

TREATMENT OF WHEAT SMUTS

TWO PESTS WHICH CAUSE GREAT LOSS TO GROWERS—METHOD OF PREVENTION.

Wheat is attacked by two general sorts of smut which differ from each other as to (a) the time at which infection takes place, (b) the effect produced upon the host plant, and (c) the best method of control or prevention.



STINKING SMUT.

These two smuts cause in the aggregate a great loss to wheat growers, amounting no doubt to millions of dollars annually. They are commonly called (a) stinking smut or bunt and (b) loose smut.

At harvest time the heads affected by this smut contain no seed, but in their places are false grains, within which the germ has been replaced by a powdery mass of black smut spores. Upon crushing such a smutted grain between the fingers the characteristic odor, from which the common name of the smut is derived, is evident. The presence of even a small percentage of smutted grains gives the wheat a disagreeable odor and subjects it to a heavy discount by the millers.

In threshing smutted grain many of the smutted berries are broken open and the spores scattered over other grains, to which many of them adhere. In this manner the smut spores are sown with the wheat itself. It is known that these spores germinate in the soil and infect the young wheat seedlings—possibly even before they emerge from the soil. Since wheat can be infected by the bunt only during the seedling stage it is evident that any treatment which will prevent the sowing of spores with the grain should be effective. As a matter of fact this is the basis of the seed treatment which has long been used to prevent the various grain smuts.

Loose Smut.

At harvest time the heads contain no grains at all, but appear as black powdery masses of spores. The wind soon blows the spores away, leaving only the naked central stalk of the head, to which are attached a few bracts or scales. These spores are distributed over the field by the wind and healthy wheat plants become infected while in flower. The smut fungus grows into the embryo before the seed is ripe and hence cannot be so readily killed by the same form of seed treatment that proves successful against the stinking smut or bunt. These infected grains, with the fungus within them, produce smutty plants when planted the following year. The fungus in the grain grows out of the seed into its growth with the development of the wheat plant itself.



LOOSE SMUT.

Do not depend upon stagnant pond for your water supply this summer. A cow needs good water just the same as a man does, and she will not do her best without it. Also, there is great possibility of disease from stagnant water.

Formalin Treatment.

The formalin employed should be full strength, 40 per cent formaldehyde. It is important to purchase only formalin of guaranteed strength, since often weak formalin is sold. Dilute one pound of this formalin with fifty gallons of water in a barrel. By means of an ordinary sprinkling pot this solution is then to be sprinkled over the grain at the rate of about one gallon to each bushel. The grain must then be thoroughly shovelled over until every grain is wet. The pile should then be covered with a canvas and allowed to remain for twelve hours or over night. The seed may require to be dried before planting. This same method would prevent the smut of oats, but will not avail against the loose smut of wheat and barley.

Hot Water Treatment.

The loose smut of wheat and barley are difficult diseases to prevent and for this purpose the so-called Jensen modified hot water method is the only successful method of treatment. It is desirable for each farmer to maintain a small plant from which to secure the seed for his general fields. This

plant should not lie near a field in which loose smut occurs and should, if possible, be further protected by some form of wind break. This will prevent the prevailing wind from bringing spores from nearby diseased fields.

The seed to be sown in this field must first be treated by the modified hot water method to destroy the smut fungus within the seeds. The seed is first soaked from five to seven hours in cold water. It is then placed, in quantities not to exceed one-half peck, in sacks or wire baskets and immersed for one minute in fairly warm water and then for ten minutes in water that is kept exactly at 129 degree Fahrenheit. Two galvanized iron tubs, of twenty and forty gallons capacity, should be provided and some method of heating the water arranged. The thermometer employed must be accurate. A temperature above 131 degree Fahrenheit is liable to kill the wheat, while one below 124 degree Fahrenheit will not destroy the smut fungus itself.

This treatment will kill some of the seed and hence it is necessary to test the germination of the treated seed before planting to determine how much extra seed should be sown.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

(Agelaius Phoeniceus—Linnaeus.)

By John T. Zimmer, Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska. Early in the spring there begin to arrive flocks of birds, the males of which are shining black, with shoulder patches of scarlet and buff, and the females of which are dusky, streaked with brownish. These are the Red-Winged Blackbird, which are common migrants and breeders and which in some instances remain over winter with us. They prefer the marshy ground of swamps and sloughs and usually construct their nests in such localities, fastening them to reeds, cattails, grasses or branches of nearby trees at a low elevation. Generally, they breed in colonies of a greater or less size, although isolated pairs are often found. After the breeding season is over, however, the birds gather in large flocks and forage for food, and it is at such times that the damage, if any, is done to crops.

It has been found by the United States biological survey that for the entire year the vegetable matter consumed by the Red-Wings amounts to about three-fourths of their food, while the animal matter constitutes the remaining quarter. Of the animal matter, insects form the principal item, and these are such forms as weevils and other injurious beetles, grasshoppers, bugs, caterpillars, etc., almost all of them harmful kinds. Besides the insects, snails and small crustaceans are also taken. The main item of food, however, is of a vegetable nature and is composed chiefly of weed seeds and grain. The grain is oats, corn and wheat in the order of preference, although some barley is eaten, and comprises only one-eighth of the year's diet. On the other hand, the weed seeds represent more than half of the total for the year, and together with the insects about seven-eighths of that amount. In winter the birds eat little but weed seeds and begin on them while grain is still available and continue to feed on them after insects appear in numbers.

Thus it may be seen that although the Red-Winged Blackbirds do occasion some damage on account of their grain eating propensities, they do a much greater amount of good, in fact, in the proportion of seven to one. The harm done is observed the more readily because the birds work in flocks so that the destruction is concentrated, and so becomes noticeable. As the swamps and sloughs are put under cultivation these flocks will become broken up and the damage they do be lessened. That solution of the problem, at least, is likely to work less harm than the wholesale destruction of the birds.

Do not depend upon stagnant pond for your water supply this summer. A cow needs good water just the same as a man does, and she will not do her best without it. Also, there is great possibility of disease from stagnant water.

Using a beef cow for dairying is like trying to make a racehorse out of a drafter.

The Aurora Borealis. According to a theory enunciated by Professor Leonard, the aurora borealis is formed of cathode rays, emitted by the sun and deflected by the terrestrial magnetic field in the upper strata of the atmosphere. The velocity of these cathode rays must be nearly equal to that of light and very much greater than the velocity of cathode rays produced in the laboratory. Leonard concludes that these extremely "hard" cathode rays are emitted by unknown radioactive substances in the sun.

Business Tact. Boss—Mr. Jones, you have sold more neckties than any clerk I have ever had. How do you do it? Clerk—When a young man selects a tie, I say, "That's too young for you." When an old man picks one I say, "That's too old for you." They both bite.—Toledo Blade.

Thirty-three Students Get Diplomas. Thirty-three high school students received the graduation diplomas last night from President A. H. Viele of the board of education, who in his presentation address heartily congratulated the students. Honors of the evening fell to Miss Bessie Ward, valedictorian, and Miss Berenice Mapes, salutatorian.

Notwithstanding the extremely warm weather, a large audience attended the commencement exercises in the Auditorium and as each graduate stepped forward to receive a diploma, there was hearty applause. Fourteen members of the graduating class received their normal training diplomas from the hands of County Supt. N. A. House, who made it known that Norfolk not only turned out the largest graduating class in the history of the city, but the largest normal training class in the county.

The stage of the Auditorium was prettily decorated with class colors and the statue of Abraham Lincoln, the bust of Grant and the plaster of Paris reproduction of Washington crossing the Delaware—the class gifts—made a good impression on the audience. The thirty-three graduates sat in a semi-circle behind these class gifts.

Miss Vera Hayward opened the program with a charming piano solo; Rev. D. C. Colegrove pronounced an invocation, which was followed by a pretty duet by Misses Ethel Colwell and Amy Reynolds. Miss Berenice Mapes delivered a clever salutatory address in able manner, and Alva Bowman made the presentation of the class gift address. Mr. Hunter responded to this address.

The valedictory address, well conceived and delivered, was by Miss Bessie Ward. She was followed by Miss Marion Gow, who played a beautiful violin solo in F major. The feature of the evening followed the violin solo. President Viele introduced Chancellor Clark A. Fulmer of Wesleyan university, who spoke on "What the World Demands of a Man."

The Evening's Lecture. Chancellor Fulmer secured the attention of the audience, which was battling with fans. He did not impress them as an orator with a silver tongue, but he pleasantly informed them that brevity was one of the features of the evening, and a breath of relief could be heard. Mr. Fulmer, however, did not necessarily have to keep the promise, his address being so interesting that the audience seemed to ask for more when he concluded. Starting in pleasantly, with a few humorous incidents of the olden days, Mr. Fulmer brought out each point clearly.

"There are three things which the world demands of a man, and a woman, too," said the chancellor. "The first is that a man must know something and know how to do it; second, he must have character; and third, he must constantly increase in efficiency."

"The Jack-of-all-trades is very rapidly passing away," he said. "Young people must sit up and take notice. They will find this out later. Competition is very keen and it is always possible to find a man who can do your work just a little bit better than you can."

An Age of Specialization. Mr. Fulmer then declared that we are now in the age of specializing. "The days of the old practitioner are passing. They are specialists now, if something is wrong with my eyes, I go to a specialist who knows all about eyes, the same with the ears, etc. In law there is specialty, and in every thing down to the day laborer there is specialty; therefore the Jack-of-all-trades is no longer required. The world demands a man who knows something and knows how to do it well."

On farming, Mr. Fulmer spoke briefly, but during the address he paid a compliment to Supt. Hunter. "Years ago we had a 400-acre farm in western Nebraska. We just 'kicked' the soil and barely made a living. We also had stock of all kinds. Even in farming there is specialty. "Today on that farm a dozen men are making a living. There are men there who know how to raise a certain kind of stock and others a different breed, etc. The farmers are also specialists today."

Need Character and Efficiency. Concerning character, Mr. Fulmer declares the world today is looking for honest men who have good characters. There are many men who know how to do things, but there are men without character. Efficiency, the third requirement, he declared, is more necessary than all. "The world is pushing aside those who are inefficient and those who do not 'making good.' It is worth more today than you were yesterday there is something wrong."

The evening's program was closed with a class song by the graduates. The graduates were: Iva Merle Blakeman, Roy E. Bland, H. Alva Bowman, Nadine Cole, Ethel Eugenia Colwell, Earl H. Denton, Edna Pearl Deuel, Dorothy Durand, Arthur H. Felger, Marian Edith Gow, Mildred Martha Gow, Vera Eloine Hayward, Emma Elizabeth Hilbert, Fred Beeler Inglis, Mary Emma Koerber, Pearl Eugenie Livingstone, Raymond Lobdell, Buel Low, Berenice Mapes, Donald D. Mappes, Frank Hermann Melcher, Dorris Ethel Nelson, Lulu Pearl Porter, Amy Ellen Reynolds, Leonard O. Riggert, Marvel Kathryn Satterlee, Ruth Shively, Theodora Sprecher, Harry Lee Steiner, Marian Josephine Stitt, Bessie Ward, J. Benjamin Willey, Martha B. Winter.

Tonight at Marquardt hall a reception to the graduates will be held by the alumni association.

The Interurban Surveyors Here. W. E. King, chief surveyor of the Baker Construction company of Omaha, who are surveying for an Interurban electric line between this city and Omaha, arrived in the city last night with eight other surveyors, having finished the survey up to five miles east of the city. Mr. King expects to finish into Norfolk in a day or two. According to what can be learned from the surveyors, the line entering the city from the east will come in on Madison avenue. Mr. King is making his headquarters at the Pacific hotel for a few days.

A covered wagon with seats on both sides similar to that of a bus, is used by the surveyors for the journeys into the country. Harry Watson of Fremont is driver of the vehicle. Among the surveyors are: W. E. King, R. R. Kinkade, M. Reilly, E. O. Hoff, Sam Anderson, Albert Brunning, James Pagan, Elmer Sullivan and Harry Watson.

Young Boys Are Involved. Hundreds of cigars have been stolen from the old candy factory within the past week. Four small boys—Glenn Emery, aged 15, son of W. A. Emery of the Norfolk Lumber company; Elmer Davey, son of Engineer J. H. Davey, aged 14; Leon and Harry Cornell, aged 12 and 14 respectively, sons of H. H. Cornell, a local carpenter—are implicated by Chief of Police Marquardt, Special Agent Peter Jolly and Patrolman O'Brien, who arrested all but Emery Friday afternoon. Each of the three boys has already made a confession to Agent Jolly, admitting they entered the factory on two occasions, obtaining forty-five boxes of cigars all told. The Emery boy got twenty-six boxes. It is said; Davey, four; Leon Cornell, 15, and Harry Cornell. All but fifteen boxes, those alleged to have been taken by Emery, have been recovered. Emery is being searched for by the authorities, but his companions have told the police that he said he would "beat it." They claim that Emery had traded off some of the cigars.

Two of the boys also declared Davey had sold a few boxes of the stolen cigars to a local expressman for \$15.00. The man they mentioned is now out of the city. In their confessions, the boys, said to name about four men of this city, who the boys claim have stolen many of the cigars from the old candy factory. They threw the cigars several men in the place Sunday and that the men quickly shut the door as they passed. They can identify the men, they say.

See Men Stealing Cigars. "We were coming home from swimming Tuesday afternoon," one boy said, "and we saw the east door of the factory open. We went in and took four boxes of cigars that afternoon. At night we came back but the door was locked. We put a lot of the cigars in stacks near a door, of which the panel was out. The panel was pushed in and we put the cigars in sacks and took them away." "The boys declare on one visit to the factory they were driven away by men who threw a sack out the door and told them to 'blow.' The men, say the boys, re-entered the factory. The stock of goods in the factory is the property of G. D. Butterfield and W. A. Witzgamm. The first discovery of stolen goods was made by Clifford Parish, who found Davey in the rear of the C. P. Parish store hiding a sack of cigars under a bread basket. These cigars Leon Cornell was said to have hidden near the Lincoln school building on the night of the robbery; they were too heavy for him to carry and he intended to return the next day for them. In the meantime other boys found them and showed them to Davey, who identified them as the property of the Cornell boys. Davey took them in charge and concealed them behind the Parish store, where chief of Police Marquardt found and brought them to the city jail. Sell Eight Boxes at 15c. One humorous transaction among the youthful robbers was the selling of eight boxes of the stolen cigars for fifteen cents. George Cornell, an elder brother of the two boys involved, loaned Glenn Emery fifteen cents to take to the skating rink with. Davey informed the money lender that he would never get his money back. George took eight boxes of the stolen cigars, which Emery forced one of the Cornell boys to carry home, as security. "The cigars were too heavy for Emery and he made me carry them," said Cornell. The boys were paroled by Chief of Police Marquardt, who gives credit to Mr. Jolly for the quick work in the case. More developments are expected. Chief of Police Marquardt reports that there seems no chance of capturing Emery. The lad's father informed the chief that he had sent the boy out of the state. "I think the matter will be dropped," says Chief Marquardt. "There seems to be no one ready to make a complaint against the boys."

It was one of the Cornell boys who was implicated in a theft of money and a gold watch at the Country club last summer. The father pleaded for parole, declaring he would see that the boys reformed.

A Freight Rate Complaint. Minneapolis Shippers Claim They Can't Do Business in Dakota. Washington, June 3.—Freight rates in the northwest were attacked today before the Interstate Commerce commission by the Minneapolis Traffic association. The petition alleges that the general freight rates between Minneapolis and points in South Dakota and other points in the northwest are excessive and in some instances exorbitant.

The complaint is framed by all of the great shippers of that section, who assert that the rates from Minneapolis to South Dakota and contiguous points are so high as to render them unable to do business.

SOLD GIRLS ON STREETS. London, July 3.—The British government's invitation to Morocco to send a special ambassador to the coronation of King George has been withdrawn and the foreign office has notified El Mokri, who had been designated to represent Sultan Mulai Hafid that he will not be received.

This action on the part of the British government was brought about by the cruelty with which the sultan's troops treated women and children during the recent raid on Fez. The soldiers captured many women and girls in the neighboring villages and sold them on the streets of Fez.

Tariff Debate Starts Wednesday. Washington, June 3.—The wool tariff revision bill will be reported favorably to the house when it convenes Tuesday, the ways and means committee so deciding today. There was a strict party vote on the bill, fourteen democrats approving and seven republicans voting against it. The long debate on the bill will begin Wednesday.

DON'T WANT 'EM ASTRIDE. Nashville, Tenn., June 3.—Because several girls were mounted astride in the recent confederate parade at the Little Rock reunion, the local bivouac of confederate veterans here last night adopted this resolution: "That no woman shall appear in the parades of the camps or the state divisions of the general association astraddle and should any appear, the officers in charge of said parade shall politely request that they retire."

The resolution requested generals not to appoint young women as staff officers. To Quell Ferris' Uprising. El Paso, June 3.—Abram Gonzales, elected yesterday by the Chihuahua legislature as provisional governor at Madero's dictation, declared today that federal and insurgents would be sent jointly to Lower California to put down the socialist insurrection there. He said permission had been granted by the United States for troops to go through New Mexico and Arizona by train.

Our Fleet at Stockholm. Stockholm, June 3.—The second division of the United States Atlantic fleet, composed of the battleships Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, arrived here today for a week's visit. The battleships, which left Copenhagen June 1, were met off the Aland archipelago by a large fleet of gaily decorated excursion steamers, which escorted them into the harbor.

Commissioners' Proceedings. Madison, Neb., May 31, 1911, 1 p. m.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Commissioners J. W. Fitch, Burr Taft and Henry Sunderman. Minutes of the meeting of May 16, 1911, were read and approved as read. On motion the claim of Dr. A. E. Gadbois for services to pauper, claimed at \$56, was allowed at \$31.

On motion the following bonds were approved: Western Bridge and Construction company, contract bond for \$3,000; Tilden National bank, depository bond for \$6,000. On motion the county clerk was instructed to correct the 1910 tax list by striking out the personal tax of Cassell Realty Co., in the city of Norfolk, of \$3.20 on account of double assessment.

On motion H. P. Barney, chairman of soldiers' relief commission, was allowed 200 for use of commission. On motion Henry Sunderman was authorized to have the following bridges repaired: The bridge across the Elkhorn river at Meadow Grove, and one on Taylor creek, near Adam Emrich farm.

On motion Burr Taft was authorized to have the following bridges repaired: The bridge near Richard Boldt place and one near the A. Buntrock place. On motion J. W. Fitch was authorized to have the following bridges repaired: The bridge near Henry Nahrstedt place, the bridge one mile west and one-half mile north of Newman Grove across Shell creek, and one near the Dahlstedt place, two miles west, and two miles north of Newman Grove.

On motion the county clerk was instructed to cancel general fund warrant No. 521, drawn for \$12 in favor of J. M. Long because of error in same. On motion the following bills were allowed: A. Briard, work, commissioner district No. 1, \$ 5.00 W. H. Craig, on contract for jail and extras, 963.80 Chas. Dudley, hack hire for Kaurt Steh's funeral, claiming \$3, wholly disallowed as not a proper charge against the county.

Chas. Long, mowing weeds, 12.00 A. D. Holbrook, work, road district No. 18, 24.00 Chas. Parker, work, road district No. 18, 68.00 E. H. Crook, work, road district No. 18, 11.50 Ed Sheets, work, road district No. 18, 11.00 Chas. Luttman, work, road district No. 18, 9.75 C. H. Harding, work, road district No. 18, 18.00 J. H. Real, work, road district No. 18, 12.00 A. D. Holbrook, work, road district No. 18, 33.25 W. R. Snyder, work, road district No. 18, 14.00 Nebraska Culvert company, culvert, road district No. 18, 17.40 Nebraska Culvert company, culvert, road district No. 18, 17.40 Nebraska Culvert company, culvert, road district No. 23, 96.80 Nebraska Culvert company, culvert, road district No. 20, 131.80 Geo. Lobus, wolf bounty, 4.00 P. H. Demmel, wolf bounty, 8.00 Chas. Warne, work, commissioner district No. 3, 17.50 W. F. Richardson, grading eighth grade examination, 2.00 F. M. Hunter, grading eighth grade examination, 9.45 A. J. Stoddard, grading eighth

grade examination, 6.75 W. T. Stockdale, grading eighth grade examination, assigned N. A. House, 11.00 Nebraska Telephone Co., tolls, 1.70 J. P. Maurer, work, road district No. 26, 4.00 E. H. Crook, livery, 7.30 Tom Kirby, wolf bounty, 16.00 J. W. Best, auto hire, 8.00 August Volk, wolf bounty, 18.00 Jacob Henderson, supplies and repairs, 21.15 Gus Kaul, salary for May, 50.00 Dr. A. B. Tashjian, medical services for pauper, 7.50 Jennie R. Moore, grading eighth grade examinations, 6.75 N. A. House, office expenses, 19.59 N. A. House, salary for May, 116.67 S. R. McFarland, salary and office expenses, 151.25 Burr Taft, cash advanced for pauper, 4.00 John Mozor, wolf bounty, 16.00 Huse Publishing Co. supplies, 184.78 G. M. Dudley, hack hire, 7.50 Huse Publishing Co., printing, 51.24 R. Diefenderfer, wolf bounty, 18.00 Peter Emig, work, road district No. 24, 58.50 A. W. Finkhouse, burying horse P. R. Murphy, work, road district No. 10, 6.00 J. W. Fitch, labor and mileage, 40.71 John Bohlsen, work, road district No. 12, 6.00 Henry Sunderman, labor and mileage, 102.20

Moved by Burr Taft that under a new law this board now appoint a register of deeds for Madison county, Nebraska, and that S. C. Blackman be appointed register of deeds and that he assume the duties of said office as soon as his bond is approved. On roll call on said motion the vote was as follows: Fitch, yes; Taft, yes; Sunderman, opposed to make an appointment at this time.

The county clerk appointed D. T. Hodson as deputy county clerk in place of S. C. Blackman. On motion the bond of S. C. Blackman as register of deeds was approved.

On motion board adjourned to June 15, 1911. S. R. McFarland, County Clerk. SOUTH DAKOTA AT A GLANCE. Work has been started on the new \$70,000 court house at Highmore. Commissioner C. C. Fletcher, of Aberdeen, is ill in a sanitarium at Deadwood. The Pierre city commission has re-appointed practically all of its city officials. Col. Abraham Boynton, aged 71, one of the oldest residents of South Dakota, is dead at Wagner.

The \$70,000 courthouse at Highmore is under construction and the material has commenced to arrive. The F. M. C. A. of Mitchell is laying plans for a big campaign for raising the money to build a home. Aberdeen is making elaborate preparation for the entertainment of the Elk's convention next week. Among the important conventions to be held soon in Sioux Falls is the Tronderleget reunion in July.

A kangaroo court has been erected in the outskirts of Aberdeen to be used in mock trials of convention guests. The Rapid City Lime, Gypsum and Cement Co. has been organized and is ready to manufacture 500 barrels of cement a day. Hundreds of acres of reclaimed wet land between Vermillion and Centerville will produce large crops this year.

Hunting wolves with automobiles has become a popular sport with the automobile owners of Leola and other towns in McPherson county. Rev. August Atrops, of Bellingham, Wash., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the German churches in White, Argo and Hendricks. Hibbard Patterson of Sioux Falls has secured a two-year contract to publish the South Dakota Workman, the A. O. U. W. paper. Rev. F. B. Barnett, rector of the Episcopal church at Mitchell, has been forced to give up his pulpit on account of a partial stroke of paralysis.

The South Dakota Undertakers' association will meet in annual convention at Pierre June 5. Ipswich has appropriated \$20,000 to install a new waterworks system at an early date. An application has been made for a pardon for Otho K. Hull, who is serving three years in the penitentiary for the robbery of a farmer named Billings in Aurora county several years ago.

Committees have been appointed and are making preliminary arrangements for the 25th annual encampment of the Lake Madison Veterans' association, which will be held at Colton, northwest of Sioux Falls, on June 13, 14, 15 and 16. BETTER FARMING NEEDED. Every Acre of Soil Should be Producing More, Says Doc Mackay. Asked as to his impression of Norfolk, after having been away six months, Dr. J. H. Mackay said: "Yes, Norfolk has grown since I left last fall. Considering that only six months have passed and winter at that the change is really remarkable, but the general impression is not pleasing because the town sprawls so widely. There is so much vacant land held for speculative purposes that it impedes the growth and exhausts the energy of the town. These vacant spots are not even breathing places as they might be if concentrated into a park. They are more frequently plague spots, miasmatic with stagnant pools and garbage. Take as a concrete example the sixty-six foot vacant lot on main street. It has raised no food, sheltered no one, clothed none in forty years and yet the extra steps taken by people crossing that vacant space in all those years would have girdled the globe ten times. It would have consumed the entire energy of several persons during a life time if

this task could have been delegated. This lot, like all vacant lots, pays only a disproportionate share of taxes and yet the unearned increment is enormous. All this, of course is due to our present vicious system of taxation, for when a person raises an extra blade of grass, builds a home for someone, buys or invents machinery that enriches and exalts a community he puts out a signal for the assessor to swoop down upon him as if he were a villain and should be subjected to a fine. But this is a digression. Why boast to make a town bigger anyhow and thus increase the proportion of taxes and on the other hand the unearned increment. Boost to make a town perform its function with the minimum expenditure of motor force and friction, to make its beneficiaries share equally the burdens of its maintenance, to ease the vicissitude of toil, hunger and sickness and to contribute the maximum of happiness, recreation and comfort. This latter heritage is the only one that posterity cannot dissipate. The pathway of the ages is strewn with broken granite monoliths that supported eras while temples and counting houses—There is but one thing that endures—the human race. The country—Madison county—is also improving if increase of population and houses and barns and improved machinery may be called improvement. I recall the time when I rode a horse from Madison to Tilden almost as the crow would fly and did not encounter a fence. Nevertheless an acre of cultivated land does not produce as much crop today as it did twenty years ago. This is the basis of all prosperity, of life itself—food for the multitude, another miracle of the loaves and fishes. Every acre planted to corn in Madison county could be made to yield 100 bushels. We are a wasteful people, wasteful of land, of toil, machinery and opportunity. The immediate future will compel a disastrous adjustment.

Crazed by the Intense Heat. Crazed by the intense heat Saturday afternoon, Henry Busch, living on Sixth and Grove streets, terrorized his family, with a large loaded revolver and a big knife. For some time the family were threatened with extermination, but Busch finally left the house, going into the old pickle factory, where it was believed he would commit suicide. A rush call for the police was turned in and Chief of Police Marquardt and Patrolman O'Brien made the trip to the factory in a hack. They met Busch on the way with a length of rope and a bundle of old clothes in his arms. He was arrested and lodged in the city jail. He will probably be turned over to the county authorities.

So numerous were the reports, that Busch had killed himself, that the news reached the ears of some city official who ordered the undertaker to remove the supposed corpse from the old building. The undertaker made the trip with the necessary paraphernalia but found the building deserted and minus a corpse. County Attorney Nichols ordered Constable A. W. Finkhouse to take Busch in charge this morning. His wife went to Madison and filed a complaint against him today. Busch was much better when seen in his cell in the city jail this morning. He is said to be attacked by insanity at intervals. There have been twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Busch. The youngest is now but a week old.

Aged Man Suicides. West Point, Neb., June 5.—Special to The News: Robert Hainault, an old citizen of West Point, aged 61 years, committed suicide by poisoning himself. He had been in very precarious health for some time past and had become despondent. Mr. Hainault was a native of Germany and had lived in Cumming county thirty years. He is survived by a widow. MADERO ADHERENTS WOUNDED. Rurales Fired into a Mob With Serious Results. Mexico City, June 5.—Rurales who have been sent to Santa Julia, a district in the western part of the city, to quell a mob of too enthusiastic adherents of Madero, tonight fired into the crowd, wounding two. The mob dispersed. The direct cause of the shooting was an attempt on the part of the people to prevent the arrest of one of their number.

Pioneer of West Point. West Point, Neb., June 5.—Special to The News: Leonard Krygar, postmaster of South Sioux City, whose death was announced a few days ago, was once a former highly esteemed resident of West Point. Mr. Krygar conducted a flourishing drug business in this city from 1870 to 1883. During his residence in Cumming county he developed much energy in the settlement and development of this portion of the state and was known as a most public spirited citizen.

Bad Day for Polo. New York, June 5.—A moist east wind with occasional sprinkling of rain early today threatened another postponement of the two polo games between the English and American teams for international honors and the championship cup before the Englishmen depart for the coronation of Saturday. Interest in the match has increased perceptibly since last week and the demand for reservations on the field exceeded its capacity. The line-up of last Tuesday was expected to be unchanged for the game today. Betting still favors the Americans with odds of 3 to 2 or 5 to 3. EIGHT INDICTMENTS RETURNED. Columbus, O., June 5.—The grand jury has just reported eight indictments. It is not known how many are against members of the legislature. Representative Evans of Stark county today pleaded guilty to soliciting a bribe of \$100. He was fined \$500.