

# The Alliance.

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## NEBRASKA NEWS.

### Reports from State Institutions.

The monthly report of the warden of the state penitentiary shows that on the first of September 380 convicts were confined in the prison. During the month thirteen were received and fourteen released. At this time 379 convicts are confined in the penitentiary. The report of Superintendent Knapp of the insane hospital, Lincoln, for the month of September, shows that 339 patients were confined in the hospital at the beginning of the month. During the month twenty-two new patients were admitted, four were discharged and one died, leaving 346 patients in the hospital. The monthly report of W. C. Henry, commandant at the soldiers' and sailors' home, shows that during the month six applicants were admitted, ten discharged or dropped from the roll, and one died. There are at present 31 in the home. The average cost for the care of each day during September was \$8.7 cent.

### Ninety-Two Years Old.

Springfield special: The doors of Capt. J. D. Spearman's spacious residence swung open to a vast multitude of friends and relatives last Saturday afternoon and evening, the occasion being the ninety-second birthday of Mrs. Eunice Beers, mother of Mrs. Spearman. This remarkable old lady, whose life has been nothing less than a romance from her early childhood to the present time, was born in Binghampton, Broome county, New York, October 5, 1798. She was a sister of Jehudi Smith, the first white man who ever made the overland trip to California, which was made in 1825-26. He was the organizer of the American Fur company, and with Smith, Jackson and Sublette established that concern and pitched their tents on the present site of the city of St. Louis. He was captured by Indians in 1826 in southern California, sent to San Diego, imprisoned for a time, but was finally released. Upon recommendations of American sea captains, he was recaptured and killed. She is a second cousin of ex-President Hayes and was a niece of Cyrus Strong, the millionaire banker of Binghampton, N. Y., who died in 1868. She has survived two husbands and is the mother of nine children, of whom only three are living, a son and two daughters. She has eighteen grandchildren and twenty-seven great grandchildren. She has a wide circle of friends and relatives all over the west. At present she is enjoying good health.

### All Over the State.

Anderson & Erickson, clothing merchants at Oakland, have assigned. The receipts of the Furnas county fair were \$759.50, which will put the association nicely on its feet. The residence of S. G. Allen, near Milford, was entirely destroyed by fire, with its contents, the flames originating from a defective flue. Bird Upton, the bigamist who was arrested at Belvidere and taken to Huron, S. D., for trial, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Thayer county has 368,640 acres of land, fully one-fourth of which is unsettled. The population of the county is 15,000, with a real valuation of \$12,000,000. R. D. Riley, of Osceola, was instantly killed by a kick from one of his horses which was being shod. The deceased was sixty-five years of age and leaves a large family. For jumping on moving train the city marshal of Edgar arrested two boys, sons of prominent citizens, and compelled them to work on the street with the chain gang. Bertie Robertson, an eighteen-year-old resident of Goodland, Kansas, has been held in \$1,000 bond at Beaver City for borrowing a horse from a man near Oxford and then trading it off as if it were his own property. Two men have been arrested at Fullerton who burglarized a store at Genoa. The missing goods were found on them, they gave their names as W. T. Ferrell and Joseph E. Doyle, and claim to hail from Omaha. Charles Lee, of Harbine, Jefferson county is languishing in jail because he stabbed Joseph Wildhaber, the postmaster, with a table fork. Lee, who was a tenant of Wildhaber, was about to be ejected when he made the assault. John Hickey, an Ohio young man who spent the season with Cole's circus, started for home five weeks ago from Topeka, Kan., with four sons of horses and \$400 in cash. Since then the trace of him has been lost and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

The Alliance, the organ of the State Farmers' alliance, published at Lincoln, has been greatly improved since J. Burrows assumed editorial control. It is bright both in looks and in thoughts and its editorials are strong and to the point. Altogether it is a paper which all progressive farmers ought to have in the house.—Omaha Bee.

The republican state convention at Hastings nominated Hon. T. L. Norval for judge of the supreme court on the first ballot. Cholera has the hogs in Nemaha county. Creamery butter is a luxury in Sutton, retailing at 25 cents per pound. Samuel Carpenter, of Syracuse, carried his gun by the muzzle while out hunting and now has a hole in his right hand. Lewis Herbert, the new postmaster at Scotia, has taken possession of the office. Seven men, averaging six feet two inches in height, recently took dinner

in a Harrisburg restaurant. It is needless to say that they got what they called for.

A minstrel troupe composed of local stars will inflict Alma and neighboring towns.

Bloomington is kicking on account of the low prices paid by grain buyers of the town.

Statistics place the Nebraska corn crop at 75,000,000, an average of thirty-eight bushels to the acre.

Delbert Warden, of Nelson, who was kicked by a horse two weeks ago, died from the effects Thursday.

The mayor of Beatrice has ordered fruit stands and similar places of business to close up on Sundays.

Two hundred dollars' worth of good beef recently went to waste in West Point by the bursting of a large brewery tub.

Frank Blighton, a fifteen-year-old boy of Crete, ran away from home September 25 and has not been heard of since.

The hole in the ground at Hastings is 800 feet deep and the odor of crude petroleum has become so strong that no one can be deceived by it.

Alma's new hotel will be opened November 1. It will be finely furnished throughout, about \$4,000 worth of furniture having been ordered for the purpose.

Grange organizations are being formed by farmers in many localities for the purpose of passing the long winter evenings in discussing questions of interest to tillers of the soil.

John Fenton, a young man living near Wymore, was arrested Wednesday on a warrant sworn out by Frances Smith, who lives with her parents north of Liberty. She loved not wisely.

Last week was a good week for Indians in Dustin, eight teams being in town one day, well loaded with wheat, squaws and papooses. They do considerable farming and have just finished threshing.

A young German of Nebraska City had about an inch taken off his large and well developed ears the other day. He had to do it in order to gain the hand of his fair Katrina. As soon as the anular appendages heal the wedding will take place.

Central City special: The old settlers' meeting here Thursday was favored with fine weather and a large crowd. Old settlers from all parts of the county flocked in, and they all had a good time. Ex-Governor Furnas entertained the crowd with a fine address. Speeches were made by representatives of all the townships. The meeting was held on the new fair grounds, and at noon the participants indulged in a picnic dinner.

A peculiar accident is reported from Phelps county. While Andrew Erickson and West Johnson were loading hay in a header box a whirlwind suddenly lifted the box clear of the wagon, turning it upside down and dropping it on Johnson's shoulder, breaking his collar bone.

Governor Thayer has revoked his order establishing a quarantine against the Kansas City stock yards.

### The Beef Trade.

The magnitude of the export trade in beef is realized by very few. It has increased enormously of late, not only because prices in this country have been low and in England high, but also because new and greatly improved facilities for transportation across the ocean have been provided. In the months of June, July and August the exports of live cattle and their value were as follows:

Month	Number	Value
June	28,195	\$4,096,418
July	33,888	\$4,411,618
August	34,131	\$4,909,680
Total	96,214	\$13,417,716

Averaging about 1,400 pounds each, these cattle represent 137,353 600 pounds of beef, of which about 75,000,000 pounds would be available for food. But this is by no means the whole of the nation's contribution to the world's supply of beef. In the same months the exports of fresh beef slaughtered were 42,441 577 pounds, and the exports of canned, salted or cured beef amounted to 33,068,593 pounds. In all, the weight of beef shipped abroad, live, slaughtered and packed, exceed 200,000,000 pounds in three months. This is not a very large part of a nation's requirements. Perhaps it might serve to supply the ordinary consumption for three months of 3,000,000 of 35,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain. But other supplies of cattle in large numbers are received from the continent; from all other countries about 74,000 head against 90,000 from this country during seven months ending with July, while the supply of slaughtered and salted beef from other countries than the United States are comparatively small. The point to be observed is that this trade is capable of almost indefinite expansion. English prices are much higher than American, and cannot be greatly reduced because of the cost and rental of land, the cost of food and the wages of labor. The British farmer gets a very poor return as matters stand, and with prices materially reduced, would be obliged to go out of the cattle raising to a considerable extent, and to utilize his land in other ways. That has been the fate of the cattle-raising business in Eastern States of this country, and in some not long ago called Western. The large supplies of fresh beef formerly drawn from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio come to market no longer, but instead, the supplies for Eastern cities and for export are mainly drawn from far Western States and Territories. This is because, as the value of land rises, it becomes unprofitable to employ it in cattle-raising, especially in competition with the beef shipped at the low rate prevailing of late years from the far West. Apparently the British farmer must anticipate a similar competition, and to a considerable extent must yield to transatlantic rivals the business of supplying to John Bull the "roast beef of Old England."—Tribune.

### The Deep Water Convention.

Ex-Governor Hubbard presided at the last day's session of the convention at Topeka. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Topeka Christian church, the committee on resolutions reported the following resolution:

Whereas, The general welfare of our country, in so far as it relates to navigable rivers, harbors and commerce, is committed by the constitution of the United States to the exclusive charge of congress; and

Whereas, Cheap transportation of our commercial products constitutes one of the most important elements of the general welfare; and

Whereas, The congress has donated to private corporations more than one hundred millions of money and upwards of two hundred millions of acres of our national lands with which to construct artificial, and therefore much more expensive highways, owned by private individuals, while they have neglected to make adequate appropriation for even one feasible harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford much cheaper transportation, but which, by our organic law, is under the exclusive care and control of congress; and

Whereas, The vast and rapidly developing area lying west of the Mississippi river, comprising more than three-fourths of the national domain, and yielding largely more than one-half of the agricultural, meat and mineral products of the entire country, is by this neglect forced to transport its commerce across the continent by way of these artificial and expensive highways, subject to such exactions of private cupidity as amounts to a serious burden, and sometimes to total interdiction to both consumer and producer; and

Whereas, There can be no discrimination in favor of private highways, which, during the last year, cost the commerce of the west an enormous loss in transportation expense, estimated at more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or upwards of ten millions per month; therefore

Resolved, That in reaffirmance of the action of the Denver convention, and of the committee organized thereunder, it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of congress to appropriate permanently, and for immediate use, whatever amount is necessary to secure a deep water port on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, west of the 93rd degree west longitude, capable of admitting the largest vessels, and at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured and maintained in the shortest possible time, and at least cost, the time, place, and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers, appointed under the act of congress passed at its last session.

Resolved further, That this convention, in behalf of the people it represents, thanks the congress of the United States for the prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognition of the request of the Denver Deep Harbor convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the permanent committee appointed at the Denver Deep Harbor convention, for their efficient action in the past, and said committee is hereby requested to continue earnestly in the work so well begun, and said committee is instructed to present these resolutions to the president of the United States, with the request that he in his annual message to congress recommend such an appropriation as may be reported necessary to secure the permanent deep harbor on the coast of Texas, which may be recommended by the report of the board of engineers.

Resolved, That those states and territories represented in this convention and not represented on the permanent committee, shall have the privilege of reporting to the permanent committee the names of such members of the committee as they may be entitled to under the basis of representation on which that committee is constituted. A minority report, the main features of which were the recommendation that the convention favor three deep harbors on the coast, one of which should be on the coast of Louisiana.

After considerable squabbling the majority report was adopted and the convention adjourned.

### A Salt Strike at Hastings.

Hastings special: The workmen on the big well being sunk by the Hastings Prospecting company struck an immense bed of salt at a depth of 950 feet below the surface. At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon the drill had penetrated forty feet through clear salt with no signs of its ending. The salt is pure white, very fine and entirely free from foreign substance. Hastings people are feeling good over the discovery.

Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska and Sioux Reservation railway company were filed with the secretary of state Monday. The road begins at a point in township 27, range 5, Antelope county, and thence passes through the counties of Antelope and Knox to the north boundary of Nebraska. The capital stock is placed at \$700,000. The incorporators are F. P. Bonnell, Charles H. Swigart, A. Beal, John M. McKinney and J. H. Kesterson.

### THE MARKETS.

LINCOLN.	
CATTLE—Butcher's steers	\$9 00 a 10 00
Cows	1 50 a 2 00
HOGS—Fat	3 30 a 3 50
Stockers	3 00 a 3 25
SHEEP	2 00 a 2 25
WHEAT—No. 2 spring	61 a 65
WHEAT—No. 3	58 a 62
WHEAT—No. 4	55 a 59
CORN—No. 2 new	18 a 19
FLAXSEED	1 02 a 1 04
POTATOES	1 10 a 1 15
APPLES—per bushel	1 75 a 2 25
HAY—Prairie, bulk	4 00 a 6 00

OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	\$5 50 a 6 40
Cows	1 80 a 2 40
HOGS—Fat to heavy	3 90 a 4 15
Mixed	3 50 a 4 00

  

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice	\$5 50 a 6 55
Stockers and feeders	3 00 a 3 25
HOGS—Packing	3 90 a 4 35
SHEEP—Native	3 50 a 4 00
WHEAT	58 a 62
CORN	18 a 19

  

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Corn fed	\$2 90 a 3 35
Feeders	1 60 a 2 15
HOGS—Good to choice	2 80 a 3 15
Mixed	3 70 a 4 10

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Hints for the Home.

Ink stains on silk or woolen fabrics can be removed by saturating in spirits of turpentine.

Chicken broth is excellent food in cases of dysentery or cholera morbus, especially if made of old fowls.

Molasses rubbed on grass stains on white dresses will bring out the stains when the clothing is washed.

When there is a doubt as to the fastness of the colors of new print or gingham garments let them lie in salt water an hour before washing.

Coughs may be much alleviated and dry throat cured by glycerine and lemon juice taken at night. The glycerine should be diluted.

To prevent flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with camel's hair brush wet in water in which onions have been boiled.

A few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm rain water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

It is unfortunate to scorch linen when ironing it; and fortunate that the rays of the sun falling upon the yellowed surface will bleach it.

White zephyr articles, if but slightly soiled are readily cleaned by rubbing with dry flour and hanging out to doors on a clear, breezy day.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soaked 10 minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a desert spoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

Wash pantry shelves with lime water made by pouring water on a small piece of quick lime and allowing the sediment to settle. Lime and water also make the best wash for cellar walls.

Salt sprinkled on any substance burning on the stove will stop the smoke and smell. Salt thrown upon coals blazing from the fat of broiling chops or ham will cause the blaze to subside.

Little girls wear foulard dresses of all colors. The skirt is trimmed around the foot with tucks, the full chemise falls loose over the waistband, and the sailor collar, open shawl fashion, shows the neck very prettily.

Graceful little English jackets, the complement of simple walking-dresses, are made in most cases with elegant fancy vests, though occasionally the bodies of the gown imitates a waistcoat underneath the cutaway jacket.

A lotion for freckles may be made of the following good and harmless cosmetics: 1. Three grains of borax and five drams of rose-water. 2. One pint of orange flower water, one ounce of glycerine, and one dram of borax.

CHILI SAUCE.—Twelve tomatoes, peeled and chopped fine, six peppers, one large onion, one cup of cider vinegar, three large spoonfuls of sugar, one large spoonful of salt and one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and all-spice.

A Lewiston, Me., paper says: "A method of distinguishing the mushroom from the poisonous toadstool is said to be by sprinkling salt on the mushroom. If it turns black, the mushroom is good; if yellow, it is poisonous. Time should be given the salt to act."

A medical journal offers a brief rule or two for a beneficial vacation: Keep cool; don't fret your nerves; strive to keep your temper, and be deliberate. Don't hurry. A vacation in the summer is a good thing—a very good thing—provided you go about it like a sensible being.

A cool cellar does not mean a damp cellar. The cellar should be well aired every day, and also given a good white washing whenever it is necessary to do so. Every portion of the cellar should be thoroughly cleaned, and if it has a cement floor it should even be well scrubbed.

Powdered borax mixed with a little powdered sugar and scattered about in spots will prove certain death to cockroaches and to ants, and if this is not handy a few drops of spirits of turpentine sprinkled here and there will be as effective in the case of these nuisances as it is in the case of moths.

Vanilla flavoring is apt to be destroyed to a great extent during baking or boiling, and in flavoring a cake it will be found a good plan to postpone using the flavoring until after baking. Then wet your clean hand with the extract and rub it over the top of the still hot cake; the flavor will penetrate and be very delicate.

A New Bedford (Mass.) woman reports a cure for diphtheria. A little nephew of hers was sick with the disease and the child's mother was told to give him a tea made from the bark of the root of white birch. She did so and the white coating of the throat and mouth began rapidly to loosen and come off, an entire recovery following. The tea may be used as a drink or a gargle, or held in the mouth.

To keep ice in the sick room, cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square and secure it by ligature about the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave the cup-shape depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so formed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours, all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice cup. Cheap flannel with comparatively open meshes is preferable, as the water easily drains through it and the ice is kept quite dry.

## THE SOUTH POLE.

### What is Known About That Mysterious and Fascinating Region.

Burning Mountains Shut in by Barriers of Ice—Discoveries by the Different Expeditions.

Three expeditions to the South Pole are under discussion, and have been more or less determined upon. England has one under consideration, the French scientists are urging their government to take up the matter, and the Germans of Hamburg, with Villard as their American agent, have been seriously contemplating sending down a body of explorers to the mysterious regions of the Antarctic circle. A general revival of interest in this comparatively neglected portion of the globe seems to be at hand when the time seems to be at hand when the existence of a great antarctic continent, the magnetic conditions of the south and the relative distance of earth at that point will be definitely settled.

It was supposed by the old geographers that in order to balance the continents of the north, the Southern or Antarctic Ocean ought to have some great continent likewise; and, for two hundred years or so, occasional voyages were made in the hope of discovering some such stretches of dry land. Juan Fernandez, more than 300 years ago, reached a pleasant land which is now supposed to have been New Zealand, but then he was 3,000 miles distant from the south pole. Twenty years later a Dutch whaler was driven by a storm so far as the high snowy islands, now known as the South Shetlands, nearly due south of Cape Horn. About the beginning of the following century the quiver, searching about for the southern continent, lighted upon Pitcairn's Island and the new Hebrides, and many other islands continued to be found in the vast southern sea by the storm-driven mariners and hardy explorers steering straight for some distant land. It remained, however, for Capt. Cook to first penetrate the Antarctic circle, although all he did was to sight the shores of Sandwich Land. Great things had been expected from this voyager, and the report was so disappointing that the geographers thereupon removed from their maps the term of Terra Australis.

Navigators, however, continued still to believe in the existence of this southern land, and in the beginning of the present century one of them discovered the South Orkneys. Then the governments of Europe and our own took a hand in the matter and sent out expeditions of discovery. The United States expedition was placed in charge of Lieut. Wilkes, his instructions being to push as far south as possible. Although the fleet of exploration was absent four years, during which time ocean was explored for the first time and a number of small islands set down on the charts, Wilkes claimed at first to have discovered an antarctic continent, but it was afterward found to be Adele Land.

Then came the expeditions under Sir James Ross, which left England in 1839 and did not see it again until 1843. After passing the Cape of Good Hope he sailed for the south, and in two months on Kerguelen's Island—discovered in 1772—then proceeded to Tasmania and then pushed on for the south. He first sighted large, compact icebergs in latitude 63°, four degrees farther south than the icebergs of the previous voyage, a vast field of hummock ice extending over an unknown number of miles. The men were supplied with extra warm clothing and preparations were made for dashing through the ice and hammering at points where the solid pack could be avoided. Steering boldly but cautiously through huge masses of ice, and experiencing alternate fog and sunshine, they at length espied real land in the shape of two magnificent ice-capped mountains, extending 7,000 feet into the air, with glaciers filling in the intervening valleys.

On dry land near these mountains, after many struggles, Sir James Ross hoisted the British flag, and named the two Victoria Land, being about two 1,800 miles from the South Pole and 1,800 miles south of New Zealand. Further inland other magnificent ice-covered mountains could be seen, soaring to a height of 12,000 or 14,000 feet, thus far exceeding anything known in the Arctic regions. Still coasting the shore, Ross pushed farther south until he had reached the 76th degree of south latitude, the South Pole being then about 1,000 miles distant. The two loftiest mountains continued well up until he reached the 76th degree, and were named after the ships Erebus and Terror. Erebus was esteemed to be 12,000 feet high and was an active volcano, while Terror was either extinct or temporarily quiet.

On one particular afternoon Mount Erebus was observed to emit smoke and flames in unusual quantities, producing a most grand spectacle. A volume of dense smoke was projected at each successive jet with great force in a vertical column to a height of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the mouth of the crater, when condensing first at its upper part, it descended in mist and snow and gradually disappeared, to be succeeded by another splendid exhibition of the same kind in about half an hour. The results of all these expeditions have now to be considered. What do we know of the South Pole? In the first place we know that nobody has yet gotten within 700 or 800 miles of it. Ross touched the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole, but this is less by 300 or 400 miles than the approach which has been made to the North Pole.

In the second place, the extent of a possible Antarctic continent has shrunk so by each succeeding exploration that it is certain that even such a continent exist, it cannot be more than 1,800 or 1,900 miles in measurement either way.

In the third place these islands that have been discovered are of comparatively small extent, and there is little doubt that the great southern seas which lie within the triangulation of Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope and Tasmania extend unbroken by any considerable archipelago clear up to the 65th degree of south latitude. This vast expanse of deep ocean offers a source of danger to the explorer who is unknown in the high northern latitudes. Sweeping currents and winds have to be borne that are of a power by no means easy to cope with. On one occasion when Ross was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ships toward a range of high icebergs, against which the sea broke

with appalling violence. "Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared inevitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours until within half a mile of the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir and the peril was averted.

In the next place it has been discovered that the climate of the southern ocean is sometimes a peculiarly disagreeable one. In the very middle of the Antarctic summer there are opposing currents, thick fogs and gales to be encountered, and this in no higher latitude 66°.

In the next place the ice barrier that seems to shut out exploration of the polar lands is of a peculiarly baffling description. So far as it has been skirted it is an inaccessible, unbroken wall of ice. The land does exist within this cliff of frozen snow, there is also no doubt. The existence of volcanic peaks and chains of mountains of enormous height show this; but so far as it has been seen that land is covered with snow at all seasons; no human being has been met with beyond 56° of latitude; no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond 58°, and no land quadruped is known to exist beyond 66°.

Lastly it has been found that between the northern and southern lights there are some striking points of difference that tend to prove different magnetic conditions. The electrical display at both poles occurs simultaneously and seems to correspond on an immense scale with the discharges from the positive and negative poles of a battery.

Much more has been conjectured concerning this mysterious region, but the above is a resume of all that is actually known concerning it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### TWO NOTABLE APPLE TREES.

#### The Jo Goe of Wawayanda and the Old Indian.

Among the ancient and famous landmarks of the Minisink country, in New York are two giant apple trees, believed to be over a century old, and still erect and in good bearing, and declared to be notable curiosities by all pomologists who have seen them. Both of them are undoubtedly seedlings and chance growths, and tradition says that both were found standing solitary and in thrifty bearing in the wilderness by the first white settlers in their respective localities, who came there more than a hundred years ago. Another striking peculiarity of these trees is that they are perennial bearers, and that the fruit produced by each differs from the other and is peculiarly unlike any variety of apples grown anywhere in the region.

The so-called Jo Goe apple tree stands on an elevation in the town of Wawayanda, Orange county, known as Jo Goe Hill. The hill and the tree take their name from that of the last Indian of the Minisink tribe who lingered there by the numerous graves of his fathers, and who eventually followed his nation westward just before the Revolutionary war. The fruit of the tree has a wild and delicious flavor, which has won for it great popularity, and pomologists have introduced it by grafts and cuttings into many of the leading orchards of the country.

The Old Indian apple tree, as it is styled, which stands on the bank of the Neversink River, in the town of Esopus, Sullivan county, is believed to be the biggest and most productive of its species anywhere in the state. The round and regularly tapering trunk measures at a foot from the ground fourteen feet five and a half inches in circumference, and at seven feet from the ground eleven feet and seven inches. The topmost branches are over fifty feet from the roots, and the spread of the head is in full proportion to the enormous size of the trunk. It is positively stated that the old giant has often yielded forty bushels of apples as a crop, and that it has never missed bearing for a single season. Tradition says it was planted by the Indians years before the first settlement of the town by the whites in 1787. Pomologists say that it was probably first planted by the drover, or a seed by some white hunter or surveyor who visited the region about the time the first settlements were made there.—N. Y. Sun.

### Well-Paid Evangelists.

The pay evangelists receive is very small when it is remembered how exhausting and responsible their work is, says Ben Deering, of St. Louis. I mean the ordinary evangelist—the man who is without a national reputation. I have preached in a Missouri town for a week and crowded the church four times a day, receiving only \$50 at the end of my work. Of course, the evangelists who make a name for themselves over the whole country make more money than this, but even their pay is nothing like what it is made by extravagant popular stories. Harrison, the boy preacher, is always in demand, and charges \$10 a day for his services, when he is engaged for a week or a month. He is worth about \$60,000. Moody makes no charge for his services, but he is paid much better than Harrison. His two week's preaching in St. Louis made him \$1,000. He is worth about \$80,000. Sam Jones is the best paid man of them all, but he gives away so much money that he is not wealthy. For nearly a month's work in Kansas City he got \$3,000 and Sam Small got \$1,000. St. Joe paid him \$1,500 for two weeks. I gave him \$1,000 for his week at Culver Park camp-meeting this summer. He is worth about \$30,000, all of his money being invested in Georgia property. He maintains a camp-meeting tabernacle in his home, where he holds a two weeks' revival every year. He pays all the expenses of the preachers who come, and they amount to a good deal of money. He never makes a fixed charge for his work. Sam Small has come into great demand as a camp-meeting prohibition orator, and is now stumping Dakota. He is being paid \$75 a day and his traveling expenses.

### A Substitute.

A lady who is opposed to corporal punishment visited a Boston school where the rod was being applied. Before going away she said a few words to the offender, and asked him to write and send her on a certain evening, promising that her daughter should sing and play to him. He said he would come, and at the appointed time a boy dressed in his best was ushered into her parlor, and for an hour or more his kind entertainers devoted themselves to his enjoyment. Afterward the older lady took him one side and began to speak of the importance of good behavior and obedience to rules, when she was interrupted with: "Oh, I ain't that fella! He ain't no ten cents to cum insid er him."—Texas Sittings.

## FOR THE FARMER.

### Farm Notes.

Early in the fall is the time to couple the sheep in order to secure early lambs. Use thoroughbred rams.

Milk may be canned just as you would can fruit. Bring the milk to the boiling point and fill your jars to the brim with it, then shut air-tight. This will keep any length of time, and be just as good when opened as when put up.

The condition of wheat in Russia is gloomy, and prices are advancing. There is a general falling of in exports, and it is unlikely if the Russian output will have as much influence upon the world's cereals during the coming year.

As a rule hogs in the past have had too large a per cent. of fat in proportion to the lean. This can be changed to a considerable extent by feeding more muscle and bone forming materials and less fattening foods and especially so during growth.

There is no better time than now to weed out the unprofitable stock. If they have had the run of a good pasture they are usually in a good condition and can be marketed to a good advantage much better than later.

It may seem like a Hibernicism that a good rake is the best hoe, and the rake have long, sharp teeth, and is used before the weeds get too large among cabbages, cauliflowers and other plants that need frequent working try the rake early and often.

See that a good supply of bedding is stored away for use during the winter. It is quite an item in keeping the stock comfortable, while properly managed, it will add materially to the value of the manure heap and the surest plan of having a supply is to secure it in good season.

Wheat bran is one of the very best materials during the winter. It not only increases the value of the different materials as food, but also adds nearly its cost to the manure heap. It can usually be purchased now at a low price and it will be a good plan to secure a good supply.

At the Wisconsin dairymen's annual meeting, as reported in Hoard's Dairymen, Prof. Robertson said he had proved there was a loss in churning cream sweet rather than slightly acidified. In 100 parts of butter in cream, 97 were obtained in acid cream while but 77 parts were secured in sweet cream.

Care must be taken to cure the potatoes thoroughly before storing away. If not thoroughly dry they heat and rot. They should be spread out thin and placed where there is a good circulation of air. If carefully done they can be kept without any trouble.

Should cheese puff up during curing, it shows that the gas is