The Alliance.

THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO.

LINCOLN, - - - NEBRASKA

Agricultural Statistics

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The department of agriculture has issued an interesting work consisting of a series of colored maps with figures and diagrams illustrating the agricult tural statistics of the United States. The first map or chart conveys in figures and colored diagrams the proportion of the superficial area of each state that is not in farms, the proportion of farms that is cultivated or productive, the proportion that is unproductive, and the proportion of "woodland. The average for the United States is 71.1 per cent not in farms; of the land in farms 15.3 per cent of the entire area is productive, 10.3 per cent in woodland, and 3.3 per cent unproduc-

tive. The proportion given for Nebraska is 79.6 per cent in farms, 11.3 per cent productive, 0.7 per cent woodland and 2.5 per cent unproductive. Ohio leads the procession with only 6 per cent of area not in farms, 69.3 per cent pro-

per cent unproductive. The chart showing the acreage of corn in 1888 in the various states and the number of acres to one thousand of superficial area, planted to corn, gives the average acres of corn to every thousand acres of superficial area of the United States as 41. The average in Nebraska is 84. The total acreage in the United States was 75,672,763. The acreage in Nebraska was 4,097,067.

Another chart gives the average vield of corn. The average for the United States for ten years last past is 24.2 bushels per acre. The average yield in Nebraska during the same period is 32.7 bushels. This is the highest average of any state in the union according to the chart except in Maine, which was 33.9 bushels, New Vermont which is 34.3 bushels.

But as the entire acreage of these three states is only about one-fortieth of the acreage of Nebraska, their corn being apparently in little garden patches, the comparison cannot be fairly made. Nebraska leads all the great corn states in the union in the yield per acre for the last ten years. the next to her being Ohio with a yield of 31.7 bushels. Iowa comes next with 30.2 bushels, then Indiana with 29.3. Kansas with 28.3, Missouri with 27 and Illinois with 26.3 bushels per acre. This table is the pride of

Nebraskans. In the average value of her cattle per head another table gives Nebraska a flattering figure. It is \$24.20. This figure is equalled or exceeded by Colorado only west of the Ohio, which is put 16 cents higher. The average in the United States is \$19.87.

Another chart shows that of the farms in Nebraska 82 per cent are worked by the owners, 3.1 per cent are rented for money and 14.79 per cent are worked on shares. It is evident that the "tenant system" is not destroying the spirit of Nebraska farmers. The average for the United States is 74.5 per cent of farms worked by owners, 8 per cent rented for money and 14.5 per cent worked on shares.

All Over the State.

The opening exercises of the new Christian university took place Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Lincoln. Owing to the unfinished condition of the building a large dwelling house at the southeast corner of the campus was made to serve as a temporary school building. There was a large crowd of happy, expectant peotian university.

Mrs. Brusha, mother of the B. & M agent at Wilcox, was fatally injured in a runaway accident Sunday.

Cedar Rapids is to have a new cemetery with a square for the Grand Army where a monument will be erected dedicated to the old soldiers.

An aged citizen of Ogallala, named A. P. Curtis, started out with a rope to hang himself and had written a farewell note, "I die to please others," when he was discovered and prevented from carrying out his design. He is supposed to have been driven insane by family troubles.

There is a great howl among the republicans of Sioux count, over the action of the county central committee in deciding not to call a simon-pure republican convention. As a consequence seventy-seven republican voters have signed a call for a mass convention to make nominations.

The Seward Reporter says: At the present rate of increase of population, Seward county will surprise the world when the next census is taken. Within the past ten days there have been over twenty births in this city and the immediate neighborhood, so we are informed, and the returns are not all in shall be paid out of the general fund

Mrs. John Shinest, of Gilead, Thayer county, is under arrest for attempted murder. While her husband was asleep she stealthily approached and struck him a murderous blow on the head with a corn knife. The wound is considered dangerous. The cause of the crime is unknown.

Peter Waldorf, of Western, is a pretty good guesser. He came within eleven of guessing the number of packages required to build a house of coffee and yeast on the Omaha fair grounds and gets a fifty pound case of coffee in return for his knowledge. The exact BOGS—Fair to heavy....... 3 25 25 pumber used was 5 566 number used was 5,566.

A little girl, bound from some point in Kansas to Linscott, this state, fell from her seat in a Burlington train in dead faint. When resuscitated the passengers ascertained that she had not tasted food since she began her journey, and the traveling men on the train purchased her a meal and collected a purse of \$15 and presented it

The present acreage and prospective vield of corn is the largest in the history of this county. It is a problem among our farmers what to do with the mammoth corn crop, and as a solution of this problem they are securing all the hogs possible. This demand for porkers has raised the price away above their actual worth.

Registration. - Provisions of the New Law.

The new registration law provides for the registration of voters for election purposes in metropolitan cities, cities of the first class and cities of the second class, including all portions of the voting precincts in which said cities are situated.

Section 1 makes it the duty of th mayor and council to prepare books for the registration of voters, and pre scribes the form thereot.

Section 2 provides that three supervisors of registration shall be appointed by the city council in September of each year for every precinct in such city, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. Section 3 provides for the challenging of any person who applies for registration and prescribes the oath to be administered in such cases.

Section 5 provides that the salary of ductive, 22.9 per cent woodland and 1.8 supervisors shall be \$3 a day for the time actually employed.

> Section 8 provides that the days for registration shall be on Tuesday four weeks, the Wednesday of the third week, the Thursday of the second week and the Friday and Saturday of the first week preceding the day of the November election of each year for general election and on Friday and Saturday of the second week, and on Saturday of the first week preceding the day of all other elections.

> Section 9 provides that the supervisors of registration shall be in session on the days of registration from 8 a. m.

> until 9 p. m. Section 13 makes it the duty of the

tration books shall remain in the cus-

tody of the city clerk. Section 18 provides that the judges of election in each precinct shall have at the polling place on election day the registry books for such precinct, and no vote shall be received unless the registry book, unless some voter shall present an affidavit sworn to before the city clerk, or other person appointed by the mayor, and subscribed to by at that such person is a qualified voter, and giving his reason for not appearing before the supervisors of registra-

Section 21 provides that each politi cal party shall be entitled to have a challenger at each place of registration, who shall be assigned a place where he can see every person who presents

himself for registration. Section 29 provides that any person who shall register or procure the registry of any person through fraud, or who shall vote illegally under the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of not less than one, nor

more than five years. Section 30 provides that if any suthe same he shall be deemed guilty of crops were best there will they a misdemeanor, and on conviction thickest. thereof shall be septenced to the county jail for not less than ten or more than sixty days, or fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, or both.

Section 31 provides that if any supervisor, clerk or other officer having ple present to witness the opening of custody of records shall destroy, change the first session of the Nebraska Chris- or mutilate any of the records, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof sha I be sentenced to the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than sixty, and forfeit his office.

Section 32 provides that any person not an officer who shall be guilty of the above offenses shall be sentenced to the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, and fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or both.

Section 33 provides that any person making false oath or affirmation provided in this act shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more

Sections 34 to 40 inclusive provides penalties for the violations of the provisions of this act, and for offenses against peace and good order, the persons provided by law to earry out the

provisions of this act. Section 41 provides that no irregularities or defects in carrying out the provisions of this act shall constitute a defense for the violation of the pro-

visions of this act. Section 41 provides for the publication in a newspaper in each city the boundary of election precints, and the

time and place of registration. Section 43 provides that the cost of carrying out the provisions of this act of such city.

THE MARKETS

		LINCOLN.	
CATTLE-Butchers' steers \$2	50	008 0	
Cows 2	14.	0 2	
HOG8-Fat 3	70	@3 90	
Steckers 3		a3 05	
SHEEP 3		m3 05	
WHEAT-No. 2 spring	65	a 4	
OATS-No. 2	2	28	
RYE-No. 2	34.5	(a 5)	
ORN-No. 2 new		(a) 1	
FLAXSEED			
	25		
APPLES-porbbi 2		m2	
HAY-Prairie, bulk		25	
	16	MAJIA.	
OATTLE-Prime steers \$3	80	@4 15	

Mixed 3	85	764 OP	
	Ún:	JOAN D	
Stockers and feeders 2 HOGS—Packing 4	20	@4 25 @3 22 @4 30	
WHEAT	75	79% 36%	

KAY dar CHTY. Says the Logan County Pioneer: Mixed...... 5 95 @

FOR THE FARMER.

Farm Notes.

He is wise who profits by his own experience; but he is wiser who also profits by the experience of others.

Signing your name before a stranger is not "bread cast upon the waters," but it is very sure to "return after many days.

Poor butter and poor cheese, for the low quality of which the maker cannot account, may sometimes be traced to impure water.

Cornstalks in the silo occupy but

one-fifth the space they do in mow or stack; this is a very important consideration in favor of the silo. If ensilage is no better feed than dry stalksstill it has much to com-

mend it on the score of economy, it is more easily and cheaply stored and How about the supply of road dust for hen house, cow stable; privy, etc.? As a deodorizer, disinfectant and absorbent it would be regarded as al-

most invaluable if it were not so plenty and so cheap. In reply to a request for a report on the condition of his crops, from a wheat speculating firm, a farmer writes: "The Lord and I are in partnership this year; it is nobody's bus-

iness what or how we are doing." Farmers in Central Missouri, according to Colman's Rural World, nearly abandoned tobacco-raising. It is estimated that the acreage planted this year will be the smallest since the State was admitted to the

During very warm weather the pigs will suffer if they have no fresh water and shade. Some breeds of hogs, such as the Yorkshires, have very tender skins, and it will benefit them to give them a good washing occas-

Cleaning the wheat and keeping city clerk to furnish the supervisors of the offal at home to be fed to sheep Hampshire which is 34.1 bushels and registration with the necessary books and chickens is a short road to chickn pot-pies, fresh eggs, choice mut-Section 16 provides that the regis- ton, and downy fleece, and innumerable little household comforts and luxuries. Try it once.

> The pig and the cow in conjunction make a great pair; as co-operators they are a success; harnessed together they would not make a stylish name of the voter shall appear on such | team but they can nevertheless pull the farmer towards prosperity at a very gratifying pace.

> More farmers should possess the least two freeholders, setting forth art of nicely slaughtering a lamb, calf or pig, so that it will make an enticing article of trade when he takes it to his nearest town for sale. And more farmers should have such animals to slaughter.

An Ohio court has decided that the owner of a dog which sprang into the road and caused a team of horses to run away, crippling themselves, bruising the driver, and destroying the carriage, was responsible for all damage done. This is a just decision.

No class of citizens keep a sharper eye on the country's crops, none know better the localities of the best yields than the sharper whose busipervisor of registration shall be guilty ness it is to devise schemes for of wilful neglect of duty or corrupt or swindling farmers. The country will fraudulent practice in the execution of soon be full of them, and where the

No succellent food is more greedily eaten by pigs at any age than beets. They may be fed any time from the first thinnings during the growing season to the fully grown roots in Winter. They are especially valuable as a part of the Winter food for breeding sows, and some beets should always be saved for that purpose.

J. F. Ryder, of Franklin County, Pa., writes to the Weekly Tribune that ten or twelve years ago he transferred the bell from a sheep to a young dog which manifested great fondness for sheep's blood, and it broke up the habit completely. Why not, he asks, make it compulsory that every dog wear a bell, and if caught without it that he be shot?

A scythe will pull the buckwheat together in bundles that will need no binding except a slight twist of straw around the head, setting each bundle by itself on its butt. When dried by cold weather, the flail on a smooth floor will take out the grain better, cheaper and nearly as quickly as it can be done by threshing machines. This is the old fashioned way, and it is as good as any.

In reply to an inquiry, the American Cultivator says that a little tar on sheep's noses in Summer is very necessary to protect them from the fly that lays the egg that produces grub in the head. Sheep will often dig holes in the ground into which to thrust their noses to protect themselves from the attacks of the fly; but it is far better to tar the nose, and thus save them from trouble.

We do not understand why cheese is not more generally used as food by all classes. In England it largely takes the place of meat, which it supersedes, not only because of its cheapness, but its superiority. The poor quality of much cheese offered in maket is probably the reason for the popular prejudice against it. We eat more meat in this country than any people in Europe, and cheese ought largely to take its place.

Sometimes when a heavy grain crop has been grown the field is more easily prepared for wheat seeding by burning over the stubble. A few furrows should be plowed next the fences, to prevent the fire spreading where not wanted. Oat stubble, however large, does not burn as casily as that of wheat. Its stalk is not so firm. In burning wheat stubile many Hessian flies will usually be destroyed, thus making it safer to sow wheat after wheat.-An American Cultivator.

A Wonderful Fish in the Gulf.

From the Pensacola News. Thursday, as Capt. Dixon Reed in his yacht Wallace, was crossing the harbor from the quarantine station, and when about one mile on this side of Town Point, he noticed about 200 yards ahead and to the windward a commotion on the surface of the water. He steered for the spot and ran within twenty feet of one of the largest and at the same time one of the strangest fish ever seen in these or any other waters. It was milk white and only half as long as it was broad. In breadth Capt. Reed judges, it measured twenty-five to thirty feet. It was shaped somewhat as a spade on a playing eard, and had a head that resembled slightly a turtle's. On each side was a fin, the only appendages of the kind the fish had, and with these, assisted by a short tail, he propelled himself through the water. He was flat, foreand aft, and had three ridges across his back phor. athwartships. As the Wallace approached the fish, which was lying with his head to the north, the monster turned and sized up the vessel with a dark but not wicked-looking remove it. eye, and, as he moved in the water. Capt. Reed noticed that his nether side was of a dark gray color. He seemed to have no scales, and he manifested not the least alarm as the yacht bore down upon him. When close upon the fish Capt. Reed bore away, passing, as related, with-

the Wallace.

in twenty feet of the fellow. The fish

remained on the surface, and was

paddling about when last seen from

Water in Australia. The future of Australia for the next thirty years will rest the engineers. The recent discoveries of underground rivers in the most arid portions of the continent have given these words a greater significance. The difficulty of Australia has always been the fear that the land will not support a large population. These discoveries of water dispel that fear. It now appears that the volfive years over the greater part of the the Australian continent covering with floods the plains which for four years previously have not known more moisture than might be given in England by a good fall of dew, find their way through the porous soil into channels and chambers beneath the surace, where, at a depth of one or two thousand feet, they provide an inexhaustible store of the most precious commodity known to the Australian squatter. * * * only to be expected that as more water is brought to the surface the clouds will take up more moisture by evaporation and the rainfall will increase. Then, with regular rainfall and inexhaustible tanks and creeks, even the Australian squatter might begin to be contented.-Macmillan's Magazine.

Maine's "Chalk Pond."

A use is at last to be made of th chalk-like deposit on the bottom of the pond known as "Chalk Pond, near Beddington, Me. Massachusetts capitalists have formed a syndicate, and they intend soon to set to work draining the pond. The Transcript, of Boston, has an article on the enterprise, in which it is stated that the deposit is known to the scientific world as silicia, and is very valuable comercially. It is made up of the fossilized remains of millions of insects, and when taken from the water resembles clay. It dries quite rapidly, and when the water has fully evaporated the color of the substance changes to white, and it bears a marked resemblance to magnesia. It is a perfect non-conductor of heat and an excellent covering for steam pipes and boilers. There is only one other deposit of the kind known in the world, and that is in Germany...

In Clover:

An old Scotchman, Andrew Leslie. always rode a donkey to his work, and tethered him out to feed while he labored on the road, or whatever else he might be. Finally, a gentleman told:him that he was suspected of putting his donkey in the fields at other people's expense, "Eh, laird, could never be tempted to do that, however, the same gentleman was riding along the road, when he saw Andrew Leslie at work, and his donkey up to his knees in one of his own clover-fields, feeding luxuriously, "Hallo, Andrew!" said he. "I thought you told me your cuddie "but he misbehaved the day. He sacks should be six inches nearly kicked me ower his heid; sae I put him in there just to punish him."

Transmission of Heat.

Heat is transmitted in three ways -by conduction, as when the end of a short rod of iron is placed in fire and the opposite end becomes warmed-this is conducted heat; by conviction-by means of currentssuch as the warming of a mass of water in a boiler, furnace or saucepan; and by radiation, as that diffused from a piece of hot metal or an open fire. Radiant heat is transmitted like sound or light, in straight lines in every direction, and its intensity diminishes inversely as the the square of the distance from its center or point of radiation.-Once a Week.

Not Enough There. A citizen of this place was presiding, some years ago, over the delibthat motion, and the chair decides that there are not that many here."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hint : for Housewiyes.

Ammonia will frequently restore olors that have been spoiled by acid. Old potatoes are improved by soaking for awhile in cold water beore boiling.

Folds of newspaper upon a tin or earthen plate makes a satisfactory receptacle for the oil can; If it is desirable to freshen salt fish

quickly, place it in plenty of cold waer the flesh side down. Suspend a small bag of charcoal

n the eistern. It will have a purifying effect upon the water. Ceilings that have been smoked

with a kerosene lamp should be

washed off with soda water.

Silver may be kept bright for months by being kent in an air-tight ease with a good-sized piece of cam-

the top of the fruit jar for a minute in hot water before attempting to The haunts of black ants are less

Spare your temper by inverting

attractive to the bothersome insects when powdered borax is scattered over them. It is very seldom that the proper stress is laid upon the thorough ven-

tilation of the bedrooms and the arranging of the bed. Advice from the medical attendant respecting diet, exercise and management in the sick room is often far

preferable to medicine. "Never scold your wife for crying," avs Dr. Agnew. "So long as a woman can weep she will never do anything desperate, and she will have much more patience than a dry-eyed

woman." The labor of ironing is diminished when clothes are well shaken before hanging out, especially when a wringer removes the water. Fringed each morning; at least carefully remove articles need special attention in this all that is wet, and pile the remainder in

The French water-ices are sometimes made with a syrup of sugar and water boiled until it forms a fine thread between the thumb and forefinger. This syrup contains four times as much sugar as water.

Miss Frances Graham French, of Washington, holds the position of linguist and translator in the bureau of education, and is engaged in the work of classiving 30,000 foreign books in twenty different languages.

One way of exterminating red ants is to moisten a sponge with water, scatter sugar over it and place on a shelf frequented by the pestiferous mites. It will soon be densely populated; then is the time to drop it into hot water.

The children are now in their cradles who will live to see pauperism and drunkenness swept away, like the hogs that hang over us for weeks till a strong breeze comes, and smite them with the scimitar of light and they are gone.-Mrs. Livermore.

A good work is being done in some of Boston's suburbs by women's societies supporting industrial schools during the long summer vacations. These schools are generally for girls. alone, and teach sewing and domestic arts, and in some cases fine cooking.

There is often waste of juice and sugar during the process of baking fruit pies. By rolling out an under paste an inch larger than the plate, and turning it over the fruit when the pie is filled the loss will be prevented. Wet with cold water before laying the

English girls are to be taught laundry work besides cooking in the boarding schools. A committee of the London school board and the city and guilds institute have just completed arrangements for making in experiment in this unique branch.

There was more fairness and common sense in the ruling of a Southern official, who, being asked, "Is there any law allowing a woman to hold such an office?" answered, "Is there for my cuddle winna eat anything any law forbidding a woman to hold but nettles and thistles." One day, such an office?" and, finding that there was none, he let the lady who had been appointed keep her position. -Woman's Journal.

An attractive pin cushion is made by stuffing three silken sacks firmly with bran or any other material and would eat nothing but nettles and | tying them together round the necks thistles."-"Ay," was the reply; with a bow of moire ribbon. The about four inches in width and made of some pretty shade of pongee silk. They may be all of one color to match the toilet set or of three different shades. A light fall of cream lace falls from the ribbon bow.

It is true economy to adopt all real aids in the laundry room. Among those may be classed a good washing fluid. An ounce of muriate of ammonia, one ounce of salts of tartar and a box of potashdissolved in a gallon of boiling water produce a cheap and efficacious fluid. Soak the clothes for an hour or two in luke-warm suds containing half a cupful of the liquid, and add the same quantity to the water in which the clothes are boiled. Let the rinsing water be abundant.

A drapery for doors or upper parts of windows to cover stained glass, or to serve as lambrequin, is made of seine, a fishing rod used in place of a erations of a meeting, and things were | cornice pole; the edge of the seine is not going to suit him. He finally de- finished with a cord of heavy rope; livered the following opinion: "Ac- tackle and blocks are used for drapcording to parliamentary law, it re- ing, the rope being fastened to a hook quires a two-thirds vote to carry in the center of a coil of rope measuring ten to fifteen inches in diameter. which is fastened to the corner of the The meeting at once adjourned. That doorway or window. It should be

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Some Useful Information Relating to Both Branches.

MATIONS FOR A COW. From an address before an English dairy association the National Stockman glesns the following points in feeding cows: "Nothing was of better money value or more efficient than the following bladder nut, scarlet maple, whitewood mixture, the whole of which could be grown on their own farms: One cwt. wheat, one cwt. oats, half cwt. white peas and quarter cwt. linseed. The whole should be ground together and fed with chepped straw and a little hay. For dairy cows the food should be given in a sloppy state, and, if possible, during the Winter months at an even temperature of sixty degrees. The vield of milk depends to a considerable extent on the quantity of liquid taken into the system. A dairy cow living on dry food would require from s x to eight gallons of water per day. If the water could be raised to a temperature of sixty degrees a considerable mount of heat and fat producers would be saved, and for the same reason the quantity of raw roots fed to stock has been greatly reduced within the past few ears." STABLE SUGGESTIONS.

One of the most careful writers and

practical stockmen says correctly that it is not surprising that in the neglected stables we find sore throat, inflamed lungs, diseased eyes, grease or scratches, farcy, mange and glanders. Nor is it wonderful that when disease appears it spreads rapidly through the whole stud, since they have all been exposed to the some kind of provoking causes. Ammonia is a purgent gas, and acts powerfully on eyes, nose and lungs. Since any affection of the wind and sight of the horse greatly damages the animal, it is a sufficient reason for extra care to secure good vertilation. Throwing damp bedding forward under the manger defiles the feed and the horse is compelled to breathe poisonous fumes. The bedding had better be removed from the stable entirely the rear, rather than under the nose of the horse. Since the days of close, warm stables, pneumonia and lung troubles are increasing. Extremes of heat and cold tax the system heavily. The office of the lungs and skin is so essential in the work of cleansing the system that it can not be interrupted without danger. - Cole man's Rural World.

BEST FEED FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.

The best feed for young turkeys and ducks is yolks of hard boiled eggs, and after they are several days old the white may be added. Continue this for two or three weeks, occasions ly chopping onions fine, and sometimes sprinkling the boiled eggs with black pepper. Then give rice, cover the rice again, so that when boiled my noble old deg !"said one woman." down the second time it will be soft if pressed between the fingers. Milk must not be used too freely, as it will get too soft and the grains will adhere together. paste, and the chicks cannot swallow it. In cold, damp weather a half-teaspoonful meo, it's a pity. Johnstown hadn't more of cayenne pepper in a pint of flour, worked with lard enough to make it stick together, will protect them from the diarrhæs. This amount of food is sufficient for two meals for seventy-five chicks. Give all food in shallow tin pans. Boiled in each occasionally, is the best drink until the chicks are two or three months old, when loppered and buttermilk may take the place of the boiled milk. Turkeys like best to roost on trees, and in their absence artificial roosts may be made by planting long-forked locust poles and laying others across the forks. They take to this kind of roost readily, as they require plenty of room.

Swine properly cared for and suitably fed produce wholesome and good meat. Mest of the digrases among swine are due to improper feeding and bad management. Keeping a pig closely confined in tilthy pens and overfeeding with corn is quite likely to result in disease of some kind-hog cholera, oftentimes. Hogs need some variety in their food as well as other animals. It is a great benefit to them to have the range of a piece of gras land-a clover Cl cer is a cheap feed for aogs, and supp ments what is lacking in the corn. endering it a complete ration. If it is mpossible to allow pasturage for the pigs, they can at least be kept in clean pens by using earth as bedding, and can be fed with a little more of a variety of food, including bran, oats, apples, potatoes, pumpkins and the like. - Massachu-

REZDING SWINE.

ROADSIDE ADDENMENT.

Some excellent hints as to what may be done to make the country roadside attractive are furnished in a letter from Dorcas Collins, of Kilpger Lake, Mich., to Garden and Forest. She says:

"A striking feature may be added to

roadside adorament by sowing the seeds of wild flowers where grass does not readily take root, there being many plants that thrive where it does not. For instance, if a road is cut through a kuoll of sand and gravel, as frequently occurs, the rugged surfaces give little encouragement to grass, while the lupin finds them altogether congenial. Besides giving a mass of purple bloom in May, the pretty foliage of this plant covers the ground throughout the summer. No other sowing than the first is needed, as nature has provided for the dissemination of the seed by the bursting of the pods. The owner of a sandy wayside has obtained very satisfactory results by gathering seeds from the great variety of flowers bordering the railroad track that bounds his farm on one side, and scattering them broadcast beside the highway. Among these lupin settled it .- Atchison (Kan.) Cham- arranged in folds across the top and predominates, but Lithospermum hirtum, then allowed to hang from one side. I vetch, wild peas of several varieties, coneflower, butterfly weed, painted cup (Cas-

tillegia cocsinea), gold n-rods in great variety, and the persistent little bareball, al follow along in their season. A trouble some washout along this roadway that was filled with brush and other unsightly material to prevent the farther encroachments of the water, has by skilful planting been changed into a place of beauty. Basket willows screen it from the road on the lower side, and higher up along the alopes, are set purple lilac, red cedar, and osage orange-sassafras springing up of itself. Any surplus of the fi wer garden was transferred there. Yards of crimson boursault and yellow roses trail over the brush and flowers in their season, and in the vicinity low Scotch and native roses flourist. The lemon lily and iris add, too, their brightness to the scene, and all these trees and plants thrive without care or attention. This spot is a favorite nesting place for birds. and I am inclined to think the roses owe their freedom from the pea's that infest the gardens to the presence of these active neighbors.

During the warm days the hens and chicks should have shade. It on a range, and especially an orchard, the difficulty will be overcome, as they will seek the shade of the trees, but when they are confined in the yards they must be pro vided with some kind of protection from the direct influence of the sun during the

middle of the day .- Indiana Furmer. E. S. Carman, of the Rural New Forker, says that for fifteen years he has planted all the new strawberries be could hear of, and during these years he has raised many new seedlings, "not one of which has shown that it was worthy of introduction." He names three that in the fifteen years have been some improvement over older varieties, of such as have been originated in the country at large-the Sharpless, Cumberland and Bubach.

Only a Dog, but a Hero. "Yes, boys, Romeo deserves to live in nistory, as he certainly will in the hearts

of at least one family in Johnstown " "Why? Who is Romeo? Ob, tell us about it. Don't whet a fellow's curiosity sharp," cried Fred, who being his uncle's namesake, had special privileges. Uncle Fred had just returned from the Conemaugh valley, "bringing stories enough to last a year," Frank said. "On'y they make me cry," wailed Me-

"That's because you are a girl," ex claimed little Bert, the smallest, and in his own opinion the bravest of the family. "Now, Uncle Fred begin," whispered

Mamie, laying her head over on her uncle's roomy shoulder. "Well, one night about six o'clock, I was walking down Main street looking for a supper, and a supper wasn't easy to find, even when you had money to pay for it. I noticed a crowd of men and women s teacupful with enough milk to just in the next block, and when I reached cover it, and boil slowly until the milk is them. I saw the attraction was a beautievaporated. Put in enough more to ful water spaniel, 'Come here, Romeo,

"If it ain't a dog story !" exclaimed Fred, in parenthesis. "Yes, Romeo is a dog," replied Wacle Fred, "but he bore his honors in a way to-Stir frequently when boiling. Do not shame some men, who, more by acciuse water with the rice, as it forms a dent then he have become famous. Auother woman said with a sigh, 'Ah, Ro-

such as you; there wouldn't be so many people dead here now." "I soon learned what was meant. When the South Fork Reservoir gave way, and the flood came upon the town, Mrs. Kress, Romeo's mistress, fled to her sister's house milk and water, with a little lime water | taking Romco with her. Still the waters came sweeping down, rushing right through the parlors, and driving them all upstairs; then rising to the ceiling and upper floors, so they soon had to go out up-

> on the roof. "Suddenly a big wave rushed over them, carrying Mrs. Kress swiftly down the stream. She was quickly drawn under by the current, and, as she disappeared, Romeo plunged in. When her dress came to the surface he grasped it in his teeth, and pushed her toward a small frame house, which still resisted the waters. His noble effort proved successful, and his mistress, dragged on the light frame, felt quite secure; but it was only for a moment. Another wave of the widening. deepening current struck the weak building, its walls yielded with a crash, and woman and dog were again upon the

"The poble brute swam by his mistress" side, keeping her head above water while she was borne upon the current. For over an hour this battle with the waves went on. Finally the dog succeeded in bringing his precious charge to Alma Hall, where she was taken out of the water. and carried to the roof for safety. There her strength failed and she fainted. Then for the first time Remeo 'lost his head,' as Bert here would say. He thought his mis'ress was dead. He nowled frantically, and nothing comforted him until she opened her eyes and put out her hand to him. Then he lay down by her side and went to sleep."

"He must have been a tired doggie," said May wiping her eyes.

"That's so!" said Frank. "Swimming is hard work." Frank was just taking his first lessons in swimming.

"Uncle Fred, what did you mean by

saying Romeo would put some folks to shame ?" "Mamie never get the whole of a story till she gets the moral." And Fred's inter-

est was evident. "You boys need to get the moral," answered Uncie Fred. "I mean, Mamie, that Romeo did not get proud by being praised. He looked very happy, and it's all right to enjoy being appreciated, but he didn't swagger, amd try to boss ether dogs." Frank nudged Bert, who changed the drift of the story by wondering "if Romeo got any of the things sent to the Johnstown suff rer." And all agreed that he deserved lasting fame for loyalty, faithfulness, presence of mind and modesty, though he was "only a dog"

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