

PHILIPPINE CLIMATE

During the hot season—August to October—a man reared in the temperate zone is almost stifled. The hot sun blisters the feet, an iron railing is too hot to touch without discomfort; and the air seems baked and lifeless. My thermometer was graduated to 110° F., but the expanding mercury burst the bulb. I have sat with my face in my hands, watching the perspiration drop from my chin faster than the sun on a hot deck could dry it, and in fifteen minutes be chilled to the bone by the drenching and rapid evaporation of a rain-squall. Fortunately no one bothers much about clothes except in the capitals. My usual costume was a cotton shirt and denim trousers, grass slippers and straw hat. This was more clothing than a half-dozen natives wore. For full dress I added a necktie and a pair of socks. In the wet season—March to July—you can have no scepticism about Noah. Imagine what we call a cloudburst every day for months, or several times a day, or all day and all night. Everything is soaked like a wet sponge; roads—where there are any—have no bottom, and rivers no definite top. Leather shoes mildew on your feet. Books and glued furniture fall apart, and you long to put creation through a wringer. These downpours are accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, often of awe-inspiring grandeur; and twice a year, when the monsoons change, also during the hot months, devastating typhoons occur. During the interim earthquakes shake the earth, and the hand of God is already shaken by malaria. The climatic conditions which wrecked Shafter's army in Cuba are duplicated in the Philippines. If our troops surmount them in Luzon, it is no guarantee that they will not succumb further south. The monsoons or trade winds blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast during the rest of the year. The mountainous islands are damp on the weather side and dry on the lee side. When the wind changes and blows six months from the opposite direction, the rainfall shifts to the other side of the mountains. The varying topography of the islands therefore mixes up the seasons in some localities in a way to make you feel tired.—Self Centure.

A REPUBLICAN SWINDLER

The Kansas City Journal shows what the standard of morality is in the republican party in the following account of the way that Bent Murdock, the Kansas republicans political worker swindled the government in getting a pension of \$50 a month. The Journal is a red hot McKinley organ and its estimate of the morality of the transaction may be gathered from the way it tells the story. It says: "Murdock was drawing \$50 a month pension on account of defective eyesight," said he. "When the Cleveland administration came into power the last time, someone reported to the pension bureau that Murdock's eyes were not nearly so badly affected as he let on, and that he was drawing a pension out of all proportion to his disabilities. A special examiner was sent out to investigate the case. He dropped into Eldorado, claiming to be a traveling man making his vacation. He made the acquaintance of Editor Murdock. They became quite chummy. Each liked to fish. One day they went fishing. They fished and fished. Darkness came on Bent said that was just the time of day to catch fish. The two were sitting side by side on the bank. It was so dark that the traveling man could scarcely see his cork. He got a bite, but didn't know it. "Pull," shouted Bent, "Great God! didn't you see your cork go under?" The examiner concluded that Bent's eyes were good enough to see a cork bubbling in the dark when he could no longer see the government in paying him a pension of \$50 a month. He returned to Washington and in due time Bent's pension was reduced to \$30 a month. He never knew how it happened. "When the McKinley administration was ushered in, Murdock took steps to have his pension put back to \$50 a month. He made the necessary application and then went on to Washington

to push the thing along. One day he was in company with C. B. Cushman, Senator Baker's private secretary. Cushman was helping him with his pension matter. As the two were walking through the corridor of the capitol building, Cushman noticed Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, who has charge of the pension business, coming along. He told Murdock about it. "Now you have a chance to make a good play," said Cushman. "I'll run you into him; you apologize and say that you are almost blind. Then we will spring the pension matter on him." As the two approached Davis, Cushman extended his hand to shake. Bent kept walking right on and collided with Davis jarring both their hats off. Bent Davis could say a word Cushman introduced Murdock and he apologized gracefully for the collision stating that he was almost totally blind as a result of service in the war. The pension question was sprung by Cushman; the three talked about it for a few minutes and in a short time Bent was back on the pension roll for \$50 a month."

**Cucumber Melon Diseases.**  
The April bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station thus summarizes the report of experiments in the treatment of cucumbers and melon diseases:

The cucumber pickle industry continues to increase in Ohio and the yields of pickles have been more satisfactory for 1898 than for the previous year. The abundant rains, well distributed, and the high mean temperatures for the growing months have contributed to this end.

The downy mildew of cucumbers and allied plants, *Plasmopara Cubensis*, has been fully as destructive to the plants during the season named as in 1897, but owing to the earlier harvesting of the crop the actual reduction of yields has been only about one-half as great from this cause.

Anthraxnose of cucurbits, *Colletotrichum lagenarium*, has increased in abundance and destructiveness. A wilt of cucumbers and muskmelons, referred to a species of *Fusarium*, has also prevailed, besides the usual wilt disease, *Phyllosticta Cucurbitacearum* and *Cercospora Cucurbitae* have also been found spotting cucumber leaves as well as *Cercospora Citrullina* upon watermelon foliage.

Co-operative spraying experiments upon a commercial scale have given an increase of seventy-five bushels per acre upon sprayed, compared with unsprayed cucumber pickle vines, attacked by downy mildew. The profits from this treatment were not so large as would have accrued from similar work in 1897, for reasons pertaining to earliness of crop.

The practicability of saving the late crop of cucumbers from downy mildew, by use of Bordeaux mixture, is fully demonstrated by the experiments made. Spraying for this purpose need not be begun earlier than July 25 to August 1. If a crop of pickles or cucumbers is harvested by August 15, spraying for downy mildew is not required.

Spraying of anthraxnose, downy mildew and leaf blight of muskmelons is still recommended, although some failures are recorded. Previous recommendations as to the treatment of late tomato plants with Bordeaux mixture to prevent tomato leaf blight, *Septoria Lycopersici*, are again repeated.

Stock for European Plums.

In some notes on plum culture published in a recent bulletin issued by the Colorado Experiment Station, Professor Charles S. Crandall says: For the European plums such as Lombard, Green Gage, and Bradshaw probably no stock is better than seedlings of some variety of the species from which these varieties came—*Prunus domestica*. These have been in common use for many years, but in recent years have been in some degree superseded by *Myrobalan* stocks (seedlings

"Two Politicians."

One of the first things done by a stranger visiting Albany, says the Philadelphia Call, is to pay 25 cents and put himself at the mercy of a capitol guide. The guide makes a profound and obsequious bow, like a prestidigitator about to charm an audience, and proceeds to lift the veil which hides the mysteries of the great building. On a recent occasion the guide led the stranger regretfully past "McGinty's" empty frame, and proceeded to identify the heads of notables that decorate the stairway. He did fairly well until the stranger pointed out Shakespeare and Homer and asked who they were. "Them," replied the guide, undaunted, "are the heads of two politicians whose names I disremember."

**Insurance Item.**  
Merchant—Here you are again, and three weeks ago yesterday I kicked you down the stairs and into the street.

**Insurance agent—**Why, what a wonderful memory you have got! I had forgotten all about it. By the way, our company offers more inducements than any other company in New York, etc.

Proof Positive.

"The teacher wanted to box my ears this morning," remarked Johnny Fissett.

"How do you know he wanted to box your ears?" asked his mother.

"If he hadn't wanted to box my ears he wouldn't have done it, would he, eh?"

Caring for His Morals.

Mrs. Prys—"Then you are not going to move into another flat, after all."

Mrs. Wise—"No; my husband, who all ways puts down the carpets, was con- verted lately, and I don't want to see the good man backslide."—Judge.

Dairy Notes.

Some interesting tests in cheese ripening have been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It was found in these investigations that cheese ripened faster (as measured by the formation of soluble proteids) at a high than at a low temperature, whereas the cheese cured at a high temperature contained less bacteria than that kept in cold storage. The commercial value of the cold-storage cheese was rated by an expert at 7% cents, that cured at normal temperature at about the same price, while that cured at a high temperature "had a rank flavor and a value not exceeding 3 or 4 cents a pound." At that time prime Cheddar cheese was quoted at 7 1/2 to 8 cents. The high temperature impaired both the flavor and the texture, whereas the cheeses cured at 55 degrees and below were invariably of good quality and were entirely free from all bitter flavor.

Every patron of a creamery has a vital interest in having the creamery a success, whether it be a co-operative creamery or a so-called "individual" creamery. The advantages of making butter in a creamery over making it on the farm are in most cases obvious. Of course there are cases where the private dairyman finds it advisable to hold to his private dairying, but such cases are rather rare. In the greater number of cases the individual either cannot make as good butter as can the creamery or else if he does make as good butter, he cannot sell it to advantage. The purchase of butter by the corner grocery store has created a rule by which both good and bad butter bring about the same price and that price is regulated by the poor butter. So, if a private dairyman has to sell his butter in that market, he must needs sell his butter at the same price as does his neighbor who has no skill in making butter, or who is too careless to even keep his milk and cream in proper condition. For these reasons it is a god-send to most of the farmers to be able to take their milk or cream to the creamery where it will be made into butter upon rules that have been tried by many years of experience, and that are sure to give a product that will bring a good price in the city markets. For this reason no community should look on with indifference while a creamery runs down and closes its doors. The community itself should take steps to build up the institution. It would often be entirely possible to save the creamery by a concerted movement either of the patrons of the creamery or by the community in general. The lack is often in the number of cows. In such cases the farmers could afford to purchase more cows, even though some of them had to be bought on the partnership plan. But if there is no general understanding on this matter the farmer generally thinks that the purchase of a cow or two by himself will not change the result and if the creamery closes he will have the cows on his hands. The necessity therefore of concerted movement is obvious, and the whole community should be impressed with the truth that the creamery is a benefit indirectly to all.

Stay by Your Specialty.

To the Farmers' Review:—A creamery patron, who milks cows when butter fat is high and beef low, but who turns his attention to beef when butter fat is low, and sends in his dairy report for a year and at the close remarks: "Profits scarcely visible to the naked eye. What shall we do to be saved?" Breeding a herd of cows for milk one year and beef the next is a suicidal policy that no enterprising breeder would dare practice. By this haphazard method the above patron realized for butter fat \$19.63 per cow per annum. The Kansas Agricultural College scrub herd pushed along dairy lines brought an average of \$37.75 per cow per annum. This difference of \$18.12 per cow is what would have been visible to the naked eye, had his cows been handled as the college cows were handled. "What shall we do to be saved?" Settle upon some definite line of work, study the business in all the details, find out what others are doing in the same lines, make your business a hobby, and above all stick to it.

Watering the Cow.

No dairyman who makes a study of his business is satisfied with watering his herd once a day. If his cattle can be induced to drink two or three times a day he is glad of it. All the cattle may not be equally thirsty at the same time. Cows require an immense amount of water, as every farmer boy has noticed. Experiments have shown that the average milk cow needs about eighty-one pounds of water a day while in milk—this is nearly ten gallons—and over fifty pounds while dry. Of this the cow in milk takes rather more than two-thirds as drink and the rest in her food, while the dry cow takes rather less than two-thirds as drink and little more than one-third in her food.

**Bloody Milk—**Bloody milk is generally due to injury to the udder by violence, as from a blow or a kick, and may occur at any time and usually in only one quarter of the udder, or it may come from weakness of the mammary glands, but when from this cause it usually occurs just after parturition and comes from all of the teats.—E.

They Needed Raiment.

Jumpuppe—Confound those Theosophists!

Jasper—Why?

Jumpuppe—They convinced my wife that she had seven bodies and she went off and bought a dress for each one.

**STUDEBAKER WAGONS**  
At less than cost  
On Sept. 6-7-8 and 9, we will sell one car-load of Studebaker Wagons at the following prices for cash:  
3 inch Wagon, Box Brake, 14x12 box.....\$50.00  
3 " " Gear " 14x12 " ..... 51.50  
3 1/2 " " Box " 14x12 " ..... 51.00  
3 1/2 " " Gear " 14x12 " ..... 52.50  
Extra Boxes 14x12..... 11.00  
Tip Top Boxes, 8 inch..... 1.75  
All Wagons complete with Spring Seat, Lazy-back and Grain Cleats.  
**WE WILL ALSO**  
Offer extra low prices on our full line of Carriages, Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, Bicycles, and Harness.  
Don't forget the dates.  
**BILLMEYER & SADLER**  
202-4-6 So. Eleventh St. Lincoln, Neb.

ELEPHANT COMEDIANS.

Lockhart's Famous Elephant Actors with Ringling Bros.' Big Circus.

Lockhart's elephant comedians, which will be seen with Ringling Bros.' Circus when that famous big show exhibits in Lincoln next Wednesday, September 8, are undoubtedly the most remarkably trained troupe of animal performers in the world. Lockhart's elephants have been the most pronounced sensation of Europe for several seasons, and the amount of money paid by the Ringling Bros. to bring this wonderful troupe of animals to America would be sufficient to equip and indefinitely operate a dozen good sized circuses. These elephants are not simply "trained animals." They are veritable animal actors, displaying as much good sense and judgment, as great an appreciation of the humor of their several roles and as sincere a desire to please and entertain the audience, as any human performer in the great exhibition. Probably the most amusing comedy presented by these elephant actors is one portraying the arrest, trial, conviction and incarceration of an elephant for intoxication. The spectacle of the clown elephant, rolling from side to side, apparently in the sportive stage of intoxication, is ludicrous in the extreme. In the midst of his revelry, the policeman arrives, armed cap-a-pie with a huge official helmet and jauntily twirling a club in his trunk. The offending elephant attempts to escape, but the policeman is too quick for him. The offender is seized by the ear, marched away to the magistrate's office, solemnly tried and sentenced by an elephant judge sitting in his judicial dignity upon his judicial bench, and finally hurried away, a condemned prisoner, to suffer duress in the elephant jail. The Lockhart elephants are, however, only one of three troupes of elephant actors. They are an English importation. From Germany comes Herr Souder's wonderful elephantine brass band. Incredible as it may seem this company of proboscidean musicians not only play upon helicon horns, but they actually master a popular air in a way only possible to such a mammoth twenty ton band. France is represented in this triumvirate of elephantine wonders by Marehand's pugilistic pachyderms, a company of clever elephants carefully schooled in the many art of self defense. In every kind of trained animal exhibition, in the size and completeness of its zoological collection, in the number of its high-class performers, in the historic accuracy and thrilling character of its hippodrome, and in the magnificence of its professional display, Ringling Brothers' famous circus is without a rival on earth.

A SUGGESTION IN NAVIGATION

Captain Should Not Lay Out His Vessel's Course Alone.

All theories about magnetic attraction and unknown currents will have to be dismissed, so far as the Paris accident is concerned, says the Philadelphia Press. It demonstrates one weak feature in the method now followed by determining the course of a vessel at sea. The captain of a vessel determines the course without consultation with the other navigating officers. If he makes a mistake, there is no check on him, unless the man on the bridge discovers land or a light that causes a change. The suggestion made some time ago, that more than one officer should take part in laying the course of a vessel, seems to be a wise one. The captain could, for that matter, proceed as he does now, but if another officer were required to make a separate calculation and give it to the captain, a mistake such as that made by Capt. Watkins might easily be discovered in time to avert disaster. Age and experience do not guarantee freedom from error. Accidents more often happen to the experienced captains than to the inexperienced ones. Perhaps in a long course of years they are apt slightly to relax their vigilance, and then comes the danger. The captains of all the steamship lines lay out the course of their vessels without check of any kind from other officers. There would appear to be need of a change in that respect.

Cutting Brass With Chemicals.

A recent method suggested of cutting brass articles by means of chemicals consists of drawing a line across the metal at the desired point with a quill pen dipped in a strong alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate. After drying the same line is passed over with the pen dipped in nitric acid, when the metal may be broken like glass cut with a diamond.

A Spectral Chance.

The "ghost of a show" of which we hear "So much in some form every day—No doubt arose in the very first place From Hamlet's father's in the play.

Nez Perces Lands.

Only 100 miles southeast of the fertile green fields of Eastern Washington, between the Clearwater and Salmon rivers, lies what was long known as the Nez Perces Indian country. Only recently thrown open to settlement and mining. Since the early sixties when \$88,000,000 was washed out of the rich placers of the Clearwater and Salmon rivers it has been a tradition among miners that some day great gold discoveries would be made in the Nez Perces country. The enormous cost of transportation, remoteness from civilization and consequent impossibility of carrying on large mining operations left the rich quartz ledges—the mother-lodes of the placers—untouched. Almost simultaneously with the completion of the Northern Pacific's Lewiston extension from Spokane, came the announcement of the discovery in the Buffalo Hump range of immense ledges of gold bearing quartz which, cropping out above the surface, and twenty feet or more in width, extend in different directions for many miles. The rapid extension of the Clearwater Line of the Northern Pacific, now building along the river from Lewiston, will soon throw this heretofore almost inaccessible country open to capital, and modern machinery with American grit will do the rest. For further information and a new map of this region send a two cent stamp to Chas. S. Fox, St. Paul, Minn., or address any General or District Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway.

ANARCHY IN MANILA

London, Aug. 25.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT

80 acres, well improved, 4 miles from railroad near school, 3 acres bearing orchard in Seward county Nebraska. Terms \$30.00 an acre. \$1000 cash balance on terms to suit purchaser. \$150 cash rent. Address 538, Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

IT WILL DO

How would this do as one of the planks in the republican platform? "We are in favor of legislating against trusts whenever we are able to secure international agreement with foreign powers to this end and until such time, we favor that the existing method of dealing with them be pursued."—Grand Island Democrat.

Notice!

In the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Mary M. Frost, plaintiff.

Samuel L. Frost, defendant.

To Samuel L. Frost, non-resident defendant:

You are hereby notified that on the 9th day of August, 1899, Mary M. Frost filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from you on the grounds that since March 1, 1899 you have wantonly, grossly and cruelly failed and neglected to provide any support whatever for plaintiff although you are fully able to provide for her; also that you have been guilty of extreme cruelty toward plaintiff since your marriage to her in that you publically, without any cause, charged her with being a public prostitute. Plaintiff also prays to be restored to her former name of Mary M. Hall. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 4th day of September 1899.

MARY M. FROST, plaintiff.

By J. C. McNEWEY, her atty.

Home for Thousands.

If you are looking for a new home, you cannot do better than to investigate the advantages to settlers in the new state of Utah. No climate in the world is more even tempered and no country offers greater natural resources. There is much land to be had cheap. Take advantage of the half rate in effect on the first and third Tuesday of each month to go to Utah to look over the field for yourself. See that your tickets read via the Rio Grande Western R.R., which will carry you through the center and most favored part of the state. For copy of "Pointer to Prosperity" write to Geo. W. Heintz, Salt Lake City. t 1

FERRETS

English and Fitch Ferrets will clear your barn and granaries of rats. For sale cheap in any number. Will drive rats, ground squirrels and gophers. Will furnish a good day's sport hunting rabbits. Write me for prices. Send in your orders at once, for prices go up each month. THOS. S. DAVIDSON, 1433 Rose St., Lincoln, Neb.

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BATH-HOUSE and SANITARIUM,



Corner 14th & M Sts.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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ALL FORMS OF BATHS.

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, ELECTRIC.

With special attention to the application of NATURAL SALT WATER BATHS

Several times stronger than sea water.

Rheumatism, Stis, Blood and Nervous Disorders, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Affections are treated successfully.

Sea Bathing

May be enjoyed at all seasons in our large SALT SWIMMING POOL, 10x140 feet, 5 to 12 feet deep, heated to saltwater temperature at 80 degrees.

Dr. M. H. and J. O. Everett,

Managing Physicians.

**INDIGESTION IS CATARRH**  
Letter from O. S. McQuilley, Spring Hill, Ia. to Dr. Hartman.  
"Four years ago last fall my stomach refused to perform its duties and I soon lost strength. Shortly after this I had five sieges of the grippe, covering a period of three years. During all this time food was forced through my stomach by the use of cathartics. Large blind piles bid fair to block all evacuation. My kidneys soon became involved, so that the scant and often painful voidings resembled beef's gall. With flesh wasted away, strength exhausted so that it took all my energy to even get into a bath tub, hopes all gone, I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in the Iowa State Register. I wrote to Dr. Hartman and received his pamphlets, which convinced me that catarrh had possession of my head, throat, stomach and kidneys. I began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, following advice which Dr. Hartman gave me free. In a short time I ate nourishing food, and the piles, kidney trouble and constipation all disappeared. Flesh, strength, and a splendid appetite returned, and I went to work."  
The foregoing letter shows what Pe-ru-na will do in cases of indigestion when used according to directions. Write to Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Hartman's free books on Catarrh. These books explain the nature of catarrh, and make the action of Pe-ru-na clear to every one. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.