

FARMS AND FARMERS

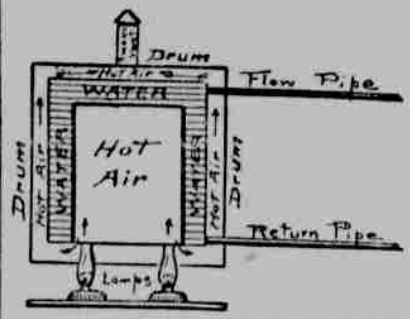


Care of Grape Vines.

The illustrations are from bulletin 158, entitled "The Home Vineyard," by W. H. Hagon. If you will apply to the United States Department of Agriculture you will get this interesting and valuable treatise on the grape without cost. Cut 1 of the illustrations represents a one year old grapevine at planting, showing how deep it should be planted and where the canes should be cut off leaving only two buds on the newly planted vine. Cut 2 represents the grapevine as it should look after one year's growth, and the line crossing the vine shows where it should be cut off, leaving two buds to grow to make the two arms that will be needed for the next year. Cut 3 represents the same grapevine the second year with two branches produced, all others having been removed. Cut 4 represents the manner of making a trellis, and of bracing the end posts so they will not pull over by the strain of the tightened wires that support the vine. Cut 5 shows how a grapevine may be propagated by layering the new green growth in July. Cut 6 represents the grapevine as it should ap-

plied freely with lime throughout the year. The eggs, he says, should be graded carefully, and packing material should be used, since the loss by breakage exceeds the additional cost of the packing material.—New England Farmer.

Heating a Planthouse Cheaply.
Here's a method for heating a planthouse measuring about 8 by 17 feet. I use a hot water circulation in iron pipes, and the heating is done by kerosene lamps under two tin boilers. The boilers are bell shaped and set up with mouth down. The hot air, after having done its work of heating the water, is controlled by a tin drum, at the top of which is a smoke pipe, by which all fumes are carried off. The lamps were made to order by the tinsmith



CONSERVATORY HEATED WITH LAMPS

and are fitted with common flat wick burners. Four of them can be placed under each boiler. Thus in the severest weather there are eight lamps burning, and they may burn 25 cents worth of oil in a day. The planthouse walls were built with care to make them warm, and I have a system of screens, made by stretching cotton cloth on wooden frames, which I put up every cold night under the glass and take down in the morning, this operation taking not over five or six minutes each day. Under these circumstances my heating system has worked admirably and has never failed. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I can light as many lamps as I think necessary and leave them with the most perfect assurance that I shall find everything right the next morning or the middle of the forenoon, if I am as late as that.—Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

For Breaking Corn Stalks.
When the ground is frozen hard, if the land is not too hilly or rough, the breaking of the corn stubble is not difficult if the farmer has the proper implements. For those living handy to a railway, it is a good plan to buy an old rail or part of a rail discarded from the track. About four feet from each end of it a hole is drilled through the narrow part. A chain is attached at each hole by a bolt or hook, and the chains being brought together at the other end, a ring is attached, to which three horses are hitched. The chains may be attached without drilling holes. If iron rods of suitable size be heated and bent round the rail at the proper places, so as to form eyes or hooks.

Another good stalk breaker may be made by selecting a wooden pole of an uniform diameter as possible and long enough to break five or seven rows of stalks. After ascertaining the center of gravity by balancing over a log or some other object, cut notches at 3/4 or 4 feet on each side of this center. Fasten chains around the pole at the



notches and to a doubletree and single trees, as shown in the illustration.—J. G. Allhouse, in Ohio Farmer.

Farm Notes.
Nail a piece of raw fat salt pork up in the chicken house where feather eating hens can get at it.

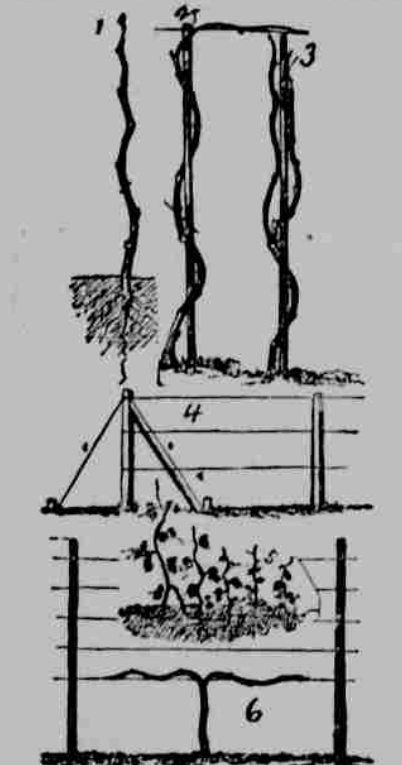
Exposure of dairy cows to winter rains results in serious loss to the dairyman, and the dry cold of winter days calls for additional feed.

The idea that the Ben Davis is no longer a desirable or profitable variety will have to be told to the amateur to be believed and not to the commercial orchardist, said an Illinois speaker before the apple growers' convention.

Where there is a large herd the easiest plan is to spray with kerosene emulsion. This will not only destroy parasites, but will also clean the hogs as well. If only a few are kept, a thorough washing with warm water and soap and the free use of the scrubbing brush is exceedingly effective.

The egg industry of the United States is still growing. Ten years ago we imported many eggs and exported few. Now the exports exceed the imports, but there is room for still greater development. There need be no fear of over-production of poultry and eggs in the near future.

Ground intended for onions should be plowed as early as the weather will permit, as the onion crop is the first to go in. One method of producing onions is to sow the seeds in hotbeds and transplant the small bulbs later. The seeds may be sown in the hotbeds in January or February. By this growing them there is a saving of time and less difficulty with weeds. If preferred, the onion sets may be procured of seedsmen.



pear at the beginning of the third season's growth. The last cut shows the vine in full fruiting properly trained.—Green's Fruit Grower.

Whitewash Formula.
Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, make it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand for a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

Value of Dry Earth.
Farmers are continually advised to see such materials as gypsum, dried swamp muck and kaolin in the barns and stables, yet very few have anything of the kind on hand. Many who would like to use preservatives and absorbents are checked by the cost. These will find a hint in the foreign experiments in the use of dry earth, from which it appears a substance so abundant and easily handled will answer the purpose. A covering of dry garden soil, only two or three inches thick, proved enough to hold the ammonia in a large heap of manure. It is equally effective in the stable in taking up the liquid manure, preventing waste and odors. The earth when stored must be very dry, or there will be some trouble from freezing.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Profit and Loss Accounts.
In a majority of cases the farmer who wishes he were in the class of the eminently successful will find that he has neglected entirely the important matter of keeping books. Now, keeping books consists not merely in making a right account of household expenses. Important as this is, it may much better be omitted than may those accounts which show how much a product costs to produce it and market it and how much was received for it. Such a record will necessarily show the dates of all that is done on the farm. This record of dates is in itself most valuable.—Kansas Farmer.

Packing Eggs.
A Danish experimenter writing on the science of packing eggs, concludes after examining many thousand boxes, large eggs break much more easily than the small ones. To prevent breakage, he recommends that

KILLED IN FREMONT YARDS.

Fremont Railroad Man Meets Death Through Accident—Serious Fire at Bartley.

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 13.—Swan S. Benson, aged about forty, a section hand in the employ of the Fremont railroad, was instantly killed at 6:05 Friday morning under the wheels of a freight car in the local yards. His death was a pure accident, resulting from his failure to hear the ringing of the bell on the locomotive or see the car approaching.

Benson was at work cleaning frozen water out of a switch at the time he was killed. An engine that was doing some switching work "kicked" four cars toward him at a slow rate of speed. John Stratton, an engine foreman, who was helping in the work, was hanging on the side of the car nearest Benson and yelled to him twice to get out of the way, but the latter did not hear him and lost his life in consequence.

When picked up by Stratton and a brakeman after the wheels passed over him, every spark of life had fled from Benson's body. He had been shoved and rolled for a full car's length, after which the first set of wheels had run over him and stopped about six feet beyond. His left leg was severed above the ankle and his right below the hip. His left leg was also broken near the hip joint, and his chest was crushed in in a fearful manner. There were a few scratches and bruises about the head. The body had fallen across the track with the feet projecting over the rails and the head under the car.

Benson had been boarding at Soren Nielsen's hotel on Third street between F and Main. He came here last April and has been working with the section gang in the Fremont yards ever since. He has no relative living here. His wife is dead and he has four children, the oldest being twelve years of age, and the youngest two twins, aged six. Two of the children are at the orphan's home in Holberg. The others, it is understood, are living with Saunders county people.

Fire at Bartley.

Bartley, Neb., Feb. 13.—Four business buildings were totally destroyed by fire in this city Friday morning at 2 o'clock and another so badly charred as to render it practically valueless. The fire originated in T. W. Short's confectionery store and quickly spread to Mr. Short's flour and feed store, A. J. Crawford's grocery store and D. R. Fletcher's real estate office.

The citizens of the town turned out en masse and worked valiantly in saving the contents of Fletcher's real estate office and a part of Crawford's goods until the fire compelled them to desist in their efforts. The wind was blowing a gale from the north at the time and for a few minutes it was thought that the Rollings livery barn would be burned, but by heroic effort the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

No insurance was carried on any of the buildings and the loss will aggregate \$3,000. A. J. Crammer held insurance of \$800 upon his stock of goods. It is probable that some of the burned buildings will be replaced with new structures soon.

Trouble Among the Gypsies.

Beatrice, Neb., Feb. 13.—There is trouble of a serious nature in the camp of gypsies who have been wintering in Beatrice. Monday night, it is alleged, Gilard Reynolds, the boy husband of Myrtle Reynolds, ran away with his sister-in-law, a girl named Nora Stanley. It is said that these warm blooded people love with an intensity that is a source of wonder and that the abandoned wife, while nursing the memory of wrong done her, has conceived a deep hatred for the runaway couple. However this may be, Mrs. Reynolds is offering a reward of \$50 for their apprehension, and has sent out postal cards describing them. The people came here from Lawrence, Kan.

Dies in Loft of a Barn.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Refusing to be taken to a hospital where proper care could be given her, Mrs. Martha Street, wife of Captain George Wellington Street, of "District of Lake Michigan" fame, died in the loft of a barn tonight.

Death was the result of internal injuries sustained in a street car accident several months ago. The woman was the principal of many battles in the contested ground on the north side lake shore and was well known and feared by the police on account of her energetic actions in behalf of her husband.

The Hoosack Murder Case.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 13.—The taking of testimony in the Hoosack murder case commenced at Winterset Friday. After the examination of thirty-five jurors, twelve were secured last night. This forenoon was consumed in the presentation of arguments. The defendant is able to appear in the court room, though she shows evidence of broken health due to confinement in the penitentiary following her first conviction.

UNION NOT A HELP

MINE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION SEVERELY SCORED.

UNEQUAL MEN ON BASIS

DOCTRINE OF SOCIALISM ESTABLISHED CLEARLY.

SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINE

Counsel for Coal Company Says Leaders Impose on Men—Side of the Non-Unionists Presented.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The united mine workers of America as an organization was severely scored today by counsel before the anthracite coal commission. The non-union men through their attorney, John T. Lenahan, presented their side of the controversy and demanded consideration at the hands of the commission, claiming the legal right to earn a livelihood as they might select without the consent or dictation of the union.

During the presentation of the case Mr. Lenahan denounced the union as a foment of crime and anarchy. The main feature of this argument was the claim that the union had no legal or moral right to coerce miners into membership or to arrogate to itself the authority to fix the wages of mine workers.

James S. Torrey, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company, claimed that the question of recognition of the union was not an issue before the commission, but he devoted considerable time to the consideration of that demand. He asserted that violence and intimidation were agencies selected for the promotion of the purposes of the mine workers. Regarding the demand for an eight hour working day Mr. Torrey said the evidence showed that for various reasons the breakers did not average more than eight hours a day, so that the physical effects of long hours were not felt.

Major Everett Warren, counsel for the Hillside Coal and Iron company and the Pennsylvania Coal company, assailed the demands of the miners in detail and declared the socialistic theories of the union, or some of its leaders to be responsible for unreasonable claims. He said among other things:

"The real parties to this submission are the employees of the several companies on the one side, or certain of them, and their employers on the other. They who are seeking to become parties and intruding themselves upon the commission, absolutely without warrant by the terms thereof, are the united mine workers of America."

Major Warren asserted that the companies had proven accidents for the most part to be the results of the miners' carelessness and that the occupation of a miner is comparatively healthy. In closing he said:

"Throughout the discussion as to the rates of wages no matter how it may be presented, it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind that the annual earnings of the mine workers are limited by the men themselves. I am perfectly willing that you should take into consideration all the evidences offered on the other side as to the efforts made to equalize the distribution of cars, and after all this it remains clearly established before you that, since the advent of the union, the earning capacity of the contract miners has been limited, and instead of the union being an advantage to him it has worked to his disadvantage in restricting his earning capacity."

"I do not charge this upon the great body of the mine workers themselves. They do not understand why it is done. They are not familiar with the socialistic theories of some of the leaders of the organization. Whatever may be the motive in the part of the union, the evidence is overwhelming that the result is a restriction on the part of the industrious miner, limiting the amount of work, and the consequent wages, shriveling his powers and reducing him to the dead level of his lazy and indolent associate. This cannot be blotted out from the record. It appears in the testimony of every company and every employer of labor in the region."

"Socialism proposes to establish equality among the unequal men, by forcing them to the dead level of this possible majority. Instead of allowing every one to determine for himself what he wants to do, it is to be done for him. That is nothing but slavery. What is the theory of the union if it is not this? I do not dispute the right of men to organize, and I hold no brief against organized labor."

Fire in Cabin of New York.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Fire broke out last night on the battleship New York which is lying in the stream under orders to sail for Honduras. The fire was in the cabin of Paymaster Hall, and is believed to have originated from a lighted cigarette dropped into a basket of paper. Considerable damage was done to the cabin, but the sailing of the fleet today was not delayed.

GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Young Pleads Guilty and is Promptly Sentenced—No Sign of Penitence.

New York, Feb. 10.—William Hooper Young, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Anna Politzer, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Justice Merrick explained that he had advised Young's counsel to change his plea and also advised the district attorney to accept, this action being taken because of the prisoner's mental condition. According to the report of the doctors he was not insane in the legal aspect of insanity, but from a purely medical point he is not sane.

In sentencing the justice said: "There is no occasion now for me to make any remark as to the enormity of your offense. You are aware of the penalty of your crime. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of your natural life."

For the first time since the case was called Young walked into court today without assistance. His eyes had lost their look of vacant terror and he sat straight in his chair looking at the court. His responses to the questions of the judge, however, were made in an inaudible voice. He showed no signs of perturbation after sentence had been passed.

She Killed Her Husband.

Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Lafayette Taylor, of Centerville, Sullivan county, confessed to having killed her husband, Lafayette Taylor, and burned the body on January 25 to escape detection.

Her story is that her husband who was a hard drinker, came home on the night of January 25 very drunk and began to abuse her. She secured a revolver, which she had purchased a few days before and tried to frighten him. He attempted to take it from her and in the struggle it went off, the bullet striking him over the eye and killing him instantly. She was so frightened for fear of being arrested in the walled city with all possible speed.

Mr. Cavanaugh declares the center of the impending revolution is in southern China and not in the north, where the last outbreak occurred.

"Canton and the southern provinces," he said, "where there was no activity during the uprising in 1900, is now thoroughly alive with cut throats. The Chinese are procuring arms and ammunition in open violation of the treaty with the powers at the time the former uprising was settled.

rested for murder that she decided to cut up the body and burn it. Her fourteen-year-old daughter witnessed the shooting and helped her to cut up the body in small pieces with an axe and burn it in the kitchen stove together with the clothing of the victim. The burned bones were ground fine and fed to the hens. The blood spots were covered with paint.

The Taylors lived on a farm a mile from the main road and the chances of discovery were few.

Mrs. Taylor is about forty years old. She says she confessed because the crime haunted her. She was brought to the Monticello jail. The daughter has not been arrested yet.

Beast By Chinese Rabble.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Previous reports of a threatened outbreak in China against Caucasian residents is confirmed by several persons who have just arrived here from the orient.

Dr. James Young, surgeon of the steamer China; David Austin and G. J. Cavanaugh are among those who give accounts of the menacing attitude of the boxers.

Dr. Young, accompanied by Austin and an American engineer, and under the direction of a Chinese guide, went to Canton when the steamer China was at Hong Kong. Once within the gates of the walled city the party was beset by a rabble and met with demands for money.

At the outlet the Chinese were complacent, but the moment the tourists refused their request for coin the Mongolians buried stones at the visitors and drove them in terror to the five story pagoda, where they were temporarily free from molestation.

However, when the Americans emerged from the pagoda they were again pursued by the mob, which became bolder and more defiant, and finally buried missiles of every description at Dr. Young and his party.

Mo'ten Metal From Ladle.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 10.—By intense heat molten metal from a ladle which tipped over one man was killed, three fatally and five others were injured, among the latter being Thomas Crowe, superintendent of converters at the Minnequa steel plant, where the accident happened, who was painfully but not dangerously burned. He saved himself by dropping on his face. The accident was caused by the chain of the ladle breaking.

Nebraska Notes

The State Press association's annual meeting was held at Hastings last week.

Mrs. Margaret Jane Carpenter died at her home in Rulo on Saturday evening. She was the wife of George W. Carpenter and was 53 years of age.

The county commissioners at Nebraska City appointed C. H. Bush county clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. R. Young.

Dr. A. D. Root of Crete, died quite suddenly. He was putting on his shoes at the time and fell over dead. It is thought that death was due to apoplexy.

James C. Elliott assumed the duties of postmaster at West Point. A. L. Krouse, the retiring postmaster, left his office with all his accounts in first class shape.

The Breemer hotel has changed hands. Joe Fleming, a prosperous farmer, has moved to town and taken charge of the hotel. Mrs. E. F. Taylor, who has run the hotel for the last three years leaves for Boston.

The Arlington Telephone company has bought lots and will erect a new building at Arlington. Larger quarters have been made necessary on account of the completion of the new lines.

The erection of a Young Men's Christian association building to cost \$20,000 or \$30,000 was discussed by the provisional committee at Beatrice which met with Secretary Bailey of the association.

W. S. Jones has sold out his interests in the Jones & Campbell general store firm of Tecumseh and will get into the ranching business in Keith county, where he and his father own 10,000 acres of ground.

The three elevators at Yutan are stuffed with corn which cannot be moved because of the lack of railway cars. Farmers are prevented from selling the large quantities of corn that they have on hand.

Charles H. Malsbury of Cadmus, after a desperate struggle with a mad dog, narrowly escaped without being bitten. He was obliged to kill some valuable stock that were bitten by the animal.

The Woodman Clerie met at Fremont. The business of the session was to select state headquarters for another year, and elect delegates to the national convention in Milwaukee next June. Omaha will get the headquarters again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tuma, living six miles south of Dorchester, are the parents of triplets, three girls, and all living. The Tumas have been married for a number of years and have several other children, born singly, however, some of whom are almost grown.

Otto L. Gibson, a former resident of Hemmingford, met an accidental death by poisoning near Blackfoot, Ill., recently. Mr. Gibson ate a raisin stew cooked in a galvanized iron kettle. Some of the galvanizing had worn off, leaving the iron exposed.

Officials of the Argo Starch works at Nebraska City have received notice from the Central Labor union that it will demand a raise of 2 1/2 cents per hour for common laborers after March 1. This class of employees now receive 15 cents per hour. The plant is owned by the Starch trust and has been open but a short time.

Two men who were arrested charged with stealing a pair of shoes, some skirts and a bolt of cloth from Hansen & Bernhard's store at Shelton, kicked a hole in the calaboose roof and escaped. They had sneaked the goods while the clerks were busy in the store. One of them had pleaded guilty and the other not guilty before Justice Mitchell.

John Kerma entered a saloon at Schuyler and pulling a revolver, shot and killed himself in the presence of a number of men. A letter found on his person explained that he had taken his life on account of financial reverses. His obligations were so small however, that his friends are inclined to believe that he was temporarily insane.

Oscar Soglum of Ceresco, Neb., while driving across the railroad track in a buggy at that place, had his vehicle smashed into splinters by an Elkhorn passenger train. The team escaped uninjured, but Soglum was rendered unconscious by the fall. He was taken to Lincoln to St. Elizabeth's hospital, where it was found that his right leg was broken above the knee.

Last week Samuel Lichty sold his farm of 160 acres, three miles northwest of Falls City for \$16,000. This is said to be the first time in the history of Richardson county that a quarter section brought \$100 per acre. Good, well improved tracts of forty and eighty acres have been selling at that figure, but Mr. Lichty is the first to get that price for a quarter section. Francis Stump of Ohio township, is the purchaser.