

REINHART RESIGNS.

The Santa Fe Railroad President Resigns Under Fire. New York, Aug. 13.—J. W. Reinhart, president and one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company, has resigned his position.

On August 8, Mr. Reinhart, before receiving or being officially informed of the contents of Mr. Little's report, sent the following letter to the board of directors of the Atchison company, and a similar letter was also placed in the hands of W. H. Peckham, counsel of the Union Trust company, to be presented to the court:

"GENTLEMEN:—I hereby tender my resignation as president and director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, and I request that you will forward a copy of this resignation to each of the auxiliary companies composing the system, and that the directors of such companies will please consider such copy as my resignation as president and director of each of said companies.

"The recent examination of the accounts of the company undertaken with my yearly approval has called attention to certain methods of statement which have been the subject of much adverse criticism. So far as I have seen, no imputation has been made upon my personal integrity or any suggestion that I have profited to the slightest degree by reason of the matters criticized.

"Certain features of my administration have, however, been so generally criticized that I feel, whether rightly or wrongly, I am no longer in full harmony with those interested in the property.

"I am satisfied that my further continuance as the president of the company might be an obstacle in the way of a speedy and successful reorganization of the property. I have no desire to impair in any way the efforts now being made or which may be made hereafter, to put the property on a sound basis for successful operation.

"Under these circumstances it seems hardly fair that I should continue to operate the property, even though confident as I am that ultimately my course will be found to have been to the interest of all.

"I wish to add, in justice to myself, that I am also impelled to take this course by the fact that my health has for some time been seriously impaired, and I do not feel that, even under the most favorable conditions, I could longer do continue the strain and responsibility of the position.

"Thanking the board for the confidence reposed in me, I remain, very respectfully,

"J. W. REINHART."

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Missouri Convention at Chillicothe Elects Officers and Adjourns.

CHILICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 13.—The great state Sunday school convention closed its three days' session last evening. Stone county, in the heart of the Bald Knob region, won the gold banner as the place of the greatest increase in Sunday schools during the past year. The silver banner was awarded to Barton county as a grand second. Bates, Boone, Miller, Ozark and other interior counties reported the Sunday school fever as prevalent in their respective localities.

The following officers were elected: President, D. R. Wolfe, St. Louis; secretary, Robert Rutledge, St. Louis; treasurer, George J. Cochran, St. Louis; first vice president, A. E. Wagner, Kansas City; second vice president, D. Allen, Peirce City; third vice president, A. F. Lawson, DeSoto; fourth vice president, M. D. Dudley, Paynesville.

LULU RANDALL'S DEATH.

Dashed to the Ground as She Was Descending in a Parachute.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—A horrible tragedy was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators at Glendale park, near this city, yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock. Miss Lulu Randall of Detroit, Mich., who has for some time past been making balloon ascensions, was almost instantly killed. She ascended safely to about 1,200 feet, and when the signal was given cut the parachute loose.

It opened and she descended safely until she was about seventy feet from the ground when the parachute drifted into a tree with such force that she was torn against a limb and her hold broken loose. She fell to the ground and though physicians were summoned, died soon after the fall.

VEST WILL RETIRE.

He Will Make No Effort to Secure a Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Hon. Champ Clark announces himself a candidate for the senate to succeed Senator Vest. Ex-Governor Francis is a standing candidate, and it is also understood that ex-Congressman Clary will be in the race. It is generally understood and accepted as true among the Missourians that Vest will not seek another election.

THE MARKETS.

The Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Quotations for cars lots by sample on track at Kansas City were nominally as follows: No. 1 hard, 45c; No. 2 hard, 47c; No. 3 hard, 49c; No. 4 hard, 51c; No. 5 hard, 53c; No. 6 hard, 55c; No. 7 hard, 57c; No. 8 hard, 59c; No. 9 hard, 61c; No. 10 hard, 63c; No. 11 hard, 65c; No. 12 hard, 67c; No. 13 hard, 69c; No. 14 hard, 71c; No. 15 hard, 73c; No. 16 hard, 75c; No. 17 hard, 77c; No. 18 hard, 79c; No. 19 hard, 81c; No. 20 hard, 83c; No. 21 hard, 85c; No. 22 hard, 87c; No. 23 hard, 89c; No. 24 hard, 91c; No. 25 hard, 93c; No. 26 hard, 95c; No. 27 hard, 97c; No. 28 hard, 99c; No. 29 hard, 101c; No. 30 hard, 103c; No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 4 white, 41c; No. 5 white, 43c; No. 6 white, 45c; No. 7 white, 47c; No. 8 white, 49c; No. 9 white, 51c; No. 10 white, 53c; No. 11 white, 55c; No. 12 white, 57c; No. 13 white, 59c; No. 14 white, 61c; No. 15 white, 63c; No. 16 white, 65c; No. 17 white, 67c; No. 18 white, 69c; No. 19 white, 71c; No. 20 white, 73c; No. 21 white, 75c; No. 22 white, 77c; No. 23 white, 79c; No. 24 white, 81c; No. 25 white, 83c; No. 26 white, 85c; No. 27 white, 87c; No. 28 white, 89c; No. 29 white, 91c; No. 30 white, 93c.

A Dry Locality.

Articles of incorporation of the Burwell Irrigation company were filed in the office of the Garfield county clerk Friday. The new corporation is composed of twelve representative farmers. The capital stock is \$500,000, and shares \$100. Officers and board of directors were elected Saturday night, the management being entirely from among the farmers. There has been no rain here for over a month, and only three light showers since last year. The mercury has registered over 100 in the shade every day for more than a week, having reached 110 three times and 112 once. The crops of every kind are an entire failure. Not one acre out of 100 of the small grain in this vicinity has or will be harvested, while almost all of the corn is entirely killed by the extreme heat and drought. The are no vegetables or hay to speak of. Under these circumstances everybody is considerably interested in irrigation, and the new company will receive the support of the entire community. It is proposed to dig a ditch about twenty miles long, and to aid in this the precinct in which Burwell is situated will be asked to vote bonds. Owing to the fact that the crop was a partial failure here last year, and for one or two years preceding that, many people will be entirely destitute in a very short time, and outside aid alone can stand between them and suffering.

A One-Fourth Estimate.

Each day the past week has been marked by a continuation of hot, dry weather, which seems to get worse, despite the reiterated prediction upon the part of the weather bureau of 'local showers and cooler in western portion,' and the absence of expected rains has put the finishing touches upon many fields of corn. It is now estimated that on account of the production of the eastern one-fourth of the state partially offsetting the failure of the remaining portion, the total yield of corn for the state will be 25 per cent, although the government report places it at 33 per cent. But this last estimate, however, is based upon reports that were compiled several days ago, and matters have changed for the worse since then, and not for the better. However, people are holding their courage remarkably well, and farmers are already talking of putting in winter wheat when the proper time comes. It requires only time to enable Nebraska to redeem itself.

Salem Chautauqua.

The Interstate Chautauqua opened at Salem, Neb., Sunday with an immense crowd and a fine program. The great tent was crowded at every service and every hour of the day was characterized by a special service. Rev. Sam Small, president, preached the inaugural sermon on "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." The sermon was greatly admired and commented upon, receiving general approval. Other eloquent and able preachers made addresses and the songs were not the least of the services of the day.

Irrigation Discussed.

A big, interesting mass meeting was held at Long Pine Saturday to discuss the question of irrigation and a proposition made by Mr. Ker, a representative of eastern capitalists, to construct a canal through Brown, Rock and Hall counties, providing those three counties contribute \$250,000 in bonds toward the enterprise, besides a certain guaranty of water privileges. The sentiment is unanimous in favor of the project. The assemblage was composed of the business men and farmers, property owners of Brown and Rock counties.

Young Man Drowned.

Alex Klass, aged 21, was drowned in the Missouri river at the foot of Davenport street, Omaha, Sunday evening. In company with several friends Klass went in swimming. He was seized with cramps and sunk immediately. Several expert swimmers were there and they dived for the body, but could not find it. Mr. Klass was a single man and traveled for an Omaha house and was well known about town. Dredging parties were organized and every effort made to recover the body, but without avail.

Prospects Feasible.

The irrigation committee appointed by the meeting of Grand Island citizens a week ago, met Saturday and organized by electing C. F. Bentley president and E. E. Thompson secretary. President Foote of the Nebraska Irrigation association was invited to come here and look over the situation. A civil engineer and one of the members of the committee have made a four day's trip over the country and to the South Loup river and reported favorably as to the feasibility of irrigating.

Fire Barn Destroyed.

During a severe thunderstorm Saturday night the large barn, forty feet square, of William Hinton, living nine miles south of Curtis, a large amount of hay, some grain, a new threshing machine, farm machinery and a new windmill, were totally destroyed by fire, caused by lightning. The barn was the best in the county, and together with its contents was valued at over \$6,000, no insurance.

A Petrified Paw Paw.

A day or two ago while T. K. Kona was down by the river bank near Kearney, he found a petrified paw paw. It was picked up out of the sand where the sand and gravel had been dug out to a depth of forty feet for building purpose. The petrification is perfect, and shows where a piece of the rind had been removed. How it got there at that depth is a mystery, as the fruit was never known to grow near that locality.

Bicycle thieves are reaping a rich harvest in Lincoln. The past week they stole over \$1,000 worth of wheels.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT THE FARMER'S STABLE OUGHT TO BE.

Healthful Stables Far Too Few—Money to Be Made From Nuts—Breeding Turkeys—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Healthful Stables.

Farmers' stables are rarely constructed with a view to healthfulness; are usually deficient in light, ventilation and drainage. These defects give rise to much evil to animals confined in them, and disorders of some kind are likely to result. Want of light or light in straggling rays from various small inlets injures the eyesight, and where there is insufficient light, there is almost surely insufficient ventilation. Stables thus closely built do not admit of free circulation of air, consequently they become filled with foul air, impregnated with the pungent vapors arising from manure, which constantly breathed, irritates the mucous membranes of the throat and lungs, and keeps them in a more or less inflamed condition. And if drainage is insufficient, and absorbents are not supplied, the floor becomes filled with urine-saturated manure which increases these disagreeable vapors.

Stables should be built on somewhat elevated ground; if low and flat, the site should be well-drained; this would be well if done in any case. Where no other than an earth floor is had, absorbents should be used in abundance, especially if the stable be a low, close one. But it is better to have good floors. Wood floors of thick, solid material, do well enough. The floor should have a slight inclination from front to rear, the seams between the planks covered with other plank, to prevent the liquids getting beneath the floor. Underneath the terminus of the floor at the rear, should be placed a gutter to receive and carry off the liquids to the manure pile. If a good and lasting floor be desired, concrete is the most economical in the long run. These, too, should have a few inches inclination to the rear with drains to serve the purpose of carrying off the liquids. The following method makes a good concrete floor:

Take out the earth to about a foot in depth, fill in with coarse gravel; smooth this off to a proper grade, say four inches in ten feet. Upon this put small stones—cobble stones—and press down solid, making drains where required. Over this, when raised up sufficiently high and firm, spread a layer of mortar, press in the top of this, when half dry, some sand, and to add to the thickness and durability of the floor, more mortar and sand may be put on; instead of mortar, some use gas tar, then finish off with sand. Stables are often built too low, or in other words the loft or floor overhead is put down too low. This floor should be at least eight feet high; it gives better ventilation, and instead of letting the light and air struggle in as best it may through small apertures, there should be made one or two long windows reaching well up to the ceiling or upper floor. The sash in them should be swung on pivots in the middle, so that the sash may be swung out at top; this gives better ventilation, the vapor within escaping at top and the fresh air admitted at bottom. The windows should be in front, as side lights are hurtful to the eyes of stock, especially if there be no light on the opposite side. It costs but little more either of money or labor to erect such comfortable stables, and certainly nothing is lost by it. The proper saving of the manure in this way, the ammonia that otherwise would be lost, repays much, besides the advantage and profit arising from having good, sound, healthy stock.—Ohio Farmer.

A Bonanza in Nuts.

The large returns from individual trees and immense profits from established orchards, have stimulated much interest in growing the soft-shelled Texas pecan, which is equal in quality to the best imported nuts of any kind. These are already raised to quite an extent in Texas, and while the industry is in its infancy, enough has already been demonstrated to show that the profits are far ahead of orange growing. In fact, the United States Department of Agriculture considers it of such importance that it has directed special attention to the subject, and a bulletin will be issued detailing the results in the near future. California fruit growers have made fortunes during the past few years, but not equal to those which can be made by pecan raising. An acre of the large soft-shelled pecans at eight years old will, if bearing one peck per tree, earn at least \$100 per acre, which makes the amount for the running value of \$1,000 per acre. At ten years old the yield will be from one to three bushels per tree, earning \$20 per tree or \$720 per acre. At fifteen years they should bear from ten to twelve per tree, which counting the large nuts at 1 1/2 per lb. earns, calling but ten bushels per tree, \$50 or \$1,500 per acre. Some may think facts will not bear out these figures, but I have seen repeated instances where the wild forest trees earned \$50 per tree for their owner, and the cultivated tree should do still better.

Unlike most orchard trees the pecan has no enemy. Once planted they require no care except to keep the weeds away until they begin bearing. After that the gathering and the marketing of nuts is the only expense and the trees will bear for generations. They are known here to reach the age of 500 or 600 years. All of the best authorities are now fully agreed that the pecan cannot amount to much without deep running tap roots and that when the original tap root is once removed a new root will never appear. They

therefore recommend planting the nuts where the trees are to grow. There is no trouble in transplanting the pecan where it has been previously prepared as nurserymen prepare them, but as yet I have never heard of a tree that was perfect. They will look well for a year or two, but finally die. Nurserymen sell the best pecan clones at \$1 each. These cost \$36 per acre to plant, while the nuts can be planted and are sure not to cost over \$3 per acre. The largest orchard in the world is near here and only two years old. This contains 400 acres and 11,000 trees. The owner who has experience, says they will begin bearing when eight years old and will soon average six bu. to the tree. If the trees bear only one-quarter of a bushel each at \$10 per bu; it is no big price, they will earn \$675 per acre, as 10 per cent on \$6750 which it pays per acre the first year. The comparison with the ordinary orchard products is hardly to be considered for all orchard trees have an enemy while the pecan has none. The land on which the pecan orchard is planted, unless in a forest, can be cultivated each year, but it is best to put the orchard into grass when the trees are bearing so that the surface will be level in gathering the nuts. Investigate and see if all these facts do not bear me out.—Herbert Post in the National Farmer.

That "Nutty" Flavor.

The demand in the market is for butter with nutty flavor, and as it is not in the original flavor of the milk, but developed by a certain care and handling of the milk and cream, there must be pretty nearly uniform care of the milk, and back of this uniform feeding and attention to not only the cows but their surroundings. When the whole matter is sifted, and the actual methods explained how this flavor is obtained, it will be noticed that it is only taking the best care of the milk, by making every utensil bright and clean and doing more than straining dirt and its other compatriots out of the milk, but rather in not allowing them to get into the milk. Then if the milk is cared for in a uniform way, cooled down to a certain point, the temperature controlled, cream ripened so much and no more, and the cream churned then and not some time in the future, and the buttermilk washed out, and the butter salted so much and worked down so dry, the nutty flavor needed will be developed promptly on time and in needed amount. It is a uniform care, treatment and handling that insures quality, texture and flavor in butter.—Practical Farmer.

Home Hints.

A small piece of charcoal placed in the pot when boiling cabbage, will prevent any disagreeable odor.

If anything runs over upon the stove and catches fire while cooking, throw salt upon it at once. It will put out the fire and prevent a disagreeable smell.

A method of covering the nauseous taste of castor or cod liver oil, is to put a tablespoonful of orange juice in a wine glass, pour the oil into the center of the juice, then squeeze a few drops of lemon juice upon the oil and rub some of the juice on the edge of the glass.

A difficulty is often experienced by housekeepers in removing the smell from cooking utensils in which fish has been fried or boiled. Place some red-hot cinders in the pan or pot, upon them pour some boiling water and move the cinders around for a minute or two, when it will be found that all small or taint of fish will have disappeared.

Paint, after it dries, is hard to remove, but yields at once to turpentine, if applied when it is fresh. On dark clothes, however, turpentine itself leaves a trace which calls for the benzine. This generally prevents the stains from reappearing in obvious and ugly fashion whenever exposed to any dust. But after all is said and done, the best advice is, "Try not to get spots on your clothes."

The best way of ridding a house of rats is to fill all the holes that can be found with pounded glass, and seal up with plaster of paris and tin if you wish. Then thoroughly clean the premises and see that there are no garbage pails left about to attract rats, and secure the services of a good rat-trapper. Treat her kindly, confine her as much as possible to the basement of the house so she will keep these intruders away and there need be no trouble.

Farm Note.

Clover should be grown more than it is. Rotation gives a rest and a change to the land. Manure can be hauled out at any time during the winter.

It is a fact that the same cow's milk varies in richness at different times. When an animal is matured it gains very slowly, and the principal gain is in fat only.

To improve the stock on the farm select the ones best adapted to your purpose and then stick to it.

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