



Blue grass, butter and bank accounts are closely allied.

The deficient moral qualities of the mule about offset any benefit the cross produces in a physical way.

It is a very remote corner of the earth where may not be found the products of this country in some form or other.

Alfalfa is being raised successfully in several localities in the state of Minnesota. This proves that it is not cold weather which kills it.

There is no reason why four or five town families could not keep a co-operative town cow, thus securing a supply of pure milk at a minimum of cost.

Critically noting the relative merits of several varieties of strawberries which we have fruited this season, we find the Warfield well to the top of the list.

The spring chicken is never killed to so good a purpose as when two of them will just fill a frying pan and two people are supposed to make away with them.

A six years' drought in Australia has converted a large productive and fertile section of that continent into a desert wilderness. The losses on stock alone have been enormous.

Every farmer's wife should realize enough out of her dower interest in the farm while she lives to provide her with modern and convenient accessories for doing her household work.

When a white Brahma hen has laid all winter long, raised a nice brood of early chicks and will sell for 8 cents a pound in June for a chicken stew, she is a pretty profitable sort of bird to have on the farm.

As predicted when the experiment was first tried, the Tanworth or bacon hog when placed under corn belt conditions and fed corn belt rations immediately begins to drop his Tanworth characteristics and in a short time so kept will inevitably gravitate into the type of the corn fed or lard hog.

A friend in Pennsylvania sends us the following as a successful remedy for both the striped and big black beetles which work such devastation on the squash and melon tribe. It consists of getting the fine tobacco clippings and offal from the cigar factories and placing some of it on each hill, when the bugs let the vines alone.

Your home surroundings may be immaculate from a sanitary standpoint, the food which you eat may be most carefully selected and prepared, you may work and live each day with strict reference to the laws of health, and still at the same time be imbibing a subtle poison every time you take a drink of water from your well. Nearly every case of typhoid, diphtheria and kindred diseases may be traced to the use of impure water at the family home.

We are asked who lost the \$500,000 which the man who ran the late corner on oats in Chicago made. It did not come out of the farmers and producers of the grain, for the very existence of this corner, which was of the "bull" type, had a tendency to support the market and stiffen the price of this cereal. It was the board of trade smart Alecks who sold that which they did not own who lost the money, whose ability to bet exceeded their ability to correctly judge of the course of the market.

A shellbark hickory stub 12 feet high and 6 inches in diameter has this season, standing out alone near our orchard, been curiously utilized as a nesting place for birds. First a pair of bluebirds selected a hole near the top for their nest. Before their brood was fledged a pair of king birds built a nest right on top of the stub, and before they got through housekeeping another pair of bluebirds nested again in the hole. Just why these birds selected such an exposed location for nesting is a puzzle to us.

A vast sum of money is spent every year in all the civilized parts of this country for the education of the children, and the weak spot connected with the spending of this money is that too much of it goes for educational frills and fads and not enough of it for the education of the child along the common, practical lines—things which he will be so much in need of as he takes up the business of life. When a high school graduate spells "whole" minus the "w," something is wrong, even if he can conjugate a Latin verb.

When a select ring gets hold of a county fair association, it is soon all any with the county fair.

It is usually the homely cow which fills the pail and makes the butter record. The handsome cow stands for beef, not butter.

The liquid fertilizer which may be easily gathered up in a barnyard after a heavy rain makes one of the best of stimulants for the rose garden.

Marked as has been the advance in the price of beef, the advance in the prices of the foodstuffs which produced it have been still greater.

The advance in the prices of all building material is operating to prevent many substantial improvements in both the cities and on the farms.

The south is just beginning to wake up and realize what a splendid market the north offers for the early vegetables and fruits which the south can produce in such abundance.

A California cherry grower whose trees were irregular in bearing two years ago placed several hundred stands of bees in his orchard, and for two years past his crops have been very heavy.

Notwithstanding the great boom in pork prices there is very little boom in the highly bred breeding stock. When that forty-five hundred dollar hog was found after his sale to have a tainted pedigree a few years ago it put a damper on fancy prices for Poland-Chinas.

A man whom we know has about ruined his small fruit business by his miserable tricks in packing and marketing his fruit—short measure, dirty, rotten berries and all that sort of foolishness and dishonesty. The consumer soon sizes up a producer in these matters.

Illustrating some of the possibilities connected with vegetable gardening in the southern states, we note that one Florida gardener sold 951 crates of tomatoes from a two acre patch and that they averaged him \$1.50 per crate net, or \$713 per acre. This is as much as lots of men make from an eighty acre farm in the northwest.

We noted a skeleton barn for the storing of hay lately. It was just a well braced frame covered with a board roof, the boards to be removed when the hay was used up. It afforded perfect shelter for eighty tons of hay and did not cost over \$100. Where a man cannot afford a well built barn this method is worth trying.

The Poles and Bohemians have learned how to make money on the sandy, timbered tracts in central Wisconsin. They coax a growth of clover, plow the clover under, plant potatoes and raise the finest potato in the country; then sow to fall rye and clover the land again. They are getting rich off land which in an early day was thought to be worthless for agricultural purposes.

The country owes much to the unceasing restlessness and discontent of the American farmer, the man who is always migrating to some new section, the uneasy fellow who is always willing to sell out no matter how well he may be situated. Still in the long run this migratory habit has been bad for him, thousands of men having at fifty years of age little or nothing to show for a life spent in hard pioneer work.

All through the section of the country where the writer lives there are thousands of acres of oats at this date, the last of June, so rank and heavy that an ordinary summer wind and rain storm would lay them out flat. If this occurs, and it is quite likely to, there will be a great waste. After heading out, if so blown down, such a crop can be made of more value made into oat hay than to let the crop half rot on the ground waiting for the harvester.

While the system of cold storage now so generally coming into use gives the big corporations controlling such plants the opportunity to corner and fix the price to the consumer of the commodities so stored and held, there is no disputing the fact that the process has been of inestimable benefit to the producer, as it has not only equalized but advanced prices, which often, because of the very perishable nature of eggs, butter, meats and fruits, were so low as to entail serious losses on the producer.

We note that many of the towns of the west have at some place on the outskirts of the municipality a dump ground whereon is thrown all the refuse of the community, mostly manure, street sweepings, leaves and rubbish. It seems strange to us that there is not one man in the place shrewd enough to have all this valuable fertilizer put on to his land near town. Down east, where men are glad to pay a dollar a load for stable manure and haul it themselves, such things are not to be seen.

There are lots of men chasing rainbows in their constant effort to combine all the good qualities in one animal. They want a cow which will give a maximum flow of milk and at the same time produce the best sort of calf for beef; they want a sheep which will combine all the excellencies of both the wool and mutton breeds, ones which will lay the year round and then bring the highest prices when killed, and in a vain effort to secure these results by cross breeding they only succeed in running a scrub factory.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

The certain increase of population and the equally certain increased value of good farm lands will force a better and more intensive type of agriculture, the type which prevails in the thickly settled communities of the old world. The man with a small farm in China, France, Jersey, Belgium or Holland is of necessity an intensive farmer. He simply must raise more than one crop on his land during the crop season, and he does, and not infrequently three crops are taken from the land in one year. He economizes all his land. He has no four rod roads burdened with a growth of wild hemp, ragweed, sunflowers and nettles running through or bounding his land. If he plants trees, they bear fruit or nuts. No weeds grow on his farm to rob the soil and sap his land. He takes care of what he raises and feeds his land intelligently as he would his stock. The knowledge of how to properly and intelligently farm small tracts of land is something which the agricultural colleges should give out in large measure to their students.

SAVED THE TREES.

Last winter we had three choice apple trees, six years planted, badly girdled by the rabbits. We regarded the trees as good as dead, but tried this experiment: We took some strips of cotton cloth three inches wide, melted some grafting wax and soaked the cloth in the wax, stripping off all the wax we could between two knife backs. This cloth we wound on the mutilated sections of trees. At planting time in May, expecting the trees to die, we set new trees as close to the old ones as we could, so that they could fill the vacancy. The injured trees leaved out and have made as vigorous a summer growth as any of the uninjured trees in the orchard and apparently have not suffered in the least from the winter barking. This remedy—for we believe it is a remedy—must be applied as soon as the damage is done, before the sun and wind get in their work on the mutilated bark.

CORN TOOLS.

We find that there is no best tool with which to cultivate a crop of corn. Weather and soil conditions vary so much that no one tool fills the bill all the time. The disk and the harrow properly used before the corn is planted often do more good work in the production of the crop than any other tools. With mellow and level fields, nothing beats the weeder if used before the weeds get a start; on those fields infested with the large and deep rooted weeds the surface cultivator with its sharp knives is almost an indispensable tool, while the double shovel cultivator will always be a favorite. The disk cultivator also does good work, the only objection to its use being that it will ridge the field, which is a serious drawback in dry seasons in the matter of conserving the moisture.

WHERE CORN DOES BEST.

We are asked to state where the very best crops of corn are raised in this country. The greatest yield per acre, properly verified, has not been made in the so called corn states. The best corn sections may be said to be those where a crop of eighty bushels per acre is produced each favorable year under ordinary farm culture and conditions, and the sections of the country where this may be and is done include the tile drained and reclaimed wet lands and the rich river bottom soils in any of the so called corn producing states. The eastern one-third of Kansas and Nebraska in favorable seasons is probably as fine a corn producing section as can be found.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

There is any amount of land in the south of fair quality and covered with a heavy growth of timber which is for sale at low prices, the rainfall ample and certain, the climate favorable to the growth of all grains, fruits and flowers, and all this falling to attract the attention of home seekers, who are indulging at the present time in one wild, mad rush for cheap lands in the far north and west, where the rainfall is capricious and too often deficient, where the winters are very long and tedious and where fruit growing is almost an impossibility. This is something which is hard to understand.

HE'LL OWN A FARM.

We know a commonplace sort of young man, neither well educated nor skilled in any sort of trade or business. The best thing he can do seems to be to work for some man on a farm, where he is a first class hand. He has worked for one man three years and has saved up from his wages the sum of \$500, which he has in a bank drawing a low rate of interest. He attends strictly to business and never goes out on a high old time with the boys. He is going to own a good farm and make a most successful farmer some of these days, or we miss our guess.

EAST AND WEST SIDE.

A river passing through a town, while it adds materially to the scenic beauty of the place, is of value in an economic way in affording needed drainage and sewerage and quite frequently a valuable power, is all too often a serious menace to the welfare of the town in a political and municipal way, in that it divides the people into two factions and creates a rivalry between the separated sections which works to the serious disadvantage of the community as a whole.

John Frigg

FLOODS IN EASTERN IOWA

Cloudburst Works Costly Havoc at What Cheer.

BREAKS OVER LEVEE AT KEOKUK

Great Loss Follows Eight Foot Rise of Lower Des Moines River—Iowa Central Railroad a Heavy Sufferer. Skunk River Overflows.

Keokuk, Ia., July 15.—Just as the Des Moines river began to fall at the lower portion after the floods from the upper waters, another flood came and caught everybody by surprise. At the mouth the river rose eight feet last night and it is still rising one inch an hour, notwithstanding the breaking of levees.

The levee of the Keokuk Canning company broke yesterday and thousands of acres of cucumbers and tomatoes and two thousand acres of corn were flooded. The loss of the canning company is \$10,000 and to the farmers twice as much more. The total loss here is about \$30,000 and there is danger that this will be quadrupled in Clark county, which is protected now by only the Egyptian levee, the last stand against the advancing waters. The cause of the flood was a cloudburst near Given, Ia., with a rainfall of five inches over a large section near the river. All points between here and Ottumwa will suffer great damage and the loss in the lower fifty miles of the Des Moines river totals hundreds of thousands of dollars, chiefly to fine corn fields.

Oskaloosa, July 15.—A terrible storm of wind, rain and hail visited this part of Iowa early yesterday morning. At What Cheer a cloudburst occurred at the head of a dry run which trends directly through the city. The water came down in a torrent four feet deep and swept through the heart of the city, taking everything before it. Nine buildings were moved from their foundations, including the Methodist church. One large building, the Palace livery barn, was carried a mile down the stream and lodged in the trees. The people barely had time to get out of their houses and escape without making any effort to save their property. The loss is conservatively estimated at \$25,000.

Iowa Central Suffers.

Marshalltown, Ia., July 15.—Immense property damage has been done the Iowa Central railroad by high water in the Skunk river. Several hundred feet of track has been washed away, and approaches to the Skunk river bridge undermined, rendering it unsafe for use. There has been much damage between Hugesnet and Ollie, culverts being washed out. Passenger trains are running ten and twelve hours late, and a number have been annulled altogether.

FLOOD BEGINNING TO EBB.

Several Bad Washouts on the Union Pacific Are Revealed.

Manhattan, Kan., July 15.—Fear of further floods in this vicinity are past, the Blue and Kaw rivers having fallen nearly five feet within twelve hours. The receding waters has revealed several washouts on the Union Pacific east of here and makes more apparent the loss to wheat and oats. Thousands of dollars worth of grain have been destroyed, the wheat and oats in the valleys that have been submerged being practically a total loss. It is not believed that trains can be run on the Blue Valley railroad between Beatrice, Neb., and Manhattan for another ten days.

Flood Situation Improving.

Topeka, Kan., July 15.—The flood situation is beginning to show some improvement. The Kansas river has fallen nearly four inches and the prospects are that the fall will be steady until the water has reached its usual level. Railroad traffic on the Santa Fe and Union Pacific is entirely shut off between here and Kansas City on account of washouts near Lawrence. The damage will be repaired today. The street railway bridge across the river here has been ruined. Half a dozen or more have drowned in the Kansas river during the past two days.

Storm in the Northwest.

Portland, Ore., July 15.—A high wind which at times reached a velocity of from twenty-five to thirty miles prevailed over the northwest yesterday and last night. Aside from demolishing telegraph and telephone communication no damage of consequence has yet been reported. In Portland several plate glass windows were smashed and trees blown down.

Tower of Venice Falls.

Venice, Italy, July 15.—The campanile (detached bell tower) of St. Mark's church, ninety-eight meters high, collapsed yesterday and fell with a great crash into the piazza and is now a heap of ruins. The cathedral and palace of the Doges are quite safe, but a corner of the royal palace was damaged. It is feared there was some loss of life. The ruins are surrounded by a cordon of troops.

Sword for Major Waller.

Norfolk, Va., July 14.—The presentation of a sword to Major Lytleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, by the citizens of Norfolk, his native home, in the academy of music last night, was marked in its simplicity. After receiving the sword, Major Waller shook hands with the entire audience. Later he was banqueted by the Artillery Blues, his first military associates.

HICKS-BEACH RETIRES.

Chancellor of Exchequer Hands in His Resignation.

London, July 15.—A. J. Balfour was yesterday formally greeted as Great Britain's premier and the new regime began its work. The momentous change was marked by only one really dramatic incident, namely, the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from his post of chancellor of the exchequer. Yet this lack of outward show and public prejudice to a new chapter in English history is by no means representative of the disturbance which the sudden transition created among the undercurrents of political life. It is safe to say Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the first of several whose names have figured largely before the public in the last half century and who now will disappear from the political arena. Nothing absolutely definite is yet settled, but the Unionist party expects shortly to hear of the resignations of Earl Halsbury, lord high chancellor; Lord James of Hereford, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

For Hicks-Beach's place, Earl Halsbury, now president of the board of agriculture, is the favorite. In the pending reconstruction, which may not be completed for some time to come, Mr. Balfour, much to the delight of the Unionists, will remain the leader of the house of commons and first lord of the treasury, with Mr. Chamberlain, still in command of the colonies, as his first lieutenant. If Halsbury, on account of his great age, fulfills predictions by retiring, Baron Alverstone will succeed him, the woodsack, Sir Richard Henn Collins becoming lord chief justice.

WIRE FENCE FOR BOUNDARY.

Plan is to Keep Cattle from Straying Into Canada from Montana.

Helena, Mont., July 15.—It is proposed to build a wire fence 700 miles long on the boundary line between Montana and Canada. The necessity for this huge undertaking arises from the fact that several weeks ago a large number of cattle that had strayed into Canada from this state were seized by the dominion officials on the ground that they had been smuggled. The fence will probably be built jointly by the Canadian and American governments and will cost several hundred thousands of dollars.

Insane Farmer Kills Wife.

Cincinnati, July 15.—Near Mason, O., James Conover, a farmer, killed his wife and seriously injured his son Charles. After beating his wife to death with an ax, he carefully shrouded her mangled body for burial. Afterwards he met his son at the gate and told him what he had done with his mother. Then plunging forth with his ax, the crazed father told Charles that he was to be killed next. The blow brought Charles down and the father escaped. The son's condition is serious.

Direct Hal Shows Speed.

Detroit, July 15.—C. J. Hamlin's splendid black pacer, Direct Hal, with Ed Geers in the sulky, made memorable the opening of the Detroit Driving club's meeting at Grosse Pointe, yesterday by winning the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce \$5,000 stake in the record time of 2:06 3/4. This is a world's record for the first winning heat of a green horse.

Ames Off for Europe.

Minneapolis, July 14.—Police Superintendent Fred W. Ames, indicted a week ago in connection with the current municipal corruption expose, is reported to be on his way to Europe. The police captain, Hill, is acting in his place. Mayor Ames left the city last night for a vacation at West Baden, Ind., his bribery trial having been postponed until next Monday.

Gretna Girl's Mad Deed.

Denver, July 15.—Lena Rohmer, aged 22 years, of Gretna, Neb., jumped in front of a Union Pacific train at the union station here yesterday, evidently with the intention of committing suicide. Both her legs were cut off and she will die. Miss Rohmer was enroute to Glenwood Springs for her health and had just alighted from a train from the east.

Miss Morrison in Penitentiary.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 14.—Miss Jessie Morrison arrived at the state penitentiary at Lansing yesterday to begin her twenty-five years' sentence for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, at Eldorado. She was very much downcast. She was taken immediately to the women's department. It is not known what work will be assigned her.

Big Blaze at Nice.

Nice, France, July 15.—Les Grandes magazines, in the Place Clichy, are burning. The military and the Credit Lyonnais have been partly destroyed and the fire threatens to extend to other buildings.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Reports have been received at Vienna of the killing of three tourists in the Austrian Alps.

The queen of the Belgians (Marie Henriette), has suffered a relapse and her condition is critical.

J. W. Johnson, a well known horse man, died at St. Louis Monday from the effects of a horse's kicks.

Theodore Lacaff, of Nevada, Mo., was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Fifteenth Missouri district.

It is proposed by the National Good Roads managers to equip and send over the entire Great Northern system a special good roads train.

ROBBERY HOLD UP TRAIN

Passengers on Denver and Rio Grande Lose Valuables.

EXPRESS SAFES ARE RIFLED

Engineer Fails to Obey Order of Bandit and is Knocked Down With Butt of Rifle—Mail Car Not Molested—Posses in Pursuit.

Salida, Col., July 15.—Five masked men held up the west bound passenger train on the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge line running from Salida to Grand Junction yesterday. The robbery occurred at Mill Switch, two miles east of Chester. The passengers were robbed and both safes in the express car were broken open with dynamite and their contents taken. It is not known how much money was secured, but the express company declares the amount was small, as the train generally carries very little treasure. The mail car was not molested.

Among the passengers, who numbered about sixty, were many ladies, two of whom fainted. Several of the passengers succeeded in securing their valuables but many of them lost considerable sums. But one person was hurt. Engineer Perry Ruland failed to obey an order of the robbers promptly and was knocked down with the butt of a rifle.

Posses were sent by special train from Gunnison and Salida, and are now hunting for the robbers, who are believed to have gone south.

EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH TRACY.

Outlaw Again Furnishes Some Excitement for Deputies.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—Outlaw Tracy exchanged shots with deputies near Palmer, according to the following message from Ensmaw: Word has been received here that Tracy fought a battle with two deputies at the Palmer school house last night. No particulars or names are known. Tracy worked a neat game on the officers in order to get to Palmer. He was within a mile of that place, when he learned the officers were there. He then worked back toward Enumclaw, and showed himself on the road to Buckley. He was in the woods, and while officers were stationing guards he ran a mile and boarded a freight train on a grade and proceeded to Palmer, where he is no doubt making for Stampede pass.

General Bragg in Trouble.

Washington, July 15.—Cuban Minister Quesada refuses to make any statement regarding the words attributed to Consul General Bragg, at Havana, in which he is alleged in a letter to Mrs. Bragg to have made remarks derogatory to the Latin race. It is believed to be altogether probable, however, that Mr. Quesada will take steps to ascertain whether or not General Bragg has made use of the words attributed to him, with a view, if true, of bringing them to the attention of his government.

Marietta, O., July 15.—Jacob Schlarf and Solomon Greathouse are dead and George Greathouse is dying from fire-damp. The men were cleaning an old well at Heslop. Schlarf entered first and was overcome by gas. George Greathouse attempted to save him with a rope and was overcome. Solomon Greathouse went down and succeeded in tying a rope about his brother's body. George was pulled out alive by neighbors, but his brother perished before help could reach him.

Portland and Jeanie Safe.

Victoria, July 15.—Messrs. Masterson and Gillespie, two passengers from Nome, landed here by the collier Melville Mauer on her way to Lady-smith, report the safe arrival at Nome of both the Portland and Jeanie. The steamers, they say, arrived at the same time, the Portland towing the Jeanie, which was disabled, part of the way. No hardships were suffered by passengers and crew.

Dooley-Harris Feud.

Flat River, Mo., July 15.—As a result of the well known Dooley-Harris feud Frank Harris shot and killed William Dooley last night near Loughboro. Last Wednesday Dooley shot William Harris, Frank's brother, on a train at Doe Run. Each family has sworn to kill the other and as most of the men have been killed already, the women are taking up the fight.

King Will Be Out Today.

London, July 15.—The progress of King Edward toward recovery is maintained and it is reported that he will be transferred to the royal yacht at Portsmouth at noon today.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. Cures all stomach troubles. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. See the bottle contains 24 times the size.