HEMINGFORD -- NEBRASKA.

Many a man has lost popularity because he could not talk without declaiming.

Several men have already gone crazy over politics, and, only think, the fun has just begun.

A notable thing among politicians is the fact that personal enemies are generally members of the same party.

During the last ten days a Georgia man has written thirty campaign poems and received two offers to go on the stage.

If it proves true that the czar of Russia has no objection to the landing of Greek soldiers on the island of Crete it would seem as if a war between Greece and Turkey were inevitable. The sultan has sent thither three extra battalions of infantry, and if the czar makes no objection the Greeks will certainly go there also and a meeting is imminent. The sultan has also borrowed money enough to purchase a fast torpedo boat catcher, built in Kiel, which is now en route to Constanti-

A St. Louis man is playing a great joke on his contrary hens. And anyone who ever owned hens knows that they will not set when they are wanted to, and they insist on setting on anything remotely resembling an egg at seasons when their efforts should be directed to egg laying exclusively. This man knew that a blindfolded hen will squat wherever it is placed, and stay there till it sees the light of day. He just blindfolded six of his hens, and they are now involuntarily doing the hatching act.

The work of constructing the coast defenses authorized by congress will soon begin. Preliminary arrangements for carrying out the projects contemplated have been made by General Craighill, the chief of engineers, and one-half of the \$5,000,000 available under the law will be expended immediately under plans already approved. The remaining amount will be expended by contract. All important points along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Tex., and on the Pacific coast from Puget sound, and the mouth of the Columbia river and San Diego, Cal., will be fortified under the present arrangement. As soon as these projects are under way, bids for the work to be done by contract will be called for.

Some startling information has come at Russia has messed at Vladivostock strong fleet and 100,000 men and vast stores of war material. England is said to be recalling her inferior war vessels from the Orient and replacing them with stronger ones, but, nevertheless, is now spoken of as the third naval power in the far east, Russia being the first, and the second being left unnamed. Russia's course is alluded to sarcastically in the Japanese press as a splendid policy of aggression. One journal says that Russia has practically turned Japan out of Corea, and declares that anything short of hypnotism of the most powerful order absolutely fails to explain why all the world stands with folded arms and in helpless apathy watches the developfor the domination of the East. Evidently the fear of Russian aggression is becoming more pronounced in the

In no more emphatic manner are modern facilities of transportation emphasized than in the safety with which perishable food is conveyed from a great distance. In this particular Australia, South America and the United States are no further removed from Europe than a single province formerly was from the capital of the country of which it formed a part. Algeria is now supplying Parls markets with camel meat. An extensive plant has been created in that French colony for the killing and refrigerating of those animals, and daily shipments are made to Paris. The meat of the camel is described as not unlike beef, with the tenderness of veal. The hump is the choicest portion. Eggs that formerly were gathered near the localities where they were sold now come from distant points. Four million dally are received in London from foreign countries. Most of them come from Russia. They command in England twice the price they bring in the home market. The export of eggs from Russia, that in 1885 amounted to 235,000,000, increased in 1895 to 1,250,000,000. These are official figures. The larger proportion of this product goes to England. In addition, great quantities of dressed fowl are annually exported from Russia to all European cities.

A young lady in Muncie who was booked to be married was thrown into violent hysteria for fear "something might happen." The physicians were powerless to aid her. As a last resort the young man was sent for, the knot was speedily tied, the girl recovered at once and she hasn't seen a sick moment since. You needn't laugh; it's true,

It is said that Li Hung Chang is fooking for American money. If that is the case the only suggestion we can make is that he come here and open a

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



T this time of year it is somewhat difficult to keep the milk that goes to the factory in prime condition, where it is strained into large delivery cans, seventy - five to eighty pounds to the can, unless thoroughly aerated as

It goes into the can, or is afterwards done, it can hardly be kept in fit condition by the use of water alone, writes C. H. Everett in Wisconsin Agriculturist. It may seem to be sweet in the morning, as it starts for the factory, but if it has far to go, and is exposed to the hot sun on the way, or if the morning's milk is added to the milk of the night before, by the time it reaches its destination it is not good milk, and it is not to the interest of the patron, especially if it be a cooperative factory, to have the milk in any other than prime condition. I do not know of a single farmer in my neighborhood besides myself that uses the aerators; some of them set the cans in the stock tank over night, but that method is frequently of no benefit, as the water in the tank this hot weather is often nearly as warm as the milk, and is really a detriment, as the milk is kept warm throughout the night, and more than that the covers are removed from the cans and the foul odors of the barnyard find their way into the milk. Others use a small tank through which the water flows from the pump to the stock tank. That method is better, but necessitates exercise at the pump handle many a night when there is no wind to turn the wheel, and the farmer is tired and anxious for his well-earned rest, so that the milk is often neglected. Some men strain the milk into the delivery cans and allow it to set in the stable during the night. If I were boss at the factory I would send such milk back; it is not fit for butter nor cheese. It seems strange to me that men will resort to all methods but the one that is the cheapest, the easiest executed, the one that will give the best results and return the greatest benefit. A milk aerator does not cost much, say \$2; it fits the top of the delivery can, the strainer fits the top of the aerator, or

can easily be made to. Set the can in the pure air, pour the milk in at the top, it runs through in fine small streams, and every particle comes in from the far east, the announcement contact with pure air. When handled being made that Russia has intimated in this way it requires but little water, to Japan that she must withdraw from and much of the time not any. The other manner. Heat the water to a Formosa, The fact has attracted notice | milk is always sweet and wholesome. | boiling point, and see that it is boiling Run the morning's milk through in the not only in the middle of the kettle, was however doubtless pure same way. This is very easy to accomplish. No extra work but to wash the aerator, and no worry and bother about the milk. The man who draws the milk will not have word that the butter-maker says your milk was sour and he wouldn't take it. Milk aerators are made by all firms of dairy supply goods. An aerator that will do fine work may be made by fitting a small tin tube on to a common house bellows, such as is used to start a fire. Have the tinner make a tube two feet long that will fit the nose of the bellows tightly. When the can is filled with milk insert the tube clear to the bottom and work the bellows vigorously for a few moments. This will drive pure air all through the milk. Rement of the gigantic plans of Russia | peat the operation in twenty to thirty minutes. Have a cork for each end of the tube; fill it with boiling water and shake well to wash it. These simple things put into practice often make men successful. Another reason milk is often in bad condition comes from filthy cans, improperly made and washed. Cans should be emptied just as soon as they arrive from the factory, and not allowed to stand in the hot sun full of sour milk until night. They should be thoroughly washed with cold water and then scalded with boiling water, after which they are ready to be placed in the sun. When

Indigestion and Cholera.

seams filled with solder.

buying cans it is well to examine them

inside, and if there are open seams

take them to the tinner and have the

The Farmers' Review frequently receives from its readers reports on the diseases of their fowls, in which cholera is spoken of. Now, we would like to ask this, "How do you know it is cholera?" It is not to be doubted that in a majority of cases the disease that is called cholera is nothing but indigestion. The two are so much alike in many of their symptoms, that even the scientists connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington have been mistaken sometimes and have experimented for cholera with fowls sick with indigestion. This may not be the case today, but it was so some years ago, at the beginning of their work in that line. If veterinarlans can be fooled by the symptoms, what can we expect of the ordinary farmer and poultry raiser? It is a very excusable mistake.

Now, we are convinced that indigesition is a trouble that carries off a great many fowls, and is due directly to a too severe system of feeding. The digestive organs of the birds are not capable of sustaining the tax put upon them for a great many months. In their wild state the birds eat part grain, part insects, part leaves and grass, so that the work required to digest them is comparatively light. But in a domestic state the birds find more genuine goods the coming fall.—Ex.

work put upon the same organs. They are fed corn, oats, wheat, rye and bar-The work of grinding done by the gizzard must be very great in the course of a year. The glands must also work to their highest capacity to furnish the solvents necessary to put the food in a condition where it can be used for the elaboration of blood, This we think is largely the cause of indigestion, since exhaustion is any animal must lead to indigestion as a partial result.

. . . The indigestion first makes itself manifest in the fowl by the suspension of activity by the organs of digestion. It is not at that time noticeable by the farmer, who, if he notices anything, will see only a disposition on the part of the bird to rest and refrain from activity. The comb is still red, and the feathers are smooth. The organs have ceased active work from exhaustion, the food becomes oftentimes impacted in the digestive canals, and this is called constipution. As a part of the organs recommence activity, the residue of the food is excreted, but in a form that indicates great derangement of the organs. The constipated condition is followed by diarrhoea, and most frequently the owner of the poultry declares that his birds have cholera and wants to know what to do for it. Some nostrum is recommended, and he begins to use it, without, however, stopping the feeding of the grain ration. If the bird gets well, the organs are again asked to undertake for another year the enormous task of grinding grain and elaborating blood from the same materials that caused the trouble at first.

Fowle that have the run of the farm should not be troubled with indigestion in the summer time, since they are enabled to live largely on grass and insects, thus lessening the tax on the digestive system. And it is a fact very noticeable that such fowls are seldom afflicted in the manner mentioned. On such farms the trouble comes in late winter or early spring. On farms where the birds are kept shut up through the summer months, and on all farms in the winter, the remedy would seem to be to feed cooked food for a part of the ration.

The cooking does not perhaps add to the digestibility of the food in the way of getting more from it or of doing the work in less time, though this is doubtless sometimes the case. The benefit lies in the way of lessening the aggregate work to be done by the organs of digestion. It is evident that if the food is fed in a cooked form the force to grind it in the gizzard will be nil. This leaves so much more force to be applied in other directions. Cooking food need not be an expensive affair. There is no necessity of putting the kettle on the stove and standing over it to keep the meal or ground feed from burning down. If the quantity is more than a gallon, it will be easy to cook it quite thoroughly in anbut all over. This gives the total liquid a heat of 212 degrees. This water poured into the mess to becooked and left standing over night, will do the work. Those who have say 50 hens, can heat a teakettle of water in the morning and scald the meal to be used at night. At night they can scald the mess that is to be fed the next morning. Of course, the larger the amount of feed to be cooked the better will the cooking be done, for the longer will the heat remain at a cooking point. Such feed seems, greatly to aid the health of the fowls.

This health question is a great one for the number of fowls lost every year is incalculable. This means the cutting down of the profits very materially. This in itself is sufficient reason for every progressive farmer owning some kind of an appliance for heating water for the use of the stock. It is cheaper to keep the stock healthy than to cure them after they are sick, and this is especially true of poultry... Doctoring poultry is a very discouraging business. Happy is the man who knows how to keep them in a condition where drugs and medicines are not needed .- Farmers' Review.

The Family Horse.

A horse that is difficult to find, and one that is in constant demand, is one that can be guaranteed to be safe for family use. At any place where horse sales are held, one cannot but be impressed by the large number of searchers after horses suitable for family use. For this purpose a horse must not only be sound and good looking, but he must be absolutely safe in the strictest sense of the word. He must be afraid of nothing, and must be possessed of sense enough to behave under circumstances which to the average horse would mean a runaway. He must be safe for a woman to drive, and in many cases the woman will know little about driving and absolutely nothing about what should be done in case of an corps of 1,000 was formed, which did accident. In view of the dependency that must necessarily be placed on the family horse, it is not to be wondered at that horses suitable for that purpose are scarce, and also that they command a high price whenever they are the Government is still buying largely, offered. The only wonder is that some so that probably before the autumn enterprising man does not make a specialty of high-class, reliable family horses .- Horse World.

Effects of Filled Cheese Law-One of the buyers of the Utica board yesterday took 860 boxes of cheese on orders from the south. This is one result of the filled cheese bill, and others are sure to follow. The same buyer has orders for 1,400 boxes more to be rilled within a reasonable time. No such orders as these have been received in saveral years, and they would not be here now if filled cheese makers felt at liberty to push their goods. This law must make a great difference in the sale of WOLF HUNTING,

Great Sport with Hounds and Horses to Colorado.

A writer in the American Field tells of an exciting wolf hunt on a Colorado ranch, with the aid of mustang ponies and two well-bred hounds, Czar and Shirock. It is a rare sport, and one that can be but seldom enjoyed, even in the West, of late years, because the vicious animal that was once the terror of the lonely traveler across the plains is becoming scarcer and scarcer as the years go by. The story concludes with this interesting climax:

But Czar led, closely followed by Shirock. On, on, went the wolf. Faster, faster, flew the brave hounds, running with a determination that foreshadowed the doom of the fleeing beast. Now it turned to the right in a vain effort to clude the swift coming hounds. The ground is smooth and free from cactus, and they are within 100 yards of their game. The wolf, with long, graceful strides, presents a beautiful picture, but his days are numbered, for the dogs are fast closing in upon him, good Czar still leading, and deep in the flesh of the now discouraged wolf. In a few seconds Czar had him by the leg, and they both rolled over together, breaking the dog's hold, But when the wolf gained his feet he encountered another enemy, for Shirock was there and fastened his fangs in the wolf's shoulder, while the wolf in retaliation turned his head and sank his teeth in the dog's neck. Czar held a leg, and the two dogs pulled apart as if to stretch the animal. Neither Shirock nor the welf seemed much concerned about the bites of each other; both held on with a grit that was surprising, uttering no sound of complaint or pain. This was the position they were in when we reached them. Mr. Schaefer, quick of action, soon dismounted, and, with a small baseball bat with which he had provided himself, gave the wolf a terrible blow across the back and side. The wolf, incensed at the latter attack, loosed its hold on the dogs and turned its attention to his new enemy. Whereupon Shirock fastened his teeth in the throat of the wolf, and the death struggle began. In vain the wolf tried to shake off the hounds, they held too firmly. It turned and twisted, but they held on. Shirock with his throat-hold was fast choking out the wolf's life, and the end came soon.

FIRST USED

In England Over Two Centuries Ago Was Gitt-Edged Paper. A letter from James I., bearing his sign manual and addressed to Sir John Stanhope, requesting him to pay £200 into the royal exchequer, and dated 24 July, 1604, is written on squared paper. A holograph letter from Lord Cranborne to his father, the Earl of Salisbury, Lord High-Treasurer of England, and dated Paris, 18 February, 1608, is written on cut and gilt-edged paper (the first example of this process in my collection). As the paper France, this date cannot be claimed in a description of English letters. All through this period the edges of the paper are almost uniformly rough; but we come to another letter on squared paper in 1619, 7 February, from Henry, Lord Clifford, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, asking him for a subscription of five Jacobuses to a fund for furnishing a plece of plate to be run for every year at Peplingcoates (an early racing date). The position of the seal affords in this instance an incontrovertible proof of the original shape of the paper. A letter, with sign manual and holograph subscription, from Charles I. to the Due d'Orleans, 28 April, 1636, is on giltedged paper (my earliest English example.)

An interesting illustration of the use of gilt-edged paper in this reign is afforded by the original accounts for stationery supplied to the Princes Charles and James in the year 1641. These documents are signed by Bishop Duppa, the tutor of these Princes, and certified for payment by the Earl of Essex. Among the items are the following: "1 Reame of fline Cutt paper, 00. 10. 00. 6 quires of ffine Venise fol. gilt, 00. 12.

tiovernment's Camers.

The British Government is the owner of about 25,000 camels, the greater number being in India, where they are kept in reserve at the commissariat depots to meet various requirements, such as the carriage of stores to out stations and camp equipages of troops changing quarters by line of march. In the war of 1878 in Afghanistan camels were used by the British. Some 50,000 died during the campaign from cold, neglect and starvation. Included in the above 25,000 are the camels employed in Egypt with the British army of occupation. In 1884-85 a camel excellent service during the war against the Mahdi. At present between 6,000 and 7,000 camels belonging to the British Government are engaged in the advance on Dongola in the Soudan, and campaign is over those numbers will be at least doubled. As the camels are obtained they are organized into companies of 400 each.

The Rights of Friendship. It is night. Herr Awkward steps upon a gentleman's toes.

"I heg your pardon, sir," he cries. The Gentleman (an old friend of Awkward's)-"Oh, don't mention it." (Recognizes Awkward.) "Oh, it's you, is ltr You -- fool, can't you see where you are going?"

In Paris there are over 1,000 professional fortune tellers.

DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Carving Warm Weather Meals - Shirts Growing Narrower-Pretty Gowns for This Season of the Year-lateresting to the Sex.



breakfast and lunch during the heated term, when the very thought of eating until the cool of the evening is annoying, is one

soon will have his long, white teeth and egg lemonade suffices for nourish- ever the hairpins touch her hair it will ment, while it does not overheat her. be dull and glossless. In the morning iced ten or coffee, iced consomme or sour lemonade being frequently substituted for the egg drink difficult to obtain at the ordinary restaurant, while a cool salad sometimes takes the place of fruit. After two such meals as these she goes home at night ready, after a bath and an entire change of raiment, to do ample justice to the hearty dinner that awaits her. Brought up to believe that a heavy meal at night was injurious, it was only after harrowing experiences with dyspeptic pangs that the worked out such a summer regime for herself. In winter both breakfast and lunch are more nourishing and always made up of warm hot dishes, but both are light, so as not to overtax the stomach.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER in fitted up as a dressing-room, and here is to be found a maid from Mariborough house, who has preceded her INTERESTING READING FOR royal mistress with a dressing case containing all tollet requisites. The princess, having decided on the position in which she wishes to be taken, arranges herself. It is etiquette on these occasions for the photographer to address any remark he may have tomake to the lady-in-waiting in attendance, who in turn, addresses the prin-HE MATTER OF cess, who replies through her,

Bernhardt's Wealth of Hair.

Bernhardt, wao has really the most remarkable personality of any living woman, will not exercise, and hates fruit unless she happens to feel in a that purzles many | mood for eating it, and still she has a business woman, a handsome head of hair, and this, the who finds that it is | health doctors say, is quite remarkable, difficult to do good in view of the fact that fruit and exwork when she has forced herself to ercise make beautiful hair. She makes partake of the usual breakfast of her hair grow winter and summer by meat, rolls and coffee. One woman, expesing it. For several hours a day whose salary depends upon the clear- that hair hangs down her back with the ness of her brain, has discovered that air blowing through it and the sun a breakfast of fruit, bread and butter touching it. Her theory is that wher-Her lunch is modeled on the same lines, Mme. Bernhardt's locks are scattered over her breakfast robe, and caught only by the narrowest of ribbons, that donot tie the hair, but only confine it. Not until dressing for theater is her hair "done up," and this is for getting in and out of her carriage in street iress. In most of Bernhardt's plays the heroine wears unconfined locks, and here again madam has a chance to carry out her theory and show the result of it in the magnificent gloss of her long locks.

The Summer Mode.

Notwithstanding all persistency to he contrary, the skirt is getting narrower, and this is synonymous with saying that it is to be trimmed; tucks

GOWN FOR A BRIDE. (From Godey's.)



Color Combleations.

Purple is one of the colors whose various depths of tone combine well, and, this being a purple season, that fact is taken full advantage of in many ways. Green, too, is very fashionable, and green and purple also form a pleasing combination.

Gray and yellow are again seen in companionship, and, like green and black, the association always has a refined and exclusive look. Curiously enough, gray and yellow are not commonly placed in conjunction by some freak of taste. Perhaps that is one reason why the combination seems so elegant.

Foulard is increasing in favor in Paris, and probably by next summer it will be universally worn here, although as yet little of it is seen. It is light, cool and pretty and suited to the composition of charming toilets. Lace is the preferred trimming, with embroidery and all sorts of white accessories. Sometimes plaitings of gauze are employed as a trimming; sometimes application. White is used as much as possible with all varieties of color and fabric. Belts of white satin, collars, vests and cuffs are seen with almost every kind of costume. Ribbons, both white, black and colored, are used to diversify plain bodices.

Plaited mousselaine de soie forms a part of the fashionable costumes. Sometimes the plaiting is plain; sometimes clusters of plaits alternate with plain or lace filled spaces.

When She Wants a Phot sgraph.

When the Princess of Wales intends to visit the photographer's she usually arranges that her sitting shall take place in the morning. A special to gray or brown, ruby to black or studio is set apart for the princess and other members of the royal family, It is approached by a private door that leads to an antercom provided with easy chairs and a plentiful supply of is the man who sometimes looks back illustrated papers. A smell chamber on his track.

and volants with narrow lace belong to the light batistes and muslins; ribbons, braids in application, borders, etc., to the heavy stuffs. The stiff skirt disappears, and with it the folds; it is simply pleated all around, the pleats forming a point in the front breadth.

A remarkable feature is the preference for small jackets on the waistprincipally the zouave jacket, reaching barely to the waist line. The little sleeveless jacket harmonizes either with the skirt to contrasting sleeves and front parts of blouse, or else it. consists entirely of lace of embroidered



fabric, of batiste or gauze with volant edge. The supplement is the corselet or ribbon belt, which must stand in full contrast to the costume; for instance, black to blue or green, white white.

Lopking Backward. The past has a power. The wise man-