

THE CONGER LARD BILL AND THE PADDOCK PURE FOOD BILL.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:
In the issue of November 20 of the Nebraska Farmer was six or seven columns devoted to the compound lard question especially favoring the Paddock pure food bill and making an attack on the Conger lard bill. In the article referred to were some gross misstatements of fact as affecting our Iowa Alliance. I sent the Nebraska Farmer the following matter appended below which has been ignored by the Nebraska Farmer.

When I sought an explanation, while at Lincoln during the Alliance meeting, I was told that the paper had not had time to examine the merits of the bills. The Farmer, by its course in this matter, has put itself under the imputation of having loaned its columns to the adulterators in an attempt to mislead the farmers of Nebraska in a matter which so largely affects their interests:
DESMOINES, IOWA, Nov. 24, 1890.
Editor Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.—

DEAR SIR: I note that five columns of your space in your issue of Nov. 20th is devoted to an attack on the Conger lard bill, under guise of support of the Paddock pure food bill.

The first three columns, for the most part, made up of petitions and circulars freely circulated by a hired attorney, ostensibly of the cattle growers' association, but really of the element opposed to the exposure of the frauds now perpetrated on the farmer under the guise of lard compound.

The petitions and resolutions purporting to originate in the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, were introduced into that body by a hired lobbyist of the combine which is aiming to defeat the Conger lard bill, and slipped through that body at its recent meeting without discussion or debate, and leading officers of that association have expressed to me personally their regret that the association inadvertently allowed them to pass any resolutions so damaging to their interests as northern farmers.

I was present at the recent meeting of the National Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, to which the association is subservient, and you will notice that after the matter was discussed, no such resolutions were passed, although the combination had an agent there freely distributing these identical circulars and petitions.

The same lobbyist who was in Washington, I understand, serving this same interest this last winter, told me personally that he had secured the signatures of ten thousand farmers at the St. Louis fair. He was also present at the late meeting of the Farmers' Alliance in Iowa, and it is to his singular report of the doings of that convention, as stated in the last two columns of your last issue, that I wish to call your attention. He was given the privilege of the lobby to distribute his circulars. On the second day the attention of the association was called to their nature, and the lard question was at once taken up and discussed. After this he secured no more petitioners, although he endeavored to purchase them. He was given a hearing before the committee on resolutions, which reported favorably on the Conger lard bill; and the report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

There was no meeting of the cattle interests in the convention, nor was there any petition signed or forwarded to the senate, so far as we have been able to ascertain, except possibly a petition drawn by himself and his fellow lobbyist, who pretends to be a representative of the Post Dispatch, but who had no other business so far as we could see, except in securing signatures to their petitions. It will be noticed that at the close of this so-called petition to the United States senate the "undesignated delegates" represent themselves as members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of the state of Iowa, and present at a meeting in the state capitol at the city of Des Moines.

There is no such organization as the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in the state of Iowa. There was, therefore, no meeting of that organization in the city of Des Moines, or any other place in the state on Nov. 1st, or any other day.

You will therefore see that you have been most egregiously imposed upon by a paid attorney, who openly boasted at Des Moines that he had never failed to secure the support of any farmer's organization to his measures, and was greatly abashed and surprised to have the hog raisers and cattle growers of Iowa give him such a stinging reproof. It cannot, however, have escaped your attention that the action of the Farmers' Benefit Association of Illinois, smuggled through by this hired attorney of the adulterators of the lard grown by the western farmers, are printed as a paid advertisement in the patent insides of many of the county newspapers.

All these facts, which I have verified by personal examination, show conclusively that there is large money being used by the four firms manufacturing this lard compound in connection with the growers of cotton seed oil and the ranch interests, to defeat this bill, which has already passed the house, and which now awaits only the action of the senate. While not disposed to antagonize the Paddock pure food bill, when standing upon its own merits and not being used as a club to prevent practical legislation,

allow me to call attention to its utter inadequacy to meet the wants of the present situation:

It does not profess to deal with compound lard except in the relations such as grow out of the interstate traffic. The United States has no police powers, and necessarily must deal with food adulterations either under the provision of the section of the constitution of the United States controlled by the interstate commerce law, or else under the revenue laws. The Conger lard bill proposes to place lard compound under the revenue laws of the United States, and in the same category with oleomargarine. The Paddock food bill deals with it solely as a matter of interstate commerce, hence can only affect the matter of shipment and not of sale.

You will see at once how easily its provisions can be violated. There is nothing in the bill to prevent lard compound for consumption in Nebraska being made at Omaha; in Iowa, at Des Moines; in Illinois, at Chicago. To be effective it must be supplemented by the laws under the police regulations of forty-three states and territories.

In my judgment the interests of the farmers absolutely require the enactment of the Conger lard bill. The Paddock pure food bill can do no harm only in so far as it cumbers the statute books, but it is also very likely to prove a dead letter if enacted.

W. B. ASHEY,
Lecturer of National Farmers' Alliance.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.

But not of the Omaha Bee.

Resolved, That we, the members of Washington Alliance No. 819, in regular session assembled, do approve of the magnificent battle for the farmers' rights made by the management of the STATE ALLIANCE newspaper, and warn all Alliance members throughout the state to beware of so-called independent newspapers started with a flourish of trumpets to better the interests of the toilers, unless the managers of such papers are known to be our friends.

2d. We condemn the lying corporation papers, and earnestly urge all Alliance members to discontinue their subscriptions for same.

3d. We condemn the falsehood put out by the corporation press that Alliance members were assessed two dollars for each member for campaign purposes; and further, that not one cent was assessed by state Alliance officers for campaign purposes.

4th. We are in the fight for '92. Ordered sent to state and county papers.
S. A. MORSE, President.
W. A. BRADBURY,
ROBERT FORMAN,
G. W. BAILEY.

December 13, 1890.
Resolutions passed by Cottonwood Grove Alliance No. 989.

Whereas, The State Journal has printed and circulated false reports that the Farmers' Alliance members of this state were assessed \$3.00 each for campaign purposes, therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce as absolutely false in every particular the above assertion, and that there has never been an assessment of any kind placed upon the members of our order.

Resolved, That we exonerate Mr. Jay Burrows as being in any way connected with the charges preferred by said Lincoln Journal.

Resolved, That we withdraw our patronage from the State Journal, Omaha Bee and the Nebraska City papers, and all other papers that have worked against the interests of the farmers and laborers of Nebraska.

Resolved, That we give our support to those newspapers that have championed the Alliance movement.

Resolved, That we give our support as much as possible to the ALLIANCE paper of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to FARMERS' ALLIANCE, Syracuse Herald, Nebraska City News and the Press.
J. M. SHULL,
C. D. STRONG,
J. F. DECKER,
Committee.

Mr. BURROWS—I thought I would write you a few lines and let you know that Orville Alliance is still wide awake. We are not much on passing resolutions, but to show our confidence in you and the ALLIANCE paper we send you six renewals and thirteen new subscribers for the paper. Pass the word along the line. Let every man work for the success of our paper and it soon will be second to none in the state. Yours fraternally,
F. M. STOWELL.

[Above letter contained \$14.80, which is substantial approbation that we fully appreciate.—Ed.]
HOLDREGE, NEB., Dec. 29, 1890.
EDITOR ALLIANCE—Dear Sir:—Will the fool editors of the Bee and Journal never acquire a little sense? If they had common horse sense and knew the feeling of the "common people," they would surely comprehend the fact that the people have become so imbued with the belief that they are incapable of an honest thought or unselfish act (to judge them by their anti-election lying, etc.) that whatever they may advocate is looked upon with suspicion. And those who, like yourself, have been most denounced through their satanic

so-called newspapers, are gaining friends by the hundreds everywhere.
L. C. HUCK.

GENOA, NEB., Dec. 28, 1890.
We the members of 1092, assembled, do believe that intelligence is the essential means of all reforms.

Whereas, The organized press of Nebraska, especially the Omaha Bee, World-Herald and the Lincoln State Journal in our opinion are under the influence and control of corporate powers, in the interest of political rackets and private gain. We believe that this combined influence has been a great means of misleading the people. And we further believe that said publications are a detriment to the interests of the people, and as we consider it an evil obstruction to justice and good government. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not support said papers or any others of such character, and further condemn all such publications. We earnestly ask all advocates of justice to co-operate with us in overcoming and abolishing this great evil.

Resolved, That we give our earnest support and influence in the interest of the FARMERS' ALLIANCE and Platte Center Argus of Nebraska, as we consider their support justly due them for their earnest support in the behalf of the people.

Resolved, That we consider the election in Omaha a disgrace to that city and to the state of Nebraska, and that said city of Omaha should not be entitled to a voice in said state election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be offered the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln and the Platte Center Argus of Platte Center, Neb., for publication.
W. M. POLLARD,
President.

Okay Alliance, No. 1092.

Resolutions of Condolence.
RED WILLOW COUNTY, NEB.,
December 28, 1890.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be offered the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln and to the county papers for publication.

Resolved, That we consider the election in Omaha a disgrace to that city and to the state of Nebraska, and that said city of Omaha should not be entitled to a voice in said state election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be offered the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln and to the county papers for publication.

Resolved, That we consider the election in Omaha a disgrace to that city and to the state of Nebraska, and that said city of Omaha should not be entitled to a voice in said state election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be offered the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln and to the county papers for publication.
SAMUEL ELLIS,
A. V. OLMESTED,
JAMES LAWRENCE,
Committee.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A rose by any other name has just as many thorns.—Ashland Press.

One touch of ill-nature makes every mean man a skin.—New Orleans Picayune.

The faster a man runs in debt the less he is apt to get ahead.—Elinora Gazette.

There's a wide difference between a self-made man and a summer-made man.—Washington Star.

Motto of the campaign orators: "We push the button, the people do the rest."—Minneapolis Journal.

No complaint is made about short measure when we have a peck of trouble.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The decline of literature—The printed blank that accompanies rejected manuscript.—St. Joseph News.

We may shut our eyes to a painful truth; but we don't shut our ears—if it's about somebody else.—Puck.

After a soldier has had two or three months of warfare it must do him good to eat a little peace meal.—Binghamton Republican.

There's one thing about self-made men; if they go to the bad they can't fall back on the old gag about original sin.—St. Joseph News.

"More rejected manuscript!" exclaimed the young man, discursively, when his love letters were returned to him.—Washington Post.

Jay—"Well, by Jove, Jones, how are you? How you have changed!" Stranger—"But my name isn't Jones." Jay—"What, your name changed, too?"—Wasp.

"Why did you yell 'Hay' at the horse car?" "In the hope that the horses would hear me and stop. The driver wouldn't pay any attention to me."—Harper's Bazar.

Cumso—"Brown is using a fish diet to benefit his brain." Hauks—"Well, judging from the present condition of his intellect it may be weakish he is living on."—Figaro.

Customer—"My watch which you repaired for me some time ago has stopped." Jeweler—"Ah! my collector informs me that the bill is still running."—N. Y. Herald.

Suggins (angrily)—"Do you know that your chickens come over in my yard?" Snooks—"I supposed that they did, for they never come back again."—N. Y. Herald.

De Mascus—"I hear poor White lying at the point of death." St. Agadore—"Lying, eh? Well, well; the ruling passion strong in death, you know."—St. Joseph News.

"Are you ever overcome by some undefined longing, Mr. Sumpley?" "H'm! No, I have much more trouble with very clearly-defined shortness."—Harper's Bazar.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

A HALF-HOUR WITH RURAL READERS.

Value of Poultry on the Farm.—Profitableness of Sheep to the Farmer—Liquid Smoke—Sowing Oats—Burning Screenings—Gardens and Stock.

Value of Poultry on the Farm.
F. W. Dawley before a recent New York farmers' institute in speaking on this subject said: "The importance of any branch of farming or any other industry must be judged by the profit in it. Our poultry occupies or may occupy a front rank in this respect. It amounts to more in dollars and cents than the value of the corn crop, and it equals that of dressed beef. In the year 1885 there were imported into the United States 10,098,450 dozens of eggs, at a cost of \$2,500,000, or about 15 cents a dozen. It has been proved that a dozen eggs can be produced for 7 cents, and less than this sum is paid to the producers of those which are imported. This 8 cents, as between the foreign producer and the consumer in this country, is equal to about \$900,000. The new tariff has a duty of 5 cents on a dozen for imported eggs. This really gives the American farmer an advantage of 10 cents a dozen over the foreigner. The foreign producer gets only 10 cents a dozen, and the consumer here must pay the duty, thus forcing the producer abroad to take a very low price for his eggs to compete with us. It took concerted action to secure this legislation, but the poultry men are thoroughly organized and worked together."

"Poultry should be divided into three classes: For fancy purposes, market and farm. We must decide whether we are going to try to produce poultry or eggs. Some men are not fitted for the care and the details required for growing the poultry. Such persons should not try. If the purpose should be eggs the smaller breeds are best, but for broilers the larger—the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. For roosters, Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins. Too many hens are kept without any purpose, method or profit. They are poor, weak, old and unable to lay eggs. Too many think a hen is a hen, and one is as good as another. We do not think so with cows or anything else. A dry hen in a basement is a good place for hens; an open shed or where we store the tools is not. The quarters must be dry, warm and light. Too much light is not good—that is, too many windows, as a window will conduct cold as well as heat. A poultry house with too many windows will be too warm in the sunlight and too cold in the night. The walls of the henery should be lined with tarred paper on both sides. The roosts should be low, and the nests so they can be cleaned easily."

"If your hens get lousy, clean out the henery, turn out the hens and burn sulphur in it, closing all the doors. Burn it so long and well that every crack is filled with the fumes. Dust the Persian insect powder into the feathers of every fowl. A dust bath is essential. This can be a box filled with road dust and coal ashes. Wood ashes are not good, as with any dampness they will adhere to the birds and injure them. If we want eggs we must feed for eggs; if flesh, then for flesh. Eggs require nitrogenous foods. To fatten our fowls we use more of the farinaceous foods—corn, buckwheat, etc."

The Profitableness of Sheep.
First—There is much less capital required than in any other branch of stock keeping. It is not necessary that sheep should be pure bred; the best of our common sheep are good enough, and such can be got at a reasonable figure, and with proper management and the use of well bred sires there need be no fear of the result.

Second—Sheep require the least attention of any kind of stock and require less expensive housing in winter. A building that protects them from storms in winter is all that is necessary, while in the summer they will thrive on comparatively scant pasture. They will also pick their living late in autumn and can be turned out much earlier in the spring than any other kind of stock.

Third—They are the best scavengers the farmer can have, eating much that would otherwise go to waste, also spreading their droppings more evenly on the poorest spots, thus helping to renovate the worn out lands.

Fourth—Their freedom from disease is also a strong point in their favor.

Fifth—They give the farmer two crops per year—a crop of lambs and a crop of wool. An ordinary ewe, fairly fed and looked after, will give from seven to eight pounds of wool each year; this at the current price of 20 cents per pound, will give a return of about \$1.50 for each sheep. A fairly well managed flock of ewes will produce from 14 to 16 lambs per ewe, and I have known flocks to give as many as two lambs per ewe. These lambs, with fair attention, will be worth on November 1 (taking the prices of the last few years as a basis) \$5 per head. This, with the wool, makes an annual return of about \$9 per ewe.—Western Agriculturist.

Making the Garden Pay.
Because it is the richest, the best prepared and the best cultivated part of the farm, the garden should return the best profit. Whether it does or not largely depends upon the management. While there is leisure during the winter, is a good time to look this matter up and arrange as far as possible to plan to the best advantage. In order to do this to the best advantage, secure a good work like "How to Make the Garden Pay" in order to get as much benefit as possible from the experience of others.

Liquid Smoke.
It is no longer absolutely necessary to smoke hams and shoulders of pork by building slow fires under them for weeks at a time. The desired flavor and also the preservative effects of

smoke are secured by a few applications of pyroligneous acid, or liquid smoke as it is properly called. Rub it on the surface with a brush, taking care not to get the hands in it, as it when fresh penetrates the skin, giving the hands much the appearance and smell of smoked ham. The acid is not costly. Unless the farmer counts his fuel and time employed in building fires nothing, he had better pay a quarter or half a dollar to the druggist for the liquid smoke. The latter has the advantage of never endangering outbuildings with fires.

Sowing Oats too Early.
In localities where winter lingers long in the lap of spring it is often possible to sow oats too early. In the west oats may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground, dragged in while the surface is still muddy, and be all the better for one or two freezeings of the surface to loosen the soil thus compacted by stirring while wet. But if the freezing and thawing of the ground is repeated several times, the vitality of the germ is injured, and if it has started it may be even entirely destroyed. Young oats are not hardy, and when they first push out from the seed the germ may be killed by any frost that penetrates an inch below the surface. Excepting this danger, early sown oats generally do better than those late sown.

Burning Screenings.
The problem what to do with screenings that consist almost wholly of weed seeds grows more difficult until the best use, that of burning them, is suggested. Years ago such screenings were largely fed to hens, but intelligent farmers soon found that fowls thus fed stopped laying. Besides, if fed liberally many seeds go into the manure either undigested in what is eaten or left on the floor or ground. Modern fanning mills take out of screenings every atom of grain. The remainder may be ground, but it is poor feed even then. Why not make a sure thing of getting rid of the unwholesome stuff by burning it.

Stock Notes.
For the best results in feeding swine for profit, not a single animal except the breeders should be fed over the winter. Young pigs should be farrowed in March and September, or in warm localities January and June.

The great variety of food available for feeding pigs in the south make it possible to produce pork at less than 3 cents per pound. Where a farm has sufficient range of chestnut and oak land for the pigs, pork has been grown for half this cost.

When the young pigs have black teeth their digestion is imperfect. A plentiful supply of charcoal or charred wood or wood ashes, or both together, is an unfailing remedy. It also prevents the common loss of power over the hind limbs, which is a result of indigestion.

Horicultural and Garden Notes.
The apple tree has yet to be found that will thrive in grass sod for an indefinite period.

How about a few geraniums or other easily kept flowering plants in the school-room window?

Fifty blackberry plants will keep the average family fully supplied, provided the plants are properly handled and other fruits are grown in proportion.

For yellow flowers for windows in winter the following are useful and easily grown: Linum flavum, Mahonia odorata, Genista Canariensis, Oxalis flava, Coronilla glauca and wall-flowers.

Primroses of the Chinese class afford much satisfaction for the space they occupy in a window, in winter. No insects trouble them, to speak of, and they are always in bloom. Cyclamens are also exceedingly useful plants. Like the primrose they are always in flower; and then each flower lasts several weeks before it commences to fade.

Hints to Housekeepers.
For nausea, lay a little powdered ice on the back of the neck.

Use soft water and a few drops of turpentine and a little sugar with your stove polish.

Use flannel to wash the children with in winter, and they will be good-natured while bathing.

Little catchalls for small trinkets are devised, as broken egg shells in bronze, with gay-plumed chicks ranged on each side.

Four parts of rain water to one part of molasses, with some cider vinegar to set it working, will make nice vinegar to keep cucumber pickles.

Cold water may be drunk freely in all fevers, except when the fever is connected with lung troubles, as in such a case it might chill the patient.

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry it will be found that if the dish is placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

When one has bought an ordinary soup bone of beef, the meat may be cut from the bone, after boiling for two hours, and made into a side-dish or entree. The bones will finish the soup very well.

Ventilation is a provision of nature too often abused. Every sleeping-room should have its windows open an hour every morning, and all the bed clothing laid open to the air, where, if possible, the sun can shine upon them.

Newer put away food in tin plates. Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China, earthenware or glass is the only safe receptacle for "left overs."

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