THE HERALD

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STATE NEWS.

William Harwood, a brakeman westbound freight train, had his right foot severely bruised under the engine pilot while switching at Rising He was taken to his home at Stroms

J. Retta, Albert Hitchcock and Otto Hitchcock were arraigned before Police Judge Coman at Fremont on the charge of stealing a thoroughbred calf from L. M. Keene, The two Hitchcock brothers waived examination and were bound over to the district court for trial Betts has served several sentences in the county jail for larceny and is considered a smooth worker. He belong ed to a cattle and hog stealing outfit that was broken up by the officers a couple of years ago and turned state's evidence

More than 400 persons were in attendance at the meeting of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for Nebraska held in the Masonic Temple in Omaha. Mrs. Helen H. Stires of Columbus, grand matron, presided at the meeting and introduced Mrs. Anna C. Peters of Omaha, matron dress of welcome to the delegates. Mrs. Eva M. Baldwin of North Platte, came the exemplification of ritual and floral work, the ritual work being done by Vesta chapter of Omaha and the Novel proposition this? No more ugfloral work by Electa chapter of Lin-

Sheriff Tadlock of Thurston county, accompanied by J. C. Hendrickson of Pender, executed a search was taken the house of Harry Arvison, a farmer the house of Harry Arvison, a farmer energy with which to run the cars in the house of Harry Arvison, a farmer energy with which to run the cars in the house of the house of dollars will be required to Pender, executed a search warrant on cessful and they brought back to Pender some fifteen or twenty sets of farm harness, which were stored away in a large box in the house and covered up by pots, kettles and crockery. Arvison was not at home at the time, as for petit larceny, of which he was convicted in that county a short time ago. As soon as his sentence there expires he will be tried for the other offense, of which the evidence is clear.

Those who are interested in stock raising and packing house affairs will find here a few figures of interest. The Hogs Cincinnati Price Current says: continue to be marketed in fairly liberal numbers. Western killings are 444,-000 for the week, compared with 430,000 the preceding week and 450,000 last year. From March 1 the total is 6,-735,000, against 5,780,000 last year. Proment places compare as follows:

City.	1898.	1897.
Chicago	2,220,000	1,945,000
Kansas City		955,000
Omaha		490,000
St. Louis	A Children County Co.	350,000
Indianapolis		270,000
'Milwaukee		257,000
Cincinnati		192,000
Ottumwa		175,000
Cedar Rapids		134,000
Sloux City		78,000
St. Joseph		101,000
St. Paul	110,000	34,000
Nebraska City		70,000

Omaha, June 27.—The meeting of the Gulf and Interstate Transportation committee was held in Omaha Wed-The members of sday of last week. this committee were appointed by either the governors or legislatures of twenty-two states, mostly located west of the Mississippi river.

Hon. Henry Wallace was selected as chairman of the meeting and Warwick Saunders secretary.

Campbell of Oswego, Kan., explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of devising cheaper transportation of their producte to the deep water barbors.

Several plans were discussed which led the speakers more or less into details, but in the main the work of the committee was held to the main points involved, which was to push forward a systematic work giving the reasons why the people of the west should have much better and a great deal cheaper With this end in view a committee

on address was apopinted as follows: Senator George Campbell, Hon. Thomas Rae. Dow City, Ia., and Warwick Saunders, Columbus,

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Commercial club rooms on July 12 next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Liquitled Air,

Prof. Charles E. Tripler, the discoverer of a process for making lique. fler air, says, regarding the possibilities of it when used in warfare:

'Among them are the immediate application to the firing of projectiles, the explosion of shells and torpedoes, the driving of vessels at greater speed with ware, Greene and Schoharie counties. less consumption of coal, the cooling of the turrets in action from a torrid heat to a moderate temperature, thus the Catskills, and now assert that they enabling the men to handle the guns with better efficiency, and adding to their endurance; the cooling of the stokeholds and all parts of a warship. The benfits of the foregoing are selfevident. It is now simply a question

of mechanical application. The power exists and is ready to be used; it only remains to be determined how it can best be applied. It is a power evidentexceeding any hitherto employed. Its limits cannot yet be defined, from a gentle, cooling breeze to the power necessary to drive the largest vesel or hurl the heaviest projectile. This is no guesswork or more speculation. These are fundamental facts that I have established.

"l. Liquid air can be manufactured easily, cheaply and in large quanti-

ties. "2. A cylinder can be charged with liquid air under conditions which give an expansive force equal to or greater than that of gunpowder, or an explosion exceeding guncotton or dynamite,

"3. It cannot be exploded except by a spark (produced in any desired manner), and being unaffected by concussion, it is perfectly safe to be handled, and can generate any pressure desired

"4. Liquid air can be produced anywhere and at any time. Any ship could carry and operate the mechanism for its production.

'S. Liquid air is from 20 to 100 times powerful as steam, and it can be applied as easily as steam to drive the

These, I repeat, are not guesses, but established facts, and inevitable corollaries from such facts."

Self-made Man (examining school, of which he is manager)-Now, boy, what is the capital of 'Olland?

Boy-An H, sir.-Tit-Bits.

TO RUN CITY RAILROADS.

IDLE MOUNTAIN STREAMS TO mape stockholders to back their schem BE UTILIZED THAT WAY.

New York Capitalist will "Harness" the Waters of the Catskills and Develop Electrical Energy for N Y.City Transportation Companies

New York capitalists, with millions of dollars at their command, have worked out a great scheme to supply electrical energy to run the elevated and surface railroads and the factories of the metropolis. They propose to de away with steam entirely, except for heating purposes. Control of more than 1,000 square miles f watersheds in the Catskills has been obtained, and the mountain lakes and streams will be harnessed, as Niagara has been harnessed by some of the capitalists interested in this scheme.

Another of Bellamy's dreams will ome true right here in New York, and that before long, if the promoters of the Ramapo Water company make a success of that venture.

Electricity to replace steam on the elevated roads, in the factories and in of Vesta chapter, who made an ad-dress of welcome to the delegates, roads—that is the revolution in present methods which these men propose to associate grand matron, responded to make. They believe the American methe welcome. Following the addresses tropolis has reached the point where it can dispense with steam altogether, you, but in addition you will receive

> ly looking steam locomotives to haul elevated trains. No more steam en-gines, filling the air with dirty smoke, to run the factories of Greater New York. No more big power houses in different parts of the city to develop energy with which to run the cars in except the golden coin. That is re-

effect the transformation. Edward Bellamy, who first dreamed of this and many other similar changes, did not live to see it made. But a dozen New York capitalists, among whom are Senator Thomas C. Platt, Silas B. Dutchhe is now doing time in jail at Wayne er, Edward Lauterbach and other prominent republican leaders, expect to see it, and in the near future, too. They believe the change is coming, and they are ready to back up their faith with their money. More than ten years have passed since these men first considered the idea, and they believe in its practicability now more firmly than

ever. Up in the state, within a hundred miles of the city line, are small lakes and rivers and mountain streams which are to play an all-important part in this peaceful revolution. These waters are to be harnessed, just as the waters of Niagara have been harnessed by New York and English capitalists. They are to be made to develop electrical energy, and that energy is be transmitted to the metropolis, and here used for running elevated trains, surface cars and factories.

I have been unable to learn how or where the idea of thus supplying New York with electrical energy originated, but the feasibility of the plan appealed at once to the men who now constitute the Ramapo Water company. That is one of several big corporations, repre-senting millions of dollars, which have been endowed with almost unlimited powers by the New York legislature. pioneer of the big electric companies chartered by the state legislature. Some the politicians in this company also have large interests in the companies that have harnessed the Niagara. But the Vanderbilts, the Webbs, Chauncey M. Depew and other capitalists who are not so much interested in politics, have invested their money in the Niagara scheme.

It was not known to the general any other purpose than to furnish wamight want to buy. This corporation, summer. So far the replies have been it was supposed, had been formed to entirely from Chicago. get a desirable contract with the city when the Croton supply became inadequate to the city's needs. Insurance men had been asserting that a water looking, brunette, perfectly sound and famine was threatening, and that in a short time the city would have to transportation facilities and rates on get an additional supply of water from able fellow to tie up to. Although this their north and south business. somewhere. These same insurance is a line of work Superintendent Whits-men investigated the matter, and they lar had not anticipated going into, still decided that this additional supply, in as the advance agent of Cupid, he will order to meet the threatened emer- not let any chances slip, and if all pergency, must be obtained from the re- sons wishing to marry a girl with all gion west of the Hudson river. They the good points stated in the descripinquired about the supply of water on tion will forward their applications to Long Island, and concluded there was Mr. Whitslar, they will be turned over no more water in Queens and Suffolk to the young woman to make a seleccounties than would be needed by the tion.

residents of those sections. this problem the capitalists in the Ra- writers are apparently attractive mapo Water company also had their engineers at work. They wanted to a high pressure could be obtained. They went into Rockland county, then into Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, and finally extended their operations into Dela-They obtained control of more than 1.000 square miles of watersheds in which a further supply of water for the metropolis can be obtained. In this contention they are upheld by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

But the sale of water, as I have indicated already, is but a small part of the plans of this particular water company. Until this week it was generally supposed to be the company's sole ob at Niagara Falls, however, that great quantities of electrical energy can be that this power can be transmitted for use in cities many miles distant. It Niagara experiment that the cost of lectric energy thus developed is much less than by the old methods. Many of the street railroads in Buffalo are now being run by power transmitted from Niagara, and arrangements are under way for a pan-American ex-position to celebrate the success of the

scheme. Messrs, Nostrane and Jenks, two of the engineers of the Ramapo company. told me that electrical energy could be developed by harnessing the waters of the Catskills quite as readily as it had been obtained by the harnessing of Niagara Falls. A system of tur-bines, they explained, would be used and by this means almost any quanti-

ty of power could be developed. This Ramapo scheme, it is asserted. has a great advantage over the Nia gara power schemes in that the power would be developed so near to an un-limited market. It has been the exlimited market. It has been the ex-perience thus far at Niagara that more millions are at hand for investment in scheme than the market for the developed power warrants. Electrical Sicily, the saltpeter from India. has been found, can energy. transmitted successfully as far as Buffalo, but there is not a large enough market in that city for even a small their shoes to avoid friction.

part of the power it is proposed to de-velop at Niagara Falls. Here, on the other hand, is an unlimited market for power from the Catskills, and to that fact is due the readiness of the Raheavily

In order to avoid any hitch when the time for carrying out this great scheme comes, the politicians in the empany have obtained from the legslature an amendment to their char-ter, under which they can expand the apital stock, now placed at \$2,000,000, and pave the way for investing many times that amount in developing in the Catskills electrical energy to run the railroads and factories of the metrop-

CUPID ON A STEAMBOAT.

Marries You and Gives a Wedding Trip for Nothing.

Cupid, who has been fancy free fo ountless ages, and whose merry pranks nave caused thrones to totter and fall, has at last been enmeshed in the fetters of an effete civilization. He is now doing business for a steamship company whose boats ply between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee. It is a far cry from the love laden atmosphere of Parnassus to the marts of American trade, and Cupid, unless he regards it as his maddest and merriest achievement, must shudder in his bondage.

But this is not telling the story, is it Well, it is a story of matrimony the masses. If you are inclined that way, here is the opportunity of a lifetime. Not only will your honeymoon tr ip andthe minister's fee be paid for an annual pass good for two and the steamers plying between Chicago and Milwaukee and \$25 in bright shining

bride, the steamboat company will land you in Milwaukee, and upon presentation of the marriage certificate at the office you will receive all the benefits served for those who are wedded on the boat.

As "the town of easy marriage," Milwaukee is known far and wide, and during the summer Chicago couples are married there in big bunches. The absence of a license law in Wisconsin, a condition which is imposed by the state of Illinois, is responsible for the situation, and local ministers and civil officers make more from tying copies in the double knot of connubial bliss

than they do from their salaries Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, of the Grand avenue Methodist church, otherwise known by the sobriquet of "the marrying parson," holds the record to date For several years he averaged 2,500 ceremonies per year, and with few exceptions they were couples from Chicago and other Illinois towns. At one time rivalry was so great that runners were employed by the hustlers among the clergy to make the trips and

get business on the boats. So much for the existing condition of affairs. Now we come to the thraidom of Dan Cupid. Anticipating a decrease in matrimony this summer, owing to the fact that so many eligible young men have gone to the front in their country's service, the steamboat company has entered upon a novel plan to stimulate marriage. To twenty thousand young men has been sent an invitation to desert single blessedness for matrimony, with special induce-ments offered by the company. The invitations are embellished with

pictures intended to be alluring and persuasive. The first shows Chicago, with the sun coming up in the east; the It was organized in 1882, thus being the Milwaukee; the fourth, a marriage cernext, the steamer on the lake; the third, emony; the fifth, the boat steaming under a low moon, and the sixth and last, Chicago lighted by a high moon. A minister will be on the boat ready for service at a moment's notice. He will carry a full supply of blank certificates and guarantees to kiss each and every bride that he marries.

That the invitations will be productive of results there is no doubt. Acceptances are reaching the offices public until this week that the Rama- the company at the rate of five hundred ways and means of securing better and po Water company was organized for a day, and it is confidently expected that from one to two thousand couples ter in large quantities to any one who will be married on the boat during the

One of the letters received is from a typewriter, who describes herself as twenty-six years old, handsome, goodmatrimonially inclined." She offers the company \$25 if it will find her a suit-

Many similar letters are coming, and While insurance men were studying by a curious coincidence, all of the in every way that would appeal to a man However, if mates can be found for find a place from which pure water at them, they will be married aboard the boat and receive the substantial well wishes of the company.

Facts About Powder.

The California powder mills in the San Lorenzo valley ship 20,000 pounds of control the only available territory from powder daily to the Atlantic coast for government use.

The principal smokeless powders in use are composed of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine, either alone or in combination with other material, the function of which is to reduce the violence of action. The parts are mixed in ject. The fact has been demonstrated quantities in the presence of a liquid which has a solvent action upon the quantities of electrical energy can be gun cotton. A doughlike substance is developed by the use of turbines and the result. This mass is placed in a press from which it emerges squeezed into flat ribbons. After running it has also been demonstrated by the between rollers to obtain the proper thickness it is cut into grains and

dried The Oregon's 13-inch rifles are charged with 550 pounds of powder, and this imparts to a 1,100-pound shot a velocity of 2,100 feet per second and the energy of the projectile is nearly 24,000 foot tons. This energy is sufficient to life the Oregon eight feet out of the

water in one minute, Nitro-glycerine is not adapted sporting purposes. In a shotgun its ombustion is not complete, and the fumes from it give violent headaches to the shooter. Most of the cotton used in the man-

ufacture of gun cotton comes from In black powder the components are charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter, the latter supplying the oxygen and pro-ducing combustion of the other two.

Black powder and brown powder are variations of the same thing, brown being developed from the black. Sulphur used in the powder mills omes in ship loads from Japan and

The dust rising in some rooms of the powder mill is so inflammable that the workmen must wear wooden pegs in

EIGHTY-ACRE DAIRY FARM.

WHAT 30 COWS ARE DOING ON A MICHIGAN FARM.

An Interesting Pen Picture of Small Farm as Written by a Neighboring Farmer-Something Western Farmers Should Do.

Editor Hoard's Dairyman: Whenever am in need of inspiration along dairy lines, I go for a visit to certain friends of mine, in an adjoining township. Seldom does this fail to fire me with fresh zeal and enthusiasm for this No small item toward the success most excellent line of agriculture. I which has attended the efforts of this feel sure your readers would enjoy father and son, is the fact that everysuch a visit, too, but since this is impossible for the great majority of them. perhaps I may be able to tell them something of interest concerning this farm, and its wide-awake proprietors.

The farm in question lies one mile the elder gentleman, that upon paying and a half from the village of Grand him a visit twenty years afterward the Blanc, in Genesee county, and consists of only eighty acres. I say "only," were still in use, and in exactly the since about everybody seems to carry the idea that in order to be much of a good care of, which accounts for their farmer, a man must have twice that prolonged period of usefulness. And amount of land, at least.

a gravelly sand rising in knolls here mortals to be. and there throughout the fields. Indeed, the proprietor was told when he living on it. John Davison has owned ing anything unless we have 200 or 300 and lived upon the farm for the past 55 acres of land to work, when the fact family is at the homestead.

There are about thirty head of Jersey cattle maintained on the farm the year around, besides four horses. All the food for the stock is grown upon the place, with the exception of bran, about five tons of this being purchased each year. Corn is the main dependence, both for rough fodder and for grain. The cows rarely get hay. Their grain ration is corn meal (ground without the cob) and bran, mixed half and half. Each cow is fed with an eye to debt, or nearly so, at any rate. her own individual needs, with no regard whatever to what her neighbor receives, a plan which has the endorsement of every true dairyman. corn stalks are shredded and fed dry, as well as the grain—the two are not mixed together in feeding. All the grain is ground upon the farm by means of a mill and tread power, thus saving millers' toll, which is quite an item.

Mr. Davison has no silo. When asked if he purposed erecting one, he replied that he felt pretty well satisfied without one, since his cows average him over 300 pounds of butter per year. This is an average to be proud of, certainly, in so large a herd, yet we are weil enough acquainted with Mr. D. to know that he is always trying to do a little better, and feel sure when he reaches the point where he considers the silo will be an advantage, he will build one. The first Jersey bull ever brought into this township, was owned by Mr. Davison over twenty-five years ago. when Jerseys were looked upon with considerable suspicion, and considered

ornaments. It is needless to say that opinion has since been changed. In approaching the farm one is struck with the fine appearance of its treatment dious, as well as models of neatness and convenience, and all the work of owner's hands, from end to end. Both the father and son are practical machinists, as well as builders, and This, of course, is a great saving. About the premises, from front gate to back tot fence, there is nothing unsightly to and sprinkle plenty of air-slaked lime meet the eye. No rubbish is ever allow-around.

on every side But it is of the cow barn and dairy house we particularly wish to speak The cow barn is provided with every convenience, cement floors throughout, water in every stall, manure gutter, cistern for liquid manure, and a commodious manure shed adjoinig, where all refuse is wheeled and dumped under cover, being wet down from time to time with water from the big tank. which is kept constantly filled by the windmill.

Mr. Davison's manure gutters deeper than they are usually found, being 16 inches deep and 18 inches broad He claims superiority for these, as, on account of their depth, the cows do not stand with their hind feet in them, as is frequently the case with shallower trenches. The stable is abundantly supplied with windows on the south and in autumn the cows go in here and stay until April 1st. And this fact has been the subject of many an argument between Mr. D. and myself, since our plan is to allow the cows to go out in the yard every pleasant day for ex-

All the barns are under one roof. One can go from end to end without stepping out from under cover, but there are a number of smaller buildings, an ice-house, scale house, shop, granary, ets., and a most complete hennery. The latter is a building 80x20 feet, facing the south, and is conveniently arranged for keeping a large number of fowls. These are the special charge of Mrs. Davison, sr., who is an enthusiast in poultry keeping.

Entering the dairy house, we everything convenient for work. The steam engine runs the machinery, nothing is done by hand. The day before my visit the big churn had turned out 75 pounds of butter, which was all packed away in gallon crocks, and stored in the big refrigerator, awaiting shipment. The entire product is contracted and commands a good The by-products, skim milk and buttermilk, are fed to calves and chickens. No swine are kept.

One of the things most remarkable about Mr. Davidson's herd of cattle is their uniformity. Every one looks just exactly like every other one. they are a squirrel gray, and in conformation and general make up are pat terned after the "Wisconsin idea" what a dairy cow should be. Our at-tention was called to a bunch of six yearling heifers, due to come in milk this fall. We are free to say we never saw a finer lot. One of them became injured in some manner in the barnyard a few weeks ago and an abortion was the result. Within three days the udder became so enlarged that it was necessary to draw the milk, and the little thing is now giving two gallons of milk a day, and carries as fine an udder as can be imagined-square and even-extending extremely far forward and well up in the rear also. This

sire. He likes them to have all the features possible which go to mark the good dairy cow, and will repect what he designates as a "chuckle headed"

animal every time.

He believes in kindness in handling his cattle, and they crowd around him like so many sheep when he goes among them, each anxious to receive attention. Altogether it is a which would od one's soul good to see and their performance is in accordance with their appearance. Mr. D. says it costs about \$35 to keep each cow a year. The butter brings some-thing over \$60 each year, and the margin, after allowing for skim milk. buttermilk, calves and manure values, is a good one. From being an unproductive farm, the soil is constantly being enriched, and increases in productiveness each year.

No small item toward the success which has attended the efforts of this thing has been taken care of. This, course, has lengthened the period of usefulness, and replacing with new not so frequently necessary. It is related, by a man who once worked for But I want to tell you what is ac-complished on this farm, and it is not by nature a very productive soil, either happy as it falls to the lot of common

I think this ought to be an example to a good many of us. We are too apt bought it that he could not make a to think that we are not accomplish. Here he brought his bride, and is, by proper management, a much here they will remain as long as they greater profit might be made from live. For the last thirty years their smaller farms with far less expense son has been interested with the father, and the home of himself and realize the possibilities of an acre. We grasp and grasp, go in debt, and then fret and worry to get out, and some of us never do get out, when, were we content with less, and disposed to make the very most of what we have, we would be a great deal better off. Many a man is worried out of existence, merely by his indebtedness; he never knows what it is to be free from it. Such a man does not know what true happiness is, for I doubt if one can be truly happy, unless he is free from

W. C. ROCKWOOD. Genesee Co., Mich.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Look well to the ventilation of the poultry house during hot weather. If possible open all the doors and windows.

Do not neglect to feed the fowls now and expect them to live off of grass. Crude carbolic acid sprayed over the poultry house floor will do much to purify the surroundings. Clean out all old nests and burn the

All old males should go to the market or goup pot. A few nice broods hatched out in Au-

gust will make nice broilers this fall. Fall chickens are easily raised, prorided the lice are kept off.
Mr. W. G. Richardson of Clinton, La., asks why chickens are weak in the legs, and the remedy. If he refers to chicks just hatched, the cause is with the egg germ, it being weak, and the suitable principally for pets, or lawn only humane remedy to apply is to kill them, but if chicks are strong when hatched and the ailment is developed later, then the fault lies either in their treatment or surroundings. Chicks buildings. They are large and commo- may be fed off their feet; that is, they may be given too much fattening food nd too little bone-producing materia In such cases reduce the meat, milk and meal diet and give more wheat bran, whole wheat, oats, etc. never pay a cent for work of this kind may also get weak in the legs from roosting in damp or filthy coops. The remedy then is to remove the cause

Eggs should be washed when gathboard breaks the fresh green of the ered and never placed in the egg bas-sod anywhere about the yard. Flowers ket in a soiled condition. A few drops and shrubbery surround the dwelling of spirits of camphor in the drinking water is an excellent remedy for slight

cases of bowel trouble As chicks grow they should be given more room in the brooders. Crowding fifty chicks in a space fit only for twenty-five will stunt the whole lot.

The egg shell is porous, and whenver it comes in contact with filth of any kind the quality of the egg is very quickly injured. Eggs for hatching should be washed in warm water be fore being set, that all closed pores

It is said that poke root pounded up and put in the drinking water is a sucessful remedy for the cholera. Seven drops of kerosene in a teaspoonful of molasses every hour until

mproved, is said to be an excellent cure for roup. The best breeds for capons are Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Mediterranean breeds will not reach

the desired size. Boiled oats is an excellent food for aying hens. oats are fed the fowls will need lots of sharp grit. See that they are provided with same. We have no domestic birds that ma-

ture faster than ducks. Their appeite, so far from being an objection, is their good recommendation. They eat for a good purpose Careful brooding, judicious feeding

and plenty of fresh air and exercise mean strong, healthy chickens, and the most important point of all is brooding at the beginning. Keep the coops and yards sweet by freely using air-slaked lime. If the hens are lousy when they are

given a brood of chicks, the lice will leave the hens and infest the chicks. Don't feed corn steadily for egg production, whatever anybody may It is contrary to both reason and sci-Many farmers who have kept chick-

ens all their lives need to study the business, almost from the beginning to make a success, for they have paid no attention to it. If there are pullets or cockerels in ome of the broods that grow much

faster than the rest, mark them

saved, not to be sold. This method will build up the stamina of the flock. The Toronto Globe says a Canadian farmer who kept twenty-four cows and two hired men, tested his cows with the Babcock test, and found that eight were unprofitable. He disposed of them and let one hired man go, and at the end of the year found that he had made as much money from the sixteen as from the twenty-four. Now he has

got down to twelve good cows, and expects as much from them as he made from twice that number. Now he can increase up to his original number as fast as he can find or grow good cows. and increase his profits Queen Victoria is said to possess

some very old watches. Among them heifer is not yet one year old. Mr. D. are two little gold ones, by Breguet, breeds his heifers to calve at a year supposed to be 100 years old. One is a breeds his heifers to calve at a year supposed to be 100 years old. One is a supposed to be 100

REAL COWBOY REGIMENT.

No Frais About Grigsby's Boys,

They Know Their Business. One of the most spectacular incidents of the war with Spain has been provided by "Teddy" Roosevelt and his band of alleged "rough riders." Despatches from the south teem with the doings of the strange conglomeration of Fifth avenue dudes and so-called cowboys until one grows heartily sick of it all. When Colonel Roosevelt resigned his responsible post as assistant secretary of the navy to raise his band of terrible warriors, the more conservative of his friends did not hesitate to indulge in hostile criticism. They argued, and not without good grounds, that it was, to use a bit of expressive slang, a "grand stand play. And we in New York have grown quite hysterical over the doings of the redoubtable "Teddy" and his kid-gloved cohorts, unless, perchance, we have been gifted with a sense of humor, in which event we have been quietly amused. But there are many of us who take "Teddy" and his rough

an opportunity to get into the fighting, is another band of rough riders, who are just exactly what they seem to be. I refer to Colonel Milt Grigsby's troop of volunteer cavalry, consisting of 640 genuine simon pure cowboys and plainsmen. They are perhaps not as pretty as Roosevelt's pets. They are big, bronzed fellows, every one a born horseman and a dead shot, every one used to exposure and hardened by years of life on the plains. Many of them have records as Indian fighters, and all are imbued with an intense patriotism.

riders quite seriously, not realizing that

down at Chickamauga, eagerly walting

There are no valets in the camp of Colonel Grigsby's Third regiment Chickamauga. There are no golf sticks and polo clubs to be kept in order. The society reporter would pass this camp of plainsmen by with a sniff of dis-dain. And yet there are men there, from the colonel down to the most obscure trooper, who have records to be proud of, and who have in them the stuff that heroes are made of.

There are no pampered sons of the rich in this outfit. These men do not look upon their enlistment as a holiday jaunt. They are there to fight, not as posers, and the fighting can't begin any too soon to suit them.

Your true westerner can only be commanded by a man for whom he has the respect born of superiority. And in Colonel Grigsby they have a man in whom that respect is very deep rooted. Although comparatively a young man, his life has been filled with adventure. At the close of the civil war, through which he fought with distinction, he went to Dakota and grew up with the country. He has seen it in its most law-less days. For twenty-five years he has resided in the state, and is at pres-

ent attorney general of South Dakota. During the civil war he was once a prisoner at Andersonville and twice a prisoner at the equally horrible prison pen at Florence, S. C. On both occasions he escaped, being recaptured the first time after having spent thirty-five days in the swamps. His sobriquet, "the Smoked Yank," was given him after he reached Sherman's army, because of his grimy face, the result of long exposure and the soot of many solitary campfires in the wilderness. At the conclusion of the war he wrote a book of his experiences which he called "The Smoked Yank

The regiment is officered by men all of whom have made names for themselves int he west. Lieutenant Colonel Floyd of Helena, Mont., is a graduate of West Point, who has passed through many exciting Indian campaigns. Major Leigh H. French, the senior major of the regiment, is a Washington geon, but he has spent most of his life in the west. During the last few years, however, he has been hunting big game in the jungles of Africa. Captain Jack Foster, Captain Joseph Binder and Captain Bullock command

respectively troops A. B and C have records as fighters and all have been terrors to the evildoers of the early days. Captain Bullock is one of the best known men of the northwest. His record had preceded him, and he was made the first sheriff of Lawrence county, "When I first went to Dead-wood," remarked Captain Bullock the other day, "they killed about one man a day in street fights, and no one was ever punished. When I got through with my second term not more than one man was killed in a week." One of the first and most notorious

cases of lynch trial occurred about the time Captain Bullock came over the trail from Montana. This was the trial and acquittal of "Jack" McCall for the killing of "Wild Bill." Bullock had not yet obtained his commission as sheriff, and he did not interfere in the trial, which was conducted in the street. There was no doubt about the killing of "Wild Bill" by McCall, but the murderer told a story of wrongs done him by "Wild Bill," and the jury decided to let him go, provided he could escape

the mob They took him up to the head of the gulch, mounted him on a horse and told him to ride for his life. At the end of one minute every man in the camp would commence shooting at him. It is needless to say that McCall made fast time, and turned a bend in the road just as a hundred rifles cracked at the end of the specified time. Since that time Bullock has been identified with Deadwood as one of its leading citi-

In a grated window of the county fall, between the iron bars and the panes of glass, two sparrows began last week to build a nest. They worked three days bringing wisps of grass and feathers and strings and weaving them in behind and around the bars The prisoners on the second tier of cells, with time hanging heavy on their watched the home building of hands. the birds.

Friday afternoon the prisoners heard great chattering of sparrows, looking out they saw that one of the birds, in weaving a string into the nest, had got it tangled in some way around its neck. Its fluttering tightened the string and choked it, and it was dangling helpless from the bar, within a few yards of the black gallows in the jail on which have been hanged four men and on which three more will probably be hanged this summer. The mate of the hanging bird was wildly excited and chattered loudly, fluttering around and pecking at the string. tla cries brought out other sparrows, who chirped excitedly and pecked at the string with their bills. Soon there were a dozen sparrows flying around the hanging bird, and they kept up their chattering for a half hour: then a deputy marshal tore the bird loose with a long stick. It was dead .- Kansas City Star.

Herman Bergdorf's alarm clock probably saved him from losing his watch and other valuables vesterday morn. The clock broke the silence at 4 o'clock, and as Burgdorf rubbed