



The best oleomargarine, uncolored, looks just like lard, and that beats it.

Nature is full of wise provisions. Wives do their worst cooking when they are young and good looking.

We have found it this year more bother and work to take proper care of one acre of onions than twenty acres of corn.

When the time comes that the American people will take as much interest in good roads as they do in a prize-fight we will have better wheeling.

The successful dairyman will never figure on how cheaply he can keep his cows, but rather on how much nutritious, milk producing food he can get them to eat.

The dairymaid of the twentieth century is a husky young fellow in overalls and rubber boots manipulating the complicated machinery of the modern creamery. No poetry about him.

The isolation and quiet of farm life are not always conducive to godliness, for some pretty mean schemes are occasionally hatched up by the son of toil as he works his fields and communes with nature.

Boarding house keepers and hotel men will still use oleo, buying the coloring matter and working the stuff over to suit the taste of their boarders. For ordinary family consumption this plan will not work.

In March, 1897, the farmers of the corn belt were wrestling with the problem of ten cent corn. It is hardly likely they will ever have to do this again. Foreign nations have at last found out what our corn is good for.

The agricultural experiment stations of the country are doing a good work in two lines—in analyzing different brands of commercial fertilizers and in conducting stock food experiments. A lot of frauds have thus been exposed.

In the days of Sophocles the Greeks, not having offices of record, used to record the existence of a real estate mortgage by setting a stone in the corner of the mortgaged field with the amount loaned and the name of the lender thereon.

In some states competitive sparrow hunts are held to fill up the church treasuries where there is a bounty offered for the birds. One church got recently 1,700 birds, for which it got \$17, just about the price the birds sold for in the olden time when two sparrows sold for a farthing.

A farm of seventy-three acres in Wales paid a tithe or church tax of \$100 in the year 1831. Then wheat sold for \$2.20 per bushel, barley \$1.20 and oats 80 cents. In 1901 the tithe had been increased to \$112.50, with wheat at 90 cents, barley 75 cents and oats 55 cents. This will explain why the English farmer is not inclined to be pious.

Twelve years ago a friend of ours gave \$300 for a well bred Shorthorn cow. This cow has raised him ten calves—seven males, which he has sold for over \$100 each, and three heifers, which he kept in his herd. He now has fifteen full blooded descendants of this cow in his herd, all doing as good work as their ancestor. This is stock sense.

Many a woman can do a good thing for her family by substituting corn bread, corn cakes, mush and Injun pudding for the white flour bread and cakes which form almost the entire cereal menu of the meals she prepares. Skimmilk and cornmeal when properly prepared, as they may be in many ways, make an almost perfectly balanced ration.

In order to secure a coloring matter for their product the oleomargarine men are trying different experiments, hoping to find some plan whereby they can color the stuff and not violate the law. Here's one for them: They might have the steers whose tallow they use fed on carrots. It works with the cow and might with the steer, though he does his dairy business on a little different plan from the cow.

It is of more importance to see to it that the hogs are fed a properly balanced ration than any other thing if the herd is to be kept healthy. If grass, clover, rye and barley meal, oats, peas and bran form the staple food of young and growing hogs and they are allowed to mature before finishing them off with corn and only fully matured hogs are used as sires and dams, the cholera will have been largely prevented.

The best hay is cut in the morning and put in the barn in the afternoon. The busy harvest season is here, with all its reward for intelligent toil. It is just as well that we do not know what sort of weather we are to have next week and next year.

Of the 50,000 tramps in the country about 8,000 got killed each year, largely by the cars and fights among themselves.

The Jersey cow should be tested as any other cow. The Jersey cow often looks mighty pretty, but is not worth a cent in the dairy.

One of the worst things about some hired men is that they corrupt and degrade the boys on the farm home. That sort are dear at any price.

When a man finds he has to make land worth \$100 per acre pay its way, he should have no bull at the head of his herd worth less than an acre of land.

A superannuated minister manages to live comfortably on three acres of land. His half acre of celery marketed in New York brings him in from \$700 to \$800 each year.

The sugar beet will find its most congenial home on the irrigated lands of the west. Irrigation almost compels intensive culture, and this is just what the sugar beet needs.

The common skunk or polecat is one of the pests of a well settled agricultural country. Skunks are real pests in almost every way, and there should be a more organized effort to exterminate them.

The placing of a Jersey bull at the head of a herd of native cows so improved the grade of fifteen heifers, the product of this herd, that they made 100 pounds more butter per head than did their mothers.

It is not true that farmers' wives are more than any other class of women liable to go insane. When we consider the sort of men some of them have for husbands, we wonder why more of them do not go crazy.

There is no profit in crowding hens into winter laying of twenty cent eggs when her unfurled spring and summer product will bring from 13 to 15 cents. Cold storage has largely robbed winter egg production of its old time profit.

If you gave your boy a pig or a calf and later sold it and pocketed the proceeds, don't join the church until you have squared up things with the boy. It will be a hard matter to keep him from playing with the cat's tail while you offer the family prayers if you do.

A lady who was in the bee business in a small way, keeping twelve swarms, did well with them until a distillery was started in her neighborhood. After that the bees would go off and get drunk and would not work, just like some animals—man, for instance.

Your cows will give more milk if during the heated and fly period of midsummer they are kept in the cool and darkened basement barn from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and are allowed to have the run of the pasture all night. There should be a sweet corn patch to draw on for a midday ration.

Plants find the best condition of soil for their growth and development when the soil holds about 30 per cent of the moisture of which it is capable of carrying. Less than this keeps the plant from making a normal and healthy growth, while an excess tends to exclude the air, which is almost as vital as water.

The way to keep one of the boys on the farm is to interest him in the farm work while he is young. This means that he should not be overworked, should be given a chance to have a boy's recreation, be given some animal or crop his very own and be encouraged in studying about the scientific as well as the practical side of farm life.

The straw stack and cornstalk dairy cow is fast becoming a thing of the past. A better knowledge of the laws governing milk production has turned the straw stack and the stalkfield over to the colts and the young stock, while old bossy finds a good ration awaiting her in a warm barn, much to her comfort and the profit of her owner.

The outlook for the farmers of the country has never been more promising. Good prospects for crops are reported from nearly all sections, the foreign demand is likely to be large and prices are certain to be good. As a result of this condition we look for a still further increased demand for farm lands and a still greater rush for the unsettled portions of the northwest. Even the dry sections of the northwest will harvest a fine crop this year, and that will prove a great stimulus to investment.

Twenty years ago the butter product of the agricultural community where the writer lives was made in all sorts of ways, was of all sorts of color, smells and strength. It was the terror of the local merchant, who was almost forced to take it of his patrons. It was placed in the cellar in old barrels and sometimes shipped to Chicago to be sold for a song for axle grease and sometimes taken by night and dumped in the river to be rid of it. The creamery has changed all this, and that kind of butter is wholly unknown now.

EQUALIZING LAND VALUES. Improved methods of transportation are great equalizers of land values. While the modern railway line has made the good American farm worth \$100 per acre, the cheaply produced and transported products of such farm have deteriorated the value of farm lands in England. Low priced beef, pork, butter and cereal grains have caused such a reduction in rent rolls in England that in many cases my lord has actually had to get right down to work and business in order to live, while the bishop and the rector of the Established church, long well fed on luscious tithes attached to their livings while they gave their parishioners boughten sermons costing half a crown each, are on short rations. Fertility of soil and not location will in the near future be the only factor in fixing the value of farm land.

FITY THIS WOMAN. While a lot of rot finds its way into the papers about the hard conditions of the farmer's wife—the ceaseless toil, lack of conveniences, isolation and deprivation of social pleasures—no body ever peeps about the troubles of the wife of the day laborer in our cities—the woman who cares for a big family with the smallest resources and who, living within touch of all the social gayety of a city, is as far removed from it as though she lived in a forest or on a desert; who has to buy all the necessities of life, even to milk and eggs; who hears the church bells ring out each Sabbath an invitation she is too poorly dressed to accept; who too often has to make the rounds of the saloons to find a wayward husband or son—this is the woman who deserves your sympathy, not the farmer's wife.

THE COW AND PROSPERITY. It is very interesting to watch the evolution of an agricultural community from the grain raising and grain selling period into one of dairying and meat production. It does not seem to matter much what sort of a community it is, whether native born or foreign, whether the soils of the farms are good or poor, it always comes that little by little that community commences to get out of debt, builds new houses and barns and in a few years bears all the evidences of prosperity. We have seen this evolution take place in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, and it seems strange that so sure a remedy for unprofitable farm conditions is often so long neglected.

HOLD ON TO THE OLD HOME. A man owning an excellent farm in the state of South Dakota got the Pacific coast fever and sold his farm last winter for \$42 per acre. At quite a heavy expense he moved his family and belongings out to the coast and after spending three months there hunting for a location came back to his old community and tried to buy back his old farm, the owner of which wanted \$12 per acre more for it than he paid. If you ever get an attack of this fever, rent the old place, but don't sell it; then start on a hunt for a better place to live. Not finding it, you will have a place to come back to.

A DEFINITE POLICY PAYS. It is the following up of a definite policy on the farm which pays best in the long run. This includes the selection of the and the sticking to the breeding of some one variety of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry and the adoption of some system of crop rotation. The constant shifting of breeds, the crossing and recrossing, the hit and miss assignment of crops, are the heaviest taxes there are on agriculture in this country today. One cannot raise all kinds of stock nor grow all sorts of crops, and the very common attempt to do so results in disappointment, failure and loss.

BEEF EATING ENGLISHMEN. An Englishman is naturally a carnivorous animal. He is one of the best judges of meats to be found. He eats lots of meat and wants it rare done—sort of bloody—so that it will taste good to him. This undoubtedly has a good deal to do with making him such a good scrapper and fighter. He wants his beef cooked in large joints and likes it better cold than hot. He takes our best beef and pays the highest price for it. As he is certain to keep on scrapping, fighting and eating beef, he becomes one of America's best customers.

THE FARMER AND LEGISLATION. The real political power of the farmers of this country was never better illustrated than in the passage of the oleomargarine law. Every congressman and senator who had a cow keeping constituency heard from home, and most of them believed that their place in congress really depended upon giving their support to this measure. It proves that when the agricultural interests of the country really want any legislation in their interests all they have to do is to go for it, just as they did on this oleo business.

A PROBLEM IN ROADMAKING. The agricultural department sent out missionaries last year to preach the gospel of improved highway making. They took the rock crusher and other appliances with them and would stop here and there and make a few rods of road. This may be all well enough in some places, but what the great west wants to know is how to take a black gumbo soil and convert it into good roadbed when there is neither gravel nor rock within fifteen miles.

Apostolic Delegate at Manila. Rome, Aug. 6.—Italy announces that Mgr. Guardini, at present in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has been appointed apostolic delegate at Manila.

DISCUSS FRIAR QUESTION

Catholics Pay No Attention to Warning of Archbishop.

TAKES ISSUE WITH IRELAND.

Bishop McFaul Criticizes Stand Taken by the Administration in the Philippines—Congress of Federated Societies Meets in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The American Federation of Catholic societies met yesterday at the Young Men's Christian association hall. In the afternoon, after the addresses of welcome, the convention went into executive session and organized. Short addresses were made by Bishops Messers of Green Bay, Wis.; McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and by the president of the federation.

It was evident from the tenor of the remarks made in the afternoon that the convention would not heed the manifesto of Archbishop Ireland, warning them against a discussion of the administration's methods in the Philippines.

At the evening session Bishop McFaul was the principal speaker and directed his attention to the treatment of the friars and the school question in the Philippines. The bishop said, in part:

"The calm, intelligent observer must admit that some of the statements made in the public press regarding the situation in the Philippines were either incorrect or exaggerated. There was, nevertheless, a very substantial foundation of truth in most of the reports which amply justified the strictures made on those accountable for the abuse of power. When the news arrived that the Catholic churches in the Philippines were desecrated and looted, officers of high rank in the army attempted to refute the charges, yet the desecration and looting of these sacred edifices are now so certain that claims for damages to ecclesiastical property will be accepted by the government. Since then we have all heard of the 'water cure' and the murderous orders issued by an American general."

The speaker then declared that the federation is deeply interested in obtaining just treatment for the friars in the Philippines, who had suffered, he declared, under so many cruel calamities. He charged that in selecting school teachers for the Philippines discrimination had been practiced against the Catholics, because of a total of 967 teachers who, he said, had been sent to the islands, but eighteen or nineteen were Catholics.

KING TO RETURN TO LONDON.

Trip to Be Marked by Great Demonstration En Route to Palace.

London, Aug. 6.—The emphatic denials of the sinister rumors of King Edward's condition are confirmed by all persons who have recently visited his majesty. The king will land at Portsmouth and entrain for London at 3:30 this afternoon and his train is due to arrive in London at 5:30. His drive to Buckingham palace will be by an extended route instead of the direct way, in order that the public may have an opportunity to see and congratulate the sovereign. On account of the approaching coronation, most of the troops are undergoing their annual training at Salisbury. It is decided that they are to leave their camps Aug. 8, instead of Aug. 9. The rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster abbey yesterday was the most largely attended and elaborate one which has yet been held. The king and the queen and other prominent personages who were not present were represented at the proceedings by substitutes.

AMBASSADOR WHITE RESIGNS.

Tower May Be Transferred From St. Petersburg to Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—United States Ambassador Andrew D. White has resigned. The date set by the ambassador for his resignation to go into effect was Nov. 7. He is now at Hamburg, where he is taking the waters and where he will probably remain till the end of the month. There is much gossip at Berlin concerning Mr. White's probable successor, and one circumstantial story is that the president intends to transfer Ambassador Tower from St. Petersburg to Berlin, Minister Storor from Spain to be ambassador to Russia and to appoint Henry White, now secretary of embassy at London, as minister to Spain. Mr. Tower, who has been dissatisfied with St. Petersburg, expressed months ago a wish to be transferred to some equally desirable point, preferably Berlin.

German Mission Board Meets.

Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 6.—The general home missionary board of North America of the German Evangelical church began its semi-annual session yesterday. There were present: Rev. J. Baller, St. Louis, chairman; Rev. F. Reller, Evansville, secretary; Rev. W. Hackman, St. Joseph, Rev. Jacob Nuesch, Keokuk, and Rev. J. Pister, Cincinnati, president of the synod of North America. Reports were received from the mission at Salt Lake city, established three months ago, and from San Francisco, New York city, and other missions in the United States and Canada, all of which are aided by this board.

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TESTING CAPTIVE BALLOONS.

To Be Used in Naval Demonstration by Rear Admiral Higginson.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Major Ruber and a detachment of the signal service balloon corps are now stationed at Frankfort in the interest of the government in supervising the construction of eleven captive hydrogen gas balloons being made for use in the naval demonstration to be made by Rear Admiral Higginson with the squadron off the Atlantic coast late in August.

The first balloon has been practically completed and a successful test has been made by the government officials. Controlled by a kerosene oil motor windlass, the balloon is said to have made flights of nearly a quarter of a mile in thirty to forty seconds and then was slowed, checked and reversed and was brought to the ground in three or four minutes, with two to four passengers each time, none of whom could immediately detect the stop or reversed movement at the top, although the wind was brisk and at times quite severe.

PRESIDENT BEARDSHEAR DEAD.

Noted Iowa Educator Passes Away as Result of Nervous Prostration.

Des Moines, Aug. 6.—Dr. William M. Beardshear, president of Iowa state college at Ames, died yesterday as the result of nervous prostration while attending the meeting of the National Educational association at Minneapolis a month ago. Dr. Beardshear was president of the association. Dr. Beardshear was one of the foremost educators in Iowa. Prior to assuming the presidency of the state agricultural college ten years ago he was superintendent of schools for West Des Moines. Before that he had been president of Western college at Tama, Ia. When he became head of the state college it was less than half its present size, its growth being due in large part to his efforts.

GREAT SALT LAKE IS DRYING UP.

Fall of Water During Last Eight Years Amounts to Eight Feet.

Salt Lake, Aug. 6.—Great Salt lake, which for several years has been slowly but steadily receding, has, according to Director Murdoch of the United States weather bureau, now reached the lowest level recorded since observations have been taken by the department. Up to Aug. 1 the lowest mark ever recorded was on July 11. Since that time the lake has receded four inches. The fall of the water since 1894 amounts to nearly six feet, and on the low, flat eastern shore this has resulted in a recession of the water line during that time of fully three-quarters of a mile.

Barcelona in Danger.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 6.—News has reached here from Venezuela that Barcelona, in the state of Bermudez, is at present being surrounded by revolutionists, estimated to number 800 men, under the command of General Platero. They demand the surrender of Barcelona. The government soldiers in the town number only 200 men and it is not believed that they will offer resistance.

Police Break Up a School.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The expulsions of the sisters from their schools were continued in the provinces yesterday and in most cases were conducted without trouble, but a few instances of disorder have been recorded, mostly from Brittany and Savoie. At Regny, Loire, near Macon, the gendarmes were compelled to break down a school door with axes.

German Veterans Elect Officers.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 6.—At their session last night the German Army and Navy Veterans decided to hold the next meeting at Terre Haute, Ind., in September of next year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William Embs, Pittsburg; vice president, Julius Frans, Dallas; secretary, Mylius Langehahn, Cleveland; treasurer, Martin Gass, Cincinnati.

President Sails for Gardiner's Bay.

Greenpoint, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here from Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon and went aboard the naval yacht Sylph, which sailed immediately for Gardiner's bay, where the target practice of the Mayflower, the president's official naval vessel, is to take place today. Mr. Roosevelt will present the successful gun crew \$25 in gold.

Many Strikers Slain.

London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the strikes in Galicia have led to several encounters between the troops and strikers in the last three days. On one occasion three persons were killed and 118 injured; in another case 200 persons were killed or wounded.

Kills Son in Self-Defense.

Iola, Kan., Aug. 6.—T. F. Kirby shot and killed his son, J. L. Kirby, in this city last night as a result of a quarrel. The father says that he shot in self-defense, as his son attacked him with a razor.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The strike of Galician peasants is at present spreading to districts which have hitherto not been affected and there have been many conflicts between the peasants and the military. William Coyno, a pioneer mining man, died at Helena, Mont., Tuesday. He was one of the first printers on the Denver Rocky Mountain News, when that paper was founded by William M. Byers.

Train employes of the Northwestern road are to receive instruction in the science of medicine and the art of surgery, so that they shall be able to set a broken leg and bind up the wounds of the injured.

PEACE REMAINS UNBROKEN

Unsettled Conditions at Shenandoah, However, Continue.

WOUNDED RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Three Strikers Held to Answer Before the Court—Officers Feel Tension is on Increase and Troops May Be Sent to Other Points.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 6.—The peace of this troop-protected town remains unbroken. The unsettled feeling which has been apparent for the last few days, however, continues. It was a lively day at brigade headquarters, where all the staff officers were kept busy in connection with the movements of the troops and in keeping in touch with the situation in the entire county. There were many rumors of trouble, but excepting at Girardville, where a workman was shot and slightly injured, nothing of a serious nature occurred anywhere. Brigadier General Gobin was unusually alert, however, and kept the soldiers in readiness for instant use. Many stories of threatened trouble reached him, but he was able in every instance to run them down without sending out a detail of men. Officers around headquarters feel that the tension is increasing and would not be surprised if some of the troops now in camp here were sent into the surrounding region.

Probably the most important development in the Shenandoah region yesterday was the arrest and commitment to the county jail of two wounded Lithuanians, who participated in the riot last week. The arrest was attended with a considerable show of military force, they being taken into custody by constables who were surrounded by a platoon of infantrymen and being taken through the streets under strong guard. The prisoners are Antony Klimovitz and Stanislaus Zukomski. Each had been shot in the foot during the riot and was unable to walk. They were located in boarding houses in the heart of the foreign quarter of the town. The Lithuanians, along with a fellow countryman named Waldo Rowinski, who was arrested late Saturday night, on the charge of being a participant in the riot, were then arraigned. The principal witness was Thomas R. Beddall, a deputy sheriff, who was in the riot. He identified the men and testified to having deliberately shot Klimovitz and Zukomski. The three men were then held in \$3,000 bail each, and in default they were taken to the jail at Pottsville.

MACHINISTS OUT AGAIN.

Strike at Allis-Chalmers Shop in Chicago is Renewed.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The machinists of Allis-Chalmers' company, who were on strike for the greater part of a year and returned to work June 13, are out again. The trouble originated through the determination of the union men to force all the nonunion men from the shop. There are six ten of these, all high grade machinists. At noon yesterday the union men, 200 in number, seized eight of the nonunion men and compelled them to run the gauntlet between two lines of men armed with shingles. The eight men were badly bruised and such a disturbance was raised that the police were called. The officials of the company promptly discharged five of the ringleaders in the assault upon the nonunion men and the others left their places at once. The company declares that it will not reinstate the men, and the strikers say that they will call out all of the machinists in the city unless this is done.

Street Railway Strike Declared Off.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 6.—The Camden interstate street railway strike, which has been on since Sunday last, was declared off yesterday and all the cars on the Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia divisions are being operated on schedule time by union crews. At a conference between President Graham of the Camden company and members of the national executive board of railway employes, the strike was satisfactorily adjusted, the company agreeing to recognize the union and restore all men discharged without cause to their former places.

Henderson in New York.

New York, Aug. 6.—Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa, speaker of the house of representatives, who has arrived in this city, was joined by his wife and daughter yesterday. They have been in Ogdensburg. The daughter has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Europe, and is not in good health.

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. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago