## J. W. HARTLEY, FARM

Formerly Agent of Farmers' Alliance, IS NOW SELLING

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Etc., at wholesale and retail at

231 North Tenth Street.

in the building lately occupied by Grainger Bros. Will take anything you have to sell on commission,

## Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Butter & Eggs

Will purchase anything you want that can be had in the market.

Address, J. W. HARTLEY, MANAGER, Farmers' Exchange,

231 NO. TENTH

LINCOLN, NEB.

### KIMBALL BROS..

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

### MARBLE, GRANITE AND SLATE

for building and cemetery work. Several hundred finished Monuments of modern design always on hand.

> SAVE MIDDLE MAN'S PROFIT AND DEAL DIRECT. . . . .

Write for cuts and prices. A personal call preferred. Address,

KIMBALL BROS.,

LINCOLN, NEB.

Cor. 15th and O Sts.,

Eric Johnson Writes of the Patriotism

of the Sons of the North, EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

The Swedish-American citizens of the United States have a creditable, yea, a glorious political record. It has been in it does not seem possible that our intel-

Like the bulk of the foreign born population of that date, these Swedish voters allied themselves to the democratic party, because of the foreign immigrant who had forsaken Fatherland on account of political and religious oppression to find freedom of thought and liberty in America, naturally was attracted to a party that represented the democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, besides at that date the democratic party was recognized as the "poor man's party." The writer of this article was then a lad of 10 years, but distinctly remembers how the hundred Swedish voters or more, constituting the community in which he resided at the election in 1848, waded resided at the election; in 1848, waded through 18 inches of snow to cast their virginian vote for Lewis Cass, the democratic candidate for president. In 1852 the Swedish American voters in the U.S. cast their vote for Franklin Pierce, the democratic standard bearer in that campaign. But in 1856 the Swedish American voters changed front and to a man cast their vote for Fremont and the republican ticket, and from that time un-til a decade ago there has been no more loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the republican party than the Swedish-American elements that from 1860 made the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska always reliably republican.

Who will deny that the above political record has reflected great honor and credit on this people, and in harmony with national characteristics. Their first political affiliation with the democratic party was the best they could have done at that time. The change of front in 1856 was alike honorable and creditable. It showed that they placed principle and the welfare of their adopted country above party fealty.

The Swedish American citizen has reached another crisis—another turning point in his political history. Will he measure up to the occasion, and by a united action at this time, reflect credit and lustre upon his national character?

What political crisis confronts the Sweedish-American citizen to-day common with every other patriotic citizen of the United States?

The campaign of 1896 produced an unheard of freak in politics; a national party in solemn convention assembled made a complete "summer-sault" or in military pariance "right about faced" upon the burning issue of the day. The republican party at St. Louis went squere back upon its national platform of 1880, '84' '88 and '92 on the money question. It made a complete and unmerved surrender to the money power, and its progeny of trusts and corporations. It went back on the political teachings, on the money question, of Abraham Lincoln, Thaddens Stevens, Jomes G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, John A. Logan and hosts of other trusted

To their honor and credit be it said that during the campaign of 1896, although the party coup d'etar at St. Louis was so sudden and so unexpected, still a very considerable portion of the Sweedish-American voters had the courrepublican party has become more and month last year. The total receipts for more understood thousands more have the month were \$94,230,370, while for the rest to the truth.

Oct. 1896, they were \$25,327,072.

The time is now here when Swedish American nationality can add even a brighter luster to its lame and record by following the example set in 1856 by coming out of a party that has basely betrayed its trust, and as one man ally themselves with the union forces that are now fighting the common enemy of our country under the banner of McKin-ley republication and Cleveland denoc-

Men of prominence, leaders of moral

TO THE SWEDISH AMERICANS, and religious thought, and the public press among our people, who place them-selves as hindrances in the way of politi-cal reform by misleading the confiding and less informed upon political questions, are assuming grave responsibilities that will and must be met at the hands of an awakened and enlightened

Passing from national to state affairs

perfect harmony with a brilliant national history on the other side of the Atlantic, characterized for love of honor, truth and liberty.

In the year 1846 commenced the Swedish immigration to the great west. Illinois and Iowa became the first resting place for these modern Vikings.

It does not seem possible that our intelligent and conscientious sons of the High North can either defend or support the republican party of Nebraska.

After twenty-five years of absolute control of the state it is ousted out of power and leaves behind it such a trail of dishonor and corruption in every branch of the government, that pales even the seamed of the Boss Tweed regime of New York City.

Nevertheless the same republican ma-

Nevertheless the same republican machine, with the same corrupt men at the helm, has the gall to expect the rank and file of the republican voters to cast a vote of confidence and approval upon party so void of honor and worth.

For the Swedish-American voters of

arty to unload parasites that have party to unload parameter it, for in no instened themselves upon it, for in no other way can the party become worthy of receiving honest men's votes. In such a case we have precedence: In

1860 the counties of Knox, Henry, Bureau, Stark and Peoria constituted a congressional district in the state of Illinois. In this district the Swedish-American element largely predominated and more than held the balance of power. The district was represented in congress by Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, who in 1868 was elected by over 8,000 majority. But he formed a corrupt combination with the whiskey ring of Peoria, that became a stench to the nostrils of honest men. The Swedish-American voters, in alliance with the reform element inside the republican party, revolted in 1870 and elected a democrat to congress by a majority of 1600. This did not make democrats of the republicans who defeated their own party for its own good but at the next election the district gave its usual republican majority.

Likewise the only hope of the republi-can party in Nebraska is for the better element inside the party to combine with the reform forces and hurl it entirely from power, then afterwards to reorganize the party from top to bottom and place only pure and honest men to the

The new and purified republican party would then be ready and in shape to take advantage, if, perchance, the reform party shou! I fall from grace and drift in to the pr vices of the old republican

party.

Fellow countrymen, let us rise above party prejudice and on the 2nd of November next east our ballots in a solid phalanx for the honor and credit of our commonwealth-the great state of Nebraska-and thereby shed new honors and lustre upon the good name of the Swedish-American elements in this state. Enic Johnson.

### THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are tojured by the use of cuffee. Resently there has been placed in all the greeny stores a new preparation called tiliAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and has lew can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over to as couch, Children may drick it with sreak benefit, 15 cts. and if cts. per package. Try it, Ask for URAIN-O.

The Deficit Greater

At the close of business Oct. 30th, the last business day for the mouth, the del age and manliness to forsake the party ficit in the national treasury for the that so basely described its time honored month was \$0,222,365 or \$1,019,125 principles, and as the baseness of the greater than the deficit for the same republican party has become more and month last year. The total receipts for

> Of the receipts \$9,718,490 was re ceived from customs, compared to \$10,0078,520 for last year. The total expenditures for the month were \$33,713,-000 as comparen with \$33,630,000 for October, 1896.

> When billons or coative, cat a Cascarot candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If you owe on subscription, take one of our receipts for the ailment: Pay up!



POINTS IN IRRIGATION.

Water Requirements of Plants at Different Stages of Growth.

Recent investigation in the study of irrigation has given some results of practical value which have been briefly summarized in a farmers' bulletin. The greatest profit is derived from irrigation duce the best effect in the soil.

PERIOD OF GROWTH SIMPLE INCLINES INTIMEN 2M FLOREDA

WATER DEQUIREMENT OF PLANTS. where intensive farming is practiced. In such farming the aim is to economize all the elements of fertility, to utilize water, fertilizer, labor, etc., to the best possible advantage. If fertilizers are used, these will give the best returns if kept in the upper layers of the soil, where they can be fully utilized by the plant. If irrigation is practicable also, the amount of water applied should not be excessive, otherwise the fertilizing materials are either washed into the lower layers of the soil, where they cannot be utilized by the plant, or are entirely removed in the drainage.

Edmond Gain, a French authority, has shown that the water requirements of plants differ widely at different stages of growth. His observations show that it would be very injurious to the plant, even if it were possible, to maintain a uniform state of moisture in the soil. He observed, for instance, that for the ordinary farm crops the optimum, or most favorable amounts, of moisture in the soil at different stages of growth were about as follows: At the time of planting the soil should have about 25 per cent of the total amount of water which it is capable of holding; then it should fall to 15 per cent and remain at this point until the first leaves are formed, when it should be raised quickly to nearly 40 per cent. It should be allowed to fall rapidly to about 25 per cent and remain at this point until shortly before flowering, when it may be raised gradually to 40 per cent and then allowed to fall rapidly to 12 or 15 per cent, where it remains during fruiting and maturity.

Briefly, then, the soil should be only moderately moist at time of planting and comparatively dry thereafter until the first leaves are formed, when it should be thoroughly irrigated. It should then be allowed to become comparatively dry and remain so until the flowering stage, when it should have its most liberal irrigation. After this it should be allowed to become dry during fruiting and maturity. Of course this represents ideal conditions which cannot be completely secured in practice, but it suggests how irrigation water may be greatly economized at the same time that the most favorable conditions of growth are secured for the crop.

This alternation of dry and wet periods has another important point in its favor on ordinary soils. Hilgard has

Care is also taken to smooth down the shown that it furnishes the ideal conditions under which the soluble constituents of the soil rise to the surface.

Bind the Shocks Firmly.

To have corn stand up against the fall winds it is important to bind the shocks firmly near the top. In tall corn it is difficult to do this without a device like the one shown in the cut and originally described in The Farm Jour-

It is made of a 2 by 2 inch hard wood stick four or five feet long rounded to within a foot of

one end and shaved to a point & at the other. At eight inches from a CONVENIENT DEVICE. the end, a half inch hole is bored for a rope and near the end a threequarter inch hole for a pin to go through. A knot fastens one end of the rope in the hole. To use the tightener, thrust it through the shock, adjust the rope as shown in cut and twist until the shock is snugly drawn together. The band of twine or straw can now be put on at leisure and as firmly as necessary, and the implement be withdrawn.

The Prairie States.

Mr. Mulhall tells in The North American Review that "the prairie states are the special home of agriculture in the new world. They produce more than two-thirds of the grain and possess nearly half of the live stock of the Union." Other items of interest from the same source are as follows: A comparison of statistics proves that

3 prairie farmers possess as much wealth as 4 French, 6 German or 13 Austrian farmers, while their taxes are much lighter and they are free from military service. The means of transportation also in this section are incomparably superior to those enjoyed in Europe.

Mortgages represent but one-seventh of the value of real estate, a proportion smaller than that borne in the eastern states. The only state heavily mortgaged is Kansas, where the ratio is 26 per cent of the value of real estate. In Ohio, the most lightly mortgaged, the ratio is only 10 per cent.

Harvesting Potatoes.

The general rule is to harvest potatoes as seen as the vines are dead. In localities where rot provails the practice is to dig as seen as practicable after the discovery is made. Some authorities remove and burn the vines previous to digging the potatoes so that the spores on the vines will not come in contact. with the tubers. As seen as the harvested potatoes are thoroughly dry, store in a good, stry place where there is a good etroulation of air. It is believed that air slaked lime dusted over the freshly harvested posatoes has a tendency to

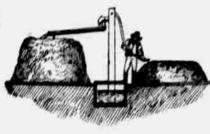
BARNYARD MANURE. .

How to Control Fermentation and Prevent Losses of Ammonia

As every farmer knows, if the manure heap is too loosely built the decomposition is too rapid. The materials useful for the formation of humus in the soil are destroyed, and the nitrogen, especially that of the urine, escapes into the air, largely in the form of ammonia. On the other hand, if the manure is too firmly packed the decomposition may be too slow and the manure will not become sufficiently disintegrated to pro-

A powerful means of controlling fermentation is the supply of moisture. The addition of water lowers the temperature and thus retards fermentation. By filling up the pores of the mass and excluding the air it checks aerobic fermentation when this becomes too active. French authorities maintain that the principal precautions necessary simply in regularly and properly watering the manure with the leachings. In case of drought, if the leachings are insufficient, the lack should be made up with water.

The need of keeping manure moist is especially marked in case of horse manure, which is naturally dry and decomposes with great rapidity. The same is true in a less degree of sheep manure. The common and harmful "fire fanging" is the result of an insufficient supply of water and may be readily checked by sprinkling. The sprinkling, however, should be regularly done and the heap kept in a constant state of moisture; otherwise the alternate wetting and drying will result in a loss of ammonia. Preservation of manure in this manner



PRENCH METHOD OF KEEPING MANURE.

is generally practiced in Europe, and the product obtained is highly esteemed as a fertilizer. It is "very dark colored, or even black, and acquires a highly offensive odor, while the straw in it loses its consistency and becomes soft and incoherent." This black substance is held by certain French agriculturists to possess special value as a plant food.

In connection with the foregoing W. H. Beal gives an illustrated description in a bulletin issued by the department of a method employed in the preparation of this well rotted manure in France: The manure is placed on slightly inclined plats of packed earth or cement, so arranged that the leachings drain out into a pit from which they are pumped up and distributed over the manure heap. It is usual to provide two manure plats so arranged that when one is full (when the manure is eight to ten feet high) it may be allowed to ferment undisturbed while the other is used. The manure is carried from the stables to the top of the manure heap in wheelsides of the heap to prevent the too free access of air and the loss of leachings.

New Competition In Celery.

The winter market at the north and east has seriously felt the competition of celery grown in Florida during the past two or three winters and especially last winter. The enormous profits realized by some of the first celery growers of Florida at once attracted the attention of the keen market gardeners in California. Orange county, Cal., is now having a great run on celery, its moist lands being especially adapted to this crop. The growing crop in that region is now doing well, and large shipments of fresh celery will be made all winter to the eastern markets. Michigan, New York, Ohio, Illinois and New England growers of celery will not like this piece of news, says American Agriculturist.

Management of Late Cabbage.

"There is nothing better than frequent cultivation of cabbage to make them grow. Every time the soil is stirred, especially in warm, wet weather, there is a liberation of plant food." American Cultivator also reminds readers "that it is in such seasons that care must be taken to upset late cabbage and loosen some of the roots so as to check growth. Without this large cabbage will split

News and Notes.

It is claimed that Manitoba's wheat crop is the largest in the history of the northwest.

If the celery blights, spray with a solution of sulphate of copper, one ounce to eight gallons of water. Mr. T. Greiner says this is safe and effective.

Professor Smith of the New Jersey station says a pound of paris green to 75 gallons of water is safe and will surely kill the cabbage worms if sprayed on at the right time.

There is a shortage in the commercial onion crop.

"The largest class of new students in our history" is the tenor of reports coming from many of the agricultural col-

Taken together, the states will make a low average for corn. One authority claims that a crop of turnips plowed in is of considerably

more value as a fertilizer than a crop of

Owing to heavy reductions in the potato yield many farmers are getting twice as much for their early potatoes this fall as at the like date in two prewious years.

Low down farm wagons are labor saving. The low wheels make leading comparatively easy, and the broad tires prevent cutting into the ground and making deep ruta.

SOWING FALL WHEAT.

Methods to Be Avoided-The Press Drill Commends Itself.

It is seldom that fall wheat ground is well prepared. There is no danger of working wheat land too much, provided the ground is moderately dry. If moisture is abundant, care must be used, as in preparing ground for crops in spring many neglect careful fining and compacting of wheat ground. They claim that it is better to have the surface rough, so that the snow will be held and the tender plants protected. While there may be some advantage in this, it is not to be considered, says The Orange Judd Farmer, which offers the reason

why as follows: If the soil is loose and the openings between the particles large, the ground will dry out so readily that the young wheat plants perish or are badly stunted during the fall, even if there is suflito prevent losses of ammonia consist cient moisture to germinate the grain. Growth will be so feeble that the plant will fall an easy prey to insect pests and the heaving effect of frost. It has been clearly demonstrated that a vigorous plant will resist the attack of pests quite effectually. In fact, the best way to fight chinch bugs is to secure by fertilizing heavily a strong, rapid growth. The increase in the yield of grain more than pays for the fertilizer and the expense of applying it.

In some of the central western states wheat is still sown broadcast upon the ground soon after it is plowed and then covered with a harrow. The practice has nothing to commend it except the small amount of labor required to put in the crop. Failures or partial failures are the rule. The method ought to be abandoned, as it is not only unprofitable, but an evidence of slovenly farm-

Of all the drills now in use the press drill commends itself. The grain is put in the ground to a good depth and the soil above the seed is compacted so that the moisture will be retained until the berry germinates and gets sufficient rootage to maintain the plant. The common eight hoe drill is still very popular and does good work. Some manufacturers attach a short chain to each hoe so that it drags directly behind and in Hours from 9:30 to 12:30 a.m; 2 to 5 p.m. a measure compacts the soil above the seed. Drills where the grain is covered by disks, or two blades coming together several inches back of the hoe, have been used extensively and with satisfaction. Any implement that will put the grain into the ground to a depth of two or three inches and cover it well will usually be satisfactory.

If there is a probability of attacks from Hessian fly, it may pay to delay the seeding until the eggs have been laid in volunteer grain or strips sowed early for this purpose, then turned under to complete the destruction. As a rule, however, early sowing is advisable and one year with another the largest crops are raised from it.

still has a few advocates. This is another method that is the cause of frequent failure and almost invariably a Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas, and to small yield. The only excuse for sowing wheat in this manner is when it is desired to get a cornfield into grass as garding limits, stop-overs, etc., at B. & M. depot, or city office, corner O and soon as possible without losing a crop of grain. By sowing the grass seed with T. A. the wheat in autumn a crop of hay can often be secured the following season, provided conditions have been very WHEN YOU WRITE favorable.

It never pays to grow half or a third of a crop under any circumstances, and particularly when a paying one can be ocured by putting a little more work in the land previous to sowing, concludes the authority here quoted.

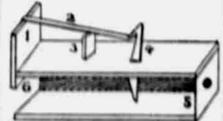
Winter Wheat.

In a recent discussion in the Iowa Homestead it is made to appear that there is less risk in growing winter wheat than the spring variety. There is a firm belief with some of the writers that wheat put in in season, in good ground at the right time of the year, with the right kind of preparation, will stand a very poor chance of failure. There is a general opinion as well that the drill should be used for putting the wheat in the ground. Moderately deep plowing is advocated

and thorough preparation also recom- G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A. mended. It is best to roll or float land well, and again in the winter or early spring if the ground gets dry and plants are heaved up by the frost. Early plowing is best for wheat, and the favorite rotation is to follow oats with wheat. Ground that has been corned until it will not produce paying crops will do well for wheat. The variety Turkish Red seems to be the favorite hardy variety of wheat grown. One correspondent says the Bulgarian is a good wheat, but admits that the Turkish is the hardiest.

A Sure Trap.

An Indiana farmer vouches for the trap shown in the accompanying illustration here reproduced from the Ohio Farmer. He says: The sketch shows the surest trap made that does not hurt the game. The box should be made about five inches square inside, so that the rabbit cannot pass between the side and



A BARRIT TRAP.

the trigger. Make a hole in the back end. The illustration shows the trap when set; I is a sliding door that falls down; 8, the standard or support for the connecting stick, 2, which connects the trigger, 4, with falling door, 1; 8 is the built and 6 the entrance. The trig-ger has a notch in it that books under the top of trap. It will catch quail and sto.

Non Gammin, one of the players on the University of Georgia football team died from injuries received in a game between that team and the team from the University of Virginia played at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30th.

J. W. Smith and his son, the well known Lincoln grocerymen, were held up by robbers Saturday evening, Mr. Smith was struck upon the head and bruised in several places. He drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, but does not know that any of the shots took effect. The robbers shot the horse Mr. Smith was driving and made good their escape.

The Hon. Edward Rosewater has an other scalp attached to his belt. Hon. Dion Geraldine has been forced to resign his position as superintendent of the Trans Mississippi exposition. The resignation has been accepted.

The Nebraska state university foot ball team won the first game of the championship series. The game was played in Lincoln with the Missouri ligers, and the Nebraska boys won with a score of 41 to 0.

The registration in Lincoln this fall is nearly as large as the registration last time. It is 5,579 against 5,647 two years ago. This would indicate a large vote in the city. As the city is strongly republican it is an advantage to the republican party to have a large city vote. The stay-at-home vote this year will be among the framers.

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, const pation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

# easily and thoroughly.

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO NOR. S. E. COOK DISEASES OF THE-Eye, Ear, Nose and 1215 0 st., Throat Lincoln, Nebr.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING

### E. S. KING, SCIENTIFIC REFRACTING OPTICIAN.

Weak and Strained Eyes Successfully Fitted. . . . .

No Atropine, no lost time. 1800 O St., LINCOLN, NEB.

Homeseekers' Excursion. rops are raised from it.

Via Burlington route, Nov. 2 and 16,
Sowing small grains in standing corn

December 7 and 21 the Burlington will sell round trip tickets at one fare plus certain points in Louisiana, Missouri, and New Mexico. Full information rereets. Geo. W. Bonnell, C. P. &

Houte

### TO YOUR FRIENDS

script like this: "Be sure and take the Burlington Route. It's much the best." You are quite safe in doing this because our service from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and Kansas City, in fact all eastern, southeastern, and southern cities is just as good as our service to those points. And that as everyone who is acquainted with it will testify.

who are coming west to

visit you, just add a post-

is the best there is. Tickets and time tables on application at B & M. depot, or city office, corner 10th and O streets.

LINCOLN. NEB.

TO

Colorado and California TAKE THE C., R. I. & P. RY.

# GREAT

ROUTE.

It is the BEST LINE for COLORADO TOURISTS or for an outing in the Rockies.

Christian Endeavorers REMEMBER THIS IS THE

### SCENIC ROUTE To CALIFORNIA

Handsome embellished pamphint giving bull particulars as to calm, see, sent two on apple eating. Address JOHN SERASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago,

FAST TIME,

THEOUGH CARS.

To Omaha, Chicago and pointain Iowa 🙏 and Illinois, the UNION PACIFIC in connection with the C. & N. W. Ry. offices. the best service and the fastest time. Call or write to me for time cards, ratus, E. B. SLORSON,