

A farmer in Saunders county recently shot a cow and six hogs from wounds made by a mad dog. The animal made an attack upon the farmer, but he had a shot gun in his hands and a quick shot ended the brute. Care should be taken in this matter. Reports of mad dogs are becoming more frequent each year.

The state of Nebraska owes the newspapers of Nebraska for the work done by them in the way of advancing the material interests of the state ten times more than all the papers in Nebraska owe the type foundries, stationers and press manufacturers, and that is no inconsiderable sum as many a publisher can testify when he endeavors to raise sufficient money from delinquent subscribers to liquidate otherwise.—Grand Island Independent.

The Washington Post is making a strong effort to have the remains of Gen. Grant removed from their present resting place to Washington. The claim is made that New York promised to erect a monument to the memory of the great commander but has utterly failed to make good the promise. It is but just that the remains of Gen. Grant should rest with the illustrious dead of the nation and a fitting monument erected to his memory.

It is strange that there are fools enough in the world to keep alive the matrimonial papers. But the crop will never peter out and the papers enjoy a prosperous existence. Two professional advertisers in this class of publications were arrested in York state the other day charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The wife advertised under the guise of a young widow, and divided with her husband the money received to meet and marry her correspondents. They were enjoying a comfortable income of about \$200 a month when the officers of the law stopped this form of matrimonial felicity.—Lincoln Journal.

At a reunion of ex-confederate soldiers at Higginsville, Mo., a few days ago, Col. J. T. Crisp in his speech eulogized Gen. Grant, when some one in the audience called out: "What's the matter with Jeff Davis?" Crisp replied that he respectfully rebuked him for speaking lightly of the ex-president of the confederacy. Words followed and the two men would have come to blows had not friends interfered. If the leader of the great rebellion would get out of the country he tried to destroy and of which he refused to become a citizen when opportunity was offered, there would be some hope of overcoming the bitter feelings which still exist among some of the people of the south.

Mistakes in Tree Culture.
The farmers of western Nebraska, especially in the new counties, should profit by the experience of the farmers of southwestern Kansas in the cultivation of forest trees. The dry and sandy plains of the extreme western part of this state would be easily converted into rich land by a proper regard for tree culture, besides being benefited by beautiful rains in seasons. There are two mistakes which the secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture would have the farmers of Kansas guard against in tree culture and which would equally apply to Nebraska. The first is, that new settlers invariably plant orchards in preference to forest trees. Experience has demonstrated that this method is wrong. Young nursery stock is unable to withstand the drought and high winds of the plains. The result is that such tree culture is unsuccessful and discourages the homesteader from further attempts. The proper course to be pursued is to plant forest trees first, and after they are grown to be large enough to shelter an orchard from the wind, the fruit trees should be cultivated. Planted in sufficient numbers they form an excellent wind break and afford the necessary conditions for the successful growing of fruit trees. The second mistake to which the secretary of the Kansas boards calls particular attention is the fact that cottonwoods, soft maples and box elders do not thrive well on the uplands, where there is but little moisture. It is therefore recommended that the honey-locust, the black walnut, the orange orange and elm be cultivated in preference to any other varieties where the soil is dry and sandy. The farmers of the state should consequently profit by these observations in making their preparations for planting trees this fall or next spring. Arboriculture is one of the problems which the people of the western part of Nebraska are obliged to meet if they would obtain the best results out of the soil. It is consequently highly important that they should understand the tree culture best adapted to their needs and learn by the experience of others to avoid costly mistakes.

"FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND."

Contributions by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A beautiful fragment,
Let mothers cherish well:
"Remembrance of his mother's prayers and tears,
And though your son, like hers, in sin may dwell
For many dreary months, and even years,
Trust thou to God, for he alone can quell
The evil spirit, and remove thy fears.
Let all who seek earth's fallen ones to save
Remember none are sunk in vice so low
But they may still be led God's name to praise,
May yet be rescued from a life of woe."
—From a "tough" memorial poem.

With all the vagaries of the day in the way of healing: "prayer-cure," "faith-cure," "Christian science healing," and a thousand nostrums prepared and sold by quacks, there is a field for a "mind-cure." That is, a system by which the patient shall exercise his common sense, aid his physician by regulating his own diet and habits, keep good hours, keep cool, keep his temper, and see if such rational self discipline does not reduce his bill with both Leech and apothecary.—Detroit Free Press.

No man has the right to plead for bread, with the smell of whiskey on his breath.—Chicago News.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SONS.

The Baptist Register tells us of a visit recently made to the tomb of the late President Andrew Johnson, at Greenville, Tenn. His original tailor shop is still standing, with the sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor," over the door. His remains lie beneath a marble shaft, on a high eminence near the town, in sight from the railroad. By his side are those of his wife, who died a year later; and the editor says:

"But what interested us most was to see the tombstones of his three sons, aged, two of them thirty-three, and the other twenty-six. All of them died drunkards, inheriting the appetite for the accursed stuff from their father. They threw away self-respect, friends, fortune, fame, every opportunity which their father's high position gave them—all for the gratification of their appetite. It was a very sad sight to us as we thought of what these boys might have been and saw what they had come to. 'O, that a man should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains!'"

SUGAR BEETS ANALYZED.

An Analysis of Beets Sown in the Vicinity of Grand Island.

Umaha Republican.
The result of the first analysis of sugar beets grown in Nebraska this season was received by the bureau of labor and industrial statistics yesterday. The beets analyzed were grown in the immediate vicinity of Grand Island, from seeds obtained from Germany. They were shown to contain fourteen per cent of saccharine matter, and to be eighty-six per cent pure. It is stated that they had at least six weeks yet in which to grow, and that a later analysis would show a still better result, probably 90 per cent purity. This showing, the deputy commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, Mr. John Jenkins, says, is the best ever attained in Nebraska, and should, he thinks, dissipate all doubts that Nebraska is not adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. He is also in receipt of a letter from a German living near Minden in which the statement is made that the beets raised in that locality from German seed are far superior to the roots grown in the old country—the home of the sugar beet industry. While, as was recently stated in the Republican, much of the sample seed sent to the farmers by the national government failed to germinate, that which did germinate developed into the finest roots yet grown in the state. "Every experience and every experiment in the beet problem only demonstrates the adaptability of the soil of Nebraska to the raising of beets," said the commissioner yesterday. "You would be surprised to see some of the specimens grown this year. They are simply marvelous. Samples will be on exhibition at all the county fairs this fall, and probably at the state fair here in Lincoln. Sugar beets can be grown in Nebraska to the very best advantage, and all that is now wanting is facilities for the manufacture of sugar."

There is nothing like coolness in times of danger. A fire broke out near a Colorado hotel the other day, and it was seen from the first that the hokstery was doomed. Two men who occupied a room together arose and while one watched the progress of the flames so that they could escape in time, the other packed their grips. He was not at all frightened and did the job calmly and methodically. Just as the flames began to lick the window sill the two cool-headed men started out. Then they discovered that all their clothes had been covered that all their clothes had been carefully packed away in the valises. It was too late to halt and they were obliged to continue their journey out in the world in very scanty raiment. But they were not a bit frightened. Not a bit.—Lincoln Journal.

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