

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of
THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN
INDEPENDENT.

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THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO.,
LINCOLN, NEB.

Nebraska's choice for President
of the United States 1896-1900 is
WM. J. BRYAN.

Where, Oh! where is John U. P. Thurston?

They still keep repeating the old lie
that silver dollars are redeemable in
gold.

The books that Hanna relies on for
the education of the people are check
books.

Information wanted concerning a cer-
tain Anglo-American by the name of Ed-
ward O. Wolcott.

They have only one objection to W. J.
Bryan. They say he is too young. He
will get over that after awhile.

Let us all thank the Lord for one
thing. The "sub-treasury plan" has gone
where the woodbine twine.

The editorial page of the Nonconform-
ist last week was full of good, sound eco-
nomic articles. The editor was absent.

Mr. Coxy got one vote for president.
It came from the Ohio delegation. Mr.
Coxy was a member of the Ohio delega-
tion.

Bryan is young, but "in the lexicon of
youth, which fate reserves for a bright
manhood, there is no such word as
"fail."

What must have been the feeling of
Morgan of the Arkansas Kicker when
he saw his state delegation voting solid
for Bryan?

The populists and silver party's plat-
forms on finance are essentially the
same. They differ materially from the
Chicago platform.

Truthful Annin sends from Washing-
ton a column of advice and instruction to
Mr. Bryan, concerning how he shall be-
have himself during the coming cam-
paign.

The populists now have seven United
States senators, viz., Allen, Kyle, Peffer,
Jones, Stewart, Butler and Pettigrew,
and Teller, Dubois and Cannon will soon
come out of the wilderness of no-party.

One part of the report of the national
convention was lost in the mails, and
it cannot now be re-written. It was a
column of short notes in which a great
number of Nebraska people were men-
tioned.

Every time the dollar appreciates one
per cent, there is added \$350,000,000
to the burden of debt that this country
owes. Think of it my friends. If prices
fall one per cent, the dollar has appre-
ciated one per cent.

A good many times during the conven-
tion delegates lamented that the
convention had not been held in May in-
stead of July, but if it had, there would
surely have been three tickets in the field
with no chance at all to win.

The election of Bryan will result in as
great blessing to the vanquished as to
the victors. The voters supporting the
gold standard will after a while be
as thankful that they were beaten as the
people of the south now are that they
did not succeed in dividing this union.

South Dakota is the only state with
two pop senators, and they are awfully
proud of it. The delegation kept a ban-
ner standing during the whole conven-
tion announcing that fact, and Senator
Pettigrew sat most of the time among
them.

The reports of the St. Louis convention
made by the great dailies of that city,
were well written, elaborate, and,
what is of more importance, they
were accurate and truthful. They were
made by bright, well-trained newspaper
men. The Republic and Globe-Demo-
crat each had a large force of writers on
the floor all the time. So did the Dis-
patch and the evening papers. They all
treated the convention with courtesy.

The McCook Tribune (rep.), in speak-
ing of the continued charges made
against the people of the west in which
they are charged with repudiation,
agrarianism and anarchy, says: "The
average western citizen is as honest, pa-
triotic and law-abiding as the average
citizen of the east; and this wholesale
ascription of western commercial honesty
and fealty to law will only the wider es-
trange the sections and enrage the peo-
ple. It's false, impudent and cowardly."

PUT HIM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The peoples party has spoken and all
will abide by the result. It has not been
swallowed by the democracy and the
democracy has not been swallowed by it.
The two organizations stand as distinct
from each other as they ever did. What
has been done is an agreement during
this campaign that we will unite our
forces for a supreme effort to elect W. J.
Bryan president of these United States.

We did this because we believe that W.
J. Bryan is an honest man, of firm will,
of upright character, and a friend of the
common people. We believe that he will
keep every promise to the people which
he has made in his hitherto public career.
We believe that he can be elected, and if
elected, he will throw the almost omni-
potent power of this great government
against the national banks, against the
oppression of the corporations and
against the money power.

While some of the delegates at St.
Louis did not think it wise to nominate
any one but a straight populist, there
was not one of them that had a word to
say against W. J. Bryan, or who doubted
his sincerity and honesty.

With W. J. Bryan four years in the
White House, we will have what is equi-
valent to a revolution. He will bring this
government back to sympathy with the
common people. A president of the Uni-
ted States wields more power than any
king or potentate in Europe except the
Czar. When his heart is with the com-
mon people as is that of Mr. Bryan, he
will exercise that power in relieving
them of their unjust burdens.

Before his term has expired, if he has
a congress to back him, banks of issue
will be in the way of extinction, an in-
come tax will be in force through a re-
organization of the supreme court, we
will elect our senators (and president by
a direct vote of the people, we will
double the price of all staple farm pro-
ducts, and that means a reduction of
one half in freight rates, taxes, interest
and farm mortgages.

Did we ever have so much hanging on
the success or failure of one man
before? Is there not enough at stake in
this election to call forth the utmost en-
ergies of every lover of home, of family
and native land? Let every man then
go to work, spend days and nights in
getting enough votes to elect W. J. Bryan
president of the United States. The
Old Guard which has been in the forefront
of the fight for twenty years, which
may die but never surrenders—let the
Old Guard make one more charge. We
have grown gray in the service, but we
can charge once more. Let us make it
the most valiant of all our lives, and
land a patriot, a lover of mankind, an
honest man in the White House.

COINING SILVER.

The goldite newspapers cannot tell the
same lie four weeks in succession to save
their souls. They jump from one to an-
other so fast that it is almost impossible
to keep track of them. It has not been
long since the State Journal was telling
us that free coinage meant the flooding
of this country two or three feet deep,
more or less, with silver dollars. It now
jumps to the other extreme, and tells us
in its Tuesday's edition that:

In the course of some months after the meet-
ing of the Fifty-fifth congress, should it be a
free coinage body, the mints will be set to work
to grind out the new dollars. But it will take a
long time to make money plenty that way.
Working night and day, the mints can turn out
about 40,000,000 of standard dollars per annum,
or about three and one-third millions per month.
Mr. Bryan says that we will have a mint in
every town, but that takes time. It will be
with the utmost speed that can be made, more
than two years before anything like a sufficient
number of dollars can be coined to make any
appreciable difference in the circulation.

That is stealing the argument of the
most extreme fiatists. It has become as
wild as the wildest pop, but it will result
in no deception of the people. The most
ordinary voter knows that there was a
law on the statute books permitting
holders of silver bullion to take it to the
mints, deposit it and receive silver certi-
ficates for it, and it went into the circula-
tion before it was coined. That law
can be re-enacted in one day, and this
hoodoo about waiting for the mints to
coin silver will be done for. The people
like the silver certificate so much better
than the silver dollar that there will be
very little call for the coined silver, and
the present mintage facilities will be
amplly able to supply any demand of
that kind that is likely to be made.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We find by actual experience that there
is a limit to human endurance and in
consequence of that fact, the correspond-
ence of the editor of this paper is in in-
extinguishable confusion. Many letters,
the answers to which will be of interest to
the general reader, we will answer in this
article. Asking pardon of our friends
for not sending a personal reply, they are
as follows:

First. The imports and exports of the
United States for the fiscal year ending
June 30 1896 were:

Exports.....\$882,510,229
Imports.....779,717,306
Excess of exports over imports.....102,792,923

This statement answers several letters
and is a complete refutation of the claim
that the repeal of the McKinley act has
flooded this country with foreign goods
and caused the export of gold.

Second. The Mexican silver dollar
contains about 116 grains of standard
silver, the American silver dollar 412½
grains. The value of the Mexican silver
dollar in any legal tender money of the
United States at this writing, July 28,
is 54½ cents. So it is very near the truth
to say that an American silver dollar is

worth two Mexican silver dollars.

The meaning of that is, that a Mexican,
if wheat is worth 50 cents a bushel on
this side of the line, gets one dollar a
bushel for his wheat, while the American
farmer gets only fifty cents. The Mexi-
can with his bushel of wheat can pay off
one dollar of taxes, of interest and of
debt. The American farmer with his
bushel of wheat can pay off only fifty
cents of taxes, of interest and debt.

The reason why the American silver
dollar with less silver in it than the Mexi-
can silver dollar, is on a par with gold
and the Mexican silver dollar is not, has
been fully explained in these columns and
cannot be repeated now, further than to
say that the chief reason is, that the
United States has an immense export
trade and Mexico has but little. No for-
eigner will take less for any legal tender
money of the United States than its
face value as long as he can send it here
and pay import duties, or buy wheat,
beef, pork and cotton with it.

Third. The American silver dollar is
standard money of the United States
and is not redeemable in any other kind
of money, and you are justified in de-
nouncing any man, as either ignorant or
a wilful falsifier, who says it is.

EDITORIAL IMBECILES.

The Qualifications of the editor of the
State Journal to intelligently discuss
public questions is shown in the follow-
ing extract:

A Journal reader at Shickley sends in a column
clipping from the INDEPENDENT, a pop paper
said to be printed in this city, asking that it
be copied and refuted. The article is an inane rig-
marole pretending to be historical. In which it is
attempted to make people believe that it was
Charles Foster and John Sherman that issued
the "almost \$300,000,000 in four thirty bonds" to
make up for the Wilson act deficiency in the
treasury and that conspired to pay treasury
notes in gold. The Journal cannot give space
to rot of this sort.

The article referred to contains official
statements, letters and telegrams of the
republican secretary of the treasury,
Chas. Foster. The Journal calls it
"rot," "rignmarole" "infernal lies" "silly,"
"imagination of the ignorant" etc. That
is the only way the poor old thing can
meet an argument or a statement from
the government records. This is the
style of writing universally adopted by
goldite editors both big and little. Sec-
retary Foster gave that testimony and
sent those telegrams and the editor of
the State Journal knows that he did.

This style of editorial writing is receiv-
ing the contempt of all fair minded men.
A very able writer has made the follow-
ing remarks upon it:

"The various terms of endearment (?)
which find a place in the editorial col-
umns of the average gold standard
newspaper, and which embellish the ar-
guments of the orators whose eloquence
is expended upon that side, are too
familiar to the reader to require extended
comment. Fanaticism and fanaticisms,
lunacy and lunacies, idiocy and idiots,
thieves and thievery, knaves and knavery,
swindle and swindlers, robbery and
robbers, scoundrelism and scoundrels,
repudiation and repudiators, anarchy
and anarchists, are a few of the choice
epithets daintily employed to describe
the infamies of those who believe that it
is wrong to compel a man to pay taxes
debts and fixed charges of all kinds in
money that doubles in value about once
in twenty-five years. Such expressions
are, of course, very emphatic, and to a
certain class of minds they may be en-
tirely conclusive. But to those who rea-
son upon the basis of ascertained facts,
and who appreciate the difference be-
tween calling a man a thief and proving
him to be one, they will hardly be ac-
cepted as "proof" of anything."

The men who depend upon that kind
of writing to convince the thinking,
reasoning public, exhibit only their own
imbecility, and, as the clipping from the
Journal shows, cannot even write in cor-
rect English.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Senator Allen did a great service to the
populist party, when as chairman of the
national convention, he firmly refused to
allow the representatives of the democ-
ratic party to run it in their own inter-
ests by announcing their fictitious tele-
grams from the platform.

It was a critical moment in the life of
the party. If Senator Allen had yielded
to the pressure brought upon him, that
moment the party would have split in
two and the work of twenty years would
have been in vain.

Senator Allen may not be always right
but this time he was right, and his
action saved the party. What would
have happened in the state of excitement
existing in that convention at that time,
if a telegram had been read by the sec-
retary purporting to have come from
Bryan, curtly refusing to accept the popu-
list nomination is not hard to guess.
It would have been the end of any effort
to get a union of forces to support Bryan
for president. Perhaps in the history of
no party did ever before such a critical
moment occur. On the lips of Senator
Allen hung our fate, and to his firmness
and good judgement we owe our salva-
tion.

DO NOT FORGET.

During the last two months there have
been hundreds of our subscribers that
have written to us that they would send
the cash for their subscriptions as soon
as harvest was over. This will be a gen-
tle reminder that we have their promises
on file in this office. The harvest is now
in progress and we trust that you will
not forget us.

OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

The INDEPENDENT has no word of cen-
sure for our friends in the south. It fully
understands the heavy burdens that
they must bear. It knows them to be
honorable men, true men, men of the
highest principles. They have fought a
long, and sometimes a hopeless, fight.
But whether they expected victory or
feared defeat, they were always the same
brave, true men. They have met disas-
ter with fortitude, defeat without losing
courage, and have seen fairly won victo-
ries snatched away from them by perjury
and fraud, and under it all they have
borne themselves as true men.

They made the bravest fight at St.
Louis that a minority ever made, and
when their cause was lost, when they
were overcome by numbers, there they
stood, still clinging to what they
thought was the right.

There have always been more populist
votes in the south than in the north, and
they have fought a fight the bitterness
of which we in the north cannot imag-
ine. Then they did not know Bryan as
we know him. To them it was only an
abstract proposition. To us, who know
Bryan, it was another thing altogether.
It is to be hoped that these brave men
and truest of true populists may find a
way out of all their difficulties.

AN APOLOGY.

The last two issues of the INDEPENDENT,
we are free to confess, have not
been up to the right standard. One man
cannot be a reporter and an editorial
writer too. To make this paper what it
has been, has required ten or twelve
hours work in the office or the libraries
each day, and when the editor had to at-
tend the Grand Island and St. Louis con-
ventions that work had to stop. Now
the old round begins again, and as long
as the present editor is in charge, he will
continue to use all his energy to make
the INDEPENDENT the ablest and best
populist paper in the United States.

No 1 of a large bright paper, called
The American Standard, published at
Frankfort, Ind., has been received. The
publishers say: "Other reforms press for
solution, but this money question is now
up for settlement. One issue at a time
is the motto. When the people have set-
tled the money question, others shall re-
ceive attention. Until then, this paper
favors reopening the mints to the free
coinage of silver and gold into absolute
money at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Nine-tenths of the confusion in the
populist national convention resulted
from the inability to hear what was
going on. The chairman's voice could
reach less than one-half of the delegates
when there was any conversation in the
lower galleries or persons were coming in
or going out. The convention was too
large for the orderly transaction of busi-
ness. The next one should be reduced
one-third in numbers.

The election of J. A. Edgerton as sec-
retary of the national committee com-
pletes a trio of Nebraska men who will
have much to do with guiding political
affairs. Bryan is our candidate, Allen
was chairman of the national conven-
tion and Edgerton is secretary of the
national committee. They are all young
men and in full sympathy with the com-
mon people.

The necessity for a change in the mode
of electing the president and vice-presi-
dent to the manner proposed long ago
by the populists, is made evident by the
middle we now find ourselves in. If we
could all vote direct for president, with-
out this intervening stumbling block of
an electoral college, there would be no
trouble at all.

The continued cry, "low prices, hard
times and no money," does not seem to
be a stumbling block in the way of suc-
cess for the DeKalb Fence Co. of DeKalb,
Ill. The sale of its product for the sea-
son on just passed has been the greatest in
its history, and they are again com-
pelled to increase their capacity in the
way of a new building 70x315 feet.
This company has surely merited this
success; they have always used the
greatest care possible in the selection of
material and the manufacture of their
goods, and make no line but what is
serviceable, durable, and gives perfect
satisfaction, not being influenced by
prices offered by their competitors on a
flimsy, light fencing. This policy is a
true one and always merits success, be-
cause full value and perfect satisfaction
is given on every article. Remember this
company not only manufactures the
largest volume of smooth wire fencing,
but the largest and most complete lines
of fencing of any one plant, and, if
wanting a neat, durable yard, lawn, or
cemetery fence, with or without steel
gates, steel posts and rail, cabled field
and hog fencing, or cabled poultry, gar-
den and rabbit fencing, write them for
their catalogue, which they will mail
you free.

Bryan in Congress.

Perhaps no better idea of the habits
of thought animating the political con-
victions of William J. Bryan could be
obtained than by merely noting the
measures with which he was identified
during his four years' service in the
House of Representatives. There seems
to be a logical connection between all of
them—the list is clearly such a one as
might be drawn by a public man inher-
iting the democracy of Thomas Jeff-
erson, educated under the early apostle of
personal liberty, Lyman Trumbull, and
growing to ripe manhood in the agricul-
tural regions of the West.—From William
Jennings Bryan: a Character Sketch,"
by WILLIS J. ASBOTT, in August Review of
Reviews.

Wanted.

An experienced man to solicit local
advertising. Apply at this office.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

It Was Passed Unanimously as Re-
ported.

Financial Reform Declared to be of the
Gravest Importance.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The plat-
form as agreed upon by the committee
is as follows:

"The People's party, assembled in national
convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the
principles declared by the founders of the re-
public and also to the fundamental principles
of just government as enunciated in the plat-
form of the party in 1892. We recognize that
through the connivance of the present and
preceding administrations, the country has
reached a crisis in its national life, as pre-
dicted in our declaration of four years ago,
and that prompt and patriotic action is the
supreme duty of the hour. We realize that
while we have political independence, our
financial and industrial independence is
yet to be attained by restoring
to our country the constitutional control and
exercise of the functions necessary to a peo-
ple's government, which functions have been
basely surrendered by our public servants to
corrupt financiers. The influence of Euro-
pean money changers has been more potent in
shaping legislation than the voice of the Ameri-
can people. Executive power and patronage
have been used to corrupt our legislatures and
defeat the will of the people and plutocracy
thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of
democracy. To restore the government in-
tended by the fathers and for the present and
prosperity of this and future generations, we
demand the establishment of an economic and
financial system which shall make us mas-
ters of our own affairs and independent of
European control, by the adoption of the fol-
lowing declaration of principles:

Finance.
"First—We demand a national money, safe
and sound, issued by the general government
only, without the intervention of banks of
issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts,
public and private—a just, equitable and
efficient means of distributing direct to the
people and through the lawful disbursements
of the government.

"Second—We demand the free and unre-
stricted coinage of silver and gold at the pre-
sent legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for
the consent of foreign nations.

"Third—We demand that the volume of cir-
culating medium be speedily increased to an
amount sufficient to meet the demands of the
business and population of this country and to
restore the just level of prices of labor and
production.

"Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and
the increase of the public interest bearing debt
made by the present administration as unneo-
cessary and without authority of law, and that
no bonds be issued except by specific act
of Congress.

"Fifth—We demand such legislation as will
prevent the demonetization of the lawful mon-
ey of the United States by private contract.

"Sixth—We demand that the government, in
payment of its obligations, shall use its option
as to the kind of lawful money in which they
are to be paid, and we denounce the present
preceding administrations for surrendering this
option to the holders of government obliga-
tions.

"Seventh—We demand a graduated income
tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall
bear its proportion of taxation, and we re-
gard the repeal of the decision of the supreme court
relative to the income tax law as an insupport-
able violation of the constitution and an invasion
of the rightful powers of Congress over the
subject of taxation.

"Eighth—We demand that postal savings
banks be established by the government for
safe deposit of the savings of the people and
to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.
"First—Transportation being a means of ex-
change and a public necessity, the government
should own and operate the railroads in the
interest of the people and on a non-partisan
basis, to the end that all may be accorded the
same treatment in transportation and that the
tyranny and political power now exercised by
the great railroad corporations, which result
in the impairment, if not the destruction, of
political rights and personal liberties of the
citizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is
to be accomplished gradually, in a manner con-
sistent with sound public policy.

"Second—The interest of the United States in
the public highways built with public moneys
and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to
the Pacific railroads should never be alienated,
mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected
for the general welfare as provided by the laws
of the United States. The foreclosure of ex-
isting liens of the United States on these
roads should at once follow default in the
payment thereof by the debtor companies and
the foreclosure sales of said roads the govern-
ment shall purchase the same if it becomes
necessary to protect its interests therein, or if
they can be purchased at a reasonable price
and the government shall operate said roads
as public highways for the benefit of the
whole people and not in the interest of the few,
under suitable provisions for protection of life
and property, giving to all transportation in-
terests equal privileges and equal rates for
freight and freight.

"Third—We denounce the present infamous
schemes for refunding these debts and demand
that the laws now applicable thereto be exe-
cuted and administered according to their true
intent and spirit.

"Fourth—The telegraph, like the postoffice system,
being a necessity for the transmission of news,
should be owned and operated by the govern-
ment in the interest of the people.

Land.
"The true policy demands that the national
and State legislation shall be such as will ul-
timately enable every prudent and industrious
citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land
should not be monopolized for speculative pur-
poses. All lands now held by railroads and
other corporations in excess of their actual
needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by
the government and held for actual settlers
only, and private land monopoly as well as
alien ownership should be prohibited.

"We condemn the frauds by which the
land grant Pacific railroad companies have,
through the connivance of the Interior Depart-
ment, robbed multitudes of actual set-
tlers of their homes and mine claims,
and we demand that the legislation
which will enforce the exemption from
taxation of such grants after as well as
before patent.

"We demand that bona fide settlers on all
public land be granted free homes as provided
in the national homestead law, and that no
exception be made in the case of Indian reser-
vations when opened for settlement, and that
all lands not now patented come under the law.

Direct Legislation.
We favor a system of direct legislation
through the initiative and referendum under
proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.
"First—We demand the election of President,
Vice President and United States senators by
a direct vote of the people.

"Second—We tender to the patriotic people of
Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic
struggle for political freedom and independ-
ence, and we believe the time has come when
the United States, the great republic of the
world, should recognize that Cuba is and of
right ought to be, a free and independent state.

"Third—We favor home rule in the Territories,
and the District of Columbia and the early
admission of the Territories as States.

"Fourth—All public salaries should be made to
correspond to the price of labor and its prod-
ucts.

"Fifth—In times of great industrial depression
idle labor should be employed on public works
as far as practicable.

"Sixth—The arbitrary course of the courts in as-
sailing the citizens for indirect con-
tempt and ruling them by injunction, should be
prevented by proper legislation.

"Seventh—We favor just pensions for our disabled
Union soldiers.

"Eighth—Believing that the election franchise and
untrammeled ballot are essential to a govern-
ment of and by the people, the People's party
condemns the wholesale system of disfranchis-
ment adopted in some of the States as un-
republican and un-democratic, and we declare

It to be the duty of the several State legisla-
tures to take such action as will secure a
full, free and fair ballot and honest count.
"While the foregoing propositions consti-
tute the platform upon which our party stands,
and for the vindication of which its organiza-
tion will be maintained, we recognize that the
great and pressing issue of the pending cam-
paign, upon which the present Presidential
election will turn, is the financial question,
and upon this great and specific issue between
the parties we equally invite the aid and co-
operation of all organizations and citizens
agreeing with us upon this vital question."

Campaign Songs.

Just out—"Sixteen silver sons." Buy
'em and tune up for Bryan. Price ten
cents. Agents wanted. Address INDE-
PENDENT office, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Remedies for Cut Worms.

At this season of the year cut worms
do more or less damage to nearly all
crops, especially to tomatoes, cabbages
and corn. Whenever sod or grassy
land is left until spring before being
plowed, any crop which may be plant-
ed on such land will be considerably
damaged by cut worms. The reason
of this is that the worms are nearly
full grown in the spring, yet they
need one good meal before forming
into pupae, a short time after which
they come forth as night flying moths.
The life history of the cut worms is
about this: The moths lay their eggs
in grass throughout the summer
months, and after a few days these
eggs hatch into small worms which
feed upon the grass. The worms cast
off their skin from time to time to ac-
commodate their increase in size, and
during the cooler weather of winter
go deeper in the ground, being dormant
for a time if the weather is very cold.
Upon the approach of spring, the
worms come forth for a finishing touch
of growth and soon form pupae in the
ground just below the surface. Some-
time after this the moths are produced,
and, after mating, the females lay the
eggs for another brood. With most
species there is thus but one brood a
year. Most farmers are beginning to
realize the many advantages of fall
plowing, and where sod land espe-
cially is plowed in the fall it will
lessen the number of cut worms and
other insects on such land the follow-
ing spring. A good remedy for killing
out the cut worms in the garden is to
make up a mixture consisting of a
quantity of bran or corn meal moist-
ened with water, to which is added a
little Paris green and a little molasses
or sugar, to give a sweetish taste. It
is the Paris green that kills the worms,
and this should be very thoroughly
mixed with the bran, so as to have a
uniform mixture