The Western Rural and the Farmers' Movement.

BERTRAND, Neb., May 10th, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: After reading the James Buel circular I picked up one of the great farm and stock journals of Chicago—the name of its editor (and name alone) reminds me of one of our great poets and the christian name of the father of our country. This editor, claiming to be the dad of the Alliance and the friend of the farmer, is now advising its readers to stear clear from the shoals of the Cincinnati platform, for that platform he says threatens the downfall of the Alliance. He openly and boldly objects to paying the soldier in as good money as we did the gold bug, without giving or trying to give a shadow of a reason for it. He actually got over on the side of monopoly so far that he had the gall to object and kick about the plank referring to the issue of money. The following are his exact words: "Changing parties and policies would play havoc with such an economic condition and the laborer in the field and in the shop is always the sufferer." Now for the edification of this editor I wish to state that this was the exact purpose for which that convention was called—to change parties and policies and play havoc with our present so-called economic control of the federal government. But the laborer in the field and shop will suffer he says. GREAT PROPHET, I have perused your paper and other monopoly sheets for evidence to back your assertion but found it not. No, no, no, don't let the dear people have money for fear they will suffer, but perpetuate the national banking system and let the banker have it at 1 per cent. It is enough for the people to go his security by securing the government bonds. They should ask no greater favors than the privilege of going the security for a national banker. Yes we, the people, can afford to loan money at 1 per cent providing we loan to the proper class. But if that class was changed God pity the laborer in the field and shop. This is the cry of every monopoly sheet in the nation, and these old agricultural papers that have been telling us of our political ailments, discrimination, and corporate rule, now step between the farmer and monopoly and with capital's sword (the pen) demands that the farmer stand back. O yes, you are terrible sick, but don't take any thing for your disease, is virtually the advice of these old farm journals. They will devote many columns telling the boys to stay on the farm, yes stick to the farm, O yes you should all farm. Then they will tell us over production is the cause of the agricultural depression through out the nation. Brother farmers beware of these old monopoly papers. Read the Buel circular and compare. A word to the wise is sufficient. Capital is making its breast works out of farm papers Beware, let us reason among ourselves.

After denouncing the People's party as being the fruit of those who have more ambition than ideas of true statesmanship, he says: "Great evils have arisen from party legislation since the late Civil war, and labor and agriculture have been its victims." This perhaps is the reason he advises his readers to not change parties and policies. Stay by those old party evils and continue to be victims, is the kind of rot that monopoly is trying to cram down the toiling millions. They dare not deny the party evils for they know we are aware of the fact, so all there is for them to do is to tell the people to keep still, you are being robbed, but don't make any fuss about it, don't do anything but vote with and for the robber. This paper says in union there is strength. Is this his reason why we should divide our votes? He gives no other. These hypocrites and turncoats are the worst enemies to the people's cause, and the time has come when we should turn our batteries upon them and give them to understand that we have a certain degree of conception as to what we want and what our rights are. Capital may control these papers, but I have some doubts about the papers controlling us. Men have at last begun to do their own reasoning and no careful thoughtful reasoning person can fail to see monopolies dope upon the spindles of these machines. W. WINSLOW.

P. S. All solid out here for the Cincinnati platform.

GRAND RATIFICATION RALLY IN BANNER COUNTY.

Senator Stevens to the Fore.

HARRISBURG, Neb., June 13, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—To-day has indeed been a red-letter day to Banner county. According to previous announcements the independents of this county convened here for the purpose of ratifying the action of the conference at Cincinnati, and right royally have they done the work. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning people from the country began pouring into town, and promptly at 10 o'clock the procession was formed, just west of town, and with banners flying the grand procession, after parading the principal streets, repaired to the beautiful grove some two miles west of town, where everything necessary to the day's enjoyment had been previously arranged.

Over 600 people were assembled here, not only for the purpose of ratifying the People's platform, but also for the purpose of making a date in the history of the county upon which occurred the first grand Alliance rally ever held within her borders. A well arranged program represented by home talent was first gone through with, and then came the recess for dinner. Promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the audience was called to order by the singing of an appropriate Alliance song by a select choir. Then President J. A. Barton stepped forward to the front of the platform and in a neat little speech in behalf of all the people of the county, extended to Senator J. K. Stevens a cordial welcome.

A committee of ladies represented by Mrs. Tucker then came forward and in a neat way presented our distinguished senator with a beautiful bequet of flowers as an offering of gratitude by the people of Banner county, for the able and faithful manner in which he represented them in the senate.

The Senator then proceeded for over two hours to discuss in an able and effective way, the subject of finance.

Judge Black and Attorney Dunlavy followed the senator with short speeches—each of whom paid Senator Stevens a high compliment for the able manner in which he handled the subject.

The people seemed loath to leave the grove, and it was immediately announced from the platform that Senator Stevens would speak at the court house in the evening. At 8 o'clock p. m. a large audience assembled at the courthouse, and for nearly two hours the indefatigable Senator, in eloquent strains, pleaded the cause of the great common people. During his graphic portrayal of the scene between the ex-soldiers of the union and confederate armies in the conference at Cincinnati, many were moved to tears.

He acknowledged in very feeling words the marks of respect and kindly reception tendered him by the people. All his friends, (and even those who do not agree with him politically) are unanimous in saying that his address in the evening was the ablest ever delivered in Banner county, and has endeared him to the hearts of all our people.

* * *

Resolutions Passed by Logan Valley Alliance No. 2009.

WHEREAS, We hold that the enactment of a railroad rate bill be in accordance with the Alliance demands and principles and for the best interests of the producers of the state of Nebraska; and

WHEREAS, A petition asking for the veto of such a bill was circulated, and was signed by some of the merchants and business men of Wakefield; and

WHEREAS, The producers *must* bear the burden of extortionate freight rates, and said men having shown so little regard for our welfare; be it

Resolved, That we do condemn the course taken in sending said petition to the Governor, and will support as far as within our power the merchants who did not sign said petition.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, Allen *News* and Wakefield *Republican* for publication.

W. C. PAUL,
C. I. BLAKE,
D. W. WARNER,
Committee.

Resolutions of Condolence.

GRAFTON, Neb, June 14, 1891.

Resolutions of condolence passed by Geneva Alliance No. 917.

WHEREAS, Our All Wise Father has removed from our midst, by death, our beloved sister, Mary Miller, wife of our brother W. B. Miller, and though the separation be not long until we pass to meet those gone before, still we keenly feel the sorrow of parting with those we love. Knowing the grief of our brother and family we wish to express our sympathy in this their bereavement; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we tender to Brother W. B. Miller this expression of our feelings toward him and his; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Brother Miller, and also be published in THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE and other papers.

G. M. PIERSON, Secy. JOS. HENNESREY, Pres.

Gov. Gray of Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Courier-Journal* brings out ex-Gov. Gray, of Indiana, as democratic candidate for president. The *Journal* closes its article on Gov. Gray as follows:

"No man acquainted with the record that Gov. Gray has made as a public man will question for a moment his popularity with the people or his complete removal from everything that savors of demagogism. His administration in this state was democratic in its simplicity and its honesty, and thoroughly business-like in all its departments. He came into office with a majority that exceeded that of Cleveland and Hendricks, who were voted for at the same election, by nearly or quite a thousand votes, and before and after his election he was the leader of a state party that gave him a measure of affection second only to that which was accorded to Hendricks. Though pursuing his profession in a quiet and unostentatious manner, he is still the favorite and leader of his party, the political oracle of the state, and the one whose nomination by the national democracy would insure a sweeping triumph."

Gazelles and Human Sentiment.

In the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, in a fine grassy inclosure, is a group of tiny animals, the smallest antelopes known. They will come, about the size of so many cats, close behind their low wire grating, and stand and doubtfully gaze at you with enromous liquid eyes. And such is the effect of their littleness, their timorousness, their almost absurd delicacy—so small, so delicate, those little, little hoofs, those little tender limbs, those fragile fawn-colored sides, that little humid twitching muzzle; so small, and yet so keenly, tremulously perceptive and so intensely sensitive; so little, yet all alive and quivering with nerves; so small, so weak, so helpless, and apparently so unfitted for aught except to apprehend; such minute atoms and specks of sentiment being, so lost amid a universe's vast incomprehensibility—that my heart has been smitten to look upon those minature living things, with the quite inordinate fraility of their body and the disproportionate bigness of their eyes.

Symbols or suggestions of humanity's every aspect may, one fancies, be discovered in animal creation. And I think those antelopes are symbols of a state of soul rare enough among men, and yet too frequent.—Edward Delille in the Fortnightly Review.

He Could Sympathize.

A lady, writing anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly, describes a little street encounter in which she found herself put to shame in a most unlikely manner.

I was walking along a street given over to the smallest of shops and almost the cheapest of restaurants, when I met a good-looking ten-year-old boy in shabby-respectable clothes.

It was autumn, and I carried a bunch of flaming, splendid maple leaves. He stopped, as if the sight of them really took his breath away.

"Oh give me one!" hegently exclaimed, in a manner that was more than polite. It lifted our interview straightway into some rare, superhuman atmosphere, where perfect simplicity became a matter of course. Unfortunately, this was not so becoming to me as to him.

"I said, "Oh, I hate to!" but at the same time I began looking for the meanest little leaf I could find. When I had discovered and was presenting it, shame overcame me, and torn with conflicting emotions, I said:

"I know I'm being horridly stingy."

"Never mind," said my boy in a big, masculine, comforting manner. "I know just how you feel."

He smiled his thanks reassuringly, and we parted never to meet again. I declare, I could write a sad little poem about it this minute.

Houses to rent or sell on monthly payments by J. Stevenson with J. H. McMurtry, corner of Eleventh and M

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

FORMING NEW VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE STOCK.

Corn Will Not Continue the Same in a Different Latitude or Altitude—Permanent Pastures—Hints to Housewives.

Improving Vegetable Stock.

On improving the vegetable stock a writer in Garden and Forest says: "In my own experience, extending over twenty-five years in Northern Vermont, I have reached the conclusion that a variety of early peas, or beans or corn can be made to order in a longer or shorter time, according to the complexity of the requirements imposed. When a variety begins to sport—and they all do it—by successive plantings they may be made to fly, so to speak, in all directions, and then we have only to select and fix the form that suits us. From a single bean sport I have grown hundreds of varieties, which could have been increased to thousands before a tendency toward fixity again showed itself. In these varieties were seen almost every form of plant, of seed and of markings; but it was not until the forth generation that the original type reappeared, even approximately. In peas I have actually produced, by crossing and selection, a predetermined variety with a special characteristic previously unknown. In the same way I have, by crossing, produced a sweet corn having all the characters of the Black Mexican (but much earlier), without the least aid from the latter. It is easy to see from this how easy it may be, in a proper location, to obtain and measurably fix a habit of early maturity in any garden vegetable capable of being successfully grown there at all. But when the desired thing is produced, it is to a great extent the child of its environment, capable, with care, of perpetuation in that specific locality, but with no sure promise that it will live up to its home character when removed to a considerable distance. I believe that no variety of corn will continue the same if moved in latitude more than fifty miles; and where it is a question of altitude as well as latitude, it will prove itself quite unstable under changes of a very few hundred feet."

Better Breeds.

So long as farmers grew poor sheep, the business did not pay, and was to a great extent abandoned in the corn and grass states. The few who had the best blood kept on and made a little money until at last their neighbors waked up as from a dream to a knowledge of the fact that good sheep were the best property on the farm. No one now thinks of growing poor sheep, such as disgraced the pastures ten years ago, unless it be the same man so poor in thought and judgment as to know no better, and every man who handles the improved varieties with care is making money. It is not so much an advance in mutton and and wool as the fact that farmers are using improved blood and improved care and feed.

The test of a breeder is progress. Any man with money may make a collection of good cows of other men's breeding, but are the calves he raises from them superior to their dams? Does he succeed each year or two in raising a calf that has marked qualities of improvement? If not, then there is something wrong either with his stock or his management. The breeder should have definite ideas in his own mind of what he wants. He should be able to recognize his ideal when he sees it, and should have knowledge of the rules necessary to obtain it. Stock is very quick to yield to the brain of the owner.—Coleman's Rural World.

Economy in Bee Hives.

For centuries nature furnished the repositories in natural cavities in the sand rocks and trees. There could be no method where there was no ownership and attention. For many years straw was thought to be the only possible material for a hive; to-day pine is the common substance. Other woods are too costly, too heavy, or spring and click too easily. The wood must be thoroughly seasoned and passably clear; no joints and crannies should appear within a few months to invite the bee-moth. Green or poor lumber may save us 20, or perhaps 30 cents upon a hive, but when the rain has filtered in a moulding current into the colony, and the moth-worm has prosecuted its disgusting work through the combs of larvae, and we find no honey in store, we conclude that the 30 cents invested would have given us twenty-fold return. Bees will propolize the crevices more or less, but are we keeping bees for bee gum or for honey? In the diminution of the surplus, we learn that they take high wages for their carpentering. We linger upon this subject, as some reason that it is only a bee-hive; any board will do. Either purchase of reliable dealers, or, if the hive is worth making, let it be made well, and then welt painted, but never dark in color.

Ringing Hogs.

It is the belief of some men that a ring should be set as deep in the nose as possible, says the National Stockman. A little observation on their part will show them their error. A ring set too deep will keep the nose sore all the time. In instances near the writer where the rings were set deep, some of their noses are said to be three times their natural size. Many of the hogs are dying. They probably have the cholera. The sore noses invite trouble and probably hasten the termination of the disease. A ring should be set in such a way that it will turn round, and from side to side, on the cartilage of the nose. The rings should not make and keep the noses sore. They are intended as a preventive, and not a means of torture or punishment. Ringing should always be done in as humane a way as possible, for if the hog is continually tortured with poorly-set rings he will not gain. The owner should always notice with care the noses of his hogs that have rings in them, and if they are sore the rings should be removed at once. There is more ringing done than is necessary for hogs that are grazed during the summer. Study to avoid it.

Hay Culture.

Although the alternation of grass and grain crops are deemed most profitable on soils and situations which will admit of this kind of farming, yet there are many situations in which this alternate change cannot be carried into effect without manifest prejudice to the interest of the cultivator. There are some soils so natural to grass as to yield an undiminished product for many years, almost without care or expense. There are others upon the banks of streams which frequently overflow, which it is prudent to keep in grass, lest the soil should be worn away by the rapid flood of waters. Others again are too precipitous or too stony to admit of arable culture, but whatever causes prevail, the fact is indisputable, that a considerable portion of our lands are, and will continue to remain, in meadow and pasture.

Daily Dots.

Mr. Chase of Iowa, reports an income of $500 net from 9 cows.

For the family cow nothing is better than a pail of warm water in which is stirred a quart of bran. Give it three times per day and add a little salt.

A recent test showed that when 42 cows were fed, with a bushel each of ensilage per day, in place of dry feed, the gain of milk the fourth day was more than a hundred pounds.

Not a pint of skimmed milk should be wasted. 100 lbs. of it mixed with 40 lbs. of corn meal just doubles the value of the meal, and hence is worth as much as 40 lbs. of meal, now about 60 cents.

In late cold weather a sudden fall of 23 degrees in the temperature, one night, cut off the fat in the milk of the cows from 5 to 2¾ per cent. How much is lost when the cows are always exposed to the cold in windy stables where the snow drifts in on the animals.

Horticultural Notes.

Larkspurs and columbines, though seldom blooming the same year as sown, will do so if started early indoors, so that they may be quite strong by the time the planting out season comes.

When planting trees or shrubs, it is better that they be too shallow than too deep. Roots do not care to be too far under ground, where they can get food and moisture near the surface.

The Iris is a beautiful tribe of plants. Every year sees new ones added to the list. While there are no constant bloomers among them, they do not all bloom at the same season, so that it is possible to have some in flower for a long time, by getting a collection of them.

Old trees which do not thrive well are often suffering for the want of food. In their native woods they get the benefit of the falling leaves which decay about them. On lawns these leaves are raked up, and the roots get nothing. Try top dressing with manure, and see how such treatment will revive them.

Hints to Housewives.

Cream and acids do not curdle, while milk and acids will.

For nausea lay a little pounded ice on the back of the neck.

To clean brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water.

A weak solution of cooking soda will clean a hair brush without weakening the bristles.

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished.

Children's clothing should be as light and warm as possible, with flannel or wool next to the skin; either material so worn will ward off dangerous chills and prevent colds.

The best way to preserve silver ornaments is to wrap them in silver paper and lay them in a tin box filled with arrowroot—dry arrowroot, not, of course, mixed with water.

Dr. John Hunter was an enthusiastic advocate of the apple cure for gout. Instead of wine and rare roast beef, he enjoined upon his gouty patients the importance of the free use of apples.

Some cook books give all measures in weights and thus give an impression of accuracy. In ordinary cooking the cup and spoon are more convenient and with care the proportions are sufficiently exact. A teacup holding a little less than half a pint is usually meant by a "cupful." "Two tablespoonfuls" make an ounce.

The flavor of a young roasted chicken is greatly improved if you place inside it a piece of fresh butter the size of a walnut, and with it a bouquet of parsley and a small onion. If you like you may also add the giblets with it, sprinkled with salt. The inside of poultry, after being drawn, ought always to be rubbed with some salt.

Physicians say that consumption, the most fatal of American diseases, is due to impure air, and more than one consumptive has been cured by active out door exercise. Nervous exhaustion, so common to mentally over-worked men and women, has also been relieved and, in many instances, cured by fresh air, and plenty of it.

Let all fair women beware of using bismuth as a face powder, for the intense light of electricity now so much employed for illuminating ball rooms and reception rooms, even dinner tables, has an unfortunate way of causing the metal to glitter like block tin. The electric light and beauty and bismuth do not go well together.

How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health. When the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors lose one the community stands on end and howls.—Rochester Union.

PEOPLE OF TO-DAY.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber has two daughters who are very skillful musicians.

Princess Beatrice may be said to be decidedly stout, as she weighs 210 pounds.

Queen Marguerita, of Italy, is a devoted student of the Hebrew language and literature.

Count von Moltke was a semi-invalid until he had reached his 40's and yet managed to survive for more than half a century.

Lord Tennyson has a large dairy on the Isle of Wight and sells milk. Perhaps that is how he fell into the habit of watering his poetry.

Goethe presented about thirty volumes of his works to Harvard College, and they are in the library, with the author's autograph in each volume.

DASHING DOTS.

Bret Harte is writing short stories for the syndicates. Now there is a man who can write short stories.

How wise a young lady of Beaver Falls, Pa., must be. She is only "sweet sixteen" and has three sets of wisdom teeth.

The school committee of Boston by unanimous vote adopted "Black Beauty" as supplementary reading in all the Boston grammar schools.

Prof. Langley is a hopeful man. He believes that man will soon be able to fly and that he shall master the air as he commands the land and the sea.

When an optimist is so wild that he cannot recognize present conditions as they are he has lost the relation of affairs and his judgment is not good of either the past, the present or the future.

Excavations in England are proving interesting. Further mining in the north wall of Chester, England, has brought to light a number of carved stones and some twenty-five gravestones of the roman period.

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The reputation gained by the Perkins Mill in the past has induced some unscrupulous persons to imitate the mill and even to take our NAME and apply it to an inferior mill. Be not deceived, none genuine unless stamped as below. We manufacture both pumping and geared mills, tanks pumps etc., and general Wind Mill supplies. Good Agents wanted. Send for catalogue and prices. 41-6m

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It is a natural remedy and preventative of all diseases of the blood and digestive organs. It acts freely on the liver and kidneys; tends to tone up the whole animal system and is a sure preventative of Hog Cholera. 1 lb., 25c; 1 lb and 5 lb. boxes at 50c, 90c, and $1.50 respectively. Manufactured only by

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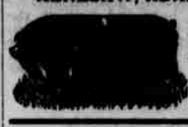

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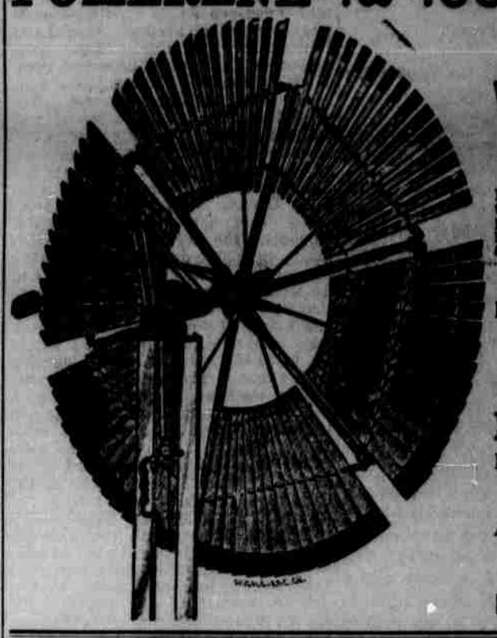

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