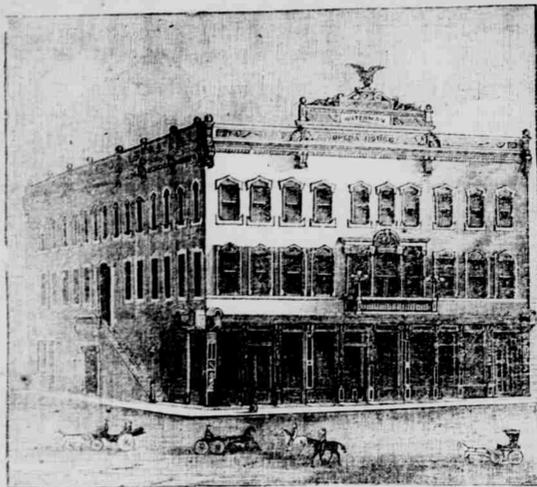


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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Arrival of Mormon Converts.

A New Railroad Scheme.

Other Matters.

MORE MORMONS.
New York, July 1.—The steamship Nevada brings 650 Mormon converts in charge of 22 missionaries. The converts are from Sweden, Denmark, Wales, England and Norway. The number of men and women are about equal.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF OBERLIN COLLEGE.
Oberlin, July 1.—Fifty years ago today, Oberlin college was founded. This will be a jubilee week at the institution. A great number of venerable men, graduates of former years, many distinguished in the ministry or eminent in public life, are gathered for a grand re-union. Most of the classes since 1836 are represented.

COLLISION AND EXPLOSION.
Chicago, July 1.—The outgoing express on the Wabash road to night collided with a street car at Root street crossing near the south city limits, and smashed it to fragments. The lamps in the car exploded and set fire to it. Of thirteen persons in the car only one escaped unhurt. It is believed two or three of the worst injured will die.

DES MOINES, July 1.—Last Thursday night, at Murry, Clark county, a street patent medicine man, not knowing any ladies were present, made a general remark that Key Townsend, aged 19, construed as obscene, though it was not necessarily such. He took his lady companion home, went back and approaching the auctioneer from the rear struck him on the head with a ball club. Ware died Friday. Townsend waived examination and went to jail. The act is regarded as premeditated murder.

CROOK CONING.
Denver, Col., July 1.—Gen. Crook and Capt. Burke, Aid de-Camp, arrived here this afternoon, en route to Washington. In an interview this evening, the General says that the telegraphic reports that the hostiles are again on the war path are absolutely without foundation. In fact, the good opportunity to surrender is fully realized, and further demonstration by them would be most disastrous. With Nana, Loco and Benito subdued, and old Jut a refugee from his own tribe, farther trouble is quite impossible.

A MAMMOTH RAILROAD SCHEME.
Indianapolis, June 29.—A secret meeting was held at Plymouth Hall last night in the interest of a new railroad scheme of great proportions, the substance of which was as follows: Two double track narrow gauge roads are to be built traversing the country in opposite direction from New York to San Francisco and from Chicago to New Orleans, or as the circular states from ocean to ocean and from Lake to Gulf. Eight series of stock of \$25,000,000 each are to be issued and bonded. Debt on double track road properly equipped is to be but \$20,000 to a mile, on single track \$12,000.

SUNK IN THE MISSOURI.
St. Louis, June 30.—The steamer Bright Light, running between here and Kansas City, struck a railroad bridge crossing the Missouri river at Booneville, this morning and sunk in nine feet of water. She can probably be raised. Valued at \$20,000. No insurance.

TRADE DOLLARS BOYCOTTED.
Harrisburg, June 30.—Rejection of the trade dollar began this morning, and by noon every business man and bank had notices posted that but 85 cents would be allowed for them, causing much dissatisfaction among the working class, several thousand dollars having been paid out in trade dollars at the mills to-day.

FIGHTING EDITORS.

The Code of "Honah" in Virginia—Blood for Two.

Stanton, Va., June 30.—Bierne and Elam, the Richmond duellists met this morning near Newhope, in this county. At the first exchange of shots neither was touched. At the second shot Elam was struck in the upper part of the right thigh and Bierne escaped unhurt. Bierne then expressed himself as satisfied, and the parties left the field in opposite directions.

Elam had been concealed not many miles from the scene of combat for several days past, the arrangements for the meeting were matured in Richmond, at a time when Elam was in this vicinity and Bierne in West Virginia.

Both principals managed to evade the authorities and at 6 this morning met in the woods two miles from Waynesboro. At the first fire neither men were struck. Bierne (the challenger) demanded a second shot, which was granted, and the bullet from his pistol hit the upper part of Elam's right thigh. Bierne was untouched. Elam

fell to the ground, and Bierne, raising his hat to the crowd opposite, hurried into a carriage and was driven rapidly away, and subsequently taken to a stock train at Cal-masa.

Elam was also conveyed in a carriage to a house near, where his surgeon attended. It was feared the extraction of the ball would be attended with danger.

No arrests have been made nor does there seem any disposition to institute legal investigation. When the combatants took their positions, several people present not counted with the affair were asked to retire. A physician gave the word, saying: "Gentlemen, are you ready? fire; one, two, three." Shots were to be exchanged after the word "fire," and before the word "three," at the word "one" both pistols were discharged in quick succession, but without effect. The same program was then repeated, both reports being almost simultaneous and just at the word two. As Elam staggered under the effect of his wound, his second ran forward and assisted him to some cushions which were laid on the ground. The wounded man was under the impression the ball had penetrated both legs, and insisted

SUCH WAS THE CASE.
When assured by the surgeon that it had not even gone through one leg and that the intense pain in the other was from sympathy, Elam expressed regret that he had not demanded another shot. He was cool and collected, and gave directions in a strong, composed voice. Bierne also acted deliberately, and although pale, seemed perfectly cool. The weapons were Colt's five shooters, 31 calibre, distance eight paces. Bierne's seconds were Frank Wright, of Petersburg and Emmet Hooley of this city.

Elam's friends were D. Sheffy Lewis and J. D. Snellings. Delay in meeting was caused by fear of arrest. Three attempts were made to arrest Bierne. As parties were nearly 250 miles apart and had to come to the place of meeting in private conveyances, traveling mostly at night, everybody seems satisfied that the duel did not terminate fatally.

THE FAMILY COW.
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILK YIELD OF JERSEYS.
A very common notion obtains, outside of breeding circles, that the cross-bred cow is the best for family purposes. I have frequently heard the suggestion from those who have no special knowledge of the merits of the Jersey, other than that based on her former reputation of being a small but rich milker, that a cross on the Short-horn or Ayrshire would give us a splendid family cow. Now is this idea sound? The family cow is needed for milk, cream, and butter. Can we not find such an animal among the pure breeds without resorting to a cross?

By common consent the Jersey is recognized as the butter breed; but she is more than that. Under the fashioning of the American breeder she has been greatly improved, both as a butter yielder and a milk giver. Years ago the Jersey was a very small milker, but breeding has developed a large capacity in that direction; so that I think a well-bred Jersey will take no mean rank as a milker. I find my two-year-old Jerseys, as they come in, are giving twelve to fifteen quarts daily. While I am not aiming at large milking capacity in butter animals, yet I have no objections to have heifers of superior butter strains give a large milk yield, since I know the blood will tell in enriching the milk with growth of years. With cows of such capacity for milk it would not seem necessary to cross with other breeds to establish the model family cow. One habit is so marked as to be almost peculiar to the Jersey, and that is her disposition to carry her flow of milk for a long period. This is a very important consideration in the cow for family use. A large flow for two or three months, and then a rapid decline of yield, is very aggravating to the village housekeeper. The great trouble I have in breeding is in restraining the flow of milk at the proper time preceding calving. It is common in my herd and with well-bred Jerseys generally, but I have in mind two cows of my herd that are specially noted for this habit. Butterfly of Hill Top 15635 has been milking more than twelve months; gives, when fresh, upwards of eighteen quarts, and is now, within seven weeks of her next calving, giving ten quarts a day. Telka 5037, in milk over nine months, gives seventeen to eighteen quarts, when fresh, and is now giving sixteen quarts a day. In fact, her udder gets so full by midday she should properly be milked three times a day. Take even the ordinary Jersey of small yield, and she will probably give as much milk between two calvings as the ordinary cow of the country. What may be the object in crossing a typical Jersey with some pure-bred animal of another breed I can not imagine.

If we want yield of milk and persistency of product, the animal with those qualifications is already bred, and may be found in the herds of a number of American Jersey breeders, where, if size is needed, it will be found that quality has also been considered. What then, we gain in cross-breeding I can not see; but the risks we run are very apparent. In the cross, for instance of the Jersey with the Ayrshire, many think we will increase the flow and reduce the quality of the milk in the off-spring. This may happen; but I think experience will prove that this cross, producing the Jersey a smaller milker

than the Ayrshire, will give you a cow that will take after the more potent animal of the two. With the two breeds it will be found that the stronger blood of the individual animals will assert itself and predominate, and in some cases the produce of this union will resemble the Ayrshire, and in others the Jersey, in appearance, and butter and milk characteristics. With the acknowledged merits of the Jersey for milk, cream and butter, I would fear to lose them by crossing with another breed. If the milk should prove to be too rich, it could be readily reduced in quality, by the use of food not so rich in butter or fats as cornmeal. Oat meal and wheat middlings would secure the purpose and build up the constitution without increasing the butter tendency.

I confess the richness of Jersey milk is something wonderful. We recently brought butter in a few minutes by whipping cream to mix with the curd for ice cream; and I recently measured the cream in one of the cans of my Cooley creamer after the skim-milk had been drawn off, and I found the cream was more than forty five per cent of the milk. Yet I think succulent food and wheat middlings would reduce the quality for richness. Rearing of grades, however, by the use of thoroughbred bulls on native cows, is to be commended. In such cases the thoroughbred bull is almost certain to show the impress of his superior blood. The farmer who does not feel justified in investing in thoroughbreds should never use anything but thoroughbred bulls. I speak advisedly on this subject, as I have seen the advantage of the farmers in my neighborhood using my Jersey bulls on ordinary cows. In fact, the Jersey bull is coming into very general favor and use in butter dairies for crossing on common cows. One of my neighbors has a large milk dairy, supplying the city of Trenton with choice milk. He is what I call a strong feeder, but he insists it is necessary in order to produce good milk. He feeds daily four quarts of corn meal in summer, and six quarts in winter, per head, besides an equal bulk of bran. His cows he picks up mainly in the country as he can find them, although he is now breeding some. He is very partial to some Jersey grades he owns, and inclines to increase the breeding of them.

The milk from good Jersey grades is almost as rich as that of the thoroughbred, and, with his grades highly fed, I rather fear, in the churning process it would undergo in carrying it by wagon over the pavement some butter globules would be developed, and it might not be quite so homogeneous or attractive to the eye, and so I have advised him to get Holsteins, which are large milkers, have big frames, and their grades, highly fed, ought to be large producers of good milk. My fears in this direction may be groundless, since I know there are parties who claim to sell and deliver from wagons Jersey milk with success and satisfaction to their customers; but it may first have been degraded to the commercial standard. In a conversation with a milkman who supplied milk largely to the New York market, I learned there was the milk cow game and the milk of commerce. Reducing milk to the commercial standard was legitimate, and it consisted in putting four quarts of water in a forty-quart can of milk. He thought every farmer did it, but the farmer who used more than this quantity of water was adulterating his milk and cheating the consumer. This habit may have been practiced by a milkman to whom I for a time sold pure Jersey milk, and whom I came near ruining in his business. Discovering it did not pay me to sell my milk at the wholesale price I got, I notified the milkman to look elsewhere for his supply, which he did, but many of his customers left him, charging that he was adulterating his milk with water. The change from Jersey to ordinary milk was too sudden. I helped him out of his difficulty by continuing to partially supply him for a time, so that he had opportunity to make the change gradually.

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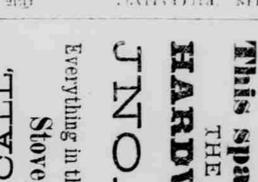
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