

## The Semi-Weekly News-Herald

GEORGE L. FARLEY, Proprietor.

DAILY EDITION.

One Year, in advance, \$5 00  
Six Months, " " 2 50  
Single Copies, " " 10

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.  
One Year, in advance, \$1 00  
Six Months, " " 60

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION  
Of any Cass County Paper.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900.

THE populist national committee is to meet in Lincoln about February 15.

W. J. BRYAN spoke in Jersey City last night, and, as he stepped on the platform, three cheers were given "for our next president."

THE black storm flag is said to have been hoisted in Omaha this afternoon and, from present indications, it would be well to prepare for a blizzard.

GENERAL P. H. BARRY has been elected vice president of the National Guard association, which has been holding its annual meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

THE twenty-eighth annual session of the Nebraska Press association was opened in Lincoln yesterday afternoon and the pencil-pushers will be given a big banquet by the State Journal company tonight.

FRIDAY, February 2, is ground-hog day, and an exchange says that if you don't want to see his shadow, you must get up a little cloud of smoke, so as to obscure the sun while his lordship is out for his airing, or you will have six weeks of stormy and disagreeable weather.

THE NEWS editor would like to be a candidate for county superintendent of editors, provided the one holding said position be clothed with the same authority relative to attendance at press associations as a county superintendent of schools has relative to the attendance of teachers at the county institute. The cry of "no new in the business" will doubtless be raised, so we can scarcely hope to win.

THE Nebraska Press association meeting was more largely attended this year than ever before in the history of the organization. Cass county was represented by L. J. Mayfield, Louisville Courier; S. A. Morrison, Eagle Beacon; J. E. Worley, Elmwood Week's Review; and the editor of THE NEWS. It was a disappointment to the writer not to see more present from Cass county. Many excellent suggestions were made by those who read papers and THE NEWS will act upon some of them in the near future.

PRESIDENT STEYN of the Orange Free State is a Free Stater by birth, a lawyer by profession, and a republican by conviction. He is still not much over forty, is happily married (his father-in-law and mother-in-law are both Scotch), and before the war was considered a coming man among the Boers. He was elected president in February, 1896, just after the raid, succeeding Mr. Reitz, who is now state secretary in the Transvaal, and who, like himself, has been a judge. President Steyn's emoluments are £3,300 a year, £200 table money, and £200 for traveling expenses.

ONLY HOPE OF SOUTHERN NEGRO  
The recent efforts of the state legislatures of several southern states to solve "the race problem" by passing laws that would practically disfranchise the negro must invest with increasing interest the great work that is being carried on by Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., says the Chicago Times-Herald. It was only a few days ago that Senator Morgan, who represents the state in which the Tuskegee normal and industrial institution is located, made a speech in which he declared that giving the elective franchise to the negro had made the south solid for the democratic party and that fear of "negro domination" made white men vote with that party even though they were not in sympathy with all its declarations upon national issues.

But what is Senator Morgan doing to help the negro fit himself for a more intelligent exercise of the elective franchise? What is he doing to prepare the negro for the obligations of citizenship? The negro is in Senator Morgan's state to stay. He cannot be shipped to Africa or any other foreign land for colonization. He came here not of his own accord, and he has earned his citizenship and the protection of the government by faithful toil and hardships.

The speech of Senator Morgan and the tendency of the southern states to deprive the negro of a voice in local government make it more plainly apparent than ever that the only plan that is calculated to solve the race problem is the one advocated by Booker T. Washington and which finds practical exemplification in the great institution which he founded at Tuskegee. In his address in this city on Sunday last Mr. Washington declared that the best way for the north to protect the interests of the black race in the south was to assist in making the negro the most useful man in his community. "Usefulness," said the colored leader, "will constitute our most lasting and potent protection, whether we live in the north or south."

The enemy which the negro has to encounter in the south is race pre-

judice; in the north it is competition. It is the opinion of Professor Washington, however, that his people can sooner conquer prejudice in the south than they can conquer competition in the north. The conquering of race prejudice in the south will come through the industrial usefulness of the negro. Instead of trying to get a position or federal job under a republican president the negro should seek proficiency as an artisan or should endeavor to attain excellence in some calling or profession. The solution of the race problem in the south will come through more farmers, wagon-makers, cabinet makers, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, teachers and physicians, but not through politics. Let the negro abjure politics and follow the lead of Booker T. Washington.

INFORMATION AND OPINION.  
From the Maine shipbuilding yards last year were launched new vessels aggregating more than 50,000 tons in net register tonnage and worth about \$3,000,000, while there are now on the stocks or under contract to be built vessels whose tonnage will amount to about 52,000 and whose value will exceed \$4,000,000, with prospects bright for a total tonnage for the year of 75,000 or 80,000 tons and a value of \$5,000,000. All these vessels will be seen in the coal trade out of Baltimore.

Labor by women in factories producing articles used as building material was placed under the ban of trades' unionism at the last meeting of the Chicago Building Material Trades' council. Not only was the employment of women in building material factories disapproved, but a decision was taken to wage a vigorous war upon labor by girls in the affiliated trades. It is thought that this action presages a demand for the discharge of 200 women metal polishers and rubbers in divers shops and foundries entering to the building material supply trade and kindred lines of industry.

There has been devised a new service of mountain railroad in Germany. It consists of an electrically worked rope railway—the railway being worked by the cars being suspended on rollers. As it is not considered safe to allow a greater distance than 4,000 feet between the supports, intermediate stations are necessary, the passengers changing from the first to the second section and so on until the journey is completed. About seven minutes are occupied in traversing each of the 4,000-foot sections.

The Iowa Shiloh battlefield commission, after a hearing before the appropriations committee of the two houses of the legislature, has introduced a bill to appropriate \$65,000 to erect monuments to the Iowa troops who fought at Shiloh. The bill is practically certain of passing. It provides for a \$15,000 state monument and a \$4,000 monument at the point where each Iowa regiment did its hardest fighting.

Captain William English of Indiana, an officer of the volunteer army in the war for the liberation of Cuba, not only performed his duties faithfully and well, but also wins the unique distinction of being the only man in the service who has returned his pay to the government. Drafts for his salary and allowances, amounting to \$1,172.25, have been returned to the treasury. The act bears the stamp of pure patriotism. Mr. English is one of the "sons of somebody," a class villainously assailed during the war, but his conduct proves him a brave and unselfish soldier. He is the son of General Hancock's running mate on the democratic presidential ticket of 1880.

One of the most interesting exhibits which will be sent from the United States to Paris will be a huge map of New York city, which is now in progress of construction under the chief topographical engineer of the board of public improvements. It measures 24x28 feet and is on a scale of 600 feet to the inch, and includes all the boroughs of the city and considerable of the adjoining territory.

Abroad in many countries New Year's day is celebrated as much, and even more, than Christmas and there are many curious customs which are still kept up in country localities. In some places, on New Year's eve everybody bakes hot currant or plum cakes. These are served with spiced ale and cheese, all comers being invited to partake of them. For every sample of Yuletide cake that is tasted, a happy month is insured in the coming year, so that everyone tries to taste in at least twelve different houses, in order that they may have a year of perfect happiness.

A genius in Massachusetts has patented a single-rail system of railway, which has a car slotted through the middle nearly to the top, with wheels in the upper surface of the slot to rest on and reached by individual doors.

Was Nearly Surprised.  
Tuesday was Edwin Davis' eighty-ninth birthday and the family very nearly surprised the old gentleman by inviting the trustees of the Methodist church—which body Mr. Davis is a member—to eat supper and spend the evening at the Davis home. It was a happy gathering and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The following gentlemen were present: G. M. Spurlock, W. H. Newell, R. B. Windham, George A. Hay, C. S. Polk and Rev. Asa Sleeth of the Methodist church.

## THAT BEAR GULCH STRIKE

It Is Considered a Great Lead Richer Than the Grantz Find.

The following clipping is taken from the Lead, (S. D.) Tribune and will be of much interest to people in this city: "John Trebelcock, who owns a third interest in the Jackson Nos. 1 and 2 and two other claims out in Bear Gulch where the big strike has been made, was in town this morning with some samples of ore that for richness even surpasses the famous Grantz mine. The rock is of a dark reddish color and is studded with coarse gold. A ton of it, in the opinion of an old miner, would be worth a clean \$100,000. The ground was taken in 1896, the other owners with Mr. Trebelcock being Tom Bassett, Walter Pascoe and Emanuel Russell, all residents of Lead except Mr. Pascoe, who is stopping out on a ranch of late.

"The claims are located about ten miles west of Lead and sixteen miles out of Lead gulch from Spearfish. An offer of \$30,000 was made for the ground today on the sample, without investigation. Bear gulch has been noted for its rich placer and the coarse gold obtained for years. The strike appears to be the mother lode, as the gold is coarse like the placer gold found there. The strike has not been investigated very far, but appears in three horizontal ledges of eight, ten and twelve inches in thickness. The tonnage finders have, no doubt, got enough in sight to make them rich and a new industry will be added to Bear gulch mining as well as in the Hills generally."

Hot Springs Sanitarium.  
The following from the Omaha correspondent in today's State Journal will be of local interest:

"Captain H. E. Palmer returned this morning from Washington very jubilant over the prospects of the bill now pending before the house which provides for establishing a sanitarium for the national soldiers' home at Hot Springs, S. D., and carries with it an appropriation of \$150,000. At present it is in the hands of the house military committee, and will probably be acted upon by that body February 13. By persistent effort, Captain Palmer believes that it can be gotten through the house in good season, and that little fear is felt for the senate—similar bills have already twice passed that body, and it is not believed that the senate will go back on a measure it has twice endorsed, especially when the membership is practically the same now as it was then.

"The principal thing is to get the sanitarium established at Hot Springs, even if we get an appropriation of only \$5,000," said Captain Palmer. "The amount named by the first appropriation doesn't limit the amount that will be spent, if once we can get the work started. The national soldier's home bill originally carried an appropriation of \$250,000, and now \$2,000,000 has been spent upon it."

"In reference to the Fort Crook boulevard from Omaha, Captain Palmer believes that Congressman Mercer will pull it through the house in good shape, and that not much trouble will be met in the senate.

"As to the supply depot, for which similar bills have been introduced in the senate by Mr. Thurston and the house by Mr. Mercer, it is believed a hard fight may be encountered getting them past the military committee. Each bill provides for a \$50,000 appropriation."

Red Hot From the Gun  
was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Buckley's Anker Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., druggist.

His Revised Version.  
A gentleman from a neighboring town in Mississippi told the following recently: "I walked into a small store the other day and found the proprietor lying on the counter just dozing off into a sleep. He roused himself on my approach and jumping to the floor quoted the familiar line—'A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!' 'Where did you get that?' I asked. 'Oh, don't you know? That's what Abraham said when his horse ran under the tree and left him hanging by the hair to a limb. I thought everybody knew where that came from.'—Memphis Scimitar.

What Do the Children Drink?  
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about one-fourth as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

A Wonderful Grape Vine.  
At Walleck, near Workshop, the duke of Portland possessed one of the most magnificent vineyards in the United Kingdom. One of his vines produced a luxuriant bunch of Syrian grapes, the weight of which was estimated at nine and one-half pounds and was sent as a present to the Marquis of Rockingham at his residence Wentworth house. Four peasants were employed in carrying it on a staff sharing the handsome burden by turns. At Hampton court there is still another very famous vine called the Red Hamburg. It produces on an average 1,500 to 2,000 bunches, and the number has even been known to amount to 2,800. Another remarkable fact concerning this vine is that its age is equal to that of the oak, and tree of 100 years' growth may be reaped in its prime.

## UNION ITEMS.

J. G. Johnson has gone to Eggleston, Neb.

R. B. Wallace made a trip to Omaha Saturday.

L. R. Upton spent Saturday night in Nebraska City.

C. N. B. rrows and wife drove to Nebraska City Saturday.

J. W. Nichols of Nebraska City was in Union Saturday evening.

Edgar Fletcher has decided to quit farming and has moved to town.

Mr. Childster of Murray was shaking hands with friends here Thursday.

Rev. W. S. Seynde of Seward was here a few days assisting in the meetings, but returned home Saturday.

About 340 attended church at the hall Sunday night. Rev. Van Fleet of Nebraska City was present at this meeting.

O. C. Duge has gone to Kimball county, this state, to look up a location. He expects to move there this spring, having sold his place here to O. T. Davis.

G. L. Farley stopped in Union a short time Thursday on his way to Weeping Water. George looks lonesome since he has no excuse to visit the school ma'am and is wondering why it is that Mr. Smith found a wife so soon, while he held the office six years and is still an old bachelor.

Last Wednesday Uncle Henry Wolfe and wife celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary. About sixty of their relatives and friends took possession of their home and all had a splendid time and a good time. The company presented Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe with a nice set of dishes as a token of remembrance.

The church people are giving Union a great shaking up, but not before it needs it. Some days ago Syll Hathaway commenced holding meetings at the restaurant evenings. At first only a few boys came, but the men soon began coming in. Rev. T. K. Surface of Myrand came to assist in the meetings, so they procured Lyman's hall. It seems as if the building will not hold all who come, but they keep making room for a few more each night.

## AVOCA ITEMS.

Miss Lillie Parker went to Elmwood Monday.

Gary Bus made a flying trip to Berlin Tuesday.

B. C. Marquardt made a business trip to Omaha Monday.

Charles Taney of Berlin was calling on friends here one day last week.

Mrs. R. Bert Wilkinson visited with her parents at Dunbar last Monday.

Malcolm Pallard of Nebraska was mingling among his friends last Tuesday.

John Beckham and Otto Brooks drove to Weeping Water one day last week.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Jensen attended the funeral of Mrs. Joyce at Weeping Water Tuesday.

Miss Mable Peckham and Otto Brooks went to Omaha Wednesday to visit the latter's sister for a few days.

L. Jensen has sold his dray and team to the Avoca Lumber company, who are going to do their own work after March 1.

Mrs. Will Hultenberg received word Monday that her sister had died at Lincoln, Neb., and that the remains would be taken to Palmyra for burial.

Rumor has it that Prof. McHugh has resigned his position as principal of the school. It is hoped it is only a rumor, as teachers of his ability are scarce.

Attorney C. E. Teft moved his household goods to Weeping Water Monday, where he is now permanently located. The people have to see the family leave. But what is Avoca's loss in Weeping Water's gain.

## NEHAWKA ITEMS.

A petition is being circulated for incorporation.

The "jint" has been petitioned to close its doors.

Rev. J. J. Lohr is holding meetings in the country.

F. M. Howard of Weeping Water was in town today.

Tom Patterson and wife were visitors in Omaha today.

Miss Otis R. Yields spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Presiding Elder Russell conducted services in the U. B. church.

Frank J. Morgan and wife were passengers for Omaha this morning.

Miss Annie Gordon and brother, Johnnie, spent the day in Omaha.

Rev. F. Toms held revival meetings all last week, but closed Sunday night.

Presiding Elder Van Fleet of the M. E. church conducted the meeting here Sunday.

A brother of J. P. Holmes whom he has not seen for fifteen years is here on a visit.

John Bauer of the vicinity of Cedar Creek was a passenger for Omaha on the early train.

Miss Grace Holmes returned Saturday from Dunbar, where she has been visiting for a few weeks.

T. G. Hymer and William Childers went out hunting Sunday. They came back with their guns and sighs.

B. F. Austin, general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance company, is in town and is doing a great deal of business.

The floor of F. P. Sheldon's store looks a great deal better now since it had a good cleaning out last Friday night. F. P. was hard at work with his sleeves rolled up.

Tablet's Buckeye Pile Ointment is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, endorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles, tubes 75 cts. F. G. Fricke & Co.

## MADE MILLIONS

In Three Years on a Lucky Investment of \$100 Dollars.

New York Tribune: At the Hotel Imperial is a man who has become rich in mining speculations in Washington within the last three years. His name is James Clark. He told the story of how he did it. "A little more than three years ago," said Mr. Clark, "I was the manager of the War Eagle mine, near Rollin, British Columbia. I had always had an idea that there was plenty of gold in the Comavill reservation, in Washington state, and one day I decided to make an investigation. I gave two of my workmen \$50 each and started them out prospecting. A hundred dollars was a large sum with me then, but it made me a rich man, and it made the prospectors rich men, too. They discovered gold in large quantities, and I immediately organized the Republic Gold Mine Milling company. There were 1,000,000 shares of stock. The two prospectors and I had a fourth interest each. The remainder of the shares we disposed of at 10 cents a share, although we had a hard time doing it. When operations were finally begun we had splendid success. Three months ago we sold 600,000 shares of the stock to a Montreal syndicate for \$3,500,000. We now have a cyanide plant, and all the modern improvements, and the stock is worth \$4.50 a share. In addition to the Republic, that \$100 investment gave me a fourth interest in the Lone Pine, Surprise and Peril mines, in the same district, all of which pay very well and have glorious futures. That \$100 was the best investment I ever made, or ever expect to make. Mining is a fine thing when you have luck. It is literally 'finding money,' and you usually find it in large hunks, too, when you find it at all. There are mighty few businesses nowadays which will enable a man to make a fortune in three years. Beyond all doubt Washington state is fabulously rich in mineral deposits. Mining has become the mainstay of the state, and agriculture has been compelled to take a back seat."

Black Seedless Grape Wanted.  
Will some one develop a black seedless grape? We have white seedless grapes, but suitable only to the climate of California, and now we want a good black grape without seeds. Such a grape would sell at a fancy price on the market. The fear of appendicitis causes many people to take out the seeds when eating grapes, and this greatly detracts from the pleasure of grape eating. A grape of the character described would bring a good deal more than the common grape.—Farmers' Review.

JAILBIRDS' SIGN LANGUAGE.  
They Can Talk to One Another Without Anyone Knowing It.  
Old jailbirds can defy the vigilance of the warden's eyes. They can speak to a companion hard by with absolute impunity, the lips and lower jaw never even being moved. If the companion falls to hear he indicates the fact by putting his finger into one ear as if it were itching. Their dumb alphabet is marvelously complete. A prisoner wants to say that some one is dead; he spells the name on his fingers, then he stamps his head upon his hands and stamps on the ground—ground-s is dead and buried. Some one is imprisoned for so many years, and this is conveyed from one prisoner to another by the former putting as many fingers as correspond to the years across his ear—the man has got, say, three "ears"; for months a similar sign is made on the mouth. Cautions and sneezes of different kinds indicate all manner of distinct things. One well-known cough means "listen." The prisoner who gives it has received a letter; he looks at the palm of one hand and pretends to scribble with the other. If he has got a newspaper he pretends to be reading the palm of the other hand to intently. He pretends to whip to indicate that he has been flogged; he puts his hand on his stomach to indicate short allowance; he has written a letter, so he pretends to write on his hand, and then to throw the words into the air.—Cassell's Journal.

TIRED NATURE'S RESTORER.  
Varying Amounts of Sleep Required by Varying Constitutions.  
"The old rule of eight hours' sleep is sheer nonsense," said a New Orleans physician, chatting after office hours with a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "Natural sleep is something that can't be regulated by any formula. The body takes what it needs, be it much or little, and the necessary amount varies with the individual. In a general way, I would say that four hours is the minimum and ten hours the maximum for people in fair health. Either more or less is a pretty sure sign that something is out of gear—usually something in the brain. I have two patients who sleep only four hours and keep in tolerably good condition. Both are middle-aged men and neither of them works very hard. They are simply so constituted that nature can repair its losses in four hours of unconsciousness. In many other people nearly three times as long is required; the nerve cells work more slowly, why, nobody knows. The queerest case that ever came under my personal observation was that of a bookkeeper of this city, who used to sleep two or three hours a night through the week and on Sunday would catch up in a twenty-four hour nap. That is not exaggeration, but an actual fact, well known to all his intimates. He seemed to be able to store away nervous energy as a camel stores water. His general health during the twelve or fifteen years I knew him was excellent, but he finally died of an attack of pneumonia. All the lower forms of animal life require more sleep than man with one exception—that is the ant. So far as we know, the ant doesn't sleep at all. Its vital mechanism, once started, runs forever."

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.  
Some Facts Apropos of the New Almanac For 1900.  
An interesting feature of the familiar almanacs which have made their appearance for 1900 on the drugstore counters is the mysterious signs of the zodiac, which have their origin as well as all things astronomical, among the banks of the Nile. The earliest people to make a serious study of the stars seem to have been the shepherds, who by reason of their long wanderings far from the haunts of men, were most likely to study the natural phenomena around them. They soon came to recognize the fact that certain stars constantly recurred with certain seasons of the year. For instance, the heliac rising of the bright star Sirius was found to coincide with the rising of the Nile, a season which to this day all Egypt eagerly watches for. But the most trustworthy watchers known to the shepherds were their own sheep dogs. Hence the dog, their ready symbol of watchfulness, was identified with this star and translated to the heavens. Similarly, the shearing season was always ushered in by a certain star, while the appearance in the East of another constellation, the Pleiades, heralded the time for sowing their crops. Arguing upon the principle that what was sauce for the goose should be equally capable of serving the gander in a like capacity, the shepherds, who had thus identified the history of the stars with that of their daily life, began to trace the history of their daily life among the stars. Hence it is that we have such homely signs as Taurus (the bull), Capricornus (the goat), Aries (the ram), Scorpio (the dreaded scorpion of the rocky places), Leo (the equally dreaded lion of the desert), and so forth, all of which signs have remained to this day.

Tablets for the Library.  
Bronze tablets, with heads of celebrated authors in bas-relief, are handsome library ornaments. Whitman and Tennyson are particularly ornamental, with their long, flowing beards and finely-shaped heads. Sad as it may be, all poets do not look well in bronze, no matter how beautiful their verses may be.

Theatrical Snowstorm.  
Realistic snowstorms for theaters are produced by a new machine, which has two revolving perforated cylinders to drop flaked and granulated substances respectively, with electric fans under each cylinder to drive the "snow" across the stage as it falls.

## LIGHTS PUT OUT

By the Concussion of Shots Fired in a Closed Saloon.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "According to western stories," said a former ranchman, "one of the favorite amusements of frontier desperadoes in 'shooting out the lights,' I never saw it done but once, but the incident made sufficient impression on my mind to last me for life. It was at Benton, a small camp on the old 'Staked Plain' trail, in northeastern New Mexico. I was staying there over night with a couple of cattlemen, and when I was in the only combination of bar and gambling-house in a rough, one-story building containing a good-sized single room. The bar was on one side and on the other were two or three 'Mexican monte' tables, over each of which were several large coal-oil lamps in wall brackets. In the center of the place was a chandelier containing three more, altogether getting a good deal of light. We were sitting at one of the tables, and talking, when in rushed half a dozen drunken cowboys, headed by a well-known ranchman named Bill Wells. The crowd were out for excitement and didn't care how they got it. They took several drinks and then clustered around one of the monte tables. In a few moments Wells stepped in, making a bet over the limit, to which the crowd objected. 'If you don't turn for that bet, I'll shoot out your blankety-blank lights!' bawled the ranchman. 'The limit is fifty dollars,' said the Mexican dealer, and the words were no sooner out of his mouth than Wells and his gang pulled their six-shooters and began blazing away at the lights. About twenty shots had been fired when the place was in complete darkness. Of course, there was a stampede, but I remember being surprised that I had heard no crash of glass. Half an hour later I went back and found the place lit up as brightly as ever. Wells and his cowboys having been taken away by friends. The roof was full of holes, but not a single lamp had been hit. What had put them out was the concussion of the shots in a confined space."

The Eccentric Flight of the Woodcock.  
The peculiar habit of the woodcock and his corkcreek flight make him probably one of the most difficult of winged marks. In the daytime he remains always in thickets, copes or cane-brakes. He must have ground upon which to sleep and in which to do his occasional daylight boring, and moist ground generally means always dense undergrowth. Indeed, some of the places most favored by the woodcock are so thickly overgrown that a rabbit finds difficulty in getting through. In such places the hunter send in his corker spaniel, if he has one, knowing that the dog will flush the bird with his shrill, constant barking, and trusting to luck to get a shot as the woodcock clears the tops of the trees or canes. Generally, however, a man and a pointer may work their way through almost anything that grows in shape of woods and entangling vines, and it must be admitted that a rabbit finds difficulty in getting through. 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