THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and James G. Field, of Virginia.

The Nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States Respectively—The Preamble and Platform.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—Although 8 o'clock was the hour set for the opening of the morning session of the national convention of the people's party, it was 8:45 before enough members had arrived to warrant the calling of the roll to ascertain whether or not a quorum was, present, and 9 o'clock before partial order had been secured.

The credentials committee reported no contests.

The committee on permanent organization made its report as follows:

"Your committe on permanent organization beg leave to submit the following report: For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota. [Prolonged applause.] For permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey. [Applause.] For assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, of Michigan; G. W. Denmark, of South Carolina, and D. W. Monroe."

Following this was also a long list of vice chairmen, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

The new chairman made a lengthy address.

Gen. Armstrong followed with a twenty-minute speech.

The report of the committee on rules was submitted and adopted.

H. F. Taubeneck, of Illinois, was recognized and said that at 10:30 o'clock the Omaha Fourth of July parade would be passing the convention, and he was about to propose a recess when a delegate interrupted with the statement that they should keep on with their business. Taubeneck nevertheless moved a recess for twenty minutes for the parade, and Col. Norton said that it was a courtesy due to the citizens of Omaha. It was carried by a decided majority.

The roll of states was called and each state sent up the name of its member of the national committee.

A resolution offered to request the Union Pacific to extend the usual courtesy of half-fare rates to members traveling over its lines, met with such a vehement protest from those who had been refused the reduction that the resolution was rejected and a motion adopted to appeal to the interstate commerce commission in the matter.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session a telegram was read announcing that the republican delegation from Wellington, county, Kas., had gone to the congressional convention with a certain candidate who was defeated and on their return the delegation put on badges of the people's party candidate. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

But the most dramatic incident of the day and one so overpowering in its intensity as to be scarcely describable in the English language was yet to come. Representative Taubeneck advanced waving a telegram in his hand. He announced to one of his neighbors "Gresham will accept." The word gradually passed around the hall and the wild excitement was renewed. Finally Taubeneck said the message was from Dr. Houser, people's candidate for lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and read: "I have just seen Gresham. If unanimous he will not decline."

For fifteen minutes thereafter the convention was utterly beyond the control of the chair.

Gen. James B. Weaver.

A counter demonstration was attempted by Brown, of Massachusetts, a Weaver leader, who said he had a letter from President Page of the Virginia alliance, stating that his name might go before the convention, and that after a full and free consideration he would abide by the result. "This is just a little better than Mr. Gresham, who wants it unanimously," he added. This was greeted with a storm of hisses. Finally Brown apologized to Taubeneck, and the convention agreed that all should have a fair show.

Taubeneck moved that the convention adjourn until 8 o'clock and Brown, with a view of trying conclusions with the enemy, moved to make it half-past seven.

Once again the convention lost control of itself and for a brief period bedlam reigned. On a viva voce vote Brown's amendment was defeated and Taubeneck's motion fixing the hour for reassembling was adopted by a large majority. At 5 o'clock recess was accordingly ordered.

NIGHT SESSION.

It was 8:30 when the third session of the day was called to order. Numerous hurried conferences were held to consider the feasibility of concentrating upon Senator Kyle, but the chairman cut them short by insisting that every delegate should get into his or her seat.

At 8:40, Branch, of Georgia, appeared with the supplementary report of the committee on platform. To the plank regarding a free count, a southern delegate in the rear of the hall, moved that it be tabled on the ground that it was but a rehash of the declarations in the platforms of the two old parties. By an overwhelming majority the convention decided to let it stay in, and the reading was resumed.

Hearty applause was given the resolution regarding standing armies, the referendum, and the limits of the terms of the presidency. When the reading was finished Chairman Loucks put the motion on the adoption of the report, although a number of delegates demanded to be heard.

Quiet was secured by Hugh Cavanagh, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, who reported this resolution in behalf of the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchant who sells such goods.

Over an hour was consumed in debate, McDowell, of Tennessee, and Lamb, of Tennessee, objecting, Ignatius Donnelly came to the rescue of the laborers.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution adopted.

Branch had another resolution ready providing that no federal, state or municipal officer or employe, including members of congress, senators and legislators shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party.

It was 9:40 when the regular order of business, that of calling the roll of states for nomination of candidates for the presidency was reached.

When Alabama was called E. C. Manning, of that state, in a speech that was very imperfectly understood owing to his distance from the platform, named Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa.

Colorado yielded her privilege to Col. S. F. Norton, of Illinois. He said that his candidate had already won his spurs. He loomed up like a giant. He belonged to no faction. Everybody could vote for him, no one could say an unkind word about him. Let the old guard hold the fort, and let the new guard carry the banner. He was a man so great that no big hat of an ancestor could hide him from view; whose brains are not measured by the size of his waist. [Great laughter and applause.] Col. Norton concluded with a long eulogy of Independence hall by naming Senator J. S. Kyle, of South Dakota. The name was received with slight applause, and three cheers were called for and faintly responded to.

Connecticut through Delegate Baldwin, placed in nomination Gen. Fields, of Virginia.

Harvey, of Florida, seconded Weaver's nomination and Wimberly, of Georgia, supported that of Kyle.

C. H. Van Wyck.

S. H. Bashor, pastor of the Progressive church at Milledgeville, took the platform and in a twenty-minutes speech, repeatedly interrupted by cries of time, nominated in behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, Senator C. H. VanWyck, of Nebraska.

As fast as each delegation was called some one delegate claimed the right to make the fifteen-minute speech allowed by the rules, and the talk promised to last until daylight.

At last the weary round of speech-making came to an end and the balloting for the nominee for president commenced, the result of the first ballot being announced at 12:55 a. m., as follows: Weaver, 995; Kyle, 275; scattering, 2. The nomination of Weaver was made unanimous.

The nominations for vice-president being declared in order, James G. Field, of Virginia, an ex-confederate, and Ben. Terrill, of Texas, were named.

The ballot resulted: Field, 733; Terrill, 554.

The candidates were introduced and briefly thanked the convention, and at 3 o'clock a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

OMAHA, NEB., July 5.—The following are the preamble, platform and resolutions adopted by the people's party convention:

The Platform.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compeled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions; the fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in time, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been refunded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor; and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurpers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry.

A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized in two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to reprove or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham-battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the alter of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people" with whose class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government, while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; it cannot be pinned together with bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, a united brotherhood of freemen.

Our county finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged, for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded, (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience will justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges are securely established for all the men and women of this country; we declare therefore,

First. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only; a legal tender for all debts, public and private, without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

After submitting the foregoing the committee on resolutions held another meeting and unanimously agreed to report the following to the convention at the night session:

WHEREAS, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

1. *Resolved*, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. *Resolved*, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. *Resolved*, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

4. *Resolved*, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5. *Resolved*, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. *Resolved*, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officials.

7. *Resolved*, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8. *Resolved*, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice-president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The resolutions were adopted after a short session.

The National Committee.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—The following is the national committee, as reported to the convention:

Alabama—J. B. Ware, C. H. Manning and George F. Gaither.

Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman and E. R. Ray.

California—Lesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson and E. M. Hamilton.

Colorado—I. G. Barry, J. A. Wayland and A. Colman.

Connecticut—Robert Payne, A. S. Houghton and Henry C. Baldwin.

Florida—S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins and S. H. Litle.

Georgia—J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown and C. H. Ellington.

Idaho—A. T. Lane, B. H. Anderson and D. R. Munro.

Illinois—H. L. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith and W. H. Hess.

Indiana—M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson and Frazer Thomas.

Iowa—W. H. Calhoun, W. S. Scott and A. J. Westfall.

Kansas—S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent and J. W. Laybourn.

Kentucky—A. F. Carden, J. G. Blair and W. J. Scott.

Louisiana—G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty and J. W. Burt.

Maine—H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts and E. W. Boynton.

Massachusetts—E. G. Brown, George F. Washburn and J. Peter Gardner.

Michigan—John O. Seabet, H. I. Allen and Ed S. Grece.

Minnesota—Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorsen and H. B. Martin.

Mississippi—G. W. Dyer, I. S. Milsaps and N. W. Bradford.

Missouri—M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle and G. M. Gooch.

Montana—Charles Hanscom, J. W. Allen and J. H. Bougher.

New Hampshire—L. B. Porter.

New Jersey—H. D. Opdyke, John Wilcox and Joseph R. Buchanan.

New York—L. J. McLartin, Henry A. Hicks and L. C. Roberts.

North Carolina—W. R. Lindsay, Thomas H. Long and S. O. Wilson.

North Dakota—Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch and Herman Michaelsen.

Ohio—Hugo Price, C. H. Cobb and M. W. Wilkins.

Oregon—Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry and Charles E. Fitch.

Pennsylvania—V. A. Loter, J. E. Leslie and J. B. Akin.

South Dakota—A. Wardell, A. M. Allen and F. Zipps.

Tennessee—G. H. Gwinn, L. H. Taylor and J. Wilkins.

Texas—Thomas Gaines, B W. Coleman and J. H. Davis.

Virginia—I. H. Hobson, Marion Page and Samuel L. Newberry.

Washington—D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox and C. W. Young.

West Virginia—S. H. Piersol, John E. Staley and N. W. Fitzgerald.

Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt and Henry O'Brien.

District of Columbia—Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs and G. A. Bland.

Oklahoma—P. O. Cassidy and S. D. Necker.

The states and territories of Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committeemen.

ROUGH SPORT.

A Corean Amusement That Is More Dangerous Than Football.

The Corean correspondent of a Japan paper gives an account of a curious popular practice in Corea. Kite flying, which is universal in that country, ceases suddenly on the 15th of the first Corean month, and the next day stone fights take its place as the chief public amusement. In the eastern part of Seoul, the capital, there are large open spaces that have not been built upon, and here occur the most serious and interesting fights.

One section of the city is pitted against another, but anyone can take a hand on either side at pleasure. There are no recognized leaders, but the mass of fighters readily follow the lead of anyone who shows himself to be a little more reckless than the rest. Two mobs, consisting of fifty, seventy or a hundred men each, are drawn up against each other, with an interval of perhaps fifty yards between them. There is an incessant shower of stones, and each man's business is to hit as many men as he can, and especially to avoid all the stones directed at him. From ten to twenty men on each side are armed with stout clubs, and wear thick wadded helmets. These form the skirmishing line. They sally out from their respective sides, and, meeting in mid-career, strike out viciously at each other's heads, each man holding up his cloak with his left hand as a shield to ward off the blows of his adversary. After the club-fight has lasted about thirty seconds one side or the other begins to give way, which is the signal for a rush of the others. Almost invariably the other side breaks and runs, and sometimes are chased into their houses, but generally some of the pursuing party press too closely upon the fugitives. Then the latter suddenly turn and deal a few staggering blows, which check the pursuers, and in a second the tables are turned, and those who a moment ago were flushed with victory are now in full flight with their enemies.

Thus the battle goes back and forth across the fields, while the neighboring embankments are crowded with spectators. The effect of the thundering cheers of the spectators is marvellous. They charge upon each other as if in actual battle, and show what would be bravery if exerted in some useful cause. Near the river there are numerous villages, numbering from one hundred to five hundred houses each. They are situated along the banks at intervals of about half a mile. These keep up a continual series of fights among themselves during the season, one village being arrayed against another. The defeated party fly across the marshy fields to their own village, followed by their enemies, who enter after them, seizing anything on which they can lay their hands—iron, files, doors—to mark their victory. Then the whole village rises against the invaders, and they fly, glad if they can get back without broken heads. The first stone fight of the present season was rather more disastrous than usual. It is reported that six men were killed; but this is probably an exaggeration. A company of soldiers was ordered out to stop it, which they found some difficulty in doing, even with fixed bayonets.—Galignani's Messenger.

JOHN GILPIN'S RIDE.

An Amusing Adventure Which Suggested That Poem.

Mr. Beyer, a London linen-draper doing business in Paternoster row, near Cheapside, is said on fairly good authority to have had the experience which suggested to Cowper the famous ballad concerning "John Gilpin." The merchant, so the story goes, was, together with his family, invited to attend the pleasure party at a country place called Edmonton. He concluded that it would be a good plan for himself to go there on horseback and send his wife and children by carriage. The animal which he procured was extremely obstinate and hard to handle, and, not being much of an equestrian, Mr. Beyer lost control of it. The result was that the beast in going carried him far past his destination, and when he got it turned around, carried him clear back to London, to the great discomfort both of himself and his family and friends, who saw him dash past Edmonton twice without stopping. The adventure came to the ears of Lady Austen, then a young girl, and later in life she told it to Cowper to dispel his melancholy. It is related that when he heard it he was extremely amused and laid awake the greater part of the following night working it into ballad form. Beyer, the unwilling hero of the ride, died on the 11th of May, 1791, at the age of ninety-eight years.—Chicago News.

Mourning Colors in Various Countries.

Mourning colors the world over are strangely contradictory. In Ethiopia grayish brown is used as a sign of grief, because it typifies the color of the clay to which the body returns. Sky blue, as worn in Syria and Armenia, carries with it the comforting assurance that the souls of the dead have wafted beyond the skies. With the South sea islanders black and white express alternate hope and sorrow. In Turkey the mourning color is violent, in China white. The yellow of the dying leaf is worn in Egypt and Burmah—Jenness Miller.

A Lost Illustration.

"He's an awful miser. I never heard of him giving anything away in his life."

"Didn't he give his daughter away when she was married?"

"You're awfully funny, aren't you? His daughter eloped."—Judge.

—H. G. Spear, of Lisbon, Me., built a fire in the washroom of his house the other day, and immediately there was a great commotion in the chimney. He put the fire out and took the funnel down to investigate. He found the chimney choked with swallows. After an hour's work the astonished householder succeeded in clearing the chimney, and then he had 326 blackened and suffocated swallows in a heap on the washroom floor. The birds came the day before, and, finding the large chimneys where they had previously nested closed by netting, made their home in the ell chimney, with the reported disastrous result.

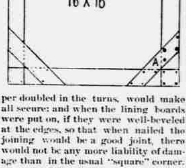
—The little baby daughter of the Chinese minister at Washington has only two years more of happy infancy before her, for when she reaches the age of three years her tiny feet will be swathed in tight bandages to retard their growth and to produce the pedal diminutiveness that seems hideous to American eyes, but is one of the delights of Chinese visual organs. The torture lasts for three years.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FRAME FOR SILO.

John Gould Discusses Its Merits and Suggests Some Improvements.

An old reader sends us the accompanying cut of the frame of a silo, and asks if it is of sufficient merit to be noticed. Of course anything that promises to be an improvement on existing things is in the line of notice. The diagram shows that the studding of the silo is to be put horizontal, and the locked corners are to be further strengthened by a cross-piece, to be spiked on as seen at A. The important thing is to do away with the corners, and ceil upon these braces as well as the studding B. The designer does not say whether the silo is to be single or double-boarded, which would be an important point, as the silo, if single-ceiled, would find its weak point at the turning of the angles. If the matched lumber were first put upon the studding, or now more properly "ribs," and notched on to these cross braces so that the siding could be spliced or lapped on to the first boards, the corners would seem then to be reasonably secure. The double boarding, with strong paper doubled in the turns, would make all secure: and when the lining boards were put on, if they were well-beveled at the edges, so that when nailed the joining would be a good joint, there would not be any more liability of damage than in the usual "square" corner.



my opinion the ribs need not be nearer than 2 feet apart, and a 2 by 6-inch timber would be of ample strength.

The doorway would present the most serious matter, as it would need to be either a "manhole" cut in between the ribs, or a section door set in from the inside and unhinged, extending up and down across two of the ribs. Though this would interfere to some extent with taking out the ensilage to have a 2x6 across the doorway, if a frame of this 2x6 stuff, 18 inches by 4 feet, were well set in at the doorway, there would be no danger of weakening the frame of the silo by cutting out a rib for the door. The next lower door could be set three ribs below, and if the silo were very deep there could be yet another door put in lower down, and this would afford ample facility for taking out the ensilage. Where the lumber is either matched or is dressed down to a true edge, there is no real objection to putting it on up and down, though with this qualification—that if only a single thickness of lumber is used, it is imperative that it shall be of the best quality and the matching perfect, as the air must be prevented from gaining an entrance.

The silo here depicted would be an excellent one to put up in a barn that had a defective frame, one that could not be depended upon to strengthen the backing of the silo: or if the silo was to be an outside structure it would perhaps be more rigid than one built with upright studding, though there would probably be no economy of lumber effected. The original idea of this style of silo frame, except the corner cross braces, was made public by Mr. Geo. T. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., now the popular and efficient superintendent of the New York state farmers' institutes.—John Gould, in Country Gentleman.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

FIFTY sheep make a good flock to keep together.

SHEEP are fond of variety of food and thrive upon it.

SHEEP have a good coat of wool, yet they need good shelter from storms.

FEEDING on low, wet land produces an unfavorable condition for the sheep.

IF the ewes are allowed to run down at this time the lambs will be weak and sickly.

TO A very considerable extent upon the number kept depends the profitableness of the flock.

KEEP sheep out of the dirt; dirty, burry wool is always docked more than the value of the dirt.

WITH fattening sheep as with other stock, the profit lies in securing a good weight in a short time.

IF the sheep must be sold, fatten them well and sell for mutton; better prices can be realized.

ONE of the best plans of feeding lambs is with a bottle, with a rubber nipple fastened over the top.

SHEEP love high, dry ground, and this should be remembered in selecting a typical sheep pasture.

THE permanent fertility of the farm is gradually increased by the number of sheep that are kept upon it.

ONE advantage with wool growing is that it does not exhaust the fertility of the soil like grain growing.

When a ewe loses her lamb she can be put in a pen and used as a wet nurse to help out lambs that are lost.

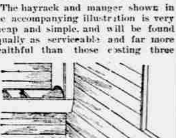
WOOL cannot be grown to the best advantage from the backs of poor sheep any more than good crops of grain can be grown on a thin, rundown soil.

THE English farmer turns his sheep into the turnip field to gather the crop for themselves. He thus saves the labor of handling them, and at the same time gets the land well manured.—Western Rural.

HAYRACK AND MANGER.

More Serviceable Than Those Costing Three Times as Much.

The hayrack and manger shown in the accompanying illustration is very cheap and simple, and will be found equally as serviceable and far more healthful than those costing three times the amount. It is intended for those who feed their horses hay from above. The front of the rack, or chute, is twelve inches wide at the bottom and twenty inches at the top. The side is from twenty to twenty-eight inches wide, the lower end being cut away as shown in the engraving, the distance from the bottom of the manger to the top of the arch being sixteen inches. The hay, when placed in the top of the rack, will fall or settle to the bottom, and the horse in eating the hay pulls out a mouthful at a time, all the leaves, seeds, etc., remaining in the manger. The horse does not get his eyes or mane full of dirt, hayseed and foul dust. With many styles of feed racks, the health and eyesight of the horse is much endangered by the floating dust in the still air.—American Agriculturist.



SERVICEABLE HAYRACK AND MANGER.

—"I remember, when I was a boy, going out one morning before sunrise to fish for pickerel. I had just hooked a big one, when along came a countryman. He said nothing, but with mouth wide open, stooped to see the fun. The contest had lasted more than half an hour, when suddenly, when I was just about to land the prize, the pickerel, with one last rush for liberty, made good his escape. With a lump in my throat, I instinctively turned to the countryman for consolation. 'Waal, I'll be hanged!' he exclaimed. 'Yew held on ter yoor end, young feller, but he didn't hold on ter his'n!'"—Youth's Companion.

—James Cope, of Martin's Ferry, O., has an almanac for the year 1669. It is substantially bound in leather and includes memoranda pages, and was used by the owner of that day in keeping his personal accounts. It contains no patent medicine testimonials, nor was it a medium for working off jokes. The printing is in colors—red and black—and is remarkably well preserved. The book was printed in England, and the writing is as legible as the day it was penned.

Caught at Last

In the toils of dyspepsia after imposing on the stomach for years, how shall the sufferer restore his much abused digestion! By a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, coupled with an abandonment of eatables and drinkables calculated to injure the digestive apparatus in a feeble state. Nothing like the Bitters for conquering malaria, bilious and kidney trouble, rheumatism and liver disorder.

I NOTICE that an amateur fisherman can tell just as big lies as a professional.—Texas Siftings.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

WHEN a man has good horse sense he doesn't bet on races.—Binghamton Republican.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

IF poor relatives had their way, they would not have any rich uncles very long.—Dallas News.

BABIES cry for it because it makes milk. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis. The American Brewing Co.'s brew.

WE would like to inquire if fishing for suckers is an acute or an obtuse angle.

THE human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Beecham's Pills act like magic.

SNEEZES are like misfortunes—they seldom come singly.—Boston Transcript.

A SALLOW skin acquires a healthy clearness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE wife of a genius is generally a very lonesome woman.—Ram's Horn.

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at $1.50 per year.

A TAILOR'S goose—the dude.—N. Y. Herald

HEALTH TID-BITS save weak, nervous men. $1; trial 10c. Ohio Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O

WHAT parts of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to sell? Articles.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 11, 1892.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 45	@	6 00
COTTON—Middling	7¼	@	7⅜
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 35	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87½	@	89½
CORN—No. 2	57	@	59
OATS—Western Mixed	35½	@	39
PORK—New Mess	12 50	@	12 75
ST. LOUIS			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7
BEEVES—Choice Steers	4 75	@	5 60
Medium	4 25	@	4 60
HOGS—Fair to Select	5 50	@	5 90
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00	@	5 25
FLOUR—Patents	4 15	@	4 25
Fancy to Extra Do	3 40	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	76⅜	@	76½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	46
OATS—No. 2	....	@	32
RYE—No. 2	68	@	71
TOBACCO—Lugs	1 10	@	4 10
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	7 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 50	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	12½
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	....	@	12 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	7⅞
LARD—Prime Steam	6⅞	@	7
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	31
CHICAGO			
CATTLE—Shipping	4 25	@	5 85
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 50	@	5 80
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 50	@	6 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 20	@	4 40
Spring Patents	4 10	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	77⅛	@	77⅝
CORN—No. 2	....	@	47⅝
OATS—No. 2	....	@	32
PORK—Mess (New)	11 35	@	11 37½
KANSAS CITY			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 25	@	5 20
HOGS—All Grades	4 52½	@	5 72½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67	@	69
OATS—No. 2	28¼	@	28½
CORN—No. 2	42½	@	43
NEW ORLEANS			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 75	@	4 50
CORN—No. 2	60	@	61
OATS—Western	....	@	41
HAY—Choice	17 50	@	18 50
PORK—New Mess	....	@	12 00
BACON—Sides	....	@	8⅜
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7
CINCINNATI			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	77
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	49	@	51
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	34½	@	34¾
PORK—New Mess	....	@	12 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	8⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅜

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

Guitars from $4.50 upwards. | Mandolins from $12.00 upwards.
THE MARQUETTE. Quarter-sawed Sycamore. | THE ARION. Mahogany, fine finish.
THE LAKESIDE. Quarter-sawed Oak, Antique. | THE CONSERVATORY. High Grade, fine finish.

All the above sold under our own guarantee; 100,000 of our instruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Genuine have name burned on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue.

LYON & HEALY, 64 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

☞NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

All the year round is the time when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works the best.

It purifies the blood.

It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to do good in March, April, and May; you can depend upon it *always*. That's why it is *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case for which it's recommended, you have your money back.

No other medicine of its kind says as much—but no other *does* as much. It cleanses, renews and invigorates the entire system. For all skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, and kindred ailments, it's a *positive* cure.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. It isn't mere talk—it's *business*.

They mean to pay you, if they can't cure you. But you'll find that they can.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N.Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion. ⑧

THE WORLD-FAMOUS
EDISON PHONOGRAPH
NOW FOR SALE.
ALSO TERRITORY. It reproduces speeches, songs and band music. $20 A DAY CLEARED WITH IT. Write to ST. LOUIS PHONOGRAPH CO., ST. LOUIS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK LITTLE LIVER PILLS

ACTUAL SIZE.

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

We have often called the attention of the readers of this paper to the fact that REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE contains no poison. When we consider that the great majority of cough remedies on the market contain opiates and that the rest contain more or less poison, this claim on behalf of REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE is an important one. We desire to present in substantiation of this claim the following letter from Heber Chase, a worthy man and a well-known citizen of Wady Petra, Stark Co., Ill.

WADY PETRA, ILL., April 6th, 1892.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—We have sold REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE about two years and find it to be a good seller, giving good satisfaction, and I know that it contains no poison, for my little girl about two years old got hold of a twenty-five cent bottle and took the whole of it at a dose and it did her no harm but did her good. I cheerfully recommend it to the public. Truly Yours,

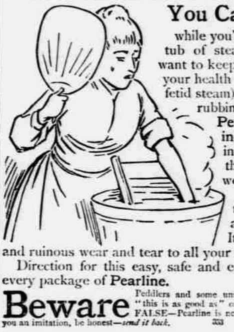
HEBER CHASE.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Catalogue FREE.



You Can't Keep Cool

while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming. Pearline does it. Pearline; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing.

This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing.

Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on every package of Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back*. 333 JAMES PYLE, New York.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Tutt's Tiny Pills

SAVES MONEY.

One vial of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a family medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body without nausea or griping. Adapted to old and young. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE; a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, $1 per box.

25 CENTS.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
4 Park Street, BOSTON, MASS.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD GOODS Only. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BLELOCK M'F'G CO., 309 Locust st. St. Louis, Mo

☞NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

OPIUM AND WHISKEY HABITS CURED AT HOME WITHOUT PAIN. Book of particulars SENT FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., ATLANTA, GA. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

YOUNG MOTHERS!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. O.W.F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

☞NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.