Something Wrong.

The following poem was recited by Judge Lincoln of Frontier county in his speech at a ratification meeting at Stockville:

When earth produces free and fair
The golden waving corn;
When fragrant fruits perfume the air,
And fleecy flocks are shorn;
While thousand move with aching head,
And sing the ceaseless song:
'We starve, we die; oh, give us bread,"
There must be something wrong.

When wealth is wrought as seasons roll
From off the fruitful soil;
When luxury from pole to pole
Reaps fruits of human toil;
When from a thousand, one alone
In plenty rolls along,
While others only gnaw the bone,'
There must be something wrong.

And when production never ends.
The earth is yielding ever,
A copious harvest oft begins,
But distribution, never.
When toiling millions work to fill
The wealthy coffers strong.
When those are crushed who work and till,
There must be something wrong.

When poor men's tables waste away
To barrenness and drought.
There must be something in the way.
That's worth the finding out;
With surfeits one great table bends,
While numbers move along,
While scarce a crust their board extends,
There must be something wrong.

Then let the law give equal right,
To wealthy and to poor;
Let justice crush the arm of might,
We ask for nothing more.
Until this system is begun.
The burden of our song
Must, and can be, this only one,
There must be something wrong.

Gosper County.

The county alliance of Gosper county will hold a regular meeting June 2nd, at 1 o'clock, p. m. W. WINSLOW, Pres.
W. H. STONE, Sec'y.

Wants the Prize.

April.

MR. EDITUR:

I seed in yer paper an offur to giv a copy ov Bred winers and bond Holders to the man who wud send a gud resun why he shud vot either uv the old tickuts. Wall I think I kin giv a powful good resun why I shud vote the republikin tickut. First I was riz a republikin, second my pap was a republikin and what pap dont know hant wuth noen. papident red none uv yer noose papers but pap wus a powful smurt man and noed what he was a duen and i think what was o k fur pap is o k fur me. Tha tel me that this nue party wil mak tims betur fur us, & wele hev plenty uv munney. wall! Wall! i wud not kik on the munny jist now fur my close luk purty shaby But I kant help al o that cas pap votud the Rep; tickut and what is pat fur pap is pat fur Josh. now Mister Ed; ye kin gist send on yer bred winers
and a bleeged

Josiah Kemp.

Three Traitors.

In the last legislature three inndependents turned traitors and voted against their party, following Boyd in his Newberry bill veto. Those three were Collins, Taylor and Gale. Taylor was secreted out of the state by the old party leaders, Collins turned democrat and was a delegate to the recent democratic state convention where he voted for Boyd and against Bryan's silver plank and Gale has been rewarded by Gov. Boyd with a position on the World's Fair commission. One can easily see where the corrupt influences came from; which turned those three traitors.—*St. Paul Phonograph.*

Democracy's Only Hope.

The democratic party has so basely and openly betrayed the interests of the people and its own anti-election pledges by defeating free silver coinage that it can rely on nothing in the way of support in the next presidential election beyond what can be secured by the use of money.

The "solid south" is no longer theirs. There is nothing in recent political events to show that their chances in any of the northern states are any better than usual in a presidential election, while it is plain that in some of them notably New York, their chances are much worse than for the last three presidential elections. The "machine" therefore must be oiled, and money in copious quantities must be used to furnish the necessary lubricator. And where can democracy look for this money? Where but in Wall Street? And whom can they send to Wall Street after it with any hope of obtaining what he asks? Manifestly not a western man, because if Wall Street can succeed in having their man elected next November it will cost them less to win with President Harrison or James G. Blaine than with any western democrat whom they would be willing to help; and while willing to spend money lavishly to win—and that is the only way they can succeed, if at all—yet they will unquestionably choose what is plainly the cheapest way, and that way will not be with a western democrat, as a mere glance at the election returns fully demonstrates, when the new political force at work in the south and west is considered.—*Iowa Tribune.*

The Finest He Ever Saw.

We take pleasure in publishing a testimonial to one of our poultry advertisers. The writer is an independent member of the legislature as well as a chicken fancier:

BURWELL, Neb., May 2, '92.

A. J. HICKOX, Alma, Neb.

Dear Sir:—I received my brood of Brown Leghorn chicks in good shape, and must say that they are the finest brood I ever saw, and that is the opinion of everyone that has seen them.

Yours truly,
C. W. HENNICK.

The Latest in Mice.

At a meeting of the zoological society on Tuesday evening Mr. Sclater exhibited some curious black and white mice recently added to the society's collection of living animals, says the Pall Mall Gazette. These creatures are the product of Japanese ingenuity, and show several curious characteristics. Their black and white color is remarkable, since they appear to be merely a variety of the common domestic mouse. They have a habit, too, of pursuing their own trails. This habit is paralleled in a remarkable way by the "tumbler" pigeons. In the two cases it may possibly be due to a defect in brain structure. In any case, the peculiarities are handed down from parent to offspring in both animals. The mice are usually called "spinning mice."

Fitted the Occasion.

It is related that at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Soule of Freeport, Me., recently, the minister in the course of a long prayer said: "Oh, Lord, give grace to some soul to-day." As the groom was known familiarly as "Sum" Soule and as his bride's name was Grace the prayer was answered satisfactorily, although the clergyman was unconscious of having said anything so well fitting the occasion.

THE BRIDE'S RESCUE.

After the accession of the present Emperor of Morocco, an officer in command of the fortress of Tetuan was executed for having plotted against his sovereign. His wives fled in haste, but one of them, the mother of his son Achmed, heard that the Emperor was about to send for the boy to bring him to court. Thinking that her son would also die she disguised him in woman's clothes and circulated the report that Achmed had escaped. He was introduced by his mother to the neighbors as her niece and he finally fell in love with the daughter of a priest.

He had ceased to complain of the confinement of the harem, although nearly a year had passed away in its monotonous seclusion. He wore his haigue with such a grace, and was so sprightly and entertaining to his mother's friends, that more than one lady asked the supposed niece in marriage for her son, and were not a little surprised to find her so averse to matrimony. The

ENTERED THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

good priest next door had hinted to the widow his disposition and ability to add another jewel to his harem, but his overtures were most unaccountably repulsed.

As a man never sees his wife's face before the marriage, they have to depend on the opinion of their old lady friends, who are regular marriage brokers in Moslem countries. These useful personages were not exactly agreed as to the respective superiority of Achmed or the priest's daughter, Amuna. Achmed was too tall, certainly, and not quite so soft in language as Amuna; but then in wit and gayety he equalled Ayesha, the best beloved of the Prophet.

In short, the friends were the most celebrated belles of their quarter, and rivals, as it were, in spite of themselves. The old priest caused it to be intrusted to Caled Bey, who had ordered some inquiries to be made touching the personal attractions of the rival beauties, that Amuna would bring a dower worthy of his notice, while the widow's niece would, according to the more usual custom, demand one. Caled Bey wished to appropriate both, and carried out his plan by making overtures to the priest for his daughter, and informing the widow that he wished, or rather commanded, her niece to attend his bride to her mansion as her future companion. The old lady flatly refused to part with her niece, and theeatened to appeal to the Basha if the officer persisted in his demand. Amuna, on her part, entreated and implored her father not to consign her to a man so notorious as Caled Bey unhappily was, for repulsive looks and domestic sharshness.

The old priest was not so ridiculously indulgent as to refuse a rich son-in-law merely because he had a taste for killing his wives and his daughter detested him, and the marriage went on. The mother of Amuna exchanged presents with the senior wives of Caled, the day, dower and jewels were fixed upon, and the bride ceased to lament, that she might examine her robes in company with her confidant, the widow's niece. Achmed, too, gave up all opposition to Caled's order, and submitted so cheerfully to an adoption in that officer's household that his mother, in sheer disappointment, left the city the morning of the nuptials.

Attended by her faithful companion, Achmed, Amuna was conducted in state to her husband's mansion, where, loaded with gems and embroideries, she received the congratulations of her fair friends. Caled, according to the Moorish custom, paraded through the city with a gallant train on horseback, and at the lucky moment when his bride was lifted over the threshold of his house, amid music, and shouts, and the ringing of firearms, he turned his face homeward to meet his invited guests at the bridal banquet in the men's apartments.

When the hour approached at which he was to see for the first time the face of his wife, Caled withdrew to the inner apartments. A servant wished to interrupt him to inquire whether he had ordered a horse to remain at the door saddled for instant use. The bridegroom impatiently waved him away and entered the chamber.

Before him on a wide divan of crimson and gold, trembling through her gorgeous veil, knelt his unconscious bride, but nearer and between them flashed a gleaming blade in the hands of the stranger youth. It was Achmed who presented his sharp steel to the bosom of Caled Bey, and commanded silence. Indignant, yet wonder stricken, he obeyed.

"Swear, by Alla and his Prophet, by the grave of your mother, and your hopes of Paradise, that you will neither prevent our escape or pursue us for the rising and setting of two suns, and live; refuse and die," was the brief alternative offered by the stripling.

It was accepted. Amuna, hastily throwing off the cumbrous trappings of the marriage ceremony, and honestly selecting from her jewels those only which were the gifts of her father, passed forth with Achmed, amid the astonished household, mounted with him, unopposed, the fleet charger at the door, and in an hour had left the walls of Tetuan and the possibility of pursuit far behind. Ten days after a mounted Arab presented himself at the gate of Tetuan, leading a steed caparisoned in the rich trappings that had graced Caled's wedding day.

"Achmed, my friend and guest," said he, as he transferred the bridle to a soldier at the gate, "the brave and prosperous Achmed greets Caled Bey, and wishes honor and increase to his house, and may every day be like the one in which they last embraced."

THE FARM AND FIELD.

VALUABLE POINTS OF INFORMATIOM FOR FARMERS

Seasoning Farm Horses--Growing Corn--Buying Farm Implements--Root Crops--Poisons.

Buying Farm Implements.

Already the agents for agricultural implements are out among the farmers attempting to push the work of making sales. While wishing them well, there are two considerations that every farmer should keep in mind. First, the buyers must pay for all the time and money expended by agents in making their sales. Consumers of all lines of goods pay all expenses, otherwise dealers would be losing money and quitting the business as fast as possible. This being true, do not farmers allow the incurment of too long expense accounts on their supplies? If an agent spend a day with a horse and buggy in effecting one sale of a harrow or mower, his price must be from $2.50 to $4 higher on that account. Then, too, if he has reason to believe that he will have to call once or twice for the purchase money, after waiting an undue length of time for it, $2 or $3 more must be added for that.

We fail to see this in our individual cases, because we know that we pay only the customary price; but that price is fixed, must be fixed to cover all such expenses. The sales are made in an expensive way, and we pay all the bills. The remedy is simple: Instead of allowing men to spend time trying to tell you what you want, use your own judgment. If you are not ready to buy it is a piece of impertinence in anyone to waste your time in an effort to prove that he knows your business better than you do. If you are ready to buy nine times out of ten the implement that would suit you is on a neighbor's farm. Examine it there, ask the owner all about it and make your decision. In this way you will rarely make any mistakes.

When it is decided that an implement is to be bought, and a certain kind is sure to give perfect satisfaction, go direct to the dealer with the cash, even if it has to be borrowed at 10 per cent. A confidential cut price will always be made you, as such sales pay and please all dealers. If they can make $2 or $3 on a $30 sale merely by a five minute talk, and run no risks, they do as well as to make $5 or $8, after a day's trip to see you and with a chance of having to wait months for their money.

Another point is this: It is seldom wise to buy an implement different from those near you, as it does not pay dealers to keep the supplies. They may say supplies will be kept, but if the implement is crowded out by those of other manufacturers, usually it is difficult to replace the worn parts without vexatious delay. The writer allowed himself to make such a mistake in buying a plow, which, although it did good work, had small sale in his section, and it was finally thrown away because repairs were so hard to get. With mowers and reapers repairs are even more important, and other things being equal, always buy a machine that has gotten a foothold in your neighborhood, and then a stock of repairs will not fail to be kept.

Root Crops.

Spring turnips are not generally grown and yet they are an easy crop and need but little care as compared with the majority of what may be termed early garden crops. Some early variety should be selected, care taken to prepare the soil in good tilth, scatter the seed evenly and cover lightly. They can be sown in drills or broadcast as may be desired. A good plan is to dust the plants with some insecticide as soon as they show well above the ground and repeat two or three times to prevent damage from the black turnip fly.

Parsnips make one of the best root crops to grow for winter and early spring use. The soil should be worked deep and thorough in order to secure a good growth of long, smooth roots. The seeds are light and need but little covering and require that the soil be in good tilth. They germinate very slowly and it is often a good plan to sow a few radish seed with them so that if necessary the weeds can be destroyed before they get too good a start. Plant in drills 18 inches apart; use plenty of seed so as to secure a good even stand, and then thin out after the plants are up well, if necessary; the plants ought not to stand closer than two or three inches. Good cultivation is necessary during the early part of the season, at least in order to secure a good growth. They can be left out all winter without injury, and are better for being frozen.

Cauliflower needs much the same treatment as cabbage, except that in order to secure clean white heads it is necessary to draw the leaves well together and fasten a few days before they ripen. They need a good, rich, well prepared soil. If very early plants are desired they can be grown in a hot bed or seed box. Later plants may be secured by sowing the seed in a seed bed. After the plants have made a good start to grow, transplant in rows two and a half feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the rows. As with cabbage, the early cultivation is the most important and care must be taken to keep the soil in good tilth. They are not as generally grown as their excellence warrants, at least in the farmers' garden, although market gardeners usually find them a profitable crop to grow.—N. J. S., in Prairie Farmer.

Growing Corn.

An Eastern farm journal devotes an entire issue to the subject of corn-growing. Nearly a score of successful farmers give their methods of culture of their crops, and a summary of the leading thoughts and suggestions are made for the benefit of our readers.

The corn plant requires a rich soil for its best development, and is a gross feeder on manure. Sod land is preferable, and the manure should be spread on the grass during the preceding summer. Good drainage is important. Fall plowing is advocated by some in clay soils with heavy sod. Too much attention can hardly be given to securing good seed. This is done early in the fall by gathering the early maturing ears of good form and size with deep grain, and drying them perfectly before freezing weather.

Corn wants sunshine. Do not drill fields that grow extra heavy fodder. Cultivate with fine tooth harrows before corn is up. Kill the weeds before they get through the ground. Cultivate shallow after the corn is knee high. Break the crust after every rain, but do not prune the roots. A rich, sandy loam, thus treated, should produce 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre in a most favorable season.

Seasoning Farm Horses.

Spring is the hardest season of the year on farm horses. During the winter they are partly or wholly idle, and they come out of the stables with softened muscles and tender shoulders. Spring work usually pushes, and, too often, teams are overworked. They lose flesh and become jaded before the crops are planted. It is far better to do only moderate work the first two weeks. This does not mean half work at all, but only a little husbanding of strength until exercise hardens the muscles.

The horse that is grain-fed during the winter bears up under severe spring work much better than one kept in condition on more bulky food. The oats, bran and corn ration makes firm tissue. In any case it is only humanity to accustom the teams to labor by degrees. Shoulders should be washed every evening with strong salt water, and the draft on collar carefully adjusted. Hame hooks on most patent hames are too low, letting the weight of load come on the point of the shoulder. Collars are more often too large rather than too small.

Poisons.

The West Virginia station offers the following cautions to farmers using poisonous substances for the destruction of insect enemies:

The poison should be kept in a safe place, and plainly labeled poison.

Do not distribute the poison with the hands.

Always keep to the windward side of plants or trees when applying the powder or liquid.

Do not use them upon leaves or fruits that are soon to be eaten. There is seldom, if ever, any danger in eating vegetables and fruit after they have been exposed to the rain and sun a few weeks, as several pounds or bushels of treated fruit or vegetables would have to be consumed at one time by one individual to get a sufficient dose of the poison to produce serious results.

Test the strength of the diluted mixture of a few plants first to ascertain if the mixture will injure the leaves.

Never apply it to fruit trees while in bloom, as the poison will kill the bees so necessary to the formation of perfect fruit.

When to Sow Onion Seed.

Many amateurs do not know at what time to sow onion seeds to raise sets, when they are gathered, and how taken care of. The Country Gentleman thus makes the matter plain: "The sets are required of small growth, and therefore a poor soil is better than rich a one; this soil is thoroughly pulverized and made smooth, the seed sown by a line quite thickly, as large ones are apt to run up to seed, the bulbs should not be less than the size of grapes. They are taken up in August, dried, bedded in chaff four inches deep, and covered with several inches of hay for protection through winter. Early in spring they are set out in extra rich land, thoroughly mellowed, three inches apart in the rows, the earth pressed compactly about them. They are to be kept perfectly clear of weeds till the middle of June, when they are first taken up for market. The Strasburg and Yellow Danvers are found best for this treatment. The Wethersfield red is more productive, but less adapted to sets."

Wet or Dry Food?

A discussion is being conducted in several journals regarding the advisability of giving the food in a dry or wet condition. Both methods are excellent. There are occasions when it is an advantage to feed moist food especially when potatoes or turnips are plentiful, and if the ground food is scalded the hens will prefer it. Somethings depends on the season of the year, however. In the summer and fall but little grain should be given, and it may be fed dry, as the hens will not require so much during the colder season. If well supplied with grit, for grinding, the larger portion of the food may be fed dry.—Farm and Fireside.

Peas and Oats for Swine.

Peas and oats sown together this month make one of the best crops to grow for swine. One bushel of peas and one and a half bushels of oats per acre, sown early, will make an enormous green crop and will thresh out as handsomely and as easily as oats alone. On good ground 40 to 50 bushels per acre may be expected, 40 pounds per bushel. Peas and oats make a grand hog ration whole or ground. When ground they take the place of bought foods, thus lessening the bills and increasing the profits from hogs. The peas are sowed and plowed four or five inches deep, then the oats are sowed and harrowed in.

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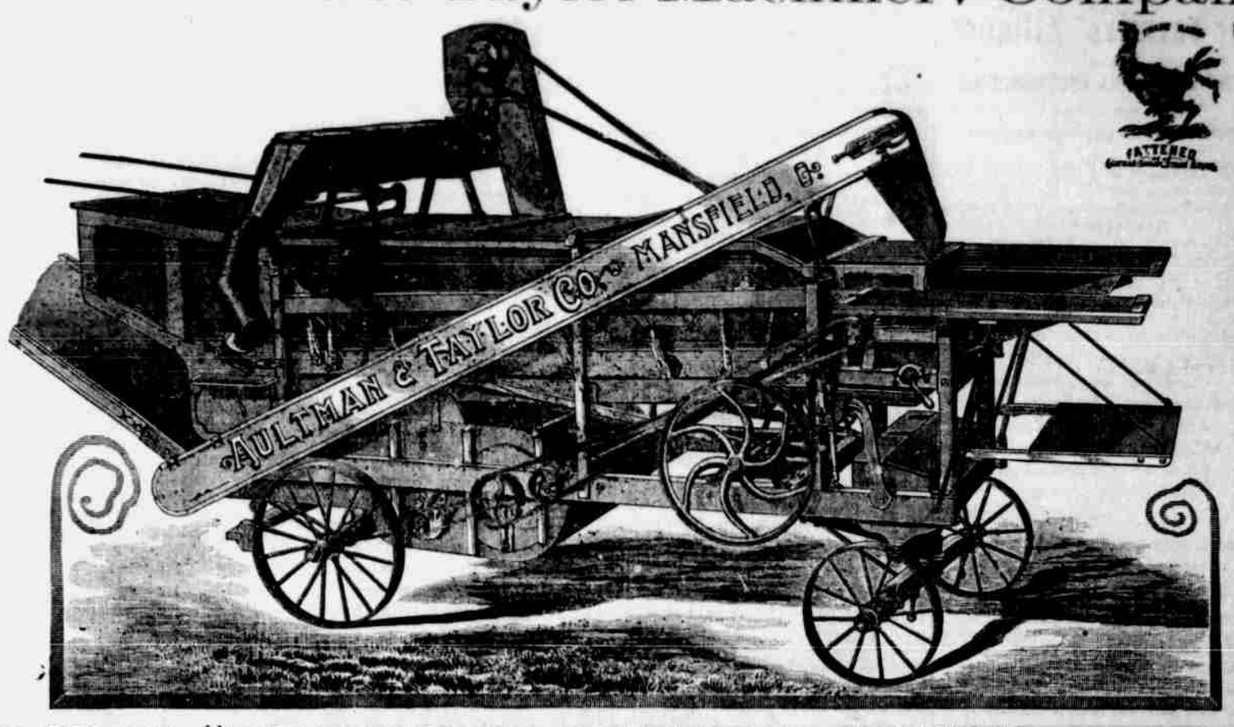

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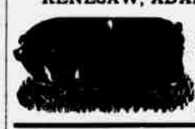
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