NEBRASKA NEWS.

A Big Monopoly.

Omaha special: Tuesday at noon a big deal was consumated whereby the Omaha Motor company's franchises, rights, etc., pass into the possession of the Omaha Street Railway company. The stockholders of the Motor company receive as a consideration all the money they have invested in the buildings and equipping of the road, namely \$5,000,000, and in addition one-fifth of all the stock in the new consolidated company.

All Over the State.

At the congressional convention at Hastings the Hon. G. L. Laws was nominated on the twenty-second ballot. The following is the vote: Laws 170. Harlan 29, Webster 10, Jensen 14 and Hastings 23.

Several farms near Odell have been sold recently for \$25 per acre.

The old soldiers' ticket in Gage county has been withdrawn from the contest.

S. C. Smith of Beatrice has been mentioned as a probable republican candidate for governor.

of the temperance cause has been effected in Sargent. North Platte has voted \$150,000 in

bonds for the new Missouri River. North Platte & Denver railroad. Three graduates have just been

turned out upon a cold world by the Beatrice normal and business college. The family of J. Smith, colored, o Syracuse were poisoned by eating canned beef. All concerned will recover.

Mice and matches destroyed the farm house of John Zimmerer, situated near Seward. Loss, \$1,400, insurance, \$1,000.

Fire destroyed 125 bushels of wheat, Perkins county.

Over 900 tons of broom corn have been bought in Phelps county this fall, at an average price of \$45 per ton, thus spreading \$36,000 in cash among the farmers.

Farmers in Seward county have lost hundreds of young pigs by plundering wolves, and they are very anxious that a bounty be offered for the scalps of

The new Masonic temple recently completed and dedicated at St. Paul is said to be one of the finest in the state. The building is 44x100 feet, two stories high and cost \$15,000.

Kearney's board of trade is besieged by letters from manufacturers desirous of locating in the city, each one asking for a liberal bonus. The day for sub sidies in Kearney has expired.

While Horace Coatant and Harry Alpierce of Scotia were returning from a drive their horses took fright and spilled both out by the wayside. Neither was seriously hurt, but the horse ended his mad career and life by dashing into a moving freight train.

A band of Brule Indians passed through Norden with the body of their chief, Whirling Hawk, who, somewhere on his travels during the annual fall hunt, had secured a bottle of whisky and swallowed so much that he died. The body was hauled in the bottom of a lumber wagon and had been four days on the road.

William Crawford of Omaha, has the best sheep-skinning time on record, having two sheep carcasses hung up, dressed and scored one carcass and reminutes.

The Tecumseh canning factory has closed for the season, having put up 205,000 cans of tomatoes and 85,000 cans of corn, valued at \$23,000.

The thirteenth annual session of the medical officers of the institution for the idiotic and feeble-minded will be held at the asylum for imbeciles in Beatrice, commencing Wednesday,

Themas H Ensor, one of Omaha's physicians, has sued J. W. McMenamy for \$25,000 because a certain article the defendant caused to be published was derogatory to the character of the plaintiff.

October 31, the Odd Fellows' hall at Cortland will be dedicated by the usual ceremonies of the order. The structure is an imposing one, and extensive preparations are being made for the dedi-

working two miles west of Springfield, was struck and instantly killed by light. ning last Friday. Mitchell is eighteen years old and his parents live near Oneida, Ill.

A Fairbury stock dealer intended having his Texas cattle dehorned, but found the ordinary chutes used for that purpose too small for the horns. and after dehorning a few they looked so small beside the others, being chiefly horns, that he concluded the decrease in weight by the removal of the horns could never be made up in feeding and he abandoned the job.

James Conoughy of Hastings, started to Wyoming some weeks ago. where he expected to find work. Last Monday his clothing, consisting of a coat, pants, underclothing, shirt and shoes, and a package of letters and photographs were foung near Colorado June tion, Wyo., all in good condition. From the appearance of the find it is presumed that Conoughy wandered out on the prairie, removed his clothing and continued to wander. He was said to be a hard drinker and his friends believe he has perished.

Burlington baggage car near Omaha a WHEEP-Natives...... 3 50 few days ago, and Mrs. Babbitt CORN

promptly offered a reward of \$75 for STORY OF OLD SHORT. its return. The Burlington added \$25 secured a negative of the dog and printed and distributed 2,000 pictures. Detectives located the pet in Omaha and the officer having the hunt in charge enlisted 300 newsboys and bootblacks, but the search was without

A company has been formed by prominent men of Central City with the title of the North Nebraska Dehorning association. They have the disposal of patent rights which will be sold throughout the northern part of

Prof. W. B. Backus, superintendent of the Genoa Indian school, has gone to the Wind River agency in Wyoming with six Indian children who were taken sick at school, and it was found necessary to send them to their homes.

Almost the entire half of Sioux county lying south of the Running Water has been burned over by prairie fires, supposed to have been started by emigrants who were crossing the county. Several hundred tons of hay were burned, besides the great loss of pasturage and the killing effect upon the grass roots.

The nine year old son of Andy Rich ardson, who lives southwest of Chad ron, found a loaded dynamite cartridge while playing at the B. & M. tunnel and striking it upon a rock to find out what it was, a fearful explosion ocone hand, necessitating amputation, An organization for the advancement and tearing away all but one finger and

thumb of the other hand. The great fine stock sale of the sea son is announced by the Leonard Bros. of Missouri, to take place at the Check ered barn at Lincoln Neb., on Friday, Nov, 15, when about sixty head of the famous "Scotch Doddies" or Angus. portunity afforded this season of buying at your own price of these deservedly popular breed of beef cattle, said to mature more quickly, fatten on less food, sell for higher prices, are more docile, having no horns, are all of the same color, jet black, hence the most done more to introduce these cattle in this country than anyone else in the about 1,500 head during 1883-4-5. Don't fail to attend this sale and send for catalogue to The Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb., or Leonard Bros., Mt Leonard. Mo.

Hon. G. L Laws.

The following concerning Hon. G. I Laws, the nominee or the congres sional convention of the district will be read with some inter-

Mr. Laws is fifty-one years old, and was born in Wilmington, N. C. Nearly forty years ago his family removed to Short was around. The neighbors berman in summer and a student in the common school in the winter. He ompleted his education at Milton collisted in the Fifth Wisconsin infantry, commanded by Col, Amasa Coob, now supreme judge of Nebraska. Just about a year after he entered the ser vice he lost a foot at the battle of Williamsburgh and being discharged from the service on account of the disability returned to his home, was elected county clerk and served six years. He was then appointed postmaster at Rich- in a day or two, as it was a recognimond Center, and held that place until he resigned to remove to Nebraska in 1876. He located at Orleans, Harlan county, and started a newspaper, the Republican Valley Sentinel He was appointed register of the land office at McCook in 1883, and held the place until removed by Mr. Cleveland as an 'offensive partisan," in 1886. He was elected that fall secretary of state by the republicans, and was re-elected last fall for a second term. Mr. Laws is not a public speaker, but a very ac tive and energetic business man, and moved the entrals of the other in two will make his mark as anjearnest and untiring worker in congress.

The McCook Reunion.

McCook Special: The number o veterans at Camp McCook still increases every train coming in with well filled coaches. Among the arrivals Thursday were Adjutant General Cole, Col McKeighan, Captian Murdock, the Beatrice company of the Nebraska guards, Col. Harry Phillips in command, also the Juniata and Nelson companies, and Wymore battery. After guard mount the organization by states was proceeded with, with Illinois in the lead. The exhibition drill between the Sons of Veterans, state militia and cavalry attracted much attention. Four uniformed bands are on the ground, and fully seven thousand people witnessed to-day's programme. Fifty more tents arrived and will be erected tonight. General McCook, Colonel Hutchkins and Hon. Thomas Majors and Colonel Robert Mitchell, a young farm hand camp fire last evening. The grand sort I will know what to tell him military parade will take place tomorrow, also the sham battle, the veterans and sons of veterans supporting all right, though, in a few days. the battery and the Nebraska National part in tomorrow's programme.

THE MARKETS.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Away back in the decade which

preceded the war there lived, down among the pine hills of Southern Mississippi, near a little town called avail. The company will spend \$500 Union Spring, in Jefferson county, in the hunt for the dog. "Old Short." Precisely how he received his sobriquet is not known and is not explainable on any known principles. It was not on account of his age, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat, since he had been known as Old Short ever since anybody could remember, and it could have had no possible reference to his stature except upon the rule of con_ traries, as he stood six feet four in his stocking-feet and was "built in proportion." Provincial sarcasm may have given him the designation or Short may have been his family name. Certain it is he was never called anything else, and so intimately did the name become associated with his personality, and so widely and well did his characteristics become known that to simply mention Old Short in any crowd within a radius of four or five counties was provocation of hilarity, and always reminded everybody present curred which completely shattered of an anecdote or two illustrative of the gentleman's peculiarities. Old Short was a practical joker, and it was his success and pertinacicy in this direction which made him famous wherever he was known. He was none of your monotonous, everyday practical jokers. He never loaded a cigar in his life to see it and Galloway cattle will be sold with- blow some fellow's eye out of his out reserve. This will be the best op- head, and if he had been thrown in the companyof the president he would not have slapped him on the back, called him "Old Fel," and asked him how it was at Washington. Old Short was a gentleman in his way; was beautiful breed in existence and are wealthy, as wealth went where he four stacks of straw and a threshing properly named "the breed that beats lived; kept open house where everyord." The Leonard Bros. have body was welcome; paid a debt, and never whipped his slaves, of which he Union, as they imported from Scotland | had a goodly number. He was always "putting up jobs" on people, as it would be described in these days, but they were never chestnuts. He would go any length and spend any amount of money to work a trick, but it was always something new; the more dangerous, the better he liked it, and it was generaly marked by originality. It was this quality that made him, in a certain sense, feared. One never knew exactly what was going to happen when Old Wisconsin, where he was a young lum- never rested easily in their beds, and were, as a rule' tolerably well satisfied if a week passed without someleges in that state. In 1861 he en- thing unusual befalling them. If a man's well-rope was reduced to a mere strand, so that some morning when he let his bucket down in the well it staid there, he knew Old Short had passed during the night, and he knew equally well that a new rope would be mysteriously on hand zed principle with the joker that his

> anything permanently. A few incidents selected out of great number remembered by the writer will illustrate how Old Shortmade fun for himself by putting his friends to inconvenice. Riding home one cold night at a very late hour, he had to pass the house of Uncle Johnny McLane, the venerable blacksmith of the neighborhood. Stopping at the gate, he hailed and was answered by the blacksmith, who appeared on the porch in extremely abbreviated garments, thinking, perhaps, that some-

pranks should not cost his victims

body was dead or very ill. "Good-night, Uncle Johnny," said Old Short in his most cordial tones. "Well, what do you want?" shiver-

ed the old man. "I was just passing this way Uncle Johnny, and thought I would call and see what you would charge to

make a four-horse wagon?" "This is a dickens of a time of night to talk business," said McLane, while the wind howled around his legs and sent cold shivers up his back. Still he was not blind to the fact that Old Short was a good customer, so he told bim what a wagon would cost. Old Short objected to the price, haggled about details, insisted on going into specifications, and, after keeping the blacksmith out about an hour. he quietly remarked as herodeaway:

"All right, Uncle Johnny, if I see about the price.'

The old blacksmith got the order Like all country districts, the neighguards attacking. The knights of the | borhood of Union Springs had its dog grip are here in full force and will take | nuisance. The offender was a savage brute belonging to Bill Middleton, a farmer. The dog was large of size, wing a little. Play us something idle in color, was reputed to have lively. Steve." stiff blood in him, had bitten a aber of people, and was the terror he community. His owner couently held him in the lofty esteem

them like a vise and soon had him THOMAS ALVA EDISON. down, and, throwing all his weight

on him, he fastened his teeth in the

dog's ear and with unearthly growls

chewed and bit and shook with all

his might. Brindle was at first as-

tonished, then frightened, and finally

breaking away, he tucked his tail

leaped the fence, and fled. Old Short

whimsical, but Brindle was never

In Old Short's days railroads had

not penetrated the region in which

old-tashioned ox wagons. Under this

state of things ox-driving was some-

what prominent as an art, and a

the long whips used in driving was

often a recommendation to him in

securing him employment. Among

Old Short's neighbors was a young

fellow named Joshua Quimby, who

was quite an adept with the whip.

In fact, if his opinion of himself were

expressed in the idiom of to-

day it would be that he was

called upon to exercise his art in the

service of Old Short, and in the fall

of one year along the '50s he was en-

gaged to haul a load of cotton to

Natchez for the old man. Now, Josh

had never been away from his native

hills before, and while being excep-

tionally handy with his whip, was

lamentably wanting in knowledge of

the world. So when Old Short began

to enlighten him concerning the evil

ways of city folks he listened with

both ears, and mentally fortified him-

self against being taken in. On the

way to town Old Short regaled his

young friend especially with stories

of the utter depravity of everybody

connected with the cotton business

in the city. "Why," said he, "you

won't be on the street five minutes

antil some bold villain or other will

dart out of a store, run to the wag-

on, and before your very eyes will

run a hook into a bale of cotton,

erk out a pound orso, and run away

"I'll fix 'em," said Josh, as he looked

admiringly from his brawny arm to

the stout whipstock bearing at its

end, the long, snake-like rawhide

"four-plait" whip, and remembered

"could jist make it talk." Well, Nat-

chez was reached at last, and as they

ward over his load of cotton, deter-

he would teach him a lasting lesson.

cantile house, noted the new wagon.

and made a dive for it, hook in hand.

clerk came on, all unsuspecting of

the fate in store. Dashing the hook

into a bale he gave his arm a nerv-

ous twitch, and was about to ex-

tract his sample, when to the best of

his knowledge and belief he was

struck by lightning. Joshua had

thrown his great weapon in the air,

whirled it round his head twice, exe-

cuted high in the air the feet techni-

cally known as the "double pop,"

sounding like nothing so much as a

whole bunch of firecrackers exploded

at once, with the power of a giant

and the skill of an expert he landed

the stroke of his life on the clerk's

shoulders and back, splitting his

shirt and peeling the hide from

shoulder to hip. There was commo-

tion on the street, a tall, elderly gen-

tleman on the corner was seen to

hold his sides and chuckle, and an of-

ficer marched Joshua to the station.

Old Short paid his fine the next morn-

ing and sapped a \$10-bill in his hand

of the affair, a Kentucky horse-trad-

that in the vernacular of his region h

with it. So keep your eyes peeled.

"dandy." Josh was frequently

worth his salt afterward.

had merely gratified his taste for the he lived, and the yearly marketing of the crop, consisting mostly of cotton, was done at Natchez, some fifty miles away. The staple was conveyed in man's proficiency in manipulating



phorus, he was forced to abandon it. drove through streets leading to the He next pursued telegraphy as a cotton mart Josh kept watch and | means of livelihood and became extraodinarily apt as an operator. In mined that when the thief did appear | 1867, while living in Cincinnati, he began experimenting with the view He had not long to wait. The vic- to send two messengers at once over tim was ready. An innocent and one wire, and succeeded in doing this dapper young man in his "shirt in Boston not long afterwards. This sleeves," after the manner of his clime | was the first of the many inventions country, immortal honor. His phonograph first attracted the at-The supreme moment of Josh's life tention of the leading scientific men had arrived. His eyes glistened with of Europe by reason of its exhibition anger as the clerk approached. The at the French Institute in 1878. No great knotted biceps of his right | betteriden of the multiplicity and valarm swelled and hardened. Still the | ne of his inventions can be given than by mentioning the leading features of his exhibit in Paris at the Electrical Exhibition, 1881, where his was the argest, most important and most varied of the many exhibits. It included his system of electric lighting by incandescence, his disc dynamoelectric machine, his microtasimeter. which measures the smallest changes in temperature: his odoroscope, which renders visible the presence of certain escential oils and hydrocarbon vapors, and also registers their action; his electromotograph, which reproduces the human voice at a distance, like the telephone, but with a greater intensity, and so forth. Mr. Edison's career as an inventor, brilliant though it is, will probably prove but a portion of the obligation which tne world will owe him for some of the most delicate as well as serviceable application of electrical science.

to pay him for his loyalty, and thought his joke cheap as dirt. Old Shot used to say that he had met but one man in his life who got the best of him, and he hugely enjoyed relating the story on himself after the novelty of his experience had worn off. According to his account

er arrived at his house one night with a drove of horses, and, by permission, remained all night. There were no white persons on the place except Old Short and his wife. Soon after supper the good lady retired to her own room, leaving host and guest possession of the parlor for the evening. It was not long until Old Short's brain had evolved a scheme whereby a vast amount of amusement could be had at the Kentuckian's expense, and proceeded toput it into execution. He | than the main island of Niphon, but began by asking the stranger if he they seem to make up for their inwas fond of music, adding that he had a "nigger fiddler" who could 'pull a powerful bow." Certainly thrown down and a great tidal wave the guest would be delighted to hear him, and Black Steve was sent for.

"Too old for that now," said Ken-

asked the horse-trader if he could

tucky. "Oh, I guess not," said Short; "you are a mighty likely looking man, and I have a great fancy to see you

Steve quickened his motion, and the stranger looked surprised, but

again den:urred. Going to a sideboard. Old Short day, and, seeing the big dog in desire to see the Kentuckian "wing."

Edison first saw the light in Milan

The Great Inventor.

Erie County, Ohio, February 11, 1847, so that he is still a young man. The number of patents already granted him approaches two hundred. He is of mixed Hollander and English blood, his grandfather having been a Dutchman who settled near Newark, N. J., and who married into the Ogdens, a family of English descent. Edison began his working ife as a news boy when only about eight years old, at Port Huron, Mich. Five years afterwards, he succeeded in procuring a contract for the exclusive sale of newspapers on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. to which fact is due the report that he is a Canadian. His business grew rapidly under his clever and energetic management, and was supplemented by an essay in journalism. the Grand Trunk Herald, which he printed with his own type and his own hands. The progress of the war at this time assisted his paper, which had at one time 450 subscribers. Dropping his publication, he began the study of chemistry, prosecuting it in connection with his newspaper business. When his experiments on the train had resulted in his setting fire to a car by the ignition of phos-



The Home of the Earthquake. Although earthquakes are common n Japan they are seldom violent. As many as eighty-seven vibrations have been noted in a single day. A month seldom passes without shocks in some part of the country, but they attract little attention. There are, however, authentic records of several severe and destructive earthquakes. In 679 A. D. the island of Kin-Siu was visited by a heavy shock, which rent the earth in fissures, one of which is said to have been four miles long and twenty teet wide. Kiu-Siu was the scene of the recent calamity, and it is noticeable that the same phenomenon of the opening of the earth occurred in this instance. Kiu-Siu is far less subject to frequent shocks frequency by their severity. In 1702 the walls of the castle of Yedo were accompanied the convulsion of the earth. In 1854 the towns of Shimoda McKeighan were the leaders of the anybody who wants a wagon of that Several good old tunes were given in and Osaka were destroyed, and in by the fowls on his grain mows, pickexcellent style and then Old Short | the following year 14,000 dwellings and 1,600 storehouses were prostrated in Yedo.-San Francisco Bulletin.

Eastern Beggars.

Beggary throughout the East is thriving profession. There are guilds of beggars, besides the numerous communities of dervishes who are semi-religious mendicants. Many families have been beggars for generwhich animals of his kind are usu- pulled out a drawer, and, tak- ations, and are mendicants from and as regards the little food they regarded by those who own ing from it a murderous-looking choice. Some of these professional may steal, this is not one-tenth as n. Old Short passed the place pistol, he again expressed an intense beggars are actually wealthy. Four- much as is stolen by rats and mice front yard, was seized with a sud- The latter reconciled himself to his remembers a case. The Chief Beggar | Moreover, the waste of small grain fancy; and, alighting from his fate, and proceeded to execute such (the title was not conferred in deee, he opened the gate, got down | peda! responses to Steve's music as | rision) gave his daughter in marriage | into products, is sufficient to amount 'all fours," and sounded his chal- his memory could recall. He soon to a substantial farmer. The girl's to a very pleasant sum of money tory was too much for them, and ge to all hostile dogdom by as got tired, but renewed requests from dowry consisted of two freehold every year. d an imitation of growls and Old Short, still pistol in hand, were houses, the rooms of which were enks as he was capable of. Brindle always honored, until, at the end of | tirely filled with dry pieces of bread, ded no second invitation when an a couple of hours, the host declared and the sales of these begged crusts ir of honor was on, and came to the show at an end, threw the pistol subsequently realized a considerable fray with all the vigor and fero-of his nature. The family heard the porch for a drink of water. The cattle. It must be remembered that industries. It requires 15,000,000 noise and rushed in terror to the Kentuckian's blood was up by this in the East there is no organized ne, and on arriving they saw a time, so he went to the drawer and charity, that most Mussulmans are cows to supply the demand for milk very curious sight. Short was very got the pistol. He detected in a exceedingly charitable, many giving and its products in the United States. courageous and an unusually pow- second that it was not loaded, but away a fifth and some even a third erful man, and, grappling the dog, saw ammunition in the drawer, of their income. Under such circumhe fought him "dog fashion" Hastily putting on a brand-new perstances it is not to be wondered at agriculture and dairy machinery and paper. A number of other residents for all he was worth. Fastening both cussion cap—it was an old-fashioned that the professional beggar thrives. hands on Brindle's throat, he closed pistol—he waited Short's return —Good Words.

FOR THE FARMER.

Rainwater is better for house plant than either well or spring water.

Coal ashes spread under fruit trees are helpful both as a mulch and as reventive to weeds.

The object of saying what we have anid is to induce, if possible, a greator degree of self-reliance. The Secretary of Wyoming esti-

nates the number of sheep in that Territory at about 1,000,000. If the reports of murderous assaults by bulls continue to multiply as they have lately, the cause of dehorning

will get an immense impetus. There are few methods by which the mall farmer can more easily increase by keeping sheep.

Cleanliness is an all importan matter in the management of your foul-house, and experience shows that poultry are injuriously affected by the emanations from filthy quar-

Irrigation does not mean simply the flooding of a plot with water, but it includes thorough under drainage. Prolonged rainfall is as injurious as well as prolonged drouth. It is the undrained fields that become dry the

A writer says that the salt in the butter does not preserve the butter. is a distinction without a difference. The salt will prevent decay, as far as it goes, but so little is used that it does not go far.

The depth to which the plow should be run in preparing the soil for seeding, depends upon the character of the soil and the kind of crop to be grown. The stiffest and poorest soils require more working than good land. Wheat and beans need a deeper range of feeding than barley.

The best time to prune is when there can be the least loss of sap; at a time when the wound will cease bleeding most readily and heal over the soonest. If the cut is covered with grafting wax, shelac-varnish, or boiled linseed oil as soon as made, there will be but little evaporation from the wound.

The breed of Shetland ponies is almost extinct in the Shetland Islands. None are bred there, and there are tewer specimens in these islands than and his calling, sallied out of a mer- which have earned for him and his in many other places. Bred as they are under widely different conditions. the old shaggy-coated Shetiand pony is a thing of the past. The small, smooth-coated ponies now in fashion are the improved Shetlands bred in milder climates.

The apple-bud worm makes its entrance generally at the bud, and ollows the heart of the twig downward to three or four joints; the twig dies as far as it is bored. The and from one-tourth to one-half an in opaque body, ranging in color rom white to brown. Spraying with my effective insecticide will extermi rate them.

Most hens will lay eggs, more or ess, at certain seasons of the year. But while they are engaged in this work, we must not forget that can assist them materially by giving them good nourishing, varied grains and vegetable feed that will go to aid in creating eggs more abundantly than will the erroneous and careless mode of feeding that some persons adopt, by stuffing them with a dry, hard substance that has no peculiar ingredients in its composition such as is neccessary to help produce the things which we desire.

The flocks of sheep should be care. fully sorted says an exchange. Much of the success of keeping sheep depends on keeping them so graded that the weaker ones will get a fair chance to rustle . A yearling or twoyear old with imperfect teeth for grazing stands a poor show if kept along with mature animals, and the old ones, which often have disease of some kind, threaten the health of the entire flock. There are three or four grades of sheep on every farm where breeding is followed. These grades should be separated and each given the care suited to its condition. There is plenty of time between now and winter to put all the sheep in the country in the best condition for Winter if flock-masters would only give attention to the matter.

A rather irritable farmer annoyed ed up a club and slaughted a dozer of the hens. To his wife's remonstrance he declared that the fowls were a great damage and of so little value as to be of no account at all. The woman was however, able to show in reply a goodly roll of bills she had stowed away as the receipts from the poultry and eggs she had sold. Chickens, as a rule, are wasted to a great extent for want of the care that might easily be given to them, and-twenty years ago the writer well | without any complaint or notice. and other food that might be turned

There are over \$2,000,000,000 invested in dairying in this country, an amount almost double the money industries. It requires 15,000,000 To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres implements in use are worth over in the village are also wailing over \$200,000,000. The men employed | the loss of money in the same way.

in the business number 750,000. and the horses over 1,000,000. The lows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay' nearly 90,-990,000 bushels of cornmeal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275 .-900,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts and other questionable feed of various kinds. that are used to a great extent. It costs \$420,000,000 to feed these ows and horses.

Except the lightest sandy soils, all level land will be benefited by fall plowing. When well plowed, and to a proper depth, the plowed ground will not wash even by the heavy Southern winter rains. That the land will leach and lose its fertility is a mistake. Nothing will be lost in any ease except the nitrogen, which exists the profit derived from the farm than in the form of nitrie acid or the most soluble nitric salts, and, as a rule, there is no danger of this because of the almost entire absence of this form of nitrogen in the land. On the contrary, it is for the purpose of developing this scarce plant-tood in the soil that fall plowing is desirable. The turning over of the soil aids in the change of the abundant inert nitrogen, which is mostly combined with the carbonaceous organic matter in the soil, into soluble nitrates. and this process goes on slowly during the fall and early spring, and where the ground is not frozen even during the winter. Consequently the land is brought into a more fertile condition by the fall plowing, and besides this gain, there is another of It only arrests the fermentation or much importance, viz.: the spring decay of the buttermilk! Well, that work is forwarded so much and the crops may be put in so much earlier.

> Cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism. New York World.

The pathetic story of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and the suffering she has endured from inflammatory rheumatism, as told in the World recently, aroused the sympathy o Charles Halperin, an engineer living at 139 Monroe Street. He came to the World office to make public a remedy for the malady for which he says he suffered tortures for four

"It costs only a few cents," said he, "and will cure the worst case of rheumatism that can be imagined. Let the affected part be exposed to the heat of the stove, until the skin begins to redden and smart. Then rub the spot with the hand until the heat is distributed over a large surface. Continue to do this for five minutes, and bearing as much heat as possible without blistering. Have ready at hand a mixture composed of one tablespoonful of finely pulverized table salt, thoroughly mixed with one tablespoonful of molassesgolden syrup. Apply this mixture as a salve to the affected part after the skin has been well reddened and rubbed with the hand. No matter how long the inflammatory rheumatism may have existed, almost instant relief will be felt. Continue the treatment every day, and at the end of a week a permanent cure will be effected. Meanwhile the worm is about the size of a large pin | should take internally four times a day a mixture composed of two nch in length, with a black head and drams of wine of colchicum, two drams of iodide of potash and pint of water. The dose is one tablespoonful before meals and on going to bed. It is not absolutely essential that the internal remedy should be taken, but it helps. I was on crutches four years, and cured myself in seven days.

"If young Mrs. Blaine will try this I am sure she will experience relief

An Old Story.

An Irishman, recently landed, was traveling along a road in the Catskills where he saw a pair of jackasses in the field.

"What's them? said Pat to a way who leaned over the fence at his side "Them's jackasses," said the na-

"And where do they get thim?" "Out of those crooked yellow things lying in the field," replied the wag. pointing to the largest pumpkin in "Arrah, you don't tell me that."

"Why, yes, Pat, take that big pumpkin home and sit on it for three weeks, and you will find a fine young jackass will come out of it." "That I will, for I'd like to have

one o' thim long-eared little horses.' So Pat took the pumpkin home. sat on it patiently for three but there was no sign of the unfledged hammering on his house. In disgust Pat carried the pumpkin out of the field and, raising it above his head, dashed it into a thousand pieces on the stump of an old tree. A timid jack rabbit, who had been snoozing with one eye open on the opposite side of thestump, started across the field as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Come back, ye young devil ye," velied Pat, "don't ye know I'm ver father!"

Easily Duped. Albany Journal.

A well-dressed young man made his appearance in the village of Bath a short time ago, and neatly succeeded in earning a few dollars at the expense of gullible women. He presented himself at the home of the Misses De Forest on Broadway, and offered to sell a number of sealed packages of note paper. Notwithstanding the fact that he was told the parties wanted no paper, his orathey purchased twenty-four packages at \$4. He opened one package and extracted a \$100 bill, and explained that one among the number purchased by them contained a like sum. The packages contained the name, The Great Western Stationary Company agents wanted. The agent explained that the packages must not be opened until the next day, and when they were opened