are much more hardy. I have a comfortable place for them in winter, though it is not on the fancy order. I have separate houses and yards for the breeds I wish to breed from. I feed the chicks on wheat bran, middlings and cornmeal. equal parts with a little bone meal mixed in with milk, soon to follow with millet, wheat and cracked corn. The laying hens are fed soft food in the morning, wheat or oats at noon, and wheat or corn at night. I have a very fair market for both poultry and eggs, most of mine going to private families. In the winter I do not get many eggs before February. One year I lost a good many fowls by some disease, though very few any year by lice. I have lost none with lice since I kept them well supplied with coal ashes. Last year I lost twenty per cent from hawks and skunks, more than I have lost from the same causes in all other years put together. I have had good success raising broods and have always had a large per cent hatch. When I see a fowl sick I at once separate successfully. Wm. M. Smith.

Cream Trade Increasing. Bulletin 23 of Maine Experiment Station says: It is an important feature of our dairy business that there is a growing demand for fresh, sweet cream, not only for domestic use, but for exporting to the large cities. During the past year this cream trade from Maine has considerably exceeded \$150,-000 and each year finds the demand increasing. It has come to be an important question how best to foster this ing that season when butter is most abundant and cheapest-for there is the greatest demand for cream during the summer months-to find a profitable market for this commodity and so dairy. One important reason for fosterto be consumed as cream is in no large degree a rival of either milk or butter, but enlarges the demand for dairy products at a time when such products produced.

Inflammation of Udder in Ewe.-Inflammation of the udder is even more common in the ewe than in the cow, ter animal is used principally as a milking machine, is testimony to its frequency. It is, perhaps, the more remarkable since the ewe is not in this country an animal in which the secretion is artificially maintained beyond its natural duration. The function of lactation is essentially intermittent, being active only during the parturient period, and ceasing when the lamb no longer requires milk, except, of course, in those countries where ewe's milk cheese is a staple article of manufacture. There is another peculiar feature in mammitis in the ewe as compared with the same disease in the cow-viz., the frequency with which it takes on the gangrenous form and ends in sloughing of the section of the gland

attacked and death of the animal.-Ex. High Priced Stock Abroad.-We are just now in the midst of great depressions in beef cattle, draft and roadster horses, and sheep breeding industries, and since America is not now importing all these lines of stock from At length incurable disease the old world, it would be expected as a result, that this class of stock would be "flat" on the market there as well. Not so. The reports through the stock journals of the old world show that the best specimens of the different lines of stock command as high figures as when we were importing millions of dollars worth annually.-Ex.

Progress of the Plow.-The plow is not a perfect implement, and a reward of the entire globe might safely be offered for any work of art that is perfect in all its relations. Now the plow, including the first picked stick that was used for seeding operations, is the oldest implement used in agriculture, and in every advanced step of the industry it has not only kept pace but has really led in its march. Step by step in his growth may be read the relative condition of man from beyond the period of corn meal and corn in the silage. The the pyramids down to the latest elec-ground peas and oats are mixed half trical plow, which is still leading in the and half, and that compound fed with van of the world's onward march.-Ex.

KICKING TREES.

Lumbermen Must Know Them and Know

How to Keep from Being Kicked. Very few who have ever witnessed the method of lumbering in the Maine forests realize the danger, with its accompanying fascination, the hard, rugged work with its health-giving results or the enjoyments to be found in camp life in the solitary woods, miles from civilization.

The danger from flying limbs or a "kicking" tree as it falls, lodges, or strikes upon a stump or across a log, and swings around or flies back with terrific force, is not noticed by the lumthat people little realize is that of the teamsters who haul the logs from the stump to the main road. Much of the timber is cut on the mountain sides, which are so steep that a horse team can scarcely climb up. At the top, logs measuring from 30 to 50 feet in length are loaded upon one sled and are dragged down the mountain. In places the road goes down so steep that the ends of the logs are above the horses hips. The logs with the sled tip down, and away they go down the mountain as fast as the horses can go, with the teamster hanging to the reins and keeping his balance upon the logs as they thrash and roll around beneath his feet. Occasionally the teamster emits a terrific yell that would put a Comanche Indian to shame, to warn his brother teamsters that he is coming. so they can get out of the way. They drive into a turnout, and the loaded team spins past them. It is seldom a horse loses his footing; if he does the team is sluiced down the mountain. Occasionally they go against a tree, and sometimes both of the horses are killed, but they generally come out all right, with a few scratches.

OVER THE RAPIDS.

A Mighty Perilous Trip Made by a Boat man at Nlaagra.

Niagara Falls special to a Chicago paper: "There he goes," cried hundreds of people in one accord along the bank of the upper river as Fred C. Heine, a German boatman, shot out into the river just above the American rapids and falls to make the perilous trip across the swiftly-running stream to the head of Goat Island. The river was full of ice, which threatened to swamp the daring navigator. The bow of the boat at one time ran into a large cake and it took Heine some time to break loose. He drifted down rather dangerously near the upper breakers her from the rest and doctor, generally in the rapids and the thousands of spectators who had assembled held their breath expecting the man would not be able to keep out of them. He used his paddle very effectively and shot his boat across and into the quiet water above Goat Island. He did not dare land, as the restoration police warned him to keep off the state property or they would arrest him. He hoisted two American flags in the bow and stern of the boat and made the trip back very easily. This feat was a common one with the Indians. However, a mishap or accident means death. branch of our dairy business, and dur- Heine had a canoe-like boat, which was very easily handled.

"Mustard and Cress."

A charming young hostess, whose reduce the butter supply and at the residence is on 81st street, has started rapidly in favor among the younger ing the cream trade is that cream sold housekeepers of the uptown set. The fad is nothing less than to have fresh and crisp "mustard and cress" served in puris naturalibus, as it grows, on the breakfast table. Mustard and cress is are most abundant and most cheaply a favorite addition to the thin bread and butter of English breakfasts and teas, and the young hostess has hit upon the design of growing it in her own dining room. The process is simplicity and that fact considering that the latis placed in the bottom of a soup plate itself. A piece of clean white flannel and saturated with water. It is then sprinkled with mustard seed and a tablespoonful of water night and morning does the rest. In three days the seed sprouts; in a week the plate is a mass of pretty green seed leaves. In ten days it is a forest of crisp and succulent cress, which can be placed upon the table and eaten just as it grows. It seems to freshen up the breakfast table wonderfully and, besides, it is "so English, you know."-New York Journ-

Warning from the Grave.

On an ancient gravestone in the Georgetown, Md., cemetery is found the following admonitory epitaph: Stop, traveler; one moment wait, While I my solmen tale relate. With strong ambition, youth and health The world I followed, grasped at wealth, Madly despised my Maker's frown And broke my constitution down. Brought death to me by sure degrees. My sins around me wound a chain To drag me down to endless pain. I cried for mercy, but I cried. Perhaps, too late, for when I died My friends had nothing left to prove I ever felt a Savior's love. As then, with my expiring breath So now from the cold house of death I warn you, sinner, turn, beware, Forsake your sins, or meet despair.

The Colonel's Definition.

"The horn of plenty?" repeated the Colonel, pressing his hand to his brow. "That would be difficult to define for any and all circumstances but I should say that five fingers was a good, average figure."

With which he didn't care if he did. Detroit Tribune.

Darkness cannot be made black enough to destroy light.

New Inventions

Among the inventors who received patents last week were the following ebraskans: A. H. Edgren and G. Elmen, Lincoln, improvement in bicycles and B. F. Smith of Valparaiso, Nebraska, the latter receiving a patent for an improvement in car couplings.

Among the other noticeable inventions is a candle lamp patented to a Boston inventor; a burglar proof safe in the form of a revolving cylinder; an improved method of making bicycle tubing cloth, patented to a Cleveland, Ohio, inventor; a color screen to enable photographs being taken in colors is-sued to a Brooklyn inventor; a kitchen implement patented to A. Schlieder of terrific force, is not noticed by the lum- Sioux City. Iowa; a pinless clothes bermen if they are lucky enough to line, the creation of a Texas inventor; dodge successfully. Another danger a collapsible cooking utensil made in the form of a telescope drinking cup, patented to Miss Estelle J. Jennings of Chicago; a combination neck and ear warmer patented to Mary E. Wiggin of Hartford Connecticut; a soft tread horse-shoe invented by James Freyne of Philadelphia; an elevator mechanism comprising two parallel vertical tracks having elevator cars which pass up one track and are switched over and one track and are switched over and pass downward on the other track, these combined elevators being in the form of an endless chain; a new fashion hook and eye for garments patent-ed to James J. Springer, of Philadel-phia; a machin efor casing and flavoring tobacco patented to a North Caro-

The most curious invention issued for some time, however, secures a fer-ment for ripening milk consisting of practically pure culture or flavor producing acid bacteria, the patent being issued to William Storch, a Dane.

Any information relating to patents may be obtained from Sues & Co., Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made a rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a summer note book, fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East.

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