INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

The Kicking Cow.



NDER the above heading I have seen in the different farm papers advices various given. Some by tying in different ways, some by human strength and endurance until the cow vields to their

while - - others advise to aban-But as it is not always and we are not all endowed with sufficient muscular strength and endurance so as to wage a successful contest in that way, nor is it always desirable to abandon a cow of superior merits as a milker though she kicks. So we have tried a more reasonable way and one that can be done by the weaker person as well as the stronger. And ith us it has never failed, though we have taken some most refractory animals to subdue. Man's ability to subdue, control and make subservient to his will the lower animals is not vested in his superior strength of muscle but in his mental power. And first of all if he would control these animals to his greatest benefit he must control himself. I dislike very much the term generally used "breaking a horse to work," or "a cow to milk." It should be "teaching" them to do or permit to be done to them certain things. Who would speak of "breaking" a child to read or spell or to play the organ; and certainly if we have to teach these children that are endowed with human intellects, how much more necessary for us to use reason and patience with the dumb animals that are placed under our care and for our use and benefit.

How to do it-first of all be sure you can control yourself. If you yield to bad temper you have failed in the first principle and all you may do afterward will be largely unavailing. Arm yourself, therefore, with selfcontrol and patience and you are ready to undertake the teaching of an animal, and not until then. All that is required besides is a common cow-leader with ten feet of light rope attached. It is presumed that the cow is in the cow-barn, either in stanchions or tied by a halter, and that she is a helfer Mever milked before or a confirmed kicker. Place the right hand gently upon the back of the cow and gently rub the side with the left, gradually working the hand backrard until the udder is reached and handle it gently. If it be a helfer she will likely move or lift the foot. If the foot be lifted without her showing desire to kick place the hand firmly against the leg until she sets the foot down, then proceed as before until she is willing to let you handle her freely and has gained confidence in you that you do not intend to hurt her. But if she shows resentment when you rub her side or udder, repeat the effort only a second time, then gently step from her side, take the leader and place it in the nose; avoid every appearance of harshness, whatever you do, do it holding the rope in the right hand and placing the hand on the back as beore, begin to rub the side, flank and udder as before and as soon as she resents your caressing give her a gentle reminder by a little jerk of the e. I cannot caution you too much in this, not to use harshness. Each you I have never failed to be able to ait down to and milk in ten minutes the worst kicker that has ever come to me. But do not think that one lesson at few days repeat the lesson being to allow another person to milk making a change in milkers to he snap for a time or two until es accustomed to the new There are some persons who the teat so harshly that few are willing to be milked by them. savier labors performed by men them a harder grip, and we have cows that showed no dislike to liked by a woman that would reit as soon as a man caught hold he test. Avoid harshness in any if you would have good milkers our herd, and "teach" them what you require them to do.

andard Varieties of Chickens.

le shape a Leghorn cock should be eful; body round and plump, broad the shoulders and tapering toward tail. The tail should be well bal-d on a fair length of shank and thigh; the length of shank and thigh; the length of leg giving the bird its sprightly and proud carriage. Closiness of feathering adds to the general shape and secures a freedom from angles which always proclaims the pure bred, typical specimen. The breast should be full, beautifully curvivales and carried wall ther prominent, and carried well Give the horses a few potatoes now and then.

DAIRY AND POULTRY, carried erect; back, of medium length, GRAND ARMY TOPICS with saddle rising in a sharp, concave sweep to the tail; tail, large, full, carried upright; the full, flowing tail, and long, well-curved sickles are characteristics of the bird that are much thought of. The wing is long, well folded, and tightly carried. Hackle and saddle feathers, long and abundant and flowing well over the shoulder and saddle, The legs are bright yellow in color and free from feathers; toes also yellow, but a dark shade on the same is allowable. The head is the prettiest portion of the bird, being short and deep, yellow beak, full, bright-red eyes, and bright-red face. The comb is single, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright upon the head, free from side sprigs, deeply serrated with five or six points, and bright-red in color. The comb should extend well back over the head, with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck. Earlobes, white, or creamy white. The Leghorn hen in superior strength, many respects resembles the cock, excepting carriage of comb and sexual don the animal and dispose of differences. In shape and carriage the hen is even more graceful and sprightconvenient to do an amount of tying, ly than the cock, very close in feather. and rather small in body, though some-



HEAD OF S. C. B. LEGHORN COCK. what long in back. Her breast is full,

very round, and carried high; legs fairly long and shanks thin; tail carried closely and well up. The general carriage should be upright. Her comb is the marvel of her beauty; it is single and falls gracefully to one side, but not in a limp manner, or so as to obscure the sight. Legs, comb and face are the same color as in male, but earlobe is much smaller and mcre round in shape. There are six standard varieties of Leghorn: Black, Brown, Buff, Dominique, Silver Duckwing and White. The Black Leghorn is a popular bird, and a favorite with those who are partial to their color of plumage. The Black Leghorn is mistaken by many for the Black Minorca, but is, however, quite different in type. The Minorca is larger in size, has a longer body, larger comb, and dark slate or nearly black shanks and toes. The plumage of the Black Leghorn is a rich glossy black throughout. Comb, face and wattles, bright red; earlobes white; and shanks yellow, or yellowish black. The Brown Leghorn is one of the prettiest, as well as the most bred of the Leghorn varieties. It is the most difficult of them all to breed to feather. They have merited the confidence of poultry lovers for a long time and their hardy constitutions have thwarted rough usage and promiscuous interbreeding to efface their characteristics. They are a fixed breed and their merits are noticeable from



HEAD OF S. C. B. LEGHORN HEN. time she lifts the foot on account of you rubbing the flank or udder give her a reminder by gently jerking the rope. By simply doing as I have told in a thoroughbred.

Fowls Out of Condition.-During very warm weather bowel disease puts is enough. A few times will be all in an appearance and debilitates the members of the flock. The first thing to do is to allow no food whatever unput en her for some days, and for the less it is a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon in a pint of milk for twenty itting down to milk. And always fowls. Be sure to secure the pure artiop the rope lying across the knees cle, as cinnamon is often adulterated. A teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomild move in the least you can re- ica in a quart of drinking water may her that she is required to stand also be allowed, but be careful to give A cow that has acquired the no food. When the hens cease laying abit of kicking will often not be and get out of condition the resort is sometimes had to egg foods and conles the one who has taught dition powders, which may be just the to stand still, so that it is well things to be avoided. Egg foods and condition powders have their places: they may be beneficial where the flock is lacking in hardiness and health, but the best course to pursue is to give no medicine or stimulants to healthy fowls, as they do not require them .-Ex.

> A Great Sheep Dairy .- In the district of Roquefort, France, there is a cheese factory which uses the milk of some 250,000 sheep, turning out, during the season, from 3,000 to 3,500 tons of cheese. This is the celebrated Roquefort cheese, which is largely exported, and commands a very high price, both at home and abroad. The ewes give such an abundance of milk their lambs get sufficiently well grown to be safely weaned at two months old, leaving the dam then to be milked for the purpose of making cheese.-The Dairy.

After the garden crops are harvested plow up the garden and apply a good dressing of well rotted manure.

A few well-known sorts are the best for a commercial orchard.

THE COLUMN TWO

AS DISCUSSED BY THE COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Matters of Interest to the Great Order Considered-Sectional Issues Entirely Dead-The Association Non-Partisan-Patriotism-Pensions and Partisanship.

Report for the Past Year.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27 .- The delgates to the thirty-first national encampement of the Grand Army of the Republic marched to Music hall this morning from the Ircquois hotel to the music of bands and the cheers of thousands. Major Clarkson, commander-in-chief, took the platform at 9:30 o'clock and introduced Governor Black, who delivered the principal address of welcome. Other addresses followed and the commander-in-chief arose to deliver his annual address.

In his annual report, T. G. Clarkson, commander-in-chief, said that he had devoted the last year to work for the order, traveled over 35,000 miles and visited every department. He expressed gratification that his reception in the South had been particularly cordial. He said that before the unveiling of the Logan monument in Chicago, July 22, he had invited the commander-in-chief of the ex-confederate veterans, General John B. Gordon, to "ide with him that all the world might know that the war was over, and it had caused both great regret that General Gordon could not

Major Clarkson referred to the interest taken by President McKinley in the present encampment and speaking for all his comrades, hailed with delight the dawning of a new era of prosperity. Owing to the steady decrease in the membership of the organization as the war sank farther into the past, he recommended that the annual per capita be increased from two and one-half to three cents.

The commander-in-chief said that 37,338 veterans had been cared for in the national homes and many more in state homes during 1896, and added: "Much satisfaction is afforded by the thought that the last days of many thousands of the old veterans have been, are being and will continue to be made comfortable and comparatively happy and free from the trials and struggles of the outside world, with which they are by age and infirmity unable to contend. The good thus accomplished by a magnanimous people is beyond compare." MEMORIAL DAY DESECRATIONS.

Of Memorial day, General Clarkson said: "I am not one of those who believes that a day established thirty years ago by our beloved Commanderin-Chief Logan and since made a holy day and a holiday by legal enactment in the majority of the states, should be changed simply because a lot of hoodlums and thoughtless men and women desecrate it by games and races. A large majority of our peo-ple are observers of the Sabbath day and do not consider parades and public demonstrations seemly upon that day, and their wishes should be respected, for we look to them rather than to the thoughtless for the moral support we need. If games and races cannot be suppressed on such sacred days by moral sussion and the effect of the participation in its sacred work by vast numbers of our best citizens, then no change of day could

effect such results." mander-in-chief said that the Grand Army of the . Republic believed in military instruction in public schools, because it was good for the boys mentally, morally and physically, and above all, patriotically.

PENSIONS AND PARTISANSHIP. Major Clarkson congratulated his hearers that within the last few months many justly entitled pension-ers' cases had been acted on and the names of others, which had been stricken from the rolls, restored. He declared that it was of the utmost importance that children should be taught American history truthfully. He also emphasized the fact that the Grand Army was essentially non-partisan and even non-political, adding: "The desire for public office is a laudable one, especially to men who have braved their lives for their country. The veteran believes himself entitled to consideration, and he is, but he should not use the Grand Army for that purpose. If he asks indorsement of his post there are comrades of other political faiths who cannot indorse him, or, if successful, he may displace another comrade. Personally, I will indorse a comrade, if capable, every time rather than one who is not a comrade, but officially I will indorse no one. In the case of one department I have been compelled to require the withdrawal of a circular, issued for political purposes and doing evident injury to aspiring and worthy comrades.

A fouthern Dialect Writer Killed. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.-F. H. Lloyd, known as "Rufus Sanders," a dialect writer, was killed yesterday near Greenvale by John Gafford. Lloyd was a member of the legislature.

BIG SHIPMENT TO JAPAN.

Forty Cars of Kansas City Beef for the

Mikado's Soldiers and Sallors. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.-The Armour Packing company in Kansas City is filling an order this week for forty ears of Kansas City mess beef for shipment to Japan for use by the Japanese army and navy. The ship-ment is perhaps the largest single beef order ever filled by a Kansas City house. It consists of 3,600 tierces of 850 pounds each, in all about 1,250,000 pounds

NO BIG FORTUNES.

What Recently Arrived Klondike Miners Have to Say.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., At .: 27. -On the schooner J. M. Coleman, which left St. Michaels, Alaska, July 28, and arrived here this morning, were four men who left Dawson City, in the Klondike, July 17. All tell of the riches of the section, but said that few clean-ups had been made when they left. At St. Michaels they left twelve men returning with from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each, but no phenomenal strikes had been made. Charles M. Metcalf of Detroit,

Mich., a merchant, one of the passengers, said that the Lippy claim on Bonanza creek, from which gold amounting to \$112,000 was taken, was one of the best developed claims in the group. Others would doubtless prove just as rich when fully developed. The first claim located on Bonanza creek was named Discovery and was recognized by miners as the center of the field, other claims being numbered each way from it. Sixty claims were located above and ninety below Discovery, in all fifteen miles being taken. On Eldorado creek, which empties into Bonanza, sixty claims were located, the twenty nearest to the junction being very rich. From one claim located on the Skoonkum gulch, tributary to Bonanza creek, N. W. Porter of Denver and Joseph Goldsmith of Juneau took \$5,000 in nuggets, ignoring the fine gold. They afterward sold the claim for \$25,000 cash. They worked only four weeks. Bear creek, a small tributary to Klondike, was also remarkably rich in gold.

NO GREAT STRIKES THIS YEAR. B. E. Jones of Berkeley, Cal., another passenger, said: "I should say there are about 2,500 people in Dawson City and upon the creeks around there. This summer only about twenty claims have been worked and thus far not a large sum of money has been taken out. Most everybody is getting ready for the winter's work, which will be pushed as vigorously this year as last. As far as I can estimate the great wealth of the Klondike is holding out. Still the amount of gold that will come down this fall will not be as large as estimated in some quarters. I should say that there will be in the neighborhood of 175 men down by the Portland and Excelsior and a very fair average to each man would not exceed \$10,000. Many will bring down practically nothing. I would not care to say what the Alaska Commencial company has in gold on hand. At one time gold was so plentiful at Dawson people did not know what to do with

it. The trading companies' safes were filled and the stuff was packed away in saloons and in any place miners could find. But most of the gold was taken out when the clean ups were completed last spring. Since then there has not been such a large amount of gold coming out, as the wet eason does not permit of excavating. This coming winter there will be about 600 claims in active operation. They will nearly all do well, according to present prospects, and next winter's output will be proportionately as large as last, although there will not be as many very rich strikes. The bench claims are turning out well, much better, in fact, than was expected. Last year ice began to run in the Yukon as early as September 28 and if the river begins to freeze as early this year many of the boats now going up and intended for the Klondike will not get through until next year."

WITH TONS OF GOLD.

Eager Throngs Await the Arrival of a Treasure Ship.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 27-The steamship Portland is due to arrive from the mouth of the Yukon river to-day, and it is expected she will bring several tons of gold from the Klondike gold fields.

It is anticipated that the Portland will bring down from the gold fields the greatest story of the year. No one knows just when the Portland will arrive at the sound. From the letters received from St. Michael there is reason to believe that unless she meets with some mishap she will be in the local port not later than August 27. The telegraph companies are preparing to handle about 250,000 words of special Klondike matter.

WHEAT UP, THEN DOWN.

The Chicago September Price Goes Over a Dollar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27. - Wheat went on advancing to-day under the impulse given it by yesterday's developments. The foreigners were buyers again and there was renewed uneasiness over the chances of manipulation in September wheat in Chicago. A very moderate demand for September wheat jumped the price up 6%c a bushel, to \$1.03 %. The price jumped back and forth half a cent at a time around a dollar most of the day, closing at 98%c, or 2%c higher than yesterday. Some commission houses refused to take new orders on September wheat. The December price went up to 96c, but it dropped back 21/c. The close, 93%c, was %c higher than yesterday. Foreign markets were all higher.

Another Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 27. - A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that Walter Wellman has been there to discuss a projected polar expedition with Dr. Nansen, who thinks his idea is a good one. Mr. Wellman expects to make his start next summer.

A Northern Michigan Strike. BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 27.-Employes at the Palms mine, operated in the Tenth district Republican sen-by Ferd Schlesinger, to the number of atorial convention without any wages to \$1.65 a day.

ROADS ARE ENJOINED

WEIGHT RATES ON LIVE STOCK FORBIDDEN.

The Various Systems Virtually Ordered to Continue the Carload Schedules to Live Stock Shippers-The Salt Trust Likely to be Tackled in the Near Future.

Judge Randolph Acts.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 24.—Only a small crowd was in the Lyon county court room this morning when Judge W. A. Randolph announced that he had decided to grant the injunction restraining the railroad companies from putting into force the weight rates on live stock shipments, as asked for by Attorney General Boyle and the Cattle Shippers' association.

The judge had no written opinion when he went upon the bench and spoke less than a hundred words in granting the injunction.

After he left the bench, the judge asked Joseph Waters of Topeka, the attorney for the cattlemen, to write out the opinion for journal entry. Judge Randolph said to a reporter:

"I didn't attempt to get into what the lawyers call the 'points' in the case and that is why I didn't write out an opinion. There were too many heavy propositions and I couldn't attempt to pass upon them and give a written opinion in twenty-four hours. I trust that the case will be appealed to the supreme court so that Doster can run his knife through this opinion and give us some new authority on the subject-some new law and authority. I thought the cattlemen had a fair case and, as I said, the fact that the roads would violate the orders of the board with impunity was to me the best reason for assuming that the remedy of the shippers at law was not

It is an open secret among Lyon county Populists that the plan is now to try to control the railroads by the courts and they are going to establish a new set of supreme court decisions, so that the old Horton decisions, that the railway commission is but an advisory board, will be wiped out and the powers of the board greatly strengthened. This is done to satisfy the Democrats who are not maximum raters and who view a special session of the legislature with alarm.

BOYLE HAPPY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—The happiest man in Topeka to-day was Attorney General Boyle when he learned that the injunction in the live stock rate case had been granted by Judge Randolph at Emporia. "I think all the railroads will fix their rates in obedience to it," he said. "If any do not, I shall ask them in a day or two what they propose to do, and, if they continue to charge the old rates, proceedings will be brought against them.

An effort has been made recently to induce the attorney general to take steps against the Salt trust, which is believed to be responsible for a recent reduction in the output of the Hutchinson salt works. "I am not going to bring any new cases," he said, "until the stock yards and insurance cases, which will come on for argument in a few days, have been disposed of."

NEW C. A. R. COMMANDEL

J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania Chosen -Won on Second Ballot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Cincin nati's triumph in securing the nationa encampment of the G. A. R. for 1898 and Pennsylvania's victory in winning the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army were the features of the encampment.

On the first ballot Cincinnati received 526 votes and San Francisco 214. The vote had not been announced when Mr. Woodruff withdrew San Francisco and asked that the selection of Cinciunati be made unanimous. This was agreed to by acclamation.

J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., was elected grand commander on the second ballot.

The President of the United States was refused admission to the Grand Army camp yesterday morning al though he he had come at the special invitation of the veterans, and everything was in readiness to receive him.

The incident proved one of great mortification to the Grand Army leaders, and excited indignation among the members of the local committee. To the President at first it was a

trifle annoying, but a few minutes after the episode he was having a hearty laugh over it, and excusing the official who refused him entry. by saying that the man was perfectly right to obey orders, no matter who demanded admittance. The reason for the refusal was that the sentry had been ordered to admit no carriage to the camp,

Mrs. Stewart, Going to the Klondike. WASHINGTON, Aug. ?8.-Mrs. Stewart, wife of the senior Nevada Senator, expects to follow her grandson, Richard Hooker, an architect of this city, to the Klondike next spring. ly. She recalls with delight her early days in Nevada and looks forward eagerly to the trip.

Low Wages Paid in Russia. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. - Consul Gen-

eral Karel, at St. Petersburg, in a report to the state department, declares that the use of machinery has caused a falling off in the wage rate. workman with a horse is paid about eighty-one cents a day.

Fifty-Seven Hundred Useless Ballots. WINFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 24.-Fiftyseven hundred ballots have been cast in the Tenth district Kepublican sen. or hunting.

mer 15.

IN THE MOONLIGHT.

One day it was whispered in our camp before Petersburg that Sergeant Jack's wife had died. Sergeant Jack was reserved and rather morose, and none of us knew whether he had a wife or not until the rumor came. The sergeant's demeanor told us that the story was

The soldier's mental suffering was plain to all who looked into his face. He had loved her well, and the blow had come suddenly. In a week's time he grew so old and haggard that one could hardly identify him as the same man. Some of the men whisperingly declared that he would do some desperate thing-others that he would bear it like a man and get the best of it after a while. We loved Sergeant Jack every man of us in B company, and he had the sympathy of all his comrades.

Things were thus when it came our turn to go into the rifle pits on the line nearest the Confederates. We had to march down from camp by covered ways and crawl into the pits like so many serpents. Death was there waiting for any man who but showed his head above a pit. Not a finger could be held up without a dozen bullets being fired at it. On this night it was bright moonlight—so bright that one could see every leaf and blade of grass and every insect moving about.

The great guns were silent after a hot day's work, but there was a spiteful and murderous fire of musketry along the rifle pits. The bullets whizzed above our heads in a vengeful way and the officers kept crying, "Look out, men -keep down!" as we neared the pits. Men dropped off here and there until only six of us were left, and Sergeant Jack had charge of placing us. The men in the pits had to come out first, and as soon as they got the signal they began the movement.

We were watching them as they wormed themselves along the ground, when Sergeant Jack suddenly uttered a groan. It was not a groan of pain, but of anguish—such a sound as a strong man might make when he felt his heart breaking over his grief. All of us turned to look at him, and as we did so he stepped out from under shelter into the opening and the moonlight, and was face to face with death.

"Down, sergeant-come back-look out!" we shouted at him, but he drew himself up and walked straight toward the Confederate lines. His appearance amazed the sharpshooters for half a minute. So bright was the moonlight that they could look right into his eyes. It was not the act of a brave man; none of them would put it down to bravado. He was not a deserter seeking admission to their lines. We shouted to them not to shoot, that our sergeant had lost his mind, and those directly in front heard us and withheld their fire.

Those on the flanks, however, could not catch our words, and probably helieved that some hostile movement was contemplated; a score of muskets blazed away at the target in the moonlight. We saw Sergeant Jack halt, totter, throw up his hands and sink down, and we knew that he was dead, had courted death because there was nothing in life for him. We crept out and rescued his body for a soldier's burial. More than a dozen bullets had struck him, and on his face was a look of relief-a look which came there in his dying moment as he realized that death would end all.-Detroit Free Press.

The Great Libraries.

The library of congress ranks sixth among the libraries of the world in its present contents. France has the largest, England comes next, then comes Russia, and Germany follows with her libraries in Munich, Berlin and Strasburg, the last named holding almost equal with ours in Washington.

THEIR FAVORITE BOOKS.

Cowper read only his Bible and his prayer book. Chopin rarely read anything heavier than a French novel.

Caesar Borgia had a library of works relating mostly to art.

Paul Veronese thought there was no equal to the "Aeneid." Auber hated reading, and never read

save under compulsion. Titian read his prayer book and the

Metamorphoses of Ovid. Voltaire's favorite classical author was Juvenal, the satirist.

Jean Paul Richter had only five or six books, all philosophical.

Rossini, for nearly thirty years, read nothing but French novels. Lord Clive said that "Robinson Cru-

soe" beat any book he ever read. Franklin read all he could find relating to political economy and finance. Hogarth was fond of joke books and

farces, and enjoyed them immoderate-Cherubini was a lover of botany, and

made collections of works on the sub-George III. for many years of his life

read nothing but his Bible and prayer bcok. Beethoven was not a great reader,

but occasionally found pleasure in a novel. Michael Angelo was fondest of the

books of Moses and the Psalms of Mario, the great tenor, read any-

thing he could obtain relating to sports Bach was no great reader, but

375 men, struck for an increase in change. Kopp has 15 votes and Pal- much enjoyed books of jokes and funny stories.