



Big summer rains are quite apt to be the forerunners of deep winter snows.

The prospective fine crop of corn is stimulating the demand for young cattle for feeders.

The canna roots should be taken up just before the first frost and set on the floor of a dry cellar.

One can judge pretty well what sort of people live in a house by noting where they throw their slops.

Don't try a new set of store teeth on the baked heart of an old farrow cow, for you'll get into trouble if you do.

One of the finest looking apple trees we have among our top grafted trees is a Fameuse top on a Brier Sweet trunk.

Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will each compete with Iowa this year for the honor of raising the biggest crop of corn.

A low temperature and great humidity of the air have this season done great things for the cabbage and cauliflower crops.

Two old stag hogs weighing over 600 pounds each were sold by a farmer for \$84. The navy department probably got them.

A sparrow pie is quite a toothsome delicacy, and if it was not for the trouble of getting the birds ready it would become a very popular dish.

It has been a great year for the growers of alfalfa, three big crops at least, equivalent to four or five tons of the best dry fodder to be had anywhere.

Too many farmers understand the term co-operation to mean profit and not sacrifice, when it really means fully as much of the latter as the former at times.

A neighbor of ours sold in August 100 head of hogs which averaged him \$25 per head. If this is not rooting cash out of black soil, we would like to know what is.

We found while clearing up a brush patch Aug. 12 the nest of a song sparrow containing young birds just hatched. But few of our birds nest so late in the season as this.

Thrashing from the shock is all right if you are well up at the head of the list of names which compose the circuit. If at the tail end, one is quite likely to wish he had stacked his grain.

It is about an even thing between the wind when it won't blow and the gasoline engine when it won't go. The wind quits from purely natural causes, while the engine quits because of pure cussedness.

The heavy draft horse cannot stand hard work on a hot day nearly so well as the medium weight horse. It is a very easy job to kill a sixteen hundred pound Norman when the mercury stands at 100.

Hallstoms prove the best natural method of limiting the sparrow pest, these birds being killed by the thousand in all communities where the leaves of the corn get shredded into ribbons by the hail.

It seems a pity that the southern colored girls and women could not be better educated as housekeepers and cooks, for there is almost an unlimited demand for this class of help all through the country.

A friend writes asking why his celery plants set out in July are going to seed the first year. We cannot answer this question. We have raised celery for many years and never recollect noting such a phenomenon.

It is said that the presence of goats will ward off animal diseases on the farm, but as between a vigorous billy and blackleg give us the latter. Even microbes, if the statement be true, are thus proved to have a little self respect.

One South Dakota creamery paid to its patrons for June milk the large sum of \$12,123. Six of these patrons received over \$100 each and seventy of them between \$50 and \$60 each. The cow is revolutionizing the agriculture of South Dakota.

The net profit upon the capital invested in their farms by very many farmers in the northwest the past year has been from 20 to 25 per cent. This helps out some of the poor years when the farm had to be mortgaged to pay running expenses.

The state of South Carolina has only one creamery, and farm lands there are worth from \$10 to \$30 per acre. The state of Iowa has 850 creameries, and farm lands are worth from \$70 to \$100 per acre. There may be no connection between these two things, and then again there may be.

The reed or rice bird of the south, which is really only our sweet singer bobolink of the north, is counted a great table delicacy by the epicures who patronize the high toned restaurants of the large cities, and it is giving no trade secret away when we say that the piebald sparrow is made to do a good service as a substitute.

We find the rubdeckia (golden glow) too ponderous a plant for garden culture in flower beds well fertilized. It has a place, or should have, in every garden, but a fence corner is a better place for it than a flower bed. We shall try it in a blue grass sod next year and see if we cannot keep it down inside of four feet in height.

It may be well for you to look and see when your insurance policies run out and also inspect the family well to be sure that the household water supply is all right. A dead policy in case of a fire and a dead child in the home as a result of impure water are real troubles, especially hard to bear because they might have been avoided.

That mink which lives down by the bank of the creek is likely to be a worse enemy of the poultry than all the hawks, owls and skunks which you look after so closely. A mink in the hen coop is a four footed Herod, a wholesale slayer and sucker of blood. He should be watched for closely and shot or trapped, if it is a possible thing.

The production and sale of oleomargarine under the new law had by the middle of August fallen off more than one-third. The shrinkage will be still greater as each month goes by, as some of the methods now used to color the stuff are sure to be ruled out by the revenue department. The effect of the law has been to improve the market for the lower grades of store butter and has not, so far as can yet be seen, increased the price of fine creamery goods.

He was tow headed, raw, green, just from Norway, with \$150 in his pocket. It did not seem as though there could be much to him outside the sphere of a digger and grubber. This was ten years ago. We saw him the other day, now thirty-five years old. He owns 1,265 acres of land, worth \$75 an acre, and was on his way home from Chicago, where he had sold five loads of fat cattle, which brought him \$107 per head. This tow head got there in great shape.

There is a marked revival of interest in the silo question all over the country. The silo as it may now be built is about as cheap a protective cover for forage as anything which can be put up and is entirely available for even the small farmer with limited means. Added to this is the fact it affords a means of securing a supply of most palatable and nutritious winter food for stock from a small area of land, and we often wonder why more men do not use it.

We have known one or two absolutely uneducated men—the neither read nor write sort—who, because of an inherited talent for business, have been able to make their way in the world and accumulate fortunes, but for all that their lack of education prevented them from being anywhere near as good, successful and useful men as they might have been had they been educated. The way the world is running today the more a man knows the more of a man he can be, assuming that he has common sense enough to properly apply his knowledge.

It seems queer that on the average farm the thrashing outfit and the stacked grain are always placed in the open stubble field with sole reference to the shortness of haul of the cut grain and never with any reference to the fact that the placing of a straw stack in the middle of the field is a serious interference with plowing and almost invariably, whether the straw be burned or fed out, leaves a quarter of an acre of ground worthless for crop bearing for two or three years. Why not have this muss at the corner or end of the field?

In looking over the decisions of the courts on the bee tree question we find that the courts hold that a man has no more right to enter upon the premises of his neighbor and capture a swarm of stray bees, unless they have escaped from his own hives, or take the bees and honey from a bee tree than he has to enter his neighbor's orchard and steal his fruit. There is an old belief among people, growing out of the customs of pioneer days, that bees and their honey are anybody's property who first locates them, but there is no law to justify or warrant any such belief.

It is impossible to account for such a tremendous growth of weeds as every man has had to fight this season save on the theory that a vast amount of weed seed remains in the ground from one year to another without germinating, to later spring up when soil and weather conditions are especially favorable to plague the tiller of the soil. With us land which was kept absolutely free from weeds of any kind last year, not one being allowed to go to seed, is for aught we can see just exactly as badly pestered with a weed growth this year as though a full crop of weeds had been allowed to go to seed on the ground last year.

**A QUERER FREAK.**  
We have a friend who is the owner of a fine farm and in every way a very successful farmer. The fit has taken him that he would like to sell his farm and go into the dry goods business. Men get queer freaks on business matters sometimes, but not often as bad a freak as this. If there is any business on earth which a man needs a special training for it is the dry goods business, and hardly a single thing which our friend has been learning the past twenty-five years on the farm would be of any use to him in the buying and selling of dry goods. The radical change of employment from the farm into commercial lines is hardly ever a success, and in all too many cases men step from the peace and prosperity of farm life into the fret, turmoil and ultimate failure of mercantile life. This may be said to be the rule almost without exception.

**MEN AND DOGS.**  
Most of the people are of the common sort, live commonplace lives and have to get their living in a commonplace manner. The few who make their mark are those who, dissatisfied with commonplace conditions, make new and better ones for themselves. General incompetency and lack of ambition are the causes which keep so many on the commonplace level. Almost any man could do better, live better and climb higher if he only would. The difference in value between a trained dog and one which is just simply a dog is anywhere from \$50 to \$100, the untrained dog instinctively learning enough to obtain his living and bay at the moon, while his trained colleague is of some real use and benefit to the world. It is with men just as it is with dogs.

**LOWER PRICES.**  
It is not with regret that we note the falling in prices of some farm products. Potatoes at over a dollar a bushel become luxuries utterly out of the reach of the poor man. Thousands of poor families have been denied the use of them for the past year. Poor men depending upon teaming for a living have been put in a hard place to keep their teams because of the high price of horse feed. The salaried men getting from \$35 to \$50 per month—and there are lots of these—have most keenly felt the past high prices of all food commodities. While the farmer has had his linings, and a good long one, the men who have been compelled to contribute to his good fortune are ready for a change.

**WHAT ALFALFA WILL DO.**  
A grower of alfalfa who has been in the business for twenty years sums up the merits of this plant as follows: First, its feeding value in the form of hay is far superior to that of any other and nearly equal to corn, pound for pound; second, its yield per acre is much larger than any other tame grass; third, it combines excellent pasturage with its value as hay; fourth, it is one of the best possible fertilizers of the soil; fifth, once established in the soil it will last indefinitely; sixth, a ton of well cured alfalfa hay contains almost as much protein as a ton of wheat bran and is worth for feeding almost as much. These facts ought to set men to thinking and experimenting.

**POST THE FARM.**  
Every year more and more land owners are posting their farms—that is, are notifying post hunters with their guns and dogs to keep off their premises in their pursuit of game. We do not blame any man for so doing. No other method will preserve even a small remnant of the wild game of the country. We would gladly give \$10 each for six boxes of quail if they could be allowed to live unmolested on our farm in a practical way for their value as eaters of weed seeds and exterminators of noxious insect life and in a sentimental way because they are the most engaging and attractive of any of our birds.

**A STERILE CROSS.**  
The attempt to produce a hybrid, a cross between the native buffalo and our domestic cattle, has proved a success so far as the first cross is concerned, such hybrid possessing many very valuable qualities; but, as is quite often the case with hybrids so produced, these are infertile, and this fact necessarily bars the way to the establishment of such a distinctive breed of cattle. It is the same way with the cross between the wild Canada and domestic goose, the product being a very handsome but sterile bird.

**SUCCESS FROM A SMALL BEGINNING.**  
This man commenced in a very small way ten years ago. He had only one small town lot for a garden patch, but he knew what to raise and how to raise it. At first he peddled his garden stuff in a basket, which he carried on his arm. Now he has twenty acres in a truck garden and is making over \$2,000 a year. It does not make any difference where you put some men; they will get to the front and the top anyhow.

**THE MAN IN THE STRAW.**  
The man in the straw at the end of the carrier has the hardest place of any man in the thrashing crew, and it matters not whether the old rigid carrier is used or whether it be a blow or swing stacker. When the help is all of the neighbor kind, changing work, it is not an easy matter to get this place filled. We think that a man is well entitled to double pay who fills this place.

*J. S. Trigg*

## ARMY CLAIMS VICTORY

Fort Guns Outpoint Those of Attacking Fleet.

MARINES LANDED BY ENEMY.

Admiral Higginson's Squadron Seizes Martha's Vineyard and Block Island and Captures Telegraph and Cable Stations—Operators Escape.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Headquarters Army of Defense, Sept. 2.—At just 10:20 last night the big guns of Forts Wright, Terry and Miehle belched forth almost simultaneously and there was no longer doubt that the first attack in the war game was in effect. For an hour the cannonading continued and the result from the army standpoint is best stated in this official bulletin, posted at headquarters at 12:20:

"Movement to pass through the race began at 10:20 p. m. Forts Miehle, Wright and Terry engaged fifty minutes. Apparently the ships entering have been put out of action by points scored by the army guns."

The result, however, will be determined later by the board of arbitration. All was quiet at army headquarters, when suddenly the reports of the big guns were heard and General MacArthur listened attentively. The attack was on, but it came sooner than was expected by the major general commanding.

When the booming of the big guns signalled the beginning of the attack, for the moment all communication with the forts being cut off by telegraph and telephone, General MacArthur boarded his yacht Kanawha and proceeded to Fort Wright. Far out in the races, the ships commanded by Admiral Higginson were sighted. It seemed the fleet of the enemy had been divided, the squadron under Admiral Coghlan not being seen during the first attack. Admiral Higginson came from the east to the race and there the fight commenced with all the realism as far as possible of actual war. The ships' lights were out, and it was evident the admiral hoped he could get nearer the forts before he was discovered, but in this he was foiled, so the army officers, claim, and his ships, including the Massachusetts and Indiana, were put out of action, the ships hurrying to the westward out of the firing zone. Just exactly where the fleet went is not known definitely at headquarters.

**Army Wins Another Victory.**  
Just before midnight four vessels tried to storm Price's Neck signal station, and their gunfire against that point was followed by ninety-six shots from Fort Adams. So well placed were the latter that it is believed at the fort that two of the vessels were put out of action. The vessels retired toward the westward.

Admiral Higginson did not long delay after the declaration of hostilities to cut out work for the jacks and marines of his fleet, accomplishing by daylight, but under cover of fog, two things that General MacArthur's army had anticipated. These were the seizure of Martha's Vineyard and Block Island and the capture of the army's signal station at each place.

**Two Signal Stations Lost.**  
The army officers here were kept posted in regard to the movements of the enemy, even after the signal stations at Wood's Hole and Block Island had been captured. The detachment of signal men at Block Island was in charge of a signal officer of the Connecticut National guard, who escaped with all of his men but two. He afterwards established a concealed station and sent information of value to the defending forces. Information was also received from Wood's Hole by a line other than that which was supposed to be destroyed by the enemy, thus showing the efficiency of General Greeley's corps of signal men and the completeness of their work in preparation for the game of war now on.

General MacArthur informed an Associated Press representative last evening of his extreme satisfaction with the working of the wireless telegraph. The messages received were by that system, this being the first time the system had been used in the maneuvers.

**Butchers' Strike Blows Over.**  
Chicago, Sept. 2.—The possibility of an immediate strike among the butchers at the stock yards has been averted by an agreement between the heads of the packing houses and their men. The details of the settlement were not given out, as it was said the matter had not been entirely adjusted. Officers of the unions waited on the managers of the firms, and it is said neither side desired a strike and efforts will be made to bring about a settlement within a few days.

**Mining Congress Meets.**  
Butte, Mont., Sept. 2.—Out of deference to the Labor day celebration the International Mining congress held no morning session yesterday. When the congress assembled yesterday afternoon there were 2,000 delegates present. Many more are arriving on trains. Governor J. K. Toole, after delivering the address of welcome, was followed by President E. L. Shaffer of the mining congress.

**Turks and Bulgarians Clash.**  
Athens, Sept. 2.—A telegram received here from Larissa reports an encounter between a detachment of Turkish troops and a band of thirty-five Bulgarians, under Captain Petroff, near Drekk. Nineteen Turks and twenty Bulgarians, the latter including Captain Petroff, were killed.

## LABORERS GREET PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Pays Workingmen Many Compliments.

East Northfield, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt concluded his tour through Vermont yesterday at Brattleboro and spent the night at East Northfield. The reception at Brattleboro was among the prettiest, best conducted and most enthusiastic of his tour of New England. Upon arriving at the station he was met by a company of infantry, headed by a band, and escorted to the common, where he delivered a brief address and spoke of Abraham Lincoln as the man of the hour in the civil war. The president's stay at Brattleboro was a continuous ovation. From the balcony of the leading hotel, men, women and children showered loose flowers and bouquets on him.

Arriving at the common, where he delivered his address, the pavilion steps were strewn with flowers by little girls. Labor day was generally celebrated throughout the state and wherever the train stopped holiday crowds were out to extend the president a welcome. He expressed his pleasure at being greeted by organized labor, "because the typical American is the man who works."

The president spoke at every stop, but most of his addresses were brief. That of greatest import was delivered at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor, wherein he defined his policy of the Monroe doctrine, concluding as follows: "Shame to us if we assert the Monroe doctrine and if our assertion shall be called in question show that we have only made an idle boast, that we are not prepared to back up our words by deeds."

## FUNSTON HONORS CARRIERS.

Furnished Military Escort for Parade at Annual Convention in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 2.—The delegates to the National Association of Letter Carriers and other visiting letter carriers, together with the entire force of the Denver postoffice, paraded yesterday afternoon, for which the unusual honor of an escort of four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry from Fort Logan, with the post band, was accorded by order of Brigadier General Funston, commander of the Department of Colorado.

The procession was headed by the New York letter carriers' band of sixty-five pieces and the St. Louis carriers' band was also in line. Over 1,000 men took part in the parade, after which the visiting letter carriers attended the Labor day picnic.

## Arkansas Election Results.

Little Rock, Sept. 2.—Yesterday's gubernatorial election passed off quietly. Returns from twenty-five of the seventy-five counties in the state indicate that the victory of the Democratic ticket is complete. Only one county so far heard from is in doubt, Jefferson Davis (Dem.), for governor, sweeping the other twenty-four counties by a large majority. The Republicans had two nominees for governor in the field—Greaves and Myers—and the former is leading his opponent, Kimball, the Prohibitionist candidate, indorsed by the Populists, received a very light vote. The feature of the election was the extremely light vote polled throughout the state.

## Another Colliery in Operation.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 2.—The opening of the Bliss colliery at Nanticoke yesterday makes five collieries and five washeries that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company has in operation. The daily output of coal from the Lackawanna district, according to a rough estimate by Superintendent Bryden of the Ontario and Western coal department, is 15,000 tons a day. Richard Williamson, a watchman at Richmond No. 3 colliery of the Ontario and Western company, while returning from work, was set upon by a crowd of strikers and given a brutal beating. He was left on the roadside for dead, but will recover.

## Debs Talks at Davenport.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 2.—Eugene V. Debs spoke at the joint celebration of Labor day by the labor unions of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, Ill., yesterday. Discussing the coal strike, he said that it was a struggle between thousands of men on one side and half a dozen on the other, who really represented one man, J. Pierpont Morgan. However the strike may end, Debs declared it would be a success because of the manner in which it called attention to the danger of one man power in the business world.

## Object to Pastor's Transfer.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—Bishop Fowler of the West Nebraska conference has ordered the transfer of Rev. Dr. David Howe, pastor of the First M. E. church in this city to the First M. E. church in Omaha. Dr. Howe's congregation has entered a vigorous protest against the transfer. A committee was appointed to go to Chicago to ask Bishop Merrill, who is the presiding bishop of this conference, to return Dr. Howe to this charge.

## Moseley Declared Elected.

Ardmore, I. T., Sept. 2.—The Chickasaw Indian legislature yesterday, in joint session, declared Moseley the regularly elected candidate for governor of the tribe by a majority of forty-four votes over William J. Byrd, and Moseley took the oath of office. An appeal to the interior department is talked of.

## Scintillant Sets New Mark.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—A new world's record for running horses was set at Harlem yesterday, when Scintillant won the Twentieth Century handicap, a mile and three-sixteenths, in 1:57.25. The previous record for the distance was 1:58.4, and was made by Bonanzas at Washington park, in 1893.

## THIRTY KILLED IN WRECK

Negroes' Excursion Train Goes Over Embankment.

EIGHTY-ONE OTHERS INJURED.

At Least Twenty-nine of Them Are Fatally Hurt—Four Cars Are Splintered as They Reach Base of Cliff. Three Whites Among Victims.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 2.—While rounding a curve near Perry, Ala., at 8:30 a. m. the engine and four cars of an excursion train on a branch of the Southern railroad left the track, rolling over and over, smashing the coaches and causing the instant death of thirty persons and the injury of eighty-one others. Physicians say at least twenty-nine of the injured cannot live. With the exception of H. M. Dudley, trainmaster of the Southern railway; J. W. Crook, engineer, and Roscoe Shelby of Columbus, Miss., all of the dead and injured are negroes, who had taken advantage of excursion rates from points in Mississippi to Birmingham.

The dead negroes are: Jim Smith, Little Martin and child, Charles Carp, Ezel Patterson, Ed Clark, Nute Green, Willie Thompson and nineteen others, whose bodies have not been identified. All of the dead and injured lived in Mississippi.

## Four Coaches Are Crushed.

When the wreck occurred the train was running at a rate of thirty miles an hour and had just started around a curve on top of a sixty-foot embankment. Without warning the tender of the engine suddenly left the track, jerking the engine and the first four cars with it. There were ten cars in the excursion train, but the fourth broke loose from the fifth and with the heavy engine plunged down the steep incline. The cars, which were packed with passengers, turned completely over several times and were crushed like egg shells, killing and crippling the inmates. Persons who have returned from the scene of the wreck, say it is indescribable. The dead bodies of the negroes were scattered in every direction and the moans and appeals for help from the wounded were heartrending.

## BALLOON WRECKED IN STORM.

Three Denver Aeronauts Have Terrible Experience Above Pike's Peak.

Denver, Sept. 2.—After a lapse of more than twenty-four hours, during which no word was received from the three aeronauts who left Denver Sunday to try for a transcontinental balloon voyage, a telegram came announcing that the airship had been wrecked in a storm twenty miles north of Florence, Colo. Although severely bruised and somewhat frost-bitten, the occupants were not seriously hurt.

The storm first struck the balloon at 9:30 Sunday night and between that hour and daylight the experience of the aeronauts was terrible in the extreme. Three times the balloon was carried over Pike's peak and the last time it was necessary to throw out all the water, provisions and instruments in order to clear the rocky summit of the mountain. At daylight a landing was made and the men reached Florence. The adventurous men are Thomas Baldwin and Percy Hudson, both experienced balloonists, and C. L. Sherman, a Post artist.

## DYNAMITE PLANT BLOWS UP.

Luckily It Occurs So Early in Morning Men Had Not Commenced Work.

Louisiana, Mo., Sept. 2.—A terrific explosion occurred at 6:30 a. m. at the Hercules dynamite plant, ten miles north of here. The shock was felt distinctly here. The acid recovery house was the scene of the explosion, which utterly annihilated the building and all its contents.

Owing to the early hour of the explosion men had not yet commenced work and no one was hurt.

## Accident at Denver Horse Show.

Denver, Sept. 2.—By the collapse of a temporary stand at the horse show yesterday 200 persons, prominent society people occupying boxes, were precipitated a distance of five feet. Three were seriously hurt and many were slightly injured. The seriously hurt: C. E. Whitaker, Mrs. H. C. Woodward and Mrs. Edward Woodward. Ten thousand persons crowded the stands to view the broncho busting contest. The stand suddenly and without warning gave way in two places.

## Dr. Swan Drowned.

Topeka, Sept. 2.—Dr. W. S. Swan, secretary of the state board of health and a leading politician of Kansas, was drowned at Ludington, Mich., by the capsizing of a rowboat.

**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. Unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it.

Cures all stomach troubles  
Prepared only by E. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago  
No. 51, bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.