# The Nebraska bee-keeper. Vol 6, No. 1 January, 1895 

York, Neb.: L.D. Stilson, January, 1895

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JANUARY, 1895.

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L. D. STILSON, Editor.


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Vol. 6. York, Nebraska, January, 1895.

No. 1.

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$: J$ANUARY, 1895, YESTHAT is the way we write it now, and as we turn over and begin on a clean page, it is well that we think a little, as to what we will have written on the page, at the close of the year. The past year has taught us many lessons; will we heed them? We sometimes find the man who boasts of "never looking backward." Of such an one there is very little hope of any improvement, anymore than there is of him who is always looking backward.
The civil engineer in running a line, will always look back to be sure of his bearings and see that there are no unnecessary curves, and now we, like sensible beings, should glance back along the past year, and see if we did not make some extra curves in our past course that we might not dispense with in the future? Did we not make some blunders, and do some things which brought us only trouble and disappointment. I would only have you look back at the past, as the engineer does, to make sure of our bearings and be the better prepared to keep clean sailing ahead. In coming to a hill we can only see the side toward us, but when we have gone over it we can see the other side, which is sometimes very rough. In such a case we wish to avoid even following in just the same track again.

Did we not as bee-keepers, or some of us at least, strike something of a rocky hill last season, and did we learn anything by it?
The whole season was a constant surprise to him who was caring for his bees in the old slipshod style,and a still greater surprise is still in store for many of these same bee-keepers. When springtime comes again. empty hives will greet his vision. Bees all dead; for this there are two reasons; first, want of sufficient, or proper food, and second, throughout the state of Nebraska, at least, the season was dry and bees did not rear young bees at the close of the year, so that many ofcolonies the have gone into winter, with only old worker bees, which will, when spring comes, dwindle very fast unless great care is taken with them, or the natural conditions very favorable.
The observant bee-keeper, has, to some extent, become master of the situation, and having had the experience of the past,will be watching more closely for shoals in the future.
Not only as bee-keepers, but as citizens of this great commonwealth, should we strive to improve upon the past.
The financial depression, followed by a year of drouth, has taught us to be more saving of the little things, of which we have been so lavish in the
past. As Nebraska farmers, thousands of us have learned the past year, that we can and have, lived and kept our stock upon that which in former years we have absolutely wasted, and thrown away. This statement may seem strange to eastern farmers, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and more, on many of our western farms, we have been in the habit of yearly wasting more than thousands of eastern farmers produced. Our styles and systems were wasteful. Our soil was the most productive on the continent, and no thought of saving entered the brains of many.

Will we not heed this lesson, and stop so large a leak in our profits in the future? If so, the severe lesson of the
past year will not have been in vain.
Some of our readers may say this is not to the point just now. We claim that it is just the time and place, so as to start right at the beginning of this new year, and we dont say to our readers one thing and practice something else, but take our own medicine, and by just this style of work, we think we can increase the profits of the bee yard and farm fully one third and perhaps more, which generally represents the difference between profit and loss. How many of our readers will try a better system of bee-keeping or agriculture or horticulture for this year and report success or failure one year from now.

# $\Rightarrow$ NonTHE PLEURISY PLANT, riner 

BY JAMES HEDDON.

RESPONDENT TO THE call of your valued contributor, Mrs. Lambrigger, I will try to tell in the plain language of a layman, what little I know about the pleurisy plant, and throw in on the side what I have been told about heartsease and smartweed.

Pleurisy, or pleurisy root,as the plant is properly call, belongs to the milkweed family. It is not only $a_{\text {, }}$ much greater honey yielder than any other member of its family, in this locality, but it differs from most of them in so far as no milk is found in the plant,except in the root, and besides it has no fine stscky threads to tangle the bees. It differs from the two other prominent honey yielding members of its family, in the following particulars: While the pods and seeds appear almost identical, the pluerisy plant is much shorter, more bushy, greener and more velvety than its sisters. The clusters of blossoms are very different colored, ranging from a light to a dark orange,
and at nearly all times during its bloom one can observe with the naked eye, nectar standing in drops in everyone of its little reservoirs. Here, our bees will not leave it for any other blossom, not even basswood when yielding most copiously. As it blooms three or four weeks after basswood, it fills in a v-ry important nitch, to bee-keepers of this latitude. It seems to favor poor soil, and is so tenaceous that these two characteristics, added to its splendid yielding qualities, make it par excellence for scattering in waste places.

Its being a perennial, is greatly in our favor. Its luxuriousness of growth aud copious yielding qualities, seem to have no choice between wet and dry weather. During the most severe drouth or protracted wet spell, it is always yielding honey and the bees are always at it. I would give a nice round sum to know or a more valuable honey plant.

We have a little smart-weed and some heartsease here, but not enough
of either or both to ever get any surplus from it. We find the difference as follows: Smartweed is much smaller, and the juice of the leaves are full of pepper; rub a little in your eye and feel it "smart". Heartsease resembles overgrown smartweed, but there is nothing smarty or peppery about it; and in the center of the leaves we find a "heart".shaped, light colored spot

Some years ago, when duck hunting in Iowa, I found acres of it all of five feet tall, growing around the edges of
slews, bearing a black seed which the gamey old mallards considered a rich repast. It was just the plant to hide us so completely from view that the plump old fellows would fly so close to us that we could see their eyes. The natives there, called it heartsease, and some called it bergamont.

You may rest assured that I knew just what I was advertising and selling and knew of its great value, before I sent out seed of the pleurisy root plant.
Dowagaic, Mich., Jan. 2, I895. $\Rightarrow$ Where the Honey is Produced.reseres

NOT LONG SINCE, WE SAW an article in some one of the bee papers, conveying, if not saying, the idea, that if a line were drawn from St. Joseph east to the itlantic, then one north from the same point, the territory embraced would contain the majority of the bee-keepers of the Nation, and that outside that area, it was impossible to hold large conventions. I may not have the exact wording of the article, but the true meaning, I believe.

The article in question was undoubtedly written with an object as to future meetings of bee-keepers, but as it was written last year, and the geography of ' 94 is now a back number, we will not pick a quarrel with the writer, unless he expects to use the same one for ' 95 , then we wish to say what is on our mind. As to the correctness of the statement, we wish that if the writer would simply look at the country outside the limits he has drawn, they will very soon change his mind. Outside this limited area, are, to be found some of the largest cities on the American Continent. Also, here are some of the cities, whose population is the wealthiest, per capita, of any in the world. Another thing also, the writer
would find out, were he to visit more outside his own circle, that the people, especially in the west, that honey enters more largely into the menu of our citizens, as an article of everyday diet, than in the eastern and middle states.
One thing more he might learn. The average of farmers, who keep their own "few colonies of bees", will be very close to that in many of the eastern states, and then, the number of beekeepers, who produce honey for market, by the ton, is very much larger outside the given area, than it is inside.
The writer of the article only voiced the general idea as it exists in the east, but we think it is very eroneous, just the same, and it is not from ill will,but want of information, that this idea exists.
But few people outside of Colorado, know that thousands of pounds of honey are produced in the immediate vicinity of Denver, which finds its way to the consumer, direct from the producer, and no account of it made by the wholesale dealer. What is true of Denver is also true of many other weal thy cities in the west and south; and this is more true of western cities than it is of those in the eastern and middle states. Still farther, were it not that
millions of pounds of the surplus honey, from outside the given area,shipped into their teritory, many of their good people would not know the taste of honey.

As to the plea that to hold good bee conventions, they must be held inside this given area, w-e-1-1 come to Lincoln to the North American in 1896, and see for yourselves.

## 

-WISCONSIN IS THE BAN- portation expenses. ner state in the Farmers' Institute work. This year they have planned for 88 throughout the state with a general round-up of three days institute at Monroe in March. The state makes an appropriation to defray the expenses of this work. Good men are in charge, and the effect of their teaching is, apparent in every branch of Agriculture, and the state has received ample returns for the expenditure, not only in cash received for better goods but her farmers are learn ing how to grow better herds, flocks and crops, but education is also receivin better attention.

While Wisconsin has been in the lead, our own state has been following in her trail. So far, however, our Institute workers have seldom been receiving very much pay, or even trans-

A good work has however been done, and it is now time that our Legislature should make an appropriation of money sufficient to defray all expenses and compensation for good speakers, so as to get the best talent to be found on the particular subjects to be brought out. To this some may object, but we think it poor policy to employ inefficlent workmen to boss any job, and those who are leaders on any topic are the ones who are making that topic their especial study, and such leaders are generally men who have work of their own to do,and do not care to work one to three months for their board.

What say you, readers, shall we not ask our law makers for a reasonable amount of money to hold these institutes in every county in the state this winter?

## $\rightarrow 2 \rightarrow T H E$ WINTER MEETING, Kfisce

## Of The NEBRASKA STATE BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

(o)

$\stackrel{\circ}{0}^{6}$HE WINTER MEETING OF Nebraska Bee Keepers which was held at Auburn, Neb., on December $4-5$, was a successful one, so far as interest and a desire to learn was concerned.

Owing to the hard times, few were in attendence from other parts of the state, and those there, were from Ne maha, and adjoining counties.

The program prepared for the occasicn was only carried out in part,owing
to the absence of some of those appointed to take part. Those attend ing were some of the wide-awake, progressive men and women of the state, and were ready to ask or answer questions as occasion required. Some papers were read which brought out some discussion, but the most interest was brought out by the question box.
We print the following papers and questions, but cannot give our readers more than the form or skeleton; it will
lack the spirit of the occasion to be a out more in a few minutes，than a correct report．

We are too often ready to judge the success of a meeting by the large at－ tendence．Our experience is，and al－ ways has been，that a smaller number of persons，directly interested in the subject under discussion，would draw crowded house of uninterested specta－ tors who spent their time in visiting， and this meeting was no exception． Those present were those intensely in－ terested and will in the future practice what they learned，and study to learn more．

## \＄The President＇s Address．炤

## E．Whitсомв．

$\because$ $T$ is not my intention at this time to weary you with a lengthy address．We are assembled here at this time to tran－ sact the business of our winter meeting．

The drouth which all have ex－ perienced alike，has fallen upon the bee keeper of Nebraska as heavily as on any other business，and in fact the Nebraska apiarist has not struck anything in shape of a first－ class honey harvest for the past three years．Notwithstanding all these we look forward with that hope which Paul spoke of as being ardent．

The representation which Ne braska made at the meeting of the North American Bee－Keepers As－ sociatlon held at St Joseph last October，together with the fine dis－ play made of Nebraska honey and
other products on that occasion， has been to me a sourse of no little congratulation：and，the fact，that this display was publicly comment－ ed upon favorably by one of the best judges of this class in the country，is still another sourse of congratulation．

The question of foul brood and how best to control it，as well as that of adulterating honey，which is carried on at considerable extent， confronts us at this time，and we should take measures as best we can before the coming Legislature to enact such laws as will meet these evils．

Committees have been appointed to work in conjunction with other and similar interested societies，with a view of meeting the necessities of the cases．

## 地The Secretary＇s Report．焒

L．D．Stilson．

－$\circ$EE KEEPING FRIENDS：each other by hearsay，or second hand， It is with pleasure that we we now hope to have the bands of meet you at this time，and to friendship strengthened by greeting renew old acquaintances and forming each of you．
new．Sóme of us may have known As we gathor in these meetings to
talk business relating to our beluved industry, we do not come to you as though just arisen from the dead to talk business only, but we should mingle sufficient mirth and good fellowship with our work to make it all seem like play, and thus make the occasion one to be remembered long and happily.

Although our subject is bee culture and its attendant work, we wish it fairly and distinctly understood that while we are engaged in our work along that line, that other topics will be brought out which will be of mutual interest and advantage to everyone. Bee culture is so closely allied to other industries in the country, that dull indeed is the farmer, or artisan, who will not be benefitted by our meetings. Not that we as officers of the society know more than others, but by our coming we may as we brush against your own citizens get them to donate a little pollen or knowledge to the general fund, just like the apple blossom when the bee goes to gather nectar, brushing against the pollen and getting its coat dusty, then to the next, leaving a little and getting some more, so we learn some ourselves and leave some ideas behind.

## THE REPORT.

At our last meeting, in September, at Lincoln, it was decided to ask the North American Bee Keepers' Association to hold their Annual Meeting in 1895 at Lincoln, Nebraska. With this end in view, with the co-operation of friends, I secured invitations from Chancellor Canfield to that society, to hold their meetings in the University buildings. Then from the Mayor and City Council of Lincoln; also from the Commercial Club of that city, and also one from the Governor of the State of Nebraska, asking for the North American to honor them by coming to Lincoln. Backed by these, we presented the invitatation of this society to the meeting at St. Joseph, and very many
of the members of the convention would have given us their votes, but it seemed to be an unwritten law of the society, not to hold two consecutive meetings anywhere in the same region, and also as a compromise of last year, it was virtually promised to the Canadians, at Toronto for 1895 , we withdrew the contest for Lincoln for 1895, and started the race for 1896, preferring to wait another year than to secure the meeting at the expense of broken faith and hard feelings. This seemed to please all parties and a virtual promise given for Lincoln a year later.

In preparing to go to the St. Joseph cenvention, we sent out 300 circulars asking all the Ncbraska bee-keepers to attend. In going there we had the words 'NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPERS' painted on Cloth in large letters and strung the length of our car on both sides. We also fitted up a small display of Nebraska honey, in neat and attractive shape, and kept it on exhibition, which called forth many expressions of surprise and praise.

In the election of officers. Nebraska was honored by having the vice-president elected from this state.

These have, in addition to what was done in the honey exhibit at Chicago, at the World's fair, given to Nebraska something of a National reputation, as a honey state, and it remains for this meeting to say whether these shall be followed up and our reputation still farther sustained and our name given a still greater record, by securing the North American convention in 1896, which I, for one, shall greatly favor, and if we decide to strive for that, let us begin right here and now, and never cease our efforts uutil we shall have had held within our state the greatest and grandest meeting the North American ever held.

At the last meeting, a committee was appointed to look after the interests of the beekeepers before the com-
ing Legislature, particularly in regard to bogus honey, and to act in connection with the State Dairymen's Association in regard to a general "Pure Food Bill.
The contest during the election was closely watched, and we now think the outlook is fairly good, to have some legislation along this line, but not in a general bill covering all foods.

## To be continued.

> $\Rightarrow$ The $\pm$ Mebraska $\ddagger$ Bre-Kerpep: $\leqslant \cdot$ Published Monthly, By Stilson \& Sons. Subscription Price, 50 C'ents per Year. YORK, NISEHASKA.

> Entered at the post-office at York as second class matter.

Official Organ of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association.

North American Bee Keepers' Asso-
ciation. OFFICERS FOR 1895 .
Pres. R, F. Holtermann . . ......... Bra tford, Ont. V ice Pres. I. D. Stilson .................... York Neb. Sec. W. Z. Hutchinson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Flint, Mich. Treas. J. T. Calvert . ................. Medina, Ohio. Next meeting at Toronto, Canada.

## "Queenie Jeanette."

As one of the committee appointed by the State B. K. A., last summer, we have had a bill prepared in the interest of the bee keepers. We will print it in part next issue.

Bills have been prepared, asking that pure food shall be sold as such and that no adulterated article shall be sold as pure food. Watch these bills and ask your representative to vote for their passage.

## QUEENIE JEANETTE

On another page may be found the new version of "Marching Through Georgia." We print this that our readers may know the kindly sympathy, and the readiness to help the needy ones by our southern friends.
There is however another side to this question. There seems to be an impression throughout the east and south that there is universal suffering all over the state of Nebraska. From the best information we can obtan the situation is about this. One third of the state prokuced a surplus of corn and grain this year. Another one half of the state produced about enough to feed and provide for themselves, and with some old grain on hand, makes enough for all within this limit. The remainder of the state had practically no crops for the past two years, which of course leaves the inhabitants in destitute circumstances, and, like people in any other state who have no money, they can of course, buy no provisions.
The State could, and should have done something months ago, to bave given these men and womensomething to do in the way of public works, paying them in provisions, instead of allowing help to be asked for outside.
There is still another phase of this question which we hope our outside helpers should look well after. Irresponsible men, without authority are traveling under the cloak of the church others as belonging to some socret or benevolent order, succeed in getting money and goods, whicb never see any other persons pocket or premises than these same agents.
There is want and suffering elsewhere than in Nebraska, and supplies should be so distributed that none shall suffer, whether they live on the prairies of Nebraska, or in the manufacturing cities of the east or south.

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## Cure For Grumbling.

"In a love feast in Yorkshire a good man had been drawing out long complaining strains of experiences about his trials and difficulties in the way to heaven. Another, of different spirit, followed, who said, 'I see our brother who has just sat down lives in Grumbling street. I lived there myself for some time, and never enjoyed good health. The air was bad, the house bad, the water bad; the birds never came and sung in the street, and I was gloomy and sad enough. But I ,flitted.' I got into Thanksgiving street, and ever since then I have had good health and so have my family. The air is pure, the water pure, the house good; the sun shines on it all day; the birds are always singing, and I am as happy as I can live. Now I recommend our brother to 'flit.' There are plenty of houses to let on this Thanksgiving street, and I am sure he will find himself a new man if he will only come, and I will be right glad to have him as a neighbor.' "

## Religion At Home.

It is laughable to see one hunting high and low for his spectacles when they have only been shoved over his forehead. But it is not
laughable to see Christians hunting for what they call opportunities to honor God, while overlooking such opportunities which they carry with them wherever they go. A slovenly carpenter was once heard at a weekly prayer-meeting to pray with great fervency for the spread of Christ's cause - a cause which he disgraced and hindered in his sphere every time he stood at the work-bench. When he ended his prayer a hearty "Amen" came from a servant who put her mistress out of temper a hundred times a , day by her carelessness. A clerk also was there, who, although he taught a class in the mission school on Sunday, was always late at his employer's store week-days. He whispered "Amen," too- and meant it so far as be knew himself. A lady hearer, as she listened, resolved to join the church and then went home and found unreasonable fault with her cook. And others also felt warmed to do something for Christ, who never seemed to have thought that religion, like charity, begins at home. The mechanic who is powerful in classmeeting and weak at his trade, is no credit to the cause he professes. The servant who drops dishes unfeelingly in the kiteben has her tenderness altogether too much on one side. And it is a poor kind of religion that seeks opportunities abroad to set others straight, but overlooks its own crookedness.

- Sunday School Times.


# "Marching Through Geor. gia." (New Version.) 

## The South Offers Aid.

Governor Northen Says That Georgia Wants to Help Nebraska.

From the Omaha World-Herald, of Jan. 1, we take the following:
Mr. Bryan has received several inquiries from his friends in the southern states regarding the need of giving aid to drouth sufferers in Western Nebraska. The last one comes from Ex-Governor Northen of Georgia in the following telegram:
To W. J. Bryan, Omaha, Neb.: Wire me the extent of suffering among the people of your state. We want to help them from Georgia if we can.

> W. P. Northen.

To this Mr. Bryan replied by wire:
Hon. W. P. Northen, ex-governor, Atlanta, Ga.: There is real want in the portion of Nebraska which suffers most from hot winds. A comparatively small portion of the state, however. is included in the semi-arid belt, and the citizens of other sections of the state are contributing food and clothing. Am sure that any donations prompted by the generous sympathy of southern friends will be gratefully received and wisely distributed.

> W. J. Bryan.

Georgia Means Business.
Governor Appeals to His People for Aid for Nebraska's Poor.

Augusta, Ga., Dec., 29.-Gov-
ernor W. P. Northen telegraphs the Chronicle as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29.-I shall appeal to the people of this state for contribu tions of food and supplies and money for the destitute people in Nebraska. Three thousand families in that state are in almost starving condition. The destitution is appalling. Through the generous aid of the Western Union Telegraph company, free of cost, I have wired the mayor of every city and town in this state,asking for a thorough canvass of his county. Railways will deliver to me free from freight charges at Atlanta. This is a great charity. Georgia has a grand opportunity to recognize it. I want to send a train load from this state. Train will leave Atlanta January 15.
W. P. NORTHEN

## A Cry From The Orphan Girl.

The following stanza taken from a little song which we heard some years ago is too true an expression of the situation which many of the "waifs" are in to-day, and runs as follows:
"I am a beggar girl,
My mother, she is dead;
My father is a drunkard,
He will give me no bread."
The song was sung by about fifty little boys and girls who were well fed and well dressed and appeared to be happy. Not long after, in the same city, and near the same spot, we saw two little girls, one just large enough to walk and the other not more than five years old. They each had hold of either
end of a stick, and between them, suspended from this stick was a gallon jug filled with the demon's poison which their father had sent them to buy.

There is a volume, yes, a threefold volume for thought expressed in these few lines, and, unless by some mighty influence, this man, with many others is saved, there will be the truth of the above lines fulfilled again.

- Christian Messenger.


## A Great Cargo.

It is announced that the British steamship Montezuma left New Orleans last week for a forieign port with a cargo of 14,898 bales of cotton and about 40,000 bushels of wheat. The Pieayune claims that this is the largest cargo which ever left that or any other port. The fact that a ship of such immense carrying capacity. loaded with a full cargo,can be haudied at the wharves of New Orleans and pass out to sea without interruption is a great achievement for that port, and demonstrates the immense value of the jetties to tine commeree of that eity. The Picaune says: "The present sea son promises to witness a greater gathering of big ships at New Orleans than was ever experienced before. There is for instance, now on the way the British stearnship Maroa, with a net tonnage of 4,500 tons. This vessel can be counted on to take out an immense cotton cargo. The tendency to increase the size of the vessels engaged in the cotton trade is going on year to year; hence the exportation of the crop to foreign countries is effected at a more rapid rate than was even dreamed of a quarter of a century ago."-Ex.

The large polar bear which for 23 yrs . had lived in the menagerie of the Zoological Society, London, died recently after a fortnight's illness. The bear was presented to the society by Mr. B. L. Smith, who brought it home from ar Aretic voyage in 1871. Frank Buckland then described it as "about the size of a Newfoundland dog, bat more short and stumpy, with a splendid shaggy coat of long, yellow hair." In its long life at the gardens, under the same careful management by which another specimen of the same species was kept for 36 years in the menagerie, it grew to a size rately equaled, even by the largest polar bears killed in the Aretic regions, and its weight was estimated at three-quarters of a ton, tho' during its illness it refused food and became much emaciated. -sicientific American.
"The lines of no two human bands are exactly alike. When a traveler in China desires a passport the palm of the hand is covered with fine oil paint and an impression is taken on thin, damp paper. This paper, officially signed, is his passport."

The Chinese have a god for every disease, even for childhood's afflctions, like the mumps and measles.

## Brain and Breeches.

By Mrs. O. F. Sexton.
While a child, in the old village church I was taught
How the wonderful gift of salvation was brought;
That all who do right were rewarded at last,
No matter what nation, what age,
sex or caste.
At school, too, I learned that worth was the test
The prizes were passed so the one that wrought best.
'Those bright happy schooldays flew onward, alas!
While up to the ranks of a teacher I passed;
And I found it was brain that decided our grade,
And supposed that accordingly all would be paid.
But I found that it was breeches that wielded the palm,
Half wages to woman, full wages to man;
So I taught the same schools and performed the same task
For just half the price that the breeches would ask.

Did I write for the press? It was ever the same-
Full price paid to breeches, half price paid to brain.
And I asked a kind publisher once in my need-
For my rosy-lipped children my efforts must feed-
Why a half price to woman was paid for each page
And a full price to men, but he flew in a rage -
"Why breeches need tobacen and whisky," said he,
"While brain needs but water or only weak tea."
Disgusted, disheartened, on a farm far away
I inquired of a farmer what wages he'd pay,
"I board men every month and pay thirty dollars,
I pay women accordin'. I want workers, not scholars."

So I toiled in his kitchen from morning till night,

Was up every day long before it was light,
Churning, washing or baking-that great house I swept
From garret to basement while the hired men slept.
Sometimes it was midnight 'ere the mending was o'er.
But the men went to bed just at dark or before
On rainy days, too, hired men went to town,
Or out in the barns on the hay loafed around.
While I did the mopping, cleaned house, ironed clothes,
The farmer and hired men sat down to a doze.
There I worked till the harvest and haying were o'or.
The threshing all done I was wanted no more.
"And now," said the farmer, "I'll pay your bill.
You lost one whole day when your children were ill.
You went home to see 'em, I'll not count that though
For you saved all my lambs that got chilled in the snow.
Nigh three hundred dollars you saved me, by gum,
So I make you a present of that day at hum.
Them sorrel colts, too, that the hired man run
That time he was off four days on a bum.
I was offered eight hundred for them colts last spring,
But he stove 'em up so not a dollar they'd bring.
But your fussin' and bathin' and rubbin' 'em so
Has brought them round right and I very well know
They'd bring me nine hundred dollars to-day on the track;
I'll reward you for this, you de-
serve something back
So your trunk to the depot for nothin' I'll carry,
It's most train time now, we had better not tarry."
"But my pay, Farmer Jones, of that I must speak."
"Yes," said he, "you have earned 'bout a dollar a week.'
"Four dollars a month! Why you promised to pay
According to men's wages when you hired me that day."
"Ťhirty dollars a month I pay all my men,
Dollar a week 's 'bout accordin' to what I pay them.
But of course their lost time I do not care to dock
For fear they would break things or damage my flock."
The political field I have cared not to enter.
I knew that was rotten from circle to center.
But I wonder sometimes if the women of brain.
Whose lives and whose motives are free from a stain,
Wouldn't vote just as wise as the breeches who come
From the slums of the orient, all reeking with rum.
From the cellars and attics and the criminal docks
They cast in their ballots in droves and in flocks:
They respect not our Sabbath, our Bible, our schools.
But our vile politicians all use them as tools.
Tools for what? To forge fetters for Liberty's feet.
Our national bondage they soon will complete.
Then I thought of the church, of the people of God.

Whose long row of martyrs sleep under the sod.
Sure that was the spot of all others the best,
I there should find comfort, protection and rest.
I united with them while my full heart ran o'er
With love for my Maker as never before.

And I rose up in church just to tell of my joy,
When out spoke the Deacon, my bliss to destroy.
Said be, "My dear sister, pray have you not heard
That women in church should speak not a word?
For don't you remember the words of dear Paul,
Who said that the women must keep silence all?"
Aud 1 answered him hotly, "Paul
made us endure
More than Arabs and heathens have done, I am sure.
To degrade every woman he wro't out this plan,
For Paul was a bachelor -just half a man.
And from this harsh statement I cannot refrain,
Paul showed by such teachings more breeehes than brain."

Next I came to the Grange and I found to my joy
Its preceptsand principles without alloy.
There woman stands forth the true equal of man,
As it was intended in God's allwise plan.
Long flourish the Grange, the one spot on earth
Where brain and not breeches decides our true worth.

- Rural New Yorker.

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