

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.

Visiting Stores in the Commission Districts. In visiting stores in the commission districts in various cities, we have learned some facts that may be of interest to our creamery buttermakers and managers of creameries who have charge of the shipments, says Elgin Dairy Report. There is no question but the appearance of packages help to sell them. Possibly it may not help to get better prices, but it helps to find a customer. The lot of tubs that are bright, clean and look as if they had come from a clean, tidy buttermaker, will attract the attention of the transient buyer who is not even aware of the stencil number or the quality of the goods, much quicker than the slovenly, dirty, wet looking package. So it pays to see to it that the packages when they leave the factory are in first-class condition, as far as appearance is concerned. There are some little details in connection with the putting up of the packages and marking of them that might be worth considering. The method of placing the stencil on the tub sometimes has much to do with the appearance of the package. I have seen packages where the stencil had apparently grown from the small compact one to one covering the whole top of the tub, being put on with water or bad material, and in moving about the abrasion of one tub against the other had almost entirely obliterated the stencil and it was spread all over the whole of the cover. A little turpentine and lamp black, which are not expensive, will make a clean cut stencil that will stay where you put it; and the receiver will know when he receives the package just what he is getting. Tins should be securely fastened both on the cover and the tub, and enough of them so that the cover will be held in place properly. In soaking the tubs the buttermaker will be careful to get no water on the outside if possible; it does not improve the appearance of the package to have it show up water-soaked on the outside. Another thing about which a creameryman cannot be too careful is to see that his packages are made of good timber. We have seen tubs in the butter cellars probably composed of one-half good timber and the other half poor, and the staves of the soft wood soaked with the brine, which gave the tubs an untidy and slovenly appearance. Attention to some of these little details will be found a profitable investment to the creameryman in the quicker and better returns he will get for his goods.

Bad Drainage and Bad Butter. New York Produce Review says: "Not so very long ago," said a western representative of one of our leading commission houses, "I visited a creamery that had been having a great deal of trouble with their butter; they appeared to be unable to remedy the evil, which was in the favor of their goods, and they were very much discouraged. While I was there I endeavored to ascertain just how they made their butter, and also tried to find out if there were any foul odors about the creamery. After getting into the buggy I asked the driver if he had watered his horse; he said he had tried to but the horse would not drink the water; he himself had tried to drink some, but it was so foul he was unable to do so. We had gone only a few rods when we met the creameryman, and while he was standing talking to us he noticed some skimmilk coming up out of the ground not far from where he was standing. He called our attention to it, and said his drain must be stopped up. I became interested immediately, and suggested to him that possibly improper drainage was the cause of his poor butter. Upon further investigation we found that the water, skimmilk, etc., in the choked up drain had worked its way back into the well and polluted the water, and the water in turn had polluted the butter. He immediately set to work to clean the drain and well, and since then has had no trouble with the flavor of his butter."

Poultry Farming. To set about successful poultry farming you cannot do better than observe the following:

1. Begin with a small number; be personally acquainted with all wants, and with laying powers of each hen. It is best not to breed from pullets, but to select the best layers as pullets and breed from them the following year. Only after several years' careful selection for laying qualities should any attempt to begin on a larger scale be made.
2. Go to no unavoidable expense in buildings and such; they may look well, but are of no real value.
3. Choose a situation where soil is fairly dry and rich in natural products, such as worms, etc., suitable for poultry.
4. Choose a situation where a good market for table fowls or fowls for fattening is available.
5. Combine the sale of pure-bred stock and eggs for hatching with other business.
6. Allow as much space as you can, and if possible combine fruit-growing with poultry farming. If a market for milk and butter be available some cows and a pig may also with advantage be kept.
7. Do not start at all unless you

have a sufficient income from some other source to keep yourself going for four or five years, and leave a margin also for loss in management, and you are prepared for very hard work.—London Poultry.

Dehorning Calves. W. C. Rockwood, writing in Hoard's Dairyman of the use of caustic potash and other remedies to destroy the horn growth in young calves, says: "I have seen its effects and also the effects of some of the fluid horn preventatives which are sold for the purpose. The destroying agent in every case is caustic, burning and painful. And I have known terrible suffering to result from the use of it. One of my neighbors bought a young calf at some distance from home, and before putting it into the crate in his wagon, the man he bought it of offered to doctor the horn buttons. This was accepted and the stuff applied then and there. I have the word of an eye witness that the sufferings of that little thing were terrible. It would dash itself against the side of the crate and its head would be drawn upon its neck by convulsions, and it would have been a mercy had death released it from the torture. The next day it seemed to be better and I believe came out of it all right, but my neighbor says he would never allow such a thing again."

The Farmer's Review believes that the above result was caused by wrong application of the potash. Great care must be exercised that the potash is put on the button and that none of it be allowed to run down onto the flesh. If there be too much moisture the potash will be carried gradually down onto the flesh.

Standard Varieties of Chickens. The shank feathering should correspond with the breast, being black if the latter be black, and slightly mottled with white if not. The shanks are deep yellow, inclining to orange. The color of females is a white ground, closely penciled with dark steel gray, producing a beautiful effect, frosted or silver gray in appearance. There should be no show of pure white in the plumage except in the margins of the hackles. Unless extreme care be taken in mating, the hens are likely to have a dingy color, and the pullets are apt to have necks almost white for some distance down. These light-necked birds generally breed to worse, but the evil may be remedied by choosing birds for breeding whose heads are distinctly marked. The shape and character of the markings of the Dark Brahma pullets also varies. They should be medium-sized, so that the pencillings can be clearly discerned at a short distance. A great point in regard to color and marking in Brahma pullets is that it should be uniform over the body, and the hackles should be silvery white, heavily striped with rich black, and



BUFF COCHON COCK, SHOWING FULL FEATHERING.

the shank feathering penciled same as body. For practical purposes the Dark Brahma is not to be commended as highly as the light. The close breeding for points in feathers is likely to interfere with their productiveness, yet with proper attention and care they can be bred profitably as well as for beauty. The standard weight of Light Brahma cocks is 12 pounds; hens, 9 1/2 pounds; cockerels, 10 pounds; and pullets, 8 pounds. The standard weight of Dark Brahma cocks is 11 pounds; hens, 8 1/2 pounds; cockerels, 9 pounds; and pullets, 7 pounds.

A Steam Shearing Machine. Machines for doing all kinds of work successfully are being manufactured, but it has been said that none could be made that would shear a sheep or milk a cow. The following item from a Colorado exchange settles the first question: "The sheep-shearing machine is no doubt a success at last, and Colorado is behind the times in not having them at work. At Casper, Wyoming, 100,000 sheep of the 350,000 to be shorn will be clipped by machines. At Rawlins, 350,000, Green River, 100,000, at Evanston, 250,000, and at Soda Springs, Iowa, half of 250,000 will go through the machine—the others by hand." That the one of milking cows by machinery is very nearly an accomplished fact there is no doubt, and soon the large farmer will be able to manage his flock and herd with fewer hired men.

Washing the Cans.—If your washed milk cans smell when closed a few hours they are not clean enough for milk. New cans, pails and strainers should be carefully examined for irregular creases in the soldering; a little more solder will fill these places and make the can perfectly sweet inside. In cleansing cans where no boiler exists for steaming them, wash first in cold water, then in hot water and sal soda. Finally, half fill them with clean, scalding water, put on the covers tightly for a few moments, they will steam themselves completely. By using the hot water that steams our can for the sal soda water for the next one, a limited amount of hot water will thoroughly purify a goodly number of cans.—Ex.

Will Exhibit at Paris. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—The Association of American Colleges of Agricultural and Experimental Stations decided to make an exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900 and a committee was named to make the necessary arrangements.

Forger Commits Suicide. ASHLAND, Wis., July 16.—R. C. Heydlauff, arrested for forgery of county orders, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday morning.

A PRINCE IN DANGER

COREA'S HEIR APPARENT SAID TO BE IN PERIL.

Two Men Sworn to Kill the Young Man Pursuing Him Unrelentingly—Steel Armor Constantly Worn and Trusted Guards Always on Duty.

Assassins Seeking a Prince.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Journal and Advertiser says: "Prince Eule Wha, heir apparent to the throne of Korea, is said to be in danger of losing his life. This young Korean arrived in America several months ago, ostensibly to complete his education in an American college; in reality he came to avoid hired assassins, who have followed him. Despite the fact that the United States offers to the prince a refuge far more secure than his native country, he is continually dodging men who are hired by the Korean Progressive party, which is against the present dynasty, to kill him.

"The prince is believed to be in Washington at present. The members of his suite go armed to the teeth. The secret service officers and the police of San Francisco and Washington and, possibly, New York, though this has been denied, have been instructed to look out for his safety.

"The prince is the son of the king by a former union. The queen has been assassinated, the mother of the young man has been killed, and others interested in the royal family of Korea have gone to their last home on account of this youth.

"A Japanese secret service officer, at present in New York, who is perfectly familiar with the affairs of Prince Eule Wha, tells the following story of the troubles of the young man: "The young prince is a general favorite wherever he goes, and while in this city at the Waldorf he made many friends. But he has a marked peculiarity; he wears the look of a hunted man. Since his birth, in 1893, assassins have tried to take his life. The king, believing he would be safer in the United States than in Korea, sent him here, and he has been followed by two men who have sworn to take his life, and if he gets back to Korea alive it will be because Korean assassins have lost their cunning. These would-be assassins are believed to be in San Francisco at present. Both are Koreans, although they pass themselves off for Japanese. One of them is a round-faced, heavily-built man, with a very kindly expression of countenance. He is such a fluent Japanese scholar as to deceive even the native Japanese, and his mission here is not suspected save by the detectives who have been informed of it. He was a fellow conspirator of the unfortunate Kim O Klum, who was lured to Shanghai shortly before the outbreak of the war between China and Japan and there murdered by an emissary from the Korean court named Hong, who is now colonel in the imperial body guard and vice minister of home affairs. He has a double object—revenge the death of his friend as well as to put the prince out of the way. The would-be assassin was at one time a cabinet minister of the Korean court. The prince is in mortal dread of the minister; he knows he is followed, but he does not know who is following him. He never leaves off his coat of mail, which is made of the very finest Korean steel wire, except when in bathing. It will not withstand the force of a bullet, but there is no knife that can pierce it, and it is only a knife that the prince is afraid of. "The cause of this desire to end the career of the prince lies in the idea of the Progressive party in Korea that the king and his son are too far behind the times. Undoubtedly, the king will be assassinated before long and the design is to have the young man out of the way when this comes to pass."

GEN. FARNSWORTH DEAD.

An Old Member of Congress and Soldier, from Illinois, Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General John F. Farnsworth died here yesterday afternoon, aged 77 years. He was a Canadian by birth, but in early life removed to Michigan, where he was educated and admitted to the bar. Subsequently he went to Chicago and was elected to and served in Congress as a Republican from 1847 to 1861, when he became colonel of the Eighth Illinois cavalry. Later, by order of the war department, he raised the Seventeenth Illinois regiment and was commissioned brigadier general in November, 1862, but owing to injuries received in the field was compelled to resign from the army in March, 1863. He then went to St. Charles, Ill., and from 1863 to 1873 was again a member of Congress. Since the latter date he had been engaged in the practice of law in this city.

FOR MELTON'S RELEASE.

Senate Committee Urges Prompt Action on Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, reported from that committee the following joint resolution: "That the President be empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the release from the Spanish government of Ona Melton, Alfred O. Laborde and William Gildea, and the restoration of the schooner Competitor to her owner, and to secure this he is authorized and requested to employ such means and exercise such power as may be necessary."

England Not Resentful.

LONDON, July 16.—While among the general public here the tone of Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay regarding the Behring sea seal regulations is greatly resented, it has not in any way affected unfavorably the negotiations which Mr. Hay has been conducting. A conference will be held in Washington during the autumn, at which the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan will be represented.

LELAND AND LAMBERT.

Senator Baker's Choice for Penalties Agent and District Attorney Indorsed. WASHINGTON, July 16.—Two more of Senator Baker's candidates for important federal places in Kansas received the approval of the President to-day and their nominations were sent to the Senate. They were: Cyrus Leland, to be pension agent at Topeka, and Isaac E. Lambert, to be United States district attorney. Only the United States marshalship remains to be disposed of.

KENTUCKY GOLDITES.

John G. Carlisle Permanent Chairman—Resolutions Strongly Anti-Silver.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Unique to a marked degree, beyond any held for more than a score of years in Kentucky, was the convention which yesterday brought to Louisville the gold Democrats of the state. Many prominent Kentucky politicians were in attendance, and there was an almost constant flow of oratory.

John G. Carlisle, permanent chairman, said, in part:

"The Democratic party has always been united and strong, when it was faithful to its true principles and courageous enough to contend for them, and always divided and weak when it abandoned them or attempted to compromise with its enemies. What a contrast between the united Democracy of 1876, under the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden, with its clear and unequivocal declaration for sound money, a tariff for revenue only, honesty and economy in public expenditures, and thorough reform in the methods of public administration, and the so-called democracy of 1896, under the leadership of three different political organizations, with three separate platforms, demanding the free and unlimited coinage of depreciated silver, the unlimited issue of legal tender paper by the government, the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and the postponement of tariff reform until the debasement of the currency had been accomplished, and not satisfied even with these extravagant revolutionary schemes, threatening the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, the peace and good order of society, the permanency of our institutions were imperiled by the covert attack upon the supreme court and a denial of the right of the government of the United States to enforce obedience to its laws, without first asking the consent of the local officials. There is not a genuine Democratic sentiment in any of those declarations, and no Democrat is bound by them, no matter how many state or national conventions may indorse them.

The sentiment revealed in the resolutions adopted found the fullest of approbation and their unanimous adoption followed. The denunciation of free silver was their keynote.

At 9:15 o'clock the election of a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals was entered upon. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Hindman was nominated on the first ballot. Convention then adjourned.

AFTER THE SUGAR TRUST.

Congressman Simpson Introduces an Investigating Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Representative Simpson of Kansas yesterday introduced in the House a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the sugar trust. The resolution is preceded by two whereases, the first of which declares that it is "currently asserted" that the American Sugar Refining company has, in violation of law, created a "gigantic monopoly," and the second that said corporation, "by the use of watered stock, by unfair competition and by illegal combination, has crushed out legitimate competition, to an extent which gives it the power to depress the price of the raw material and to advance the price of the manufactured article at will, thus throttling the cane and beet agriculturists with one hand and grasping the purses of the consumers with the other."

The committee authorized by the resolution is empowered to send for persons and papers, and to investigate the methods of the company; its effect upon agriculture and commerce "as well as the enhanced cost of one of the necessities of life," and the committee is directed to report their findings, and, if the facts warrant it, a bill instituting proceedings by the attorney general in quo warrantu to annul the corporative existence of the trust.

Gold Movements From England.

LONDON, July 17.—At the meeting of the London Joint Stock bank yesterday the chairman, referring to gold movements, said that Japan had lately imported \$25,000,000 in order to make the gold standard effective, while America had retained most of the bullion shipped during the last half of 1896. The harvest prospects of both countries he described as very promising, while the crops nearer home were less favorable and the gold shipments from New York were not likely to be large.

Missouri's Great Fruit Crop.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—The Republic says: "The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000, and many who ought to know what they are talking about say these figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crops of Missouri and Illinois combined."

Kerens Returns to Work.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Major Dick Kerens of Missouri has returned to the city after a brief absence, and will take up the broken thread of his political activity bearing on Missouri appointments.

A Clay Center Bank Quits.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Clay Center notified Bank Commissioner Breidenthal yesterday that it has paid off all of its indebtedness and quit business. It had a capital of \$50,000.

Already Out for State Printer.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—H. A. Perkins, editor of the Manhattan Nationalist, has announced himself as a candidate for state printer in 1898, provided the Republicans carry the state.

OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE

JAPAN AND SPAIN MAKE AN AGREEMENT.

The Idea Being to Look After the United States in Case of This Country's Interference in Cuban Affairs—The Report Not Confirmed.

Japan and Spain Fuse.

LONDON, July 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The most notable event thus far of the Spanish court season at Sebastian has been the visit of Prince Takehito, Japan's ambassador extraordinary, who was sent to invest King Alfonso with the Japanese imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum. The visit is considered of peculiar importance. The envoy was received with extreme cordiality by the queen and the government. Prince Takehito, who was accompanied by the Marquis Ito, was received with full state ceremony by the Duke of Tetuan Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and all the court functionaries. The streets were lined with troops. The distinguished visitors were conducted to the palace, where the queen and a brilliant retinue welcomed them with high honors. Banquets, balls and other marked compliments followed, and the warships in the bay were decorated with flags and bunting. The Duke of Tetuan has gone out of his way to protest that the mission is purely complimentary and without political significance, although a Japanese legation may be established at Madrid. It is said that the occurrence is being carefully observed in the United States."

A JEALOUS WOMAN.

Tries to Poison Her Rival and Then End Her Own Life.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 17.—Miss Grace Allen of Fredonia, Kan., was arrested to-day at Chandler, fifty miles east of this city, on the charge of poisoning Miss Phronia Eches. The poisoning was the result of jealousy. Both women are in love with W. G. Smith of Fredonia. Miss Allen came from that city last Saturday and introduced herself at the farmhouse of the Eches family under the name of Miss Jessa Wiley, from Indiana. That night she gave poison to Miss Eches, putting it in her mouth while asleep, but the young woman's life was saved. Sunday she put poison in her food, but the mother of the girl ate it and died. Miss Allen then confessed her real name and attempted to commit suicide. Both women are prominent school teachers, but never knew each other.

BRITISH PRESS AROUSED.

Sherman's Dispatch Prompts London Editors to Say Harsh Things.

LONDON, July 17.—Secretary Sherman's dispatch has aroused the British press as no other state incident since the Venezuelan affair has done. The half-penny journals issue sensational placards bearing such lines as "Twisting the Lion's Tail Again" and "America Shrieks at England." The Post in an editorial says: "Every indication points to the certainty that Great Britain will be compelled to fight for her existence against the United States as soon as an American government believes that war can be safely done. Such a situation can not be averted by justice nor by good will."

COLONEL CROCKER DYING.

The California Railroad Magnate Given Up by His Physicians.

SAN MATEO, Cal., July 17.—The condition of Colonel C. F. Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific railway system, who was struck with apoplexy last week, has been gradually growing less hopeful and his physicians have given up all hope of his recovery.

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Educations. Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame university in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-fourth year with the next session, commencing Sept. 7, 1897. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the university of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

Life Insurance in Kansas. Not one life insurance company is now doing business in Kansas. The statutory conditions are so onerous that all have withdrawn. The State Banking Life association, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the last and only one in the field, and it has just permitted its license to lapse rather than file a \$50,000 bond and make a deposit with the state treasurer of 10 per cent of all assessments.

Real Warm Weather, Rest and Comfort. There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

Stuck Up but Not Proud. "Although I'm stuck up, I'm not proud," as the fly said when he crawled out of the molasses picher.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Women desire sympathy, men prefer help.

COULD NOT EAT

The Affliction Which Befell a Fort Scott Lady.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and to purify my blood, with excellent results. I was so that I could not eat anything without distress, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food does not distress me, and I have felt better in every way. I believe it to be the best of blood medicines and gladly recommend it to others." EVA CRAIG.

Hood's Pills

are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

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We want a bright hustling man in your locality to represent us. Complete outfit free. Two departments. Ready to wear: \$4. to \$13.50. Made to measure: \$12. to \$25. Write for terms to agents.

WHITE CITY TAILORS, 222-226 Adams St., Chicago.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is a highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES

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should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles F. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A pack of three makes a gallon. Sold everywhere.

\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE \$50



Western Wheel Works

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Patented by H. B. Willson & Co., Washington, D. C. No fee bill patent secured. 48-page book free.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

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WISCO'S CURE FOR

CHILLS, BRUISES AND BLEEDING. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION