

ALL OVER NEBRASKA.

Auto Route Through Merrick.
Merrick County.—It is no longer necessary for auto tourists to stop and inquire the route across Merrick county. Dr. H. E. Glatfelter, J. A. Hays, John Desch and Will Viereg, went over the entire route and marked the telephone poles at every turn. The sign is a body of white inclosed at top and bottom with black and yellow bars, and is painted upon three successive poles on both sides of the point where the direction of the route is altered.

Thrown Under the Train.
Custer County.—While trying to board a freight in the Burlington yards in Broken Bow, Fred Forbes, 33 years of age, was thrown under the wheels and badly mangled. He was previously aboard the train and jumped from it in order to rescue his hat, which had blown off. He will probably not live.

Teacher in Omaha High.
Cuming County.—Miss Eva O'Sullivan, daughter of the veteran editor of the former Progress, has resigned her position as teacher in the South Omaha high school and taken the place of teacher of science in the Omaha high school.

Nebraska Girl Writes Operetta.
Dodge County.—A musical operetta written by Miss Jean Boyd of Fremont talent during the coming holidays. The cast is now being chosen. The operetta was written last winter while Miss Boyd was studying in an eastern musical school.

A Workman Killed.
Douglas County.—E. E. Kirkpatrick of Kansas City was killed and four other workmen seriously injured, when the boom on the crane being used on the site of the new Woodmen of the World building in Omaha broke while lifting a heavy mass of machinery. Kirkpatrick was superintendent of the work.

Enforcing the Game Law.
Gage County.—J. W. Eaton and Lon Dickey, both of Beatrice, were arrested at Dewitt on the charge of selling fish illegally. They were taken to Wilber and lodged in the county jail.

Boom for Folk.
Merrick County.—At a meeting of Central City democrats in the office rooms of Dr. Earl E. Boyd a Merrick county Folk organization was effected, the first in the state. Resolutions declaring for Folk for president were adopted.

Resigns from Fair Board.
O. P. Hendershot, president of the state fair board, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Hendershot has purchased property in Boise City, Idaho, and will go there. He retains most of his land interests in Nebraska.

Woman Hangs Herself.
Saline County.—Frolik, 36 years old, of Crete, committed suicide at St. Bernard's hospital in Council Bluffs. The woman had been suffering from a suicidal mania for several weeks.

Counterfeiter Convicted.
Lincoln County.—In federal court at North Platte, Earl York, was convicted of passing counterfeit money. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

Young Girl Drops Dead.
Buffalo County.—Miss Florence E. Bische, a 14-year-old school girl, living eight miles northeast of Kearney, dropped dead at her home of heart failure. She had apparently been in the best of health.

Gone Up Higher.
C. W. Taylor, superintendent of schools at McCook, has been appointed principal of the Temple High school, Lincoln, conducted by the university, at a salary of \$2,000. His work begins September 20. Before going to McCook he was engaged in school work at Geneva.

Child's Neck Broken.
The 3-year-old son of Norman Ochner, residing eight miles east of Madison, sustained a broken neck, dying almost instantly. Mr. Ochner and family were driving from Stanton toward home. When about three miles southwest of Stanton the team became frightened and ran, turning over the carriage, breaking the little boy's neck.

Given Proper Burial.
C. S. McMaster of Newcastle, Pa., former husband of Mrs. E. E. Hesse, and father of Waukena Laverne McMaster, the two Tecumseh women who were murdered and whose bodies were thrown in an old well, has sent the necessary amount of money to pay the undertaker's bill, to buy a lot in the Tecumseh cemetery and to have the bodies removed from the potter's field, where they were put after they were discovered.

Lad Drowns at Springfield.
Sarpy County.—John Petty, aged 14, was drowned in the Platte river three miles southeast of Springfield, while in bathing. His body was recovered.

Brakeman Killed.
Washington County.—William E. Stammer, a brakeman on the North-western freight train, which was switching in the yards at Blair, was caught between the bumpers of the freight cars and fatally injured. He was taken to the emergency hospital but could not be saved.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY



IN the national rifle shoot just concluded at Camp Perry, O., the navy team won first honors, with the National Guard team a close second. The photograph shows the National Guard men firing as skirmishers. The inset is a portrait of Sergt. C. M. King of the Iowa State National Guard, who won the all-round rifle shot championship of the United States. He lives at the little village of Waukon, Ia., and is a blacksmith by trade. The sergeant won first honors in the national individual match and also in the grand aggregate. His score was 565 hits out of a possible 600, and included slow, rapid and skirmish firing.

TUMBLES 160 FEET

"Nine-Lives Dutchie" Has Remarkably Long Fall.

Didn't Go to St. Gregory's Hospital on Account of His Injuries, but to Wait for a Second Pair of Trousers.

New York.—Fellow workmen in the painting trade call Evan Sherman who is 50 years old, and lives at No. 200 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, "Nine-Lives Dutchie," and his old schoolmates dubbed him "Kitty, the Human Cat," both sobriquets having to do with Sherman's ability to fall from heights varying from 10 to 100 feet without hurting himself. He himself estimates that he has had about 100 falls. But he shows himself without a scratch and is sure that he isn't going to die that way. He fell eight stories from the Scott & Browne building, near the Brooklyn bridge, about 160 feet. But he was still the "Human Cat" of youth, for he landed on the flagstones on his feet. And it wasn't because of injuries that he went to St. Gregory's hospital. His trousers were torn and he went to the hospital to wait till another pair was sent to him. His knees were somewhat bruised and one hand lacerated. He was standing on the outer sill of a window in the eighth story when he slipped and pitched out into the air. Cries of horror arose from those who saw him from the street and they turned their heads away to avoid the sight of seeing the man killed. But "Nine-Lives Dutchie" saw on his way down some telegraph wires and he grabbed for one. He caught it, but his weight tore the wire from his grasp. However, this act broke his fall. He landed on his feet and sank to his knees. For a little while he was stunned, but when the ambulance got there he was sitting up. "I've been falling ever since I can remember," said Sherman. "I started by falling out of my high chair. When I was a boy the other boys called me 'Kitty, the Human Cat.' I was always climbing up somewhere and falling a good part of the time. I have fallen out of fruit trees about 25 times, I guess. I have toppled off barns and out of the haylofts about 20 times, too. I've fallen off fences about 30 times, off boats, six, and bicycles 18. "Only two weeks ago I tumbled off the fourth story of a building and I wasn't a bit hurt. I've had so much practice that I've kind of got a knack of falling on my feet like the pussy cats do." The human tumble-bug said that during his fall he had his faculties with him all the way. "When I started to shoot down, I kind of got a hunch that my good luck in the past wasn't going to desert me," Sherman explained. "But this was sure the biggest fall I ever got. You bet my brain was working fast."

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The Duchess Was Humorous. Paris.—A charming anecdote is going the rounds of Paris concerning a duchess well known in Parisian society for her charity. An old beggar whom the procession of vehicles going to the Grand Prix had attracted to the Champs-Elysees was given a franc by a passer-by. The old man, while testing the coin on the pavement, saw it disappear under the railings of a garden. He rang the bell and begged the footman who opened the door to look for the franc. The footman went away and, coming back after a little while, said: "Your franc has not been found." Blank dismay overclouded the beggar's face, until the footman added: "But this has been found," and handed the beggar a 20-franc piece. While the beggar cheerfully went on his way the charitable duchess, who had been sitting all the time within her garden, smiled at the success of her little joke.

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ROOSTER MOTHERS 27 CHICKS

When Hen Elopes With Neighbor Black Minorca Cockerel Takes Up Task of Scratching.

Oakland, Cal.—Deserted by his wife, who eloped with a neighbor, Henry, who makes his home with Walter E. Logan in a suburb of this city, has become both mother and father to his family of twenty-seven children. Henry is a Black Minorca rooster. When Martha, his spouse, hatched out twenty-seven fuzzy chicks Henry was the proudest rooster in Piedmont. But Martha soon became enamored of a neighbor's Plymouth Rock, deserted her brood and moved into the neighbor's coop. Henry moped for a few days, but the peeps of his hungry family made him forget his own sorrows. He became a different rooster. Daily he scratches for worms and stands guard over his brood, fighting off adult chickens which would rob his family of its food. When bedtime comes Henry escorts his brood to a warm moss-filled box, climbs in himself and cuddles his family.

Cork Leg Nearly Fatal.

Lynn, Mass.—William Green's cork leg came near being the death of him. Greene got beyond his depth while bathing and his artificial limb was so buoyant his feet flew into the air and his head was forced under water. He was saved by a college girl who was out boating with a young man. She seized Greene by his hair and held his head out of water while her escort rowed to shore with Greene dragging behind the boat.

ODD COLONY IN ASIA MINOR

Language and Customs of 350 Years Ago Still Preserved by Self-Exiled Russian Cossacks.

Constantinople.—One of those curious instances of quaint historical survival, of which many occur in Asia Minor, has lately come before official Russian attention in Constantinople. It is the case of a colony of about 3,000 Russian Cossacks settled in Anatolia, Asia Minor. The forefathers of these Cossacks left Russia for voluntary exile 350 years ago. Their departure was occasioned by an attempt to enroll their names for census purposes in writing. According to the creed of these peasants, the writing down of their names jeopardizes their chance for salvation for it involves the curse of Antichrist, enabling him to set his seal upon them. During the while of this time the Cossacks have kept their identity absolutely intact. They speak a Russian dialect bearing the same relation to the language of the present day as does our modern English to that of Chaucer. They wear the Russian dress of three centuries ago, and even grow herbs, uncultivated elsewhere in Anatolia, to make the dishes that were the food of the mediaeval Russian. A few months ago this little band of Russian exiles found themselves suddenly faced by the same danger that threatened their ancestors in the sixteenth century. The Turkish government, having to call upon its Christian subjects for military service, demanded the enrollment of those men of the community who were of age, and again they were in danger of the seal of Antichrist. This time a split occurred among the exiles. The young men urged that, since they could not avoid enrollment, it were best to serve in Russia among their kindred, but the older members were in favor of remaining. The arbitration of the Russian consul at Constantinople was invoked, and through his agency funds were obtained from the Russian government to enable those who wished to do so to return to Russia, leaving the rest to live on a tiny ethnological island among the races of Anatolia. Skeleton 4,900 Years Old. St. Petersburg.—A stone coffin containing a skeleton, food, ales, and implements of the stone age, has been discovered in a cave in the Aland Isles. The character of the weapons and implements indicate that they are of a period at least 3000 B. C., when the Aland Isles were submerged, the coffin and its contents having been lowered in a depression in the sea bed, which accounts for its wonderful preservation.

Milk Extinguishes Fire.

Troy, N. Y.—Fire the other night destroyed the residence of John Donahue, near Greenwich, N. Y. There was no water available and in order to save adjacent buildings the farmers in the neighborhood brought thousands of gallons of milk, which was used to extinguish little blazes started by flying sparks. Horse blankets soaked in the milk were spread over the roofs of several buildings

WHEAT ON DRY FARM INCREASE YIELD PER ACRE

Influence of Combined Harvester on Value of Crop. Quantity of Water Required to Produce Grain Becomes Smaller as Fertility is Improved.

Results Obtained by Utah Experiment Station Indicate That Machine Does Not Affect Quality of Flour Produced.

By DR. ROBERT STEWART, Chemical Laboratory, Utah Experiment Station. This question has recently been studied by the chemical department of the Utah experiment station. The introduction of the combined harvester into the dry farming operation of the inter-mountain west has resulted in a reduction of the cost of operation on the larger dry farms. The claim was soon made by the millers of certain sections of the state that wheat cut with the harvester could not be converted into flour of good quality. In studying this question, samples of Turkey and Kofod wheat cut with the harvester in 1909 and 1910, together with samples of the same wheat cut with the binder and stacked, were obtained. The wheat was milled in our experimental flour mill and the yield of bran, shorts and flour recorded. The bran, shorts and flour were submitted to chemical analysis and the flour was made into bread under standard conditions. The results obtained are reported in bulletin No. 113 of the Utah experiment station and indicate clearly that the combined harvester does not have influence, either unfavorable or favorable, upon the milling, chemical or baking qualities of the flour produced. The yield of flour obtained from the Turkey variety cut with the harvester in 1910 was 72.65 per cent. of the wheat while the yield of flour obtained from the wheat cut with the binder and stacked was 72.77 per cent. The yield of flour obtained from the Kofod wheat cut with the harvester in 1910 was 72.17 per cent., while the yield of flour produced from the wheat cut with the binder stacked was 72.12 per cent. It is thus readily seen that with respect to the yield of the flour the method of harvesting has no influence whatever. It is interesting to note, however, that a greater per cent. of high grade flour may be obtained from the Turkey variety of wheat. About eighty per cent. of the flour produced from the Turkey wheat would be classed as a high grade flour, while only about forty per cent. of the flour produced from the Kofod would be classed as high grade. In case of the chemical composition of the flour obtained, no conclusion can be safely drawn regarding the influence of the harvester. In case of the Turkey variety of wheat, the flour produced from the wheat which had been stacked is slightly higher than that of the flour produced from wheat cut with harvester. In case of the Kofod variety of wheat, however, this is not true. The Kofod wheat cut with the harvester in 1910 has a slightly lower protein content than the same wheat cut the same year with the binder and stacked. However, the wheat cut with the harvester in 1909 has a higher protein content than that cut with the binder and stacked. The chemical composition of the bran and shorts indicate only that these mill products are rich in protein and would probably be good cattle feed. The volume of the loaf produced from the Turkey variety cut with the harvester was 1,666 cc. and 1,653 cc. in 1909 and 1910, respectively, while the volume of loaf of the bread made from the flour produced from the Turkey which has been cut with the binder and stacked was 1,567 cc. In case of the Kofod variety, these numbers become 1,576 cc. and 1,450 cc., respectively, for 1909 and 1910, and 1,394 cc. for the wheat which had been stacked. The flour was all treated under uniform standard conditions and it is thus seen that if any influence can be ascribed to the harvester at all it must be a favorable influence. While the investigation did not show any influence of the harvester on the bread-making value of the flour produced, it did demonstrate the value of Turkey Red wheat for flour production. The Turkey Red wheat produces a uniform flour of high grade which has the strength to produce a loaf of bread of good volume. The flour produced from new Turkey Red wheat seemed to make as good bread as flour produced from old Turkey Red wheat, while the flour produced from new Kofod wheat produced a loaf of bread very much inferior in quality and yet the year-old Kofod wheat produced a good loaf. Actual photographs of the bread made are given in the original publication. The millers of the inter-mountain west still insist that the harvester has a detrimental influence on the value of the wheat. This claim may be justified when the wheat is stored in larger quantities as was done with the wheat cut with the header or binder and stacked. It is quite probable that wheat cut with the harvester must receive different storage treatment. It may be that wheat cut with the harvester and stored in lots of 40,000 bushels will not produce good flour, but this cannot be charged against the harvester, but is a special storage proposition which merits investigation.

COW'S HABIT LAW QUESTION

Cleveland Justice of the Peace is Called on to Decide Why Yield of Milk Suddenly Dropped.

Cleveland, O.—If a man sells another man a cow with a guaranty that she will produce four gallons of milk a day and the cow declines, after the deal is completed, to supply more than two gallons a day, is the cow or the original owner to blame? The question was given to C. J. Gavin, justice of the peace, to answer. A. Schaffer, who conducts a business at 2262 Larimer street, bought from M. Katchen and B. Bong the cow which caused the suit. Schaffer paid \$100 for her. He charges in his suit to recover the price of the cow that the defendants guaranteed she would yield four gallons of milk per day. Instead he had obtained only half that amount. The cow, therefore, was worth only half of the price paid. The defense told the court that the cow was ready, willing and capable of maintaining the contract capacity, but that she had not been given sufficient food. Besides the plaintiff allowed the cow to walk around too much. Quiet is essential for a cow which is expected to furnish sufficient milk and butter for a dairy. Under the circumstances, the defense said, it was the plaintiff, and not the cow, who had defaulted on the contract. The plaintiff offered to allow Justice Gavin to milk the cow for one day, to see if he was telling the truth. The justice was willing to take the man's word for it. He rendered a decision in favor of the defendants and said that the defendants were not responsible for the failure of the cow to furnish the four gallons of milk.

SAVING MOISTURE IN SOIL

More Can Be Done in Thirty-Six Hours Following Rainfall Than at Any Other Time.

By W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agricultural College. In the saving of moisture in the soil many of us are a good deal like the rabbit in the fable. In the winter time he was always speaking of building a house next summer. When summer came and he was reminded of it, he answered, "Every bush is a house now." When a good shower comes we ought to get the moisture into the soil and keep it there. We have no assurance that we will have more rain right away; that there will be enough to ripen the crop, to put the soil in good condition for plowing, to leave the soil with a good moisture content for next spring. More can be done in the 36 hours following a rain than at any other time. If the soil is too dry, then save what little moisture is left. Remember that moisture cannot pass up through loose soil.

POULTRY NOTES.

The shady nooks are relished by the hens. Lime water is a healthy drink for young turkeys. Let your young chicks have all the sunlight possible. Be sure that the ducklings have plenty shade and water. A portable poultry house is an admirable arrangement for young turkeys. Kaffir corn is an excellent ration for poultry if fed in connection with other feeds. Cleanliness is an essential sanitary condition for all animals, but particularly so for birds. Scraps from the kitchen are not very acceptable to turkeys. They like all their food fresh. Keep the dust box supplied with nice clean dust, and see that the grit box is never empty. It is always undesirable and unnecessary to feed condiments to hens to stimulate them to lay. Do not hold cockerels for market too long after they reach the weight of four or five pounds. Oyster shell is absolutely the best shell-making food for the hens. Keep it before them constantly. The poultry house should be constructed with a view to its frequent, easy and thorough cleaning. It is best never to attempt to bring turkeys up in the muck yards, or let them associate with old fowls. One of the first problems which the poultryman is called upon to solve is the location of the poultry plant. A ten dollar rooster is generally cheaper than a two dollar one. The good blood will tell the second year. The ventilation of the poultry house should be provided for in such a way that draughts of air will not strike the birds. The roost and nest boxes should be movable, so that all parasites which collect upon them may be reached and destroyed. The conditions required for the maintenance of health and vigor in a flock of fowls are similar to what are required for other animals.