MATTERS OF INTEREST FOR THE YOUNG.

The Company Dog -- Cow and Leopard--Training The Memory A Fabulous Monster.

The Company dog.

"Yes, Dick was a fovorite! Dick always counted one in the company; every man claimed Dick as a comrade. Surprisingly young looking for his age, with his dark eyes, honest face, alert movements and ringing bark."

All this story was being told of Dick, the company dog, way back in that summer of '69 out in the Indian territory.

"He came from the east with us, joined in Jersey City. 'How did he come to join?' Well, to be honest, we were waiting on the platform for the train to back in, and when the handsome dog cameup and madefriends, soldier like, we just smuggled him on board. Yes, I suppose he was somebody's pet! No, it wasn't right to take him! But the whole company took him-not any one man-that would have been stealing! No, sir he hadn't a collar.

"There wasn't anything special for a long while. Dick was friends with everybody; even when some of the men got a little 'off' Dick never got a

"Why did I say there never was a dog that had so much sense?" Just this: Our post was down near the Wishita, and the Indians had been quiet for a couple of weeks; just time enough for cavalry to get shod and rested and fixed up to go out and chase 'em some more when they got ready to be chased.

down a supply train. 'Steam?' Not existed. much! Six-mule wagons. So one morning off we started, Dick with us as usual.

"To make a long story short, the next afternoon found us surrounded by 400 or 500 Indians, our wagon animals killed and we unable to move, intrenched as best we might, with our wounded as comfortable as we could make them in the center of our circle. 'Safe?' Of course, we were; that is, some of us got hurt, of course, but they couldn't break our circle. And no more could we move. There we were out in a wide prairie, only a few drops of water in our canteens and cut off from any way of getting more. That made it a question of moving and getting killed; staying still and dying of thirst; or getting aid from the fort. Night came and volunteers for water tried to steal through the Indian lines. "Get through? No, sir. Those plains Indians knew just the kind of box they had us in, and no man white or red, could have got past them. Every man that made the trial came running back for his life?

"Next day it was worse; hotter than ever, and what little water was kept for the wounded. And the meanest part of it was to look at the reds some on horseback. some on the ground, stretched out, enjoying themselves out of range, all of them free to ride over to the stream, whose cottonwood-covered banks were in plain sight a few

miles off. "Night came again, and again some volunteers tried to slip through. But it was no use. Things looked pretty rough. Only an occasional groan from the wounded broke the silence. Along about 10 o'clock I heard somebody whistle; then Dick was called softly. After a bit every man got orders not to let Dick come inside the lines. A message to the fort for aid had been rolled up in a piece of rub-ber blanket and tied around his neck. Our only hope was that he would start off for the fort and carry it, and that some one would ununtie the roll and read the mes-

Every now and then Dick would try to come up to where I lay in the circle. But it was only to be met with clods of earth that drove him off to try to find some friend who would welcome him as of old.

"But every man's hand was against Dick that night, and after a long time word was passed around that Dick was gone. Nobody could see him at all events. But we had to wait for daylight to make sure that the poor old boy was not lying down a little way from us, waiting for the dawn and the recognition we had never failed in giving him before.

"Daylight came at last. Then every eye was strained to find Dick. But he was not there. And after the fieldglasses had searched in vain for him there rose a cheer on the morning air that brought the Indians to their feet, anxiously scanning the horizon all around for the cause.

"Well, that little dog made his way to the fort, over the dark prairies, and swimming the streams, until just after daybreak, about the time we were cheering him back there in camp he trotted up to the stable guard at one of the cavalry company's stables,

tired out. "Well, it wasn't long after that that we saw our relief coming. And they brought Dick with them! How we did

"But I often wonder what the little fellow thought that night after we had driven him off, as he trotted along through the dark to the fort! For, of course, he didn't know that he saved

Cow and Leopard,

A man who has spent much time in the observation of the ways and habits of the wilder sorts of animals tells the following curious story of the audacity of a leopard which paid a nocturnal visit to the cattle-shed of a of telling the hour of the day blacksmith:-

her first-born, the mother was exceedingly vicious, and it was unsafe for a It is said that in the country police stranger to approach her, especially as her horns were unusually long and is measured by placing in a tub of wapointed.

the hillside, and was within a few that it will take one hour for the wafeet of the blacksmith's house. The and sink it. When the policeman sees roof was thatched. During the night that the pot has disappeared he a leopard, which smelt the presence of the cow and calf, mounted the roof of If he is smoking or dozing, the copper the shed, and proceeded to force an entrance by scratching through the minutes before he strikes the

The cow at the same time detected the presence of the leopard, and, ever mindful of her calf, stood ready to receive the intruder. It is supposed that upon the leopard's descent it was at once pinned to the ground, before

it had time to make its spring. The noise of a tremendous struggle aroused the blacksmith, who, with a lantern in his hand, opened the cattle-shed door and discovered the cow in a frantic state, butting and tossing to and fro some large object, which evidently had lost all power of resistance. This was the leopard in the last grasp, having been run through the body by the ready horns of the courageous mother, whose little calf was nestled in a corner, unmindful of the maternal struggle.

A Fabulous Monster.

Pliny, that rare old gossip, assures us that the basilisk had a voice that "struck terror to the hearts of men, beasts and serpent." Old writers, Pliny, Bascho and others, say that its bite was fatal in every case; that its breath was suffocating, and that no plant would grow in the vicinity of its lair. Its dead body was often used, suspended in belfries, to prevent swallows nesting there. If you have read the popular stories of the day you have noted many allusions to the "basilisk glitter" in some hero or heroine's eye. This "glitter" was the them. basilisk's main stock-in trade. With it he is said to have darted death to every living thing he looked upon. Some old histories tell us how a pet basilisk climbed the walls of an Asian city which Alexander the Great was besieging and killed over 200 of his soldiers by simply gazing down upon them. All plants withered when this monster fixed his eyes upon them, with one single exception, rue. The crowing of a cock would kill every basilisk that heard it.

Of course, our wider knowledge of "Our company was ordered to geology or natural history enables us march to the next fort and bring to be certain that no such beast ever

Training the Memory.

A splendid way to improve the memory is to begin by treating it as if it were another person, and then charging it, upon penality of a severe upbraiding, to keep until wanted the information, fact, date, name or whatever is to be remembered. By this course you unconsciously do two things-you sort out things worth while to know, and you impress them upon the memory in such a way as to cause it to grasp and keep

The latter is a most important thing to do. Half of one's forgetfulness comes from failure to properly grasp what it is that you are to remember. It is said of Thomas B. Reed, the famous member of Congress from Maine who was Speaker of the House of Representatives for two years, that he considered it a great hardship to have to tell a man the same thing twice.

You ought never to cause any one such hardship.—From Harper's

He Broke Up the Game.

In public, as well as in private, one ould ever be mindful of the rights of others. Not long since a clergyman and condition of the animals would accompanied by two young ladies was travelling. It was nearing the hour of midnight, yet they had not ordered their sleeping berths made up. keep them clean, makes a vast differ-Instead, they were indulging in a game at words-trying to see who could think of the most words that begin with this or that letter.

They spent half an hour or more on "A," and then went to "B" with a freshness that seemed to indicate that they intended, despite the lateness of the hour, to go to the end of the alphabet. At any rate, that was the impression they gave to the tired man in the berth opposite, who was trying

in vain to sleep.

Presently there came a lull, when none of the three seemed able to think of another B. The tired man took advantage of the lull. Parting his curtain the least bit of a space, he

shouted: "And 'bores,' sir-'bores!"

Interesting Items From Everywhere.

There is a church in the town of Bergen Norway, that is built entirely of paper. It can seat one thousand persons in comfort, and has been rendered water-proof by a solution of quicklime, curdled milk, and white of eggs. Save your newspapers, boys and build yourselves a house.

A gold brick recently shipped from Yuma, Arizona, to San Francisco is said to be worth \$90,000. A residence constructed of bricks like this killed without killing the seed. would cost several dollars more than

most people can afford to pay. A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin It is used for post- sulphate method heretofore recomal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris tobe delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes. If the tube could be enlarged sufficiently, it might be used by either France or Germany to surprise the other with an army, and so settle the

quarrel that has existed between the two nations for so many years. Clocks are regarded ascuriosities by the Hindoos, and for this reason half a dozen or more timepieces are often found in the apartments of the wealthy Hindustanees. They are not used as timepieces, but simply for or- treatment several times over. nament, since the old-fashioned way in India, by calculating the number of bamboo lengths the sun A native cow had a calf. This being has traveled above the horizon, is entirely satisfactory to the natives. stations in India, where the European division of the hours is observed, time ter a copper pot in which a small hole has been bored. It is supposed ter to leak into the pot so as to fill it

gong.

PERTAINING TO THE FARM The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS CON-CERNING FARM WORK.

Grooming the Farm Horse--Smut In Oats--A Barbarous Practice--Preventing Milk Fever--Other Matters.

Grooming the Farm Horse.

... that delightful book, "Tom Brown at Rugby," there is a little incident which "points a moral" for all owners of horses who fail to give them the attention they ought to receive. When Tom and his friend had rescued Tem's humble playmate from the minions of the law, who were after him for poaching the young "convict," though fagged out and dripping wet from a long run in the rain, would not come in to his supper until he had thoroughly rubbed down and cared for the horse they had brought with them. That was the true spirit of a horseman-of one who understood the needs of the horse, and had the disposition and force of character to sacrifice his own imn ed the comfort to minister to

A man who owns a ten or twenty thousand dollar race horse will spare no pains to keep his valuable beast in the best possible condition. He is provided with comfortable and even elegant quarters, and his food and exercise and grooming are as carefully looked after as though he were a prince in disguise. Such care keeps the horse in excellent condition, ready at any time for the special function for which he has been trained.

Now, is there any real reason, why the farmers' horses should not, in a degree at least, be as well cared for as the far less useful animals devoted to racing and sport? It may be urged that farmers haven't the time, and when the day's work is done are too tired to attend to such trivial matters as making the horses clean and tidy by thorough grooming. But if it is essential to the health and continued value, it is not a trivial matter. It has an important bearing on the profit the owner derives from them. They last longer and are worth more while they last.

Many farmers are simply thoughtless of the comfort and safety of their horses. They leave them unblanketed in cold weather when heated with exercise and neglect to groom them carefully before and after the labors of the day. If these things occurred to them and they appreciated their importance they would find time to attend to them. They abuse their horses through mere heedlessness. Others simply don't care and let their horses suffer because they are too lazy or heartless to give attention to their needs.

But such neglect, whatever the source of it, shows the lack of a real affection for the horse, of the comradeship with him which made "Tom Brown's" humble friend forget himself till he had cared for the dumb creature which could not care for it-

If farmers would devote a little more time to the grooming of their work horses the effect on the appearance speedily indicate its value. A horse's skin is very sensitive, and thorough work with the curry comb and brush, with frequent washing of the legs to ence, in his comfort and health. Horses that are put into the stable reeking with sweat and with legs covered with mud do not rest as well and are more liable to take cold or contract some other ailment than when they are well rubbed down and made

as comfortable as possible. It is an old, true saying that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," But, judged by their treatment of their faithful, useful work horses, how many American farmers can be included in the category?

Smut in Oats.

Our experiment stations are getting down to work of practical value to the farmer. Dr. Arthur of the Indiana station has made a study of smut in oats, and his conclusions are thus summarized:

1. The annual loss on account of smut in the oat crop in Indiana is very considerable, varying from \$500 .-000 to \$1,000,000 a year.

2. The occurrence of smut in oats may be completely prevented at a little trouble and expense, and by means entirely within the reach of every farmer.

3 Prevention is effected by treating the seed oats in such a manner that all adhering spores of the smnt are

4. The recently discovered hot wa ter method of treatment is recommended as much superior to the copper

5. The hot water method consists in immersing the seed grain for five minutes in hot water standing at first 135° to 145° F., which may drop during the operation to 130° or may fall even below 130° if the time is cor-

respondingly prolonged.

6. After drying by spreading upon a floor, the seed may be sown immediately, or after a time, with equally beneficial results in either case. 7. This treatment not only removes

the smut from the crop, but improves

the growth and increases the yield.

8. The increased yield is sufficient to pay for the labor and trouble of The smut of oats is of a parasitio nature, like that of wheat, but is a different species. The germinative power of the former is a hundred-fold greater than that of the latter, and hence its greatest destructiveness. The hot water method of destroying smut. is called the "Jensen" process from

the name of its discoverer. It is cer-

tainly worthy of trial by every farm-

er whose crops are usually injured by

this pest. A Barbarous Practice.

The season is now here when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous practices ever retained by a civilized people, viz.: That of burning the lampass from the has arisen of late years a new school time or among what people the practice in the old one that says when a cow is taken

ENGINES ABLE PORT/

OUR MOTTO: "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

part of the root of the horse's mouth

is a disease is absurd, and has long

been exploded by all veterinary surgeons, and is ridiculous to a man

possessed of common sense. All

horses are subject to be affected be-

tween the ages of 3 and 5. In some

cases the soft, spongy enlargement descends to a level with the fore

teeth, yet upon examining it there

will appear to be no tenderness or in-

flammation indicating disease; and if

left alone to the operations of nature it will disappear and the horse will have a sound and a healthy mouth.—

plans for the future, this subject comes

up and puzzles hundreds of us. Some

stop here. The majority of us don't

know whether it is more profitable

for the farmer and better for the farm

to keep stock on a grain farm where

clover hay sells for \$5 per ton, I know it is said clover hay ought not to be sold off of the farm, but never-

theless it is sold, and sold now at

the above figure, and there is always

only what stock is necessary to do the

farm work and plow down clover and

sell all the grain, straw and cornstalks

and hay that was left, like some do,

How to Manure for Onlons.

from. I advise applying at least 10

cords of barn-yard manure per acre,

or its equivalent. Farmers in the

vicinity of Boston use 20 cords of

stable manure, but I think it better to

use half the quantity of manure, and

the other half in commercial fertilizers,

or, cheaper yet, to use all fertilizer.

The latter can be applied at any period of growth; but there is danger

from using a phosphate continuously.

In Bermuda the onion growers use

part sea manure and part commercial

fertilizers. One of my neighbors uses

10 cords of a mixture of barnvard

manure, sea manure and night soil, a

very concentrated manure, probably

equal to double the quantity of ordin-

ary barnyard manure. I recommend

the application of 300 pounds of nit-

rate of soda per acre just as the crop

used. In all farming a good deal

The Intelligent horse.

We hear men sometimes remark

that they have good horse sense at

least, and sometimes we think they

probably do not understand that

horses are very teachable and intelli-

gent animals. Nearly all persons who own or use horses know that they are

easily taught the meaning of, "gee," "haw," "whoa," "back," etc, but

few horses are trained to put their

head into the halter when it is taken

up for them, or to come to the wagon to be hitched, though

these are as easily taught as the

former. Horses are sociable and in-

telligent animals and must be kindly treated if you wish them to obey you

gladly. It may be necessary some-times to use the whip upon a horse, but in most cases it is not. While I

do not say a horse should never be

struck with a whip, I do say a horse

shouldsnever be abused by that very

prevalent and cruel punishment of

jerking. Be kind to your horse. You

are his guardian and upon you his

happiness depends. Take an interest

in your noble animals and they will

return your kindness with patient

beast.—A J. Lusk in Ohio Farmer.

Preventing Milk Fever,

H. Gregory, in Farm and Home.

farm.

H. M. C., in Rural New Yorker.

tice originated I will not pretend to say. It is most likely a remnant of the dark ages of barbarism. But there is one nation which should either discontinue it, or else say less about the general difficulties of useful knowledge, that is America. The idea that the enlargement of that part of the root of the horse's mouth der makes no demand mon the system. der makes no demand upon the system of the cow unless it is over-crowded while an empty udder carls for work on the part of the milk secreting glands. This looks like good legic whether it is good medicine sense

The Rising Sun: Present financial depression is the result of the failure of the people to study their political interests and the consequence of blind partisanship which made the Yank vote as he shot, and the Johnny Red vote as he fought. It is hoped that both will use their ballots in the future as the weapon of freemen to be in-Stock on a Grain Farm, telligently exercised for the welfare of the whole country.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.

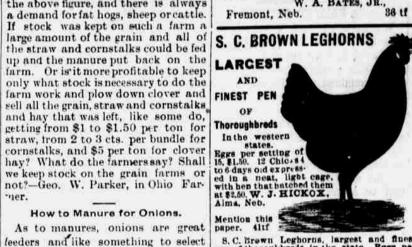
of us know how much grain or hay it Thirteen eggs for \$1.25-26 eggs for takes to make a pound of pork, beaf or mutton, while others are still guessing at it. But the difficulties do not

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outh Rock. White Games Partridge Cochins. Toulouse Geese, White Hol-land Turkeys, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season Prices low. W. A. Bates, Jr., Fremont, Neb. 36 tf

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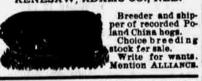
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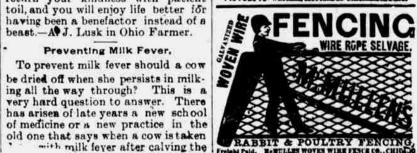
begins to bottom; or, if the crop looks feeble, a complete fertilizer may be manure seems to be misapplied, and I suggest the use of less manure and more of commercial fertilizer .- J. J.

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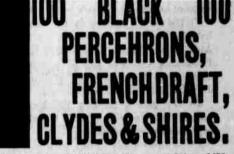


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