ARE NO LONGER THE HOT BED OF WILD EYED THEORISTS.

radually Settling Down to the Co ditions Ordained by the Laws of Mature-The States Will Right the Dolutions and Vote Republican Ticket.

Nebraska will be one of the battle enters in this national campaign. Nebraska is the home state of Bryan. Because of his nomination for the presidency, all the hysterical and nervous mind force of his Nebraska followers will be aroused to its utmost tension from now until election day. So far as Bryan's followers are able to make it so, the campaign will be sensational. Bryan himself being the very embodiment of sensation, in his attitudes and in his oratorical effects, and the doctrines which he preaches being such as to appeal to the hysterical and pervous mind force of the community. the campaign will undoubtedly be one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the country; and Nebraska will be one of the centers of this excitement.

ciples, in his attitudes and in the effects which his oratory produces, and not only is the attitude of the demo--cratic party in espousing so suddenly the free silver cause, heavily charged with sensationalism, but populism, which is the very essence of sensationalism, being now merged with Bryanism and this new democracy, the whole at on e becomes a complete aggregation of all the sensational fads that have characterized the last decade in American politics.

Until recent years the mind force In farming communities has been suped to be phlegmatic in its character, low in action, and more than any other lass of people, farmers have been judged as conservative and deliberate.

For the last few years, farmers in Nebraska and Kansas have exhibited the very reverse of conservatism to a degree almost alarming. People in the east have been unable to account for the universal activity of the mind force these western farm communities and especially their tendency toward censational doctrines.

In the old world the cities are the nesting places of sensation. The unusual mental activity of the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska is undoubtedly due to the physical conditions; the clear, bracing atmosphere, the healthy d nourishing food, the high altitude and the electrical conditions which arouse the mental force to the utmost sion, all combine to make them the most active and bright minded people on the face of the earth. It is as impossible for the mind force of Kansas and iska people to be dull and phiegsatic as it is for the mind force of the people of the south to be bright.

Whoever comes from an eastern state and spends a week in Nebraska will upon his own person and in his ental faculties this same exhibarating There is no brighter minded boy world than the Nebraska boy. It is said, by those who understand that a man in both mind and body is the uct of the physical conditions which surround him, that the future ill show in the western prairie states of high altitude, the brightest minded and women in the world. This cold to espouse a new cause. This quickness to act in a new cause, while It Andicates the bright mental faculof the people, also indicates a reck-ness which would be alarming, were a not understood that the community is now, that there is gathered on these itern prairies a heterogeneous mass men from all sections of the country, blending all the isms of a dozen erent types and civilization, not yet hilly settled down into conditions of rder and harmony susceptible of the best leadership. Any declaimer who ad a piece to speak could get an audience in Nebraska; any orator who had sensational speech to deliver could st applause; and any theorist who had ble scheme could find ready and ger followers. In the last six years, owever, Nebraska and Kanaas have and much experience. The farmers ave listened to many orators and many isms have been expounded and aploded. The two per cent per annum overnment loan proposition which sht the farmers of Kansas like wild six years ago has run its race and per annum. a dead cause. The doctrine of the arouses the enthusiasm that it did a few years ago, and only plays perfunctory part in giving body to pullst platform.

The bitter and relentless attack of a lew-years ago on railroads, telephones, graphs, banks, and all manner of porations for which these western states were famous, has subsided, and the populist United States sena or, congressman, member of the leg-slature and the populist official of shatever rank, rides on a railroad pass thenever he can get one with as much uller of the old parties. In the earlier history of the populist

arty, each county and state platform ed the politician and office seker, and each orator declaimed with nious unction on the evil efects of personal ambition and office

All this is at an and in Kansas and serts the doctrine that to the vicag the spoils, and in the couny and state conventions they jostle

The present campaign will be exciting and Nebraska will be one of the centers of battle, but let it be understood that the bright mind force of these prairie farmers has passed upon the sophistries of populism, and it will be rejected in this year as it was six years, four years, and two years ago.

The voting population of Nebraska has been subject to the Bryan windmill for six years. Every light grain, every shriveled kernel, and every empty hull has been blown out into the populist chaff pile.

The republican wheat which remained after the campaign of six years ago, four years ago, and two years ago, remains still, and there is enough of it to make a good round majority for McKinley and protection.

Free Trade and Free Silver.

When Hamlet was about to commit suicide he reasoned with himself as to whether it was better for a man to be dead than alive. When Plato showed him how it was impossible for him to destroy himself, that he would live on in the next world, and that there would be trouble there, just as there is trou-Not only is Bryan himself a breeder ble here, he hesitated, saying, "Aye, of political hysteria on general prin-

Many a voter in these United States

who has listened kindly to the silvery voice of the free silver orator, will pause before he drops the ballot, and say to himself, "Ay, there's the rub." When we have shuffled off the gold bug and the plutocrat, when we have dismissed the trained minds from the councils of the nation, when the boy orator is in the presidential chair, and when all the other free silver orators are in the seats of congress, when the sober, experienced business mind of the republic has been dethroned and the inexperienced, experimental mind is enthroned in power, what ills may come to the American people? Will Altgeld, Tillman, Waite, and Peffer, whispering in the ears of the boy president, bring us peace and financial security, or will they bring us ills that we know not of? It's an undiscovered country, this Beulahland of silver and

we per cent farm loans.

They tell us that in this undiscovered country each cloud will have a silver lining, but we cannot see behind the clouds and we know not what storms of wreck and revolution may be gathering there.

What other new isms will be evolved by the inventive genius of these new and inventive statesmen when they sit down in council to doctor the financial system of this country? As they have roamed about among the people like strolling minstrels, each has sung his own particular song and each has startled his audiences with doctrines unique and original. But when they get into congress, these men of new ideas, under the stimulating influence of competition, what new and yet unheard of experiments will they not bring forth? When populism had control in Kansas it enacted stay laws which were intended to make every borrower a dishonest repudiator, which drove out of the state every dollar of conservative low-rate money and cost the borrowers of the state \$2,000,000 annually in advanced interest. They defied the laws of the state and surrounded the state capitol with armed soldiery. The election of Bryan and a Bryanized congress may mean to re-enact these Kansas scenes at Washington. It is not unusual mental activity, peculiar to
Kansas and Nebraska, makes the people quick to grasp at a new idea and
them dangerous, but rather the recklessness with which they invent new dectrines and their inability to agree among themselves as to just what they do want and as to just how to bring it about.

> It was two years and three months from the time Cleveland took his seat until the Wilson bill was passed. It will be three years from now before a free silver law can be enacted. What will happen in the meantime?

Dealine of Populism. Now that the populist party has been swallowed bodily by the democratic party, it is interesting to go back to its earlier history and see how far it

has drifted from its original moorings. Kansas was its chief nesting place when it made its famous campaign in that state six years ago. Then it had for its chief corner stone the doctrine that the government should issue unlimited quantities of paper flat money and should loan this money to the farmers of the country, \$2,500 on each quarter section of land, at two per cent

This proposition is regarded now as ent ownership of railroads no absurd and impractical even among the populist farmers themselves; and yet only six years ago it was the one particular doctrine which more than any other was talked of in the farmers" meetings and advocated as a safe and

practical measure. At that time Frank McGrath, of Belolt, Kas., then the state president of the Kansas Farmers' alliance, was continually deluged with letters from Kan-sas and Nebration farmers inquiring as to the two per cent per annum scheme. In these letters President Mc-Grath was urged to hurry the matter schalance as the most confirmed forward with all possible haste, and in some of them strong personal appeals were made on the ground that the writer's mortgage was nearing maturity and that he was exceedingly anxious to change his rate of interest from seven per cent per annum to two per cent per annum, and to shift his debt from some grasping New England creditor to the government itself.

Frank McGrath, who is a strong, selfreliant, practical man, had opposed the two per cent government loan scheme in the populist state convention at Toother in greedy scramble for place peka, and it was the greediness with count for power, without rebuke from the which he saw this doctrine devoured Century.

by the populists that made him first lose judgment in these nervous and excited people, and it was this deluge of letters pouring in upon him during his presidency of the state alliance more than anything else that made him sick of the populist cause and caused him to abandon it, which he did in the following year.

Talking to a friend of this matter, he said: "Many of these letters were pathetic. They urged that the two per cent government loan proposition should be crowded forward to completion with all speed, and many of them desired reply by return mail that they might know just when to expect the money. It was pitiful to see a community of honest, well-meaning men so carried away on so flimsy and unreasonable a proposition."

About that time, through an interview in the Kansas City Journal, Frank McGrath gave it out that he despaired of success for the Farmers' alliance as soon as he saw that into the new movement was drifting all the hysterical and nervous mind force of the country. He saw that this two per cent government loan proposition was greedily seized by these nervous and excited men. He knew that, though the fallacy of the scheme would soon be appurent, other financial schemes equally catchy and equally unpractical would be suggested from time to time, and by the appeal of these catchy doctrines and by the appeal to class prejudice the weaker and more hysterical part of the people world be gathered together by designing leaders into one vast army of excited and unreasonable men, and he feared that such a condition might be the beginning of the end of the republic.

What Frank McGrath feared six years ago has come to pass. All the hysterical mind force of the American people has been aroused by these catchy doctrines and organized into one mighty impulse to do-what? Does it know what it will do? Just new this impulse is for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Six years ago it was for the free and unlimited coinage of government farm loans. What will it demand next year? Should it get into power, this impulsive mind force, when will it enact this free coinage law? When Bryan is elected and when his triumph has swept into the national congress all these nervous and unstable minds, when will they agree on a free coinage law? And what other dangerous and unpractical measures will e gathered in by this mighty drag net, this organization of disorganized mind force, this aggregation of visionary and unpractical men?

THE MAREMMA.

Large Tract of Insalubrious Land Bor dering on the Mediterranean

The name of Maremma is given to a large extent of insalubrious land which borders the Mediterranean, whether insalubrious because uncultivated, or uncultivated because insalubrious is a problem which has not yet been solved. says Good Words. Though both modern science and quickened national enterprise have of late years been applied to its solution, the results accomplished have been unconvincing. The Tuscan part of the Maremma stretches inland nearly to Siena; beginning at the north a few miles from Leghorn, it extends to the ancient frontier of the pentifical states, from whence the same immense tract of sparsely cultivated and malarial territory continues under the name of the Roman Maremma and Ca to the gates of Rome. There is no hardand-fast border line between the healthy and the unhealthy land but the transformation is a gradual one, the villages become rarer, the cultivated land diminishes, stretches of wood and bog are more frequent until we no longer see any houses by the roadside but only here and there in the distance some small gray hamlet perched on the top of a rocky hill, "like roosting falcon musing on the chase." On the hillside near such cases some field, a few olive trees and then again begins the woodland, large forest trees, then groves of beeches and oaks looped continually for firewood, the forest full of dangers and alarms, with its ponds and bogs and labyrinths, a hiding place or anything from a ghost to a brigandin short, the typical forest of the Maremma. Toward the Mediterranean coast the hills become less abrupt and along the shore and up the broader valleys which diverge from it stretch im mense extents of undulating grass lands, seemingly uncultivated which really are sown piece by piece in

regular rotation every ten years. Napoleon After the Battle of Dresden The night of the 7th was spent in indecision as to any one or all of these ideas but in active preparation for the retreat; any contingency might be met or a resolve taken when the necessity arose. During that night the emperor took two warm baths. The habit of drinking strong coffee to prevent drowsiness had induced attacks of nervous-ness, and these were not diminished by his load of care. To allay these and other ailments he had recourse for some time to frequent tepid baths. Much has been written about a mysterious malady which had been steadily increasing, but the burden of testimony from the emperor's closest associates at this time indicates that in the main he had enjoyed excellent health throughout the second Saxon campaign. There were certainly intervals of self-indulgence and of lassitude, of excessive emotion and depressing selfexamination, which seemed to require the offset of a physical stimulus; but on the whole natural causes, complete but not inexplicable, sufficiently account for the subsequent disasters .-

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmens Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock

t goes into the can, or is afterwards

done, it can hardly be kept in fit condi-

tion by the use of water alone, writes

C. H. Everett in Wisconsin Agricul-

turist. It may seem to be sweet in

the morning, as it starts for the fac-

ory, but if it has far to go, and is ex-

the morning's milk is added to the

milk of the night before, by the time

ed to the hot sun on the way, or if



T this time of year is somewhat difficult to keep the milk that goes to the factory in prime condition. where it is strained into large delivery cans, seventy - five to eighty pounds to the can, unless thoroughly aerated as

it reaches its destination it is not good milk, and it is not to the interest of the patron, especially if it be a cooperative factory, to have the milk in any other than prime condition. I do not know of a single farmer in my neighborhood besides myself that uses the aerators; some of them set the cans in the stock tank over night, but that method is frequently of no benefit, as the water in the tank this hot weather is often nearly as warm as the milk, and is really a detriment, as the milk is kept warm throughout the night, and more than that the covers are removed from the cans and the foul odors of the barnyard find their way into the milk. Others use a small tank through which the water flows from the pump to the stock tank. That method is better, but necessitates exercise at the pump handle many a night when there is no wind to turn the wheel, and the farmer is tired and anxious for his well-earned rest, so that the milk is often neglected. Some men strain the milk into the delivery cans and allow it to set in the stable during the night. If I were boss at the factory I would send such milk back; it is not fit for butter nor cheese. It seems strange to me that men will resort to all methods but the one that is the cheapest, the easiest executed, the one that will give the best results and return the greatest benefit. A milk aerator does not cost much, say \$2; it fits the top of the delivery can, the strainer fits the top of the aerator, or can easily be made to. Set the can in

the pure air, pour the milk in at the top, it runs through in fine small streams, and every particle comes in contact with pure air. When handled in this way it requires but little water, and much of the time not any. The milk is always sweet and wholesome. Run the morning's milk through in the same way. This is very easy to accomplish. No extra work but to wash the aerator, and no worty and bother about the milk. The man who draws the milk will not have word that the butter-maker says your milk was sour and he wouldn't take it. Milk aerators are made by all firms of dairy supply goods. An aerator that will do fine work may be made by fitting a small tin tube on to a common house beilows, such as is used to start a fire. lows tightly. When the can is filled with milk insert the tube clear to the bottom and work the bellows vigorously for a few moments. This will drive pure air all through the milk. Repeat the operation in twenty to thirty minutes. Have a cork for each end of he tube; fill it with boiling water and shake well to wash it. These simple things put into practice often make men successful. Another reason milk s often in bad condition comes from filthy cans, improperly made and washed. Cans should be emptied just as soon as they arrive from the factory, and not allowed to stand in the hot sun full of sour milk until night. They should be thoroughly washed with cold water and then scalded with boiling water, after which they are

Indigestion and Cholera. The Farmers' Review frequently receives from its readers reports on the diseases of their fowls, in which cholera is spoken of. Now, we would like to ask this, "How do you know it is cholera?" It is not to be doubted that in a majority of cases the disease that is called cholera is nothing but indigestion. The two are so much alike in many of their symptoms, that even the scientists connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington have been mistaken sometimes and have experimented for cholera with fowls sick with indigestion. This may not be the case today, but it was so some years ago, at the beginning of their work in that line. If veterinarlans can be fooled by the symptoms, what can we expect of the ordinary farmer and poultry raiser? It is a very excusable mistake.

ready to be placed in the sun. When

buying cans it is well to examine them

inside, and if there are open seams

take them to the tinner and have the

seams filled with solder.

Now, we are convinced that indigestion is a trouble that carries off a great many fowls, and is due directly to a too severe system of feeding. The digestive organs of the birds are not capable of sustaining the tax put upon them for a great many months. In their wild state the birds eat part grain, part insects, part leaves and grass, so that the work required to digest them is comparatively light. But in a domestic state the birds find more

work put upon the same organs. They are fed corn, oats, wheat, rye and barley. The work of grinding done by the gizzard must be very great in the course of a year. The glands must also work to their highest capacity to furnish the solvents necessary to put the food in a condition where it can be used for the elaboration of blood. This we think is largely the cause of indigestion, since exhaustion in any animal must lead to indigestion as a partial result. . . .

The indigestion first makes itself manifest in the fowl by the suspension of activity by the organs of digestion. It is not at that time noticeable by the farmer, who, if he notices anything, will see only a disposition on the part of the bird to rest and refrain from activity. The comb is still red, and the feathers are smooth." The organs have ceased active work from exhaustion, the food becomes oftentimes impacted in the digestive canals, and this is called constipation. As a part of the organs recommence activity, the residue of the food is excreted, but in a form that indicates great derangement of the organs. The constipated condition is followed by diarrhoea, and most frequently the owner of the poultry declares that his birds have cholera and wants to know what to do for it. Some nostrum is recommended, and he begins to use it, without, however, stopping the feeding of the grain ration. If the bird gets well, the organs are again asked to undertake for another year the enormous task of grinding grain and elaborating blood from the same materials that caused the trouble at first.

Fowls that have the run of the farm should not be troubled with indigestion in the summer time, since they are enabled to live largely on grass and insects, thus lessening the tax on the digestive system. And it is a fact very noticeable that such fowls are seldom afflicted in the manner mentioned. On such farms the trouble comes in late winter or early spring. On farms where the birds are kept shut up through the summer months, and on all farms in the winter, the remedy would seem to be to feed cooked food for a part of the ration. The cooking does not perhaps add to the digestibility of the food in the way of getting more from it or of doing the work in less time, though this is doubtless sometimes the case. The

benefit lies in the way of lessening the aggregate work to be done by the organs of digestion. It is evident that if the food is fed in a cooked form the force to grind it in the gizzard will be nil. This leaves so much more force to be applied in other directions. Cooking food need not be an expensive affair. There is no necessity of putting the kettle on the stove and standing over it to keep the meal or ground feed from burning down. If the quantity is more than a gallon, it will be easy to cook it quite thoroughly in another manner. Heat the water to a boiling point, and see that it is boiling not only in the middle of the kettle, but all over. This gives the total liquid a heat of 212 degrees. This water poured into the mess to be cooked and left standing over night, will do the work. Those who have say 50 hens, can heat a teakettle of water in the morning and scald the can get meal to be used at night. At night they can scald the mess that is to be fed the next morning. Of course, the larger the amount of feed to be cooked the better will the cooking be done, Have the tinner make a tube two feet for the longer will the heat remain at a greatly to aid the health of the fowls.

This health question is a great one. for the number of fowls lost every year is incalculable. This means the cutting down of the profits very materially. This in itself is sufficient reason for every progressive farmer owning some kind of an appliance for heating water for the use of the stock. It is cheaper to keep the stock healthy than to cure them after they are sick, and this is especially true of poultry.. Doctoring poultry is a very discourag-ing business. Happy is the man who knows how to keep them in a condi-tion where drugs and medicines are not needed.-Farmers' Review.

A horse that is difficult to find, and one that is in constant demand, is one that can be guaranteed to be safe for family use. At any place where horse sales are held, one cannot but be inpressed by the large number of searchers after horses suitable for family use. For this purpose a horse must not only be sound and good looking, but he must be absolutely safe in the strictest sense of the word. He must be afraid of nothing, and must be possessed of sense enough to behave under circumstances which to the average horse would mean a runaway. He must be safe for a woman to drive, and in many cases the woman will know little about driving and absolutely nothing about what should be done in case of an accident. In view of the dependency that must necessarily be placed on the family horse, it is not to be wondered at that horses suitable for that purpose are scarce, and also that they command a high price whenever they are offered. The only wonder is that some enterprising man does not make a specialty of high-class, reliable family horses.-Horse World.

Effects of Filled Cheese Law-One of the buyers of the Utica board yesterday took 860 boxes of cheese on orders from the south. This is one result of the filled cheese bill, and others are sure to follow. The same buyer has orders for 1,400 boxes more to be filled within a reasonable time. No such orders as these have been received in several years, and they would not be here now if filled cheese makers felt at liberty to push their goods. This law must make a great difference in the sale of | genuine goods the coming fall.-Ex.

What to Do With Hard-Boiled Eggs A man sent his daughter to buy four ga. She bought them and he put min a sauce pan to boil, saying to

"Just look at those eggs, will you and take them out when they are

an hour. Finding the eggs still boil-ing, he cooly took them off, put them cold water, dried them and said to his daughter:

"Take those eggs back and say you wanted ducks' eggs, and if they no ducks' eggs, bring the money back."

A Wonderful Phenomenon. A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debflity, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

What a Broken Chain Did.

A broken bicycle chain stopped the operation of an entire street railway system in Chicago recently. The chain parted and fell from a wheel with one and in the slot of an underground trolley line. One end of the chain touched the trolley wire, and the other re-mained outside, forming a short circuit. All the cars suddenly refused to The trouble was finally discovered by a track-walker, who saw a blue flame where the chain and track were crossed. When the chain was removed the operation of the cars was resumed.—Exchange.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind. March 26, 1895.

A Census Experience In the recent census of the county of London, the occupier of a tenement handed back a blank paper to the collector with a confused statement that it did not apply to her. "And where do you live then?" asked the bemuddled enumerator, after a long struggle to disentangle witness. "Where do I live? W'y, w'ere should I live but in my own 'ome?" "Well, where is your home?" "This is my 'ome, of course it is." "But you just now said that you did not sleep here last night." "No more did I. I never slept a minute all night long, and my 'usband 'll tell 'e the same."—Household Words. In the recent census of the county of

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lia are made of cowhide.

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