



THE SMALL TOWNS.

The small towns of all the vast prairie region are very much alike, those towns which have from 400 to 1,000 inhabitants. There are the railway station, the postoffice, the elevator, the stock yards, the graded school (usually the pride of the town), the banker, who lives in the best house in town; the local paper, the brass band and the baseball team, a town hall or opera house, the women's club, a half dozen fraternal organizations, a lot of retired farmers, the people nearly all readers of the daily papers, the telephone system and rural mail route, usually a creamery and a horse buyer, some fellow a candidate for a county or state office, generally twice as many church organizations as the town can support properly and a half dozen very poorly paid parsons; there are the drug stores, usually twice as many as can exist doing a legitimate business; the gang of young toughs who make Rome howl periodically, the hotel, sometimes good, but often a \$2 a day travesty; the mayor, some nice old citizen who is apt to feel his oats, the little fool girls who come to the depot when the train comes in to flirt with the traveling men—communities which are intensely loyal to their town, county and state, where the best there is in American citizenship is making a brave and successful fight with the ills and evils of a white man's civilization, where none are very poor and none very rich, where living sometimes becomes tame and lonesome from the very monotony of right living; thousands of such towns all through the great northwest, and no great wrong can be accomplished in politics or government while these towns exist.

Logan's Markets

Corrected every Tuesday by The People's Store Grocers.

John Ucker, Jr. Meat Market.

E. B. Allen, Feed Store.

BUYING PRICES.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Table listing prices for Apples, Potatoes, and Turnips.

PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for Butter, Eggs, and Lard.

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for Live Chickens, Dressed Chickens, Live Turkeys, and Dressed Turkeys.

GRAIN AND HAY.

Table listing prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Choice Timothy, Mixed, and Straw.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for Hogs, Steers, Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Calfs.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Stock Prices For April 21. East Buffalo - Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@6 50; shipping steers, \$4 50@5 75; butchering cattle, \$4 75@5 75; fair to good, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 75@4 50; fat cows, \$2 50@3 50; bulls, \$2 00@4 50; good to choice milkers and springers, \$4 00@5 00; fair to good, \$2 50@4 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$7 00@7 25; wethers, \$5 50@6 50; clips, \$5 75@6 00; mixed, \$5 00@6 25; ewes, \$5 00@6 15; lambs, \$5 00@6 00; calves, \$5 00@6 00. Calves—Ment, \$7 00@7 75. Hogs—Hoglets, medium and Yorkers, \$5 75@6 75; roughs, \$4 50@5 00; stags, \$5 25@6 00.

Cleveland - Cattle: Choice fat dry-fed steers, \$5 75@6 00; coarse and rough, \$5 25@5 50; choice light butcher steers, \$4 75@5 25; choice heifers, \$5 00@5 25; choice fat bulls, \$5 00@5 25; choice fat cows, \$3 00@3 50; choice fat milkers and springers, \$4 00@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$6 00@6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$5 25@6 50; culls and common, \$3 00@3 50; good to choice wether sheep, \$5 25@5 50; good to choice mixed, \$5 00@5 25; culls to common, \$2 00@2 50; choice ewes, \$4 75@5 25. Calves—Mixed and butchers, \$5 00@5 25. Hogs—Mixed weights, \$5 70; medium and heavy, \$5 70@5 75; pigs, \$5 50@5 50; stags and roughs, \$5 50@5 50.

Chicago - Cattle: Good to prime steers, \$6 00@6 75; poor to medium, \$4 50@5 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@3 00; cows, \$2 50@3 50; heifers, \$1 00@1 50; canners, \$1 00@1 50; bulls, \$2 00@2 50. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers shorn, \$5 25@5 50; fair to choice mixed shorn, \$4 00@4 75; western sheep, \$4 50@5 00; native lambs shorn, \$5 00@5 50; 6-8; western lambs, \$4 50@5 00. Calves—\$5 00@5 50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5 25@5 50; light, \$5 00@5 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 15@1 15 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 48@48 1/2 c. Oats—No. 2, 30@30 1/4 c.

Pittsburg - Cattle: Choice, \$6 00@6 75; prime, \$4 00@4 50; good, \$3 10@4 00; tidy butchers, \$5 50@6 50; fair, \$5 25@5 50; heifers, \$3 75@5 50; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 50@4 50; fresh cows, \$2 50@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 15@5 20; good mixed, \$4 85@5 10; fair mixed, \$4 40@4 75; lambs, \$4 00@4 50; spring lambs, \$5 00@5 12 1/2. Hogs—Heavy, \$5 50@5 75; medium and heavy Yorkers, \$5 50@5 75; light Yorkers, \$5 50@5 75; pigs, \$5 40@5 60.

New York - Cattle: Steers, \$5 00@5 50; bulls, \$2 00@3 00; cows, \$1 75@4 00. Sheep and Lambs—Common to fair unshorn sheep, \$4 00@4 50; clipped, \$3 00@3 50; woolled lambs, \$7 75@8 25; clipped, \$5 40@6 50. Calves—Venis, \$5 00@5 50. Hogs—Prime state hogs, \$5 40@6 00. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 08 1/4. Corn—No. 2, 48 c. Oats—Mixed, \$2 10 to \$2 12 lbs. Cincinnati - Wheat: No. 2 red, \$1 06 @1 05. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 50c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye—No. 2, 35c. Lard—\$7 00. Bulk meats—\$7 75. Bacon—\$5 00. Hogs—\$3 50@5 65. Cattle—\$2 50@5 75. Sheep—\$3 00@5 25. Lambs—\$4 50@7 75. Toledo - Wheat: \$1 08; corn, 49 1/2 c.; oats, 32; rye, 31c; clover, 95c; \$4 48.

It certainly looks like a most reasonable proposition that if a man is going to plow a field, harrow it, plant it, cultivate it four or more times, he should at least be good sure that his seed corn is good and will every kernel grow, for it is not with corn as with the small stub, which, if the seed be poor, will be often thick enough by the stooling of such plants as do grow, whereas the corn if the seed falls there is a way for nature to make good the loss. So small an amount of corn is sown to plant an acre that every kernel to select and plant only the very best is justified.

Boards of Trade Are the Devil's Work Shop.

[Henry B. Geer in Up-to-Date Farming.]

Labor—all labor—has the God-given right to protect itself. Whether it is labor of the factory, the mine, the counting room, the printing office, or labor on the farm, the same inalienable right exists. The factor in creating, in remodeling, in making wholesome for the human body, in making beautiful for the eye or pleasant to the taste, is the fundamental factor, and the mere fact of its primary position in the order of life should make it first in line of protection, and the divine result of returns from successful results. This is the natural viewpoint of all well-meaning, honest, and equitable men. But there is an element in the commercial life of the world—a barnacle rather, that has engrained itself on the produce of the earth—a sap-sucking, unholy, godless thing, that holding up and gorging itself on labor's portion. This thing is the soulless, non-producing, conscienceless speculator or gambler in farm products. It is ill-gotten gains turned loose to the detriment of the producer. It is the wealth of the inequitable thing manipulated to throttle equity. Boards of trade as now run are the devil's work shop engaged in forging profits for the non-producing class from the results of honest labor. It is the greatest blight in the body economic—a danger that threatens the very life of the farming industries of America. It is a bold, fearless, devilish power that often defies the laws of the municipality and the State. It has no base in justice and honor, and exists simply because of the indifference and former neglect, of the one power that can dethrone it—the grand, majestic, sweeping strength of co-operative production—of organized farm interests and farm labor. Its injustice has grown because justice has been blinded; its inequity has been tolerated because there were none who raised the cry for equity; because the individual farmer was impotent in his feeble strength.

This is the condition that has obtained under inaction, the natural result of indifference and neglect on the part of the producers. It is fattening of the unworthy, while the deserving ones, those who have all along been putting forth their strength, laboring honestly and continually on the farm, have grown lean in purse and crib. It is illustrative of the old proverb of "saving at the spigott and wasting at the bung-hole." The farmer has labored diligently and honestly, and in doing so, he was conscious of his strength in manual labor, the work shop of his brain became dusty and cobwebbed, in so far as the proper guarding and distribution of the fruits of his labor are concerned. He has all along been short-sighted in the matter of marketing his produce. He has plowed, sowed and reaped; and then dumped the fruits of his labor into the lap of the conscienceless speculator, who has not hesitated to manipulate the market to his own selfish ends, after allowing the farmer an inequitable portion. And thus has come about the hold up of labor's portion. In this way has inequity all along prevailed, until now, after a realization of the unfavorable conditions, an awakening on the part of the producers that is becoming general—co-operation and organization—is beginning to obtain, where it should have been in existence years and years ago. A demand is now being made by the farmers for a release of labor's portion, and an equitable distribution of the rewards of honest industry and thrift. This is the purpose of the American Society of Equity. It has for its chief object the betterment of the producing class; the advancement of the farmer's interests in every legitimate manner; and this without making war on any honest enterprise in any other field. No purpose, however, can be accomplished without the hearty co-operation and support of those most vitally interested, a fact that makes it incumbent on the farmers to adopt active measures to strengthen themselves, to organize and co-operate in the marketing and distribution of the products of their farms. The question, the agitation and the demand for equitable prices is now a vital issue—one on which the farmers everywhere can, and must, unite to their mutual benefit. The issue is sharply defined, and the fight is now on. Labor's portion in the returns for the produce of American soil is now at stake. A long pull and a strong pull is now being made to rescue the farmer's crops from the grip of the gamblers, and it needs only united effort to succeed. Let labor hold back her portion at once; let the men who grow the crops store them at home as largely as possible, thus letting the market manipulations waste away for the want of subsistence, and the victory will be won. No one has either the moral or legal right to put a price on the produce of the farm, but those who grow it, and for this principle every American farmer should hold out till the last ditch. The producers can win. They are sure to win in the long run, for they have equity on their side, and they have the crops on the farm where they were grown. The thing to do is to make the storage at home as great as possible, and the offerings as meagre as financial conditions will permit; and then it will only be a question of a short time until the dealers will come to the producers and gladly pay the price the latter shall have put on the product of their labor. And then it will come to pass, that labor's portion will be delivered to the hands that wrought it, and not be held up by intermediate parties who have no legal claim to it, morally or commercially.

THE HIRED MAN'S WASHING. A farmer's wife wishes to know just what is meant by the term "washing" as applied to the contract made with the hired man. Does it mean starched collars, cuffs and boiled shirts as well as work clothes, with darning and mending included? We do not consider ourselves an authority on this point, but if we were in this lady's place we would pack up all his fine clothing in a nice bundle and tell him that he could take it to the city laundry and would give him a needle and some yarn and tell him to darn his own socks or else buy new ones when they get too holey to wear. Hired men with pajamas and dress linen may be the common thing as our agriculture develops, but today few women care to look after this line of goods in the wardrobe of the hired man. There is only one exception, and that is where the hired man is in every way eligible as a husband for one of the girls, and then it will pay to do his washing just as one of the family. Ordinarily a woman, a pair of overalls, two pairs of socks and a nightshirt, work shirt and a suit of underwear would be construed as a liberal definition of the term "washing."

TWO KINDS OF POOR SEED CORN. There are two kinds of poor seed corn—one which is dead and will not germinate at all; another, corn which has been so injured that its germinating power is weak and which can only send up a scrub stalk which cannot produce an ear, this the common barren stalk which may be found in all our cornfields. Of the two kinds of poor seed the last is the worst, for it takes moisture, sunshine and fertility which could be profitably used by the more thrifty fellows. Then such barren stalk always manages to throw out a tassel and so sheds its weak and degraded pollen on its better bred neighbors. A surprise awaits any corn grower who will take the trouble to go through his cornfield and take a single row through the field and find out for himself just how many missing and barren stalks there are, even where there seems to be a fair stand. He will very quickly discover that with a good and even stand he can easily largely increase his yield of corn.

SHIPLOADS OF RAW MATERIAL. Ninety-seven thousand immigrants arrive in this country during the month of March. Most of these people were very poor, with only just enough money to dodge the paper clause of the immigration laws. They were a mixed and low grade lot, largely the hapless victims of effete monarchies, compulsory military service, hereditary poverty, a system of confiscating taxation and overpopulation. They will largely center in the cities, glutting the tenement sections, and instinctively become at first the gatherers and sizers of the wastes, the garbage, the odds and ends; they will drift into the sweat-shops, join the army of peddlers, only the very few going where their unskilled labor is wanted—out into the country. They will seek and stick to their kind, their church and add to the already densely populated settlements of foreigners, which are becoming so grave a problem in our larger municipalities.

A FARM BLEMISH. There is one slightly sorry looking spot on many a good farm all through the corn belt, and that the feed yard, the lot used for the feeding and fattening of a lot of steers and hogs. Quite often it will include a part of the timber lot or grove around the farm homestead, to the utter ruin of every tree growing in the lot. It becomes poached up to a depth of a foot or more and becomes a veritable quagmire of filth. This lot is a blemish on the farm, for it represents a big waste—waste of fertility which the fields need, waste of food, waste of valuable timber.

CHRIS HOLL & CO. Special Prices This Month On Rubber Tire Runabouts, Rubber Tire Buggies, Rubber Tire Surreys, Steel Tire Runabouts, Steel Tire Buggies, Steel Tire Surreys, Express Wagons and Farm Wagons. Largest Stock in Town.

Society News of ... Other Towns.

Correspondence Continued from Page 8.

New Plymouth.

Miss Bernice Hall Sundayed with friends in McArthur.

F. A. Hughes made a business trip to Logan, Wednesday morning.

R. E. Steynson of Lancaster came down Thursday to look after his business interests here.

Mrs. Daisy Bartlett of Union Furnace spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen.

Rev. and Mrs. Ward of Mt. Pleasant were in town Wednesday.

Mr. George Riggs of Olive Branche has moved into the Martin property, recently vacated by E. F. Ansel. Mr. Ansel having moved his family into the Bickel property.

Mr. Frank Magee of McArthur passed through town Wednesday enroute to the Magee farm south of town.

Kenneth the little son of Mrs. Samantha Taylor is suffering from injuries he received while playing with a dog on last Thursday. He was bitten several times in the face. Although it is badly swollen he is getting along as well as can be expected.

C. E. Goodwin made a business trip to Wellston, Monday.

Dr. Bennett is improving his residence by the addition of two verandas.

V. W. Lee has sold his farm to a Mr. Wolf of near Nelsonville.

Mr. Thomason, formerly of Creola, made a business trip to our city, Thursday.

Miss Wilma Bartlett Sundayed in McArthur.

Wm. Gibbons attended the dance at Zaleski, Monday night.

The Easter entertainment given at the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening was largely attended. The program prepared by the Sunday School was nicely arranged and well rendered. The music especially, was very good.

Murray.

The Easter game of ball between Murray City and Shawnee was a close game, the score being 8 to 7 in favor of Murray. Sam Taylor, the big first base-man of Murray, made a grand stand play by sliding to his base with the ball in his hand to beat the runner and put him out.

The Eagles instituted here the 18th, with a class of 127 charter members. A banquet was held in the I. O. O. F. Hall. There were several visitors here from Logan and Nelsonville. The Glouster Eyrie gave the work, assisted by the state organizer.

Work is getting some better at the mines now.

Frank Wilson and family of Logan are visiting here.

Maxville.

School district No. 2 closed on Friday with an entertainment in day and at night. Wayland Howdeshell, the teacher, taught a successful term of seven months.

No. 7 closed on Saturday with an entertainment in the afternoon. This school was successfully taught by E. M. Wetherby.

District No. 1 closed on Saturday with an entertainment at night. This school was taught by Arthur Woods and was a success. Mr. Woods has taught in this district 18 or 20 terms.

Jacob Howdeshell is preparing to build a fine residence.

Noah Mohler of South Dutch Ridge is preparing to build a new residence. So you see Monday Creek is advancing.

The oil well on the Simon Bell farm is having more trouble, after having reamed out the old casing trying to straighten the well. They cased it again but found they had to draw the casing again and broke loose from two of the casing. Then they had to send to West Virginia for a special tool.

We see in the New Straitsville record that Ed. Martin is scorching the Hocking County Commissioners for their delay in doing the will of the people who voted unanimously for good roads.

Sant.

Milton Lowery and son I. G. Lowery made Vigo a business visit Tuesday.

E. T. Kalklosh was a Goose Town visitor last Tuesday.

Miss Delcie Sowers is working for Mrs. Mary Keskest near Brownsville, at present.

E. W. Turner P. M., went to Chillicothe Wednesday to purchase a fresh supply of goods for his store here.

The Misses Electa and Macy Wolf of Rattlesnake Ridge, attended church here Thursday night.

Wm. Keskest, a Civil War veteran, residing near Brownsville, died Tuesday and was buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery, Wednesday at 4 p. m., surrounded by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

We wish the editor and readers a merry Easter and hope they will get plenty of eggs to eat.

The very richness of western soils has in a way been destructive of all principles of good farming. Men have made a living too easily, have not been forced to consider how to treat the soil so as to insure the retention of its fertility, been ever tempted to work too many acres, always rating their standing as farmers by the number of acres worked rather than by the yield of crops secured or the quality of such crops.

It is the competitive strife in business which gives the world its best things, develops its best and brightest men. While competition is cruel and merciless, ever crushing out the weak and the incompetent, co-operation, which is its legitimate antidote, if generally substituted for it would soon head the human race toward degeneracy. Hard and severe though the process may be, competitive strife is absolutely indispensable to the best development of an American civilization.

The tree when transplanted, no matter whether it be deciduous, evergreen or fruit tree, should always be set from three to five inches deeper than it grew in the nursery or timber from which it was taken.

Three million barrels of apples were held over in cold storage the past season, the largest amount of fruit ever so held. As applied to food products cold storage has effected a most remarkable change.

There is a small fortune awaiting the young man who will go into the north wheat country, get a section of land and a proper outfit for growing the crop and stick at it for ten years. It is not a very attractive country in which to live, and the business is work four months and loaf nine months.

A good name counts for much. A certain county in a western state which has established a fine reputation for the barley which it produces and which is known on the market by the name of the county finds that five times as much barley is sold each year under this brand as it ever produces.

The government has made a marked change in the horses furnished its cavalry since the war of the rebellion. Then cavalry horses seldom weighed less than 1,150 to 1,200 pounds. Now the broncho has largely taken the place of the big horse, this range animal possessing more endurance and activity.

Many an acre of the most productive land can be redeemed by \$10 worth of the drain. When we see a man, as we often do, busy plowing some hillside badly worn, while at the foot of the hill lies an undrained bog, we always want to stop and have a talk with him and get him to seed his hillside down and drain his bog and cultivate that.

Cyclonic conditions often develop quite early in the spring in the middle west. Two or three days of 80 degree temperature in late March or early April will often set things going, so disturbing the normal temperature that a cyclone results. Hot air alone will never produce a cyclone; neither will cold air alone, but the mixing of the two works on the same plan as a seedlitz powder.

The late raid of the British army into the unknown kingdom of Tibet reveals in the sacred city of Lassa, never before invaded by other races, a curious people and a curious condition. Skilled labor is paid but 8 cents per day, while unskilled labor is paid but 2 or 3 cents. The prayer readers are the best paid, receiving 10 cents per day for ten hours' steady work reading prayers for other people.

In some few communities the farmers, influenced by a broad minded public spirit, have banded together and in a co-operative way have undertaken the improvement of the highways on their respective farms independent of the work done by the road supervisors with the regular tax. It is needless to say that in such cases there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the highways. We do not see how a man owning a good farm can render his community and his country a more patriotic service than in this manner. He is further well rewarded in a financial way, as the fine highway adds good dollars to every acre of land which he owns.

We came across a very level headed and philosophic farmer not long ago. He lives on a farm which is subject to overflow when the Missouri river gets on a tear, which it did last year, destroying his corn crop on the bottom land. He figured it this way: That while he lost his corn the overflow had deposited between three and four inches of rich river silt all over his land which was worth far more and would last longer than any coat of fertilizer he could give the land. He said quite cheerfully that while he was out a crop last year he would show the boys a thing or two on corn next year, and we believe he will. It quite often proves that our seeming calamities are in reality blessings after all.

Truths that Strike Home. Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the bulk coffee he sells you. How can he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—or with what—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how can you expect purity and uniform quality? LION COFFEE, THE LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes. LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands. In each package of LION COFFEE you get one full pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.) SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT will be pleased to publish any articles on Farming that may be contributed.