ROTARY PRISON.

IT HAS JUST BEEN INTRODUCED IN ENGLAND.

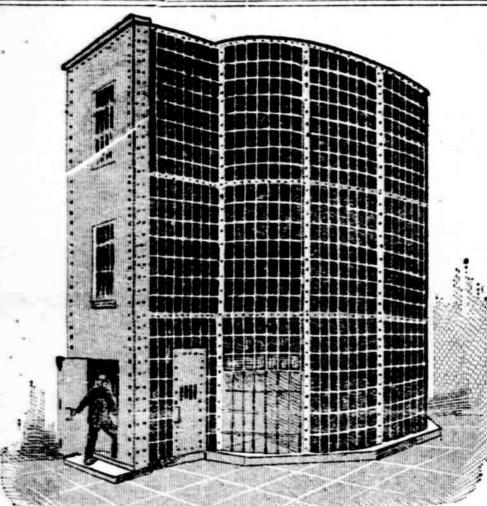
Intricate as a Maze, Defying the Most Vicious to Escape.



it will be impossito escape has recently been pubance this proposed new prison will be trap, in that once

JAMAICA'S OPPORTUNITIES. The Possibilities of Winter Veretable Growing.

When I lived in the island of Jamalca, a British possession, I was greatly impressed with the commercial possiindustry, says Collier's Weekly. During those months when winter fruit and vegetables are practically an impossibility in the markets of our northern and semi-northern cities, they N ingenious plan | fourish best in Jamaica-and, of course, for a steel trap in the other islands of the archipelago prison from which as well. Jamaica is about 140 miles ble for a prisoner wide; its surface is mountainous, with many valleys and few plains of moder-



THE ROTARY PRISON.

oner has gone in, the doors of the enment of the hand, while a second movement fastens the cage in place. so that it cannot be shifted.

watched in their cells at all times from galleries or balconies on the inside of jail may not be adapted to great only a few prisoners are to be confined. It is an English idea.

A Harrowing Custom. "It is strange that with the common .

sense ideas that are being developed in an the other day, "the custom of going | records for a period of twenty years to the grave should not be given up shows that the land surrounding the by the mourners at a funeral. It is a great lakes is being gradually tilted harrowing experience. The associa- from northeast to southwest at such tions are all unpleasant, and the sight | a rate that, of two points one hundred of the earth around the newly dug miles apart, the northern rises five grave gives us the feeling that we are inches with reference to the southern cut off from our friends forever. Ev- in one hundred years. At Chicago the ery creak of the cords as the coffin is lake level rises about one inch in ten lowered is like a stab wound. The years. Dr. Gilbert predicts that, if only comfort is that we feel that we this movement continues, in about are going as far as possible with our three thousand years all the upper dear ones. In the west they have a lakes will discharge into the Illino's pleasant custom of lining the grave river, the Detroit and St. Clair rivers with flowers, or, at least, with vines, will flow backward, carrying the water To see our friends laid away in beds of Niagara river will run dry. flowers is not so horribly significant." -New York Times.

Europeans may brag of their ancient history, but this country can trace its the point with a minute incandescent history back to the flood. We read lamp intended to filumine a small in Genesis that Noah looked out of the space on the paper, and prevented Ark-an(d)saw land. This is supposed from shining into the eyes of the to be the first mention of any state in writer by a little reflector placed just

this purpose, except when it is exactly | would amount to many millions of dolopposite a corresponding opening in lars every season. Why has the enthe entrance, and no two cells on the terprise never been attempted? Besame tier or story may be entered at cause the cost of the plant required the same time. Outside the cylinder renders it impossible for any ordinary of cells, but entirely disconnected with individual or aggregation of individuit, is the wire cage, and this looks als to undertake it. You must have, somewhat like a gigantic stationary in the first place, a fleet of six or eight squirrel cage wheel set on end. It is freight steamers which will make the made of thick steel bars, chilled to a trip to New York inside of three days hardness fully equal to that of the (the distance is a little over 1,900 cylinder, but separated from the cyl- miles). Then you must have wharves inder and cells just enough to be out and warehouses in the principal cities of reach, even should a prisoner get to receive the cargoes and men to hanpossession of tools for cutting his way | dle them promptly and skillfully, and out. Connecting with it are the cage- shops in the cities where the best of like entrance galleries, one for each produce can be sold directly to private tier, each containing a double set of buyers. Meanwhile, in Jamaica, there floors. When the prisoners are to be must be a large and trained force of taken out for exercise, or to enter cultivators and overseers, with farm upon their duties in the shops, they tools and buildings of all kinds, and an must pass out singly, the cage being abundance of facilities for transportrevolved just far enough, as each ing the produce swiftly from the fields leaves his cell, to bring the opening to the ports. Altogether the preliminof the next cell into line with the en- ary and working expenses would be trance cage, and they must enter in very large, but the returns would be similar fashion. When the last pris- so large that in two average years the outlay would have been repaid and a trance cage are locked by one move- clear annual gain of millions could be depended on. I often discussed this with the governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Blake, and he saw as much in The building inclosing such a prison it as I did and proffered the good ofneed be only a mere shell of brick or fices of the government in case a comstone, and the prisoners may be pany were organized to work the industry. Jamaica is, at present, the best of the islands for the purpose simof the shell's walls. While this form ply because it is under English government and you are assured of peace penal etablishments, it possesses un- and quiet. But when Cuba achieves doubted advantages for jails in which her independence and has quieted down she will serve better than Jamaica, because she is so much larger and more than 100 miles nearer us.

When Nizgara Will Run Dry.

Dr. G. K. Gilbert, of the Geological

An Electric Pea.

Among the many curious inventions in which electricity plays the principal role is mentioned a pen, provided near

ACRICULTURALIST.

bilities of the winter vegetable growing some Ep-to-Date Hints About Cuitiva-

Farmers' Bulletin 18: Until recently it has been thought that red clover long and from twenty to fifty miles | could not be grown in the Southern states, but our experience has been that on suitable soils and with proper ate extent. Oranges and coffee are management it will grow fully as well lished. In appear- the chief products of the mountainous here as in any of the Northern states, parts, sugar and bananas of the lower and that, while it does not last as scarcely cultivated at all; the negro account of its more rapid growth, the Inside the prisoner cannot get out by lazy and worthless, and can not be de- Carolina it has succeeded well and has any irregular way, but must be re- pended upon as laborers; they grow a maintained a full stand longer than in leased by the man in charge, and is few yams on their little clearings, and most other sections; while on the also like a squirrel-cage, inasmuch as are then content to lie in the shade of sandy white soil of the Florida station is rotary. A prison of this sort is their cocoas and mangoes and let the it has done but little. At the Louiscomposed of three principal parts, the year go by. The coffee industry lan- lana station it has made a vigorous building consisting of four walls and guishes; there is hardly any sugar growth, affording two large cuttings a roof, in which it is contained, and making worth talking of now going during the first season, but it soon sucthe center revolving cylinder of cells. on: there is not on the whole island a cumbs to the encroachments of native Every part of this cylinder is made of single orange grove, recognizable as grasses. At the Mississippi station on the best iron obtainable, and the whole such by an American cultivator; all rich creek bottom and on black prairie is mounted on ball-bearings in such Jamaica oranges are practically wild, soils it has given excellent results, a way that it may revolve at the will and of numerous varieties, some poor, making 2 tons of hay per acre in May, of the official in charge. So accurate some of the best in the world, but all another ton in June, and in favorable ly is the cylinder balanced and so alike jumbled together for export; so seasons another ton in September, well are the bearings adjusted, that it that Jamacia oranges have a bad name. though the last cutting has been unre- half of the herd, a fact that every is quite easy to move it by means of There is an American company in con- liable on account of summer drouths. breeder knows, writes J. L. Van Doren a hand crank, though in actual prac- trol of the banana trade, and the ex- Where such yields can be made it is in National Stockman. The boar should tice the power of a motor, either wa- port is as large as the consumption one of the best crops which can be be kept by himself in a clean, warm ter or electric, is generally used. In warrants; but no vegetables are ex- grown, but there are many localities in pen and have exercise every day that shape each cell exactly resembles a ported at all. The steady work on the the South where it has not been found it is suitable for him to be out. His hollow wedge, the big end of which plantations is done by coolies brought profitable. It requires a soil which is feed should consist of a mixture of is formed by a segment of the cylin- under contract from India, and re- rich and in fairly good condition to corn, ground oats, mill feed and milk, der's outside shell, while the smaller garded with disfavor by the negroes. secure a "catch" of the seed, and on only given in quantities sufficient to end touches the cylinder's core. The Now, if 10,000 acres only were set many soils where it makes a promis- keep up a strong, healthy growth and roof, floor and sides of each cell are apart for the cultivation of vegetables ing start and yields two or three cut- retain vigor. Never overfeed or get made of chilled boiler iron, so hard during the months from December to tings it soon becomes overrun with the the animal too fat if you want large, that the finest tempered chisel or the April, and the produce placed for sale native grasses and is choked out. Or strong litters. If a pig seven to eight keenest file would hardly make an im- in our seaboard cities, the profits over dinarily it will not pay to grow it more | months old allow him one service a pression upon it. None of these cells and above all expenses and accidents than two years on the same ground, day, but turn the sow away immehas a door, though each one has an would be so enormous that I shall not as by the end of that time it will have diately after service, and keep her in out of the body. To dry pick chickopening for going in and out. This state them; the balance sheet has been done its best work in fertilizing the a close pen for a couple of days, as ens properly, the work should be done of your creamery, cheese factory or opening, however, cannot be used for carefully worked out and revised; they soil, and the land will give better re- she is more apt to catch than if turn- while the chickens are bleeding; do place of business, and the name of the

chanical condition; but it is useless to fashion or he will be disappointed for other kinds of poultry, but it resow it on barren fields, or on rough when farrowing time comes, and and poorly prepared lands of any kind, either the sow or the boar will be It seems best suited for growth on alluvial and black prairie soils, and has | Far better to watch the boar, and after never been satisfactory on sandy or service remove him to his own quarwhite lime lands. August sowings have given the best satisfaction, as the plants from such sowings are sufficiently strong to keep down any growth of wild grasses and weeds the next spring. and will give a heavy cutting of hay mary: in May. If sown in February, the will be principally of volunteer grasses, and are more palatable. but the clover will give two good cuttings later. Sowing with oats in February is often successful, but the clover is often injured by cutting the oats. thus removing the shade just at the beginning of the hot weather. Sow 1 | tifles its general use. bushel of the seed to each 5 acres.

Ple Plant in the Garden. No vegetable responds more readily used with profit. to a minimum amount of cultivation than rhubarb, and as it makes a firstclass substitute for fruit, it should be much more extensively grown, especially in a country like this, where our fruit resources are extremely limited, and hay ration. says Northwestern Farmer. Two methods of starting a bed of rhubarb may be adopted, either by sowing the seed stances, rhubarb will not come true to better. type from seed; in fact, retrogression and these may be divided with a sharp and hay being next best. spade into as many pieces as there are Ninth—The average cost of gain per the fact of there being an eye or bud | foods was 3.64 cents. this is missing, no matter how large gained for all steers fed, when raw the root may be. Rhubarb is a par- cotton seed is valued at \$10 per ton, ticularly heavy feeder, and this fact was raw seed, corn and hay. must be taken into consideration when preparing the land for planting. An old piece of garden, which has been excellent situation, if plowed deeply and heavily manured before planting. much manure, for in this point lies the main secret of successful rhubarb

Salleylle in Food. It is well known to-day that salicylic Sanitarian. As such it retards the action of organized ferments like the yeast plant and putrefactive bacteria. It hinders and prevents fermentation. evergreens, or something of that kind. of Lake Erie into Lake Huron, and the the souring of milk and the putrefaction of milk. Its action upon unorgan. ized ferments is even more powerful. It completely arrests the conversion of pancreatic extracts. This action is directly opposed to the process of digestion, and, were there no other reason, the use of salicylic-acid should be universally condemned. These facts in connection with salicylic acid have been recognized very thoroughly in legislation. The use of the acid has been condemned by most of the Euro-

color and excellent quality.

AND GARDEN. pean countries having pure food laws. DAIRY AND POULTRY. prevenent is quality; and by the prac-Austria, Italy and Spain it cannot be heavy penalty, and all South Amerfran States having pure food laws have absolutely forbidden its sale. The laws of many of the states forbid its use. By a decision of Mr. Wells, the dairy and food commissioner, the use of salicylic acid in food is prohibited in Pennsylvania. I wish to call attention here to another fact in connection with the use of salicylic acid which is of extreme importance, viz., the sale of preservalines, preservatives, etc., under various high-sounding names, intended for use in private families. A number of these, claimed to be perfectly harmless, are on the market, but actually contain salicylic acid as the main ingredient. The conscientious and careful houselevels and valleys. Vegetables are long here, its yield is heavier, and on keeper should put an absolute veto upon the use of any such compounds population, numbering over 700,000, is quality of hay is better. In North There is rarely any need for them, since, when pure fruits and vegetables are used and the proper directions for sterilizing by heat, etc., are carried out, canned or preserved goods of all descriptions can be prepared that will remain in good condition for years with-

out the aid of any preservative. Abating the Dog Nulsauce. During November, December and January more sows are bred than any other three months in the year, so it is very important that the breeding boar should receive the best of care and attention, as he is counted oneturns if the last crop of clover is ed in with other sows. Should the boar not wait and let the bodies get cold. some other crop. As the plants pro- and business is crowding, he can be alduce seed abundantly here and are lowed two services a day, one in the ful and do not break and tear the skin. not infested with the insects which morning and again in the evening. have recently done so much damage to Never turn the boar out with the sow the crop in the Northern states, there and allow them to run together, for it chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed Review that the place for the sick will also be opened in Biltmore as soon seems to be no reason why the seed has ruined many a good animal. An crop should not become of considerable | instance was related to me a short time ago where a boar that was known to scalded lots, as the appearance is Red clover is a universally recog- be a breeder was allowed to run with | brighter and more attractive. Ennized standard in estimating the values | a sow all day, and he never sired a of all other crops, when grown either litter of pigs afterward. Many others for hay or as a green manure, and we of a similar character could be menhave made special efforts to test it on | tioned. Should the breeder or farmer as great a variety of soils as possible, want to raise good, strong litters of and do not hesitate to recommend it | healthy pigs he must not turn the boar for all rich soils which are in good me- with a lot of sows "root hog or die"

> Cotton Seed as Cattle Food. The Texas experiment station has food, and gives the following sum-

> blamed when it is the owners' fault.

First-Roasted cotton seed do not more common time, the first cutting have the laxative qualities of raw seed, Second-Faster gains are made by feeding the boiled seed, but at a greater hair, as the heat from the flame will very easily done, as the fowls are afcost per pound gain.

> Third—The advantages to be gained in the use of roasted seed hardly jus-Fourth-Boiled seed are more palatable than raw seed, less laxative and make faster gains. May continue to be

Fifth-Steers fed on raw seed, eating a less quantity of seed, ate slightly more hay in consequence. Sixth-Cotton seed, at usual prices,

is a good and cheap addition to a corn

Seventh-The best beef ration found by previous experiments-cotton seed. meal, hulls and silage is not here provor planting roots, but the latter is much | en the best, when calculated at former preferable, for, except in rare in- prices-raw seed, corn and hay being

Eighth-When value of raw seed is in every feature is very apparent in raised to near market present prices, seedling rhubarb. If a few old roots \$10 per ton, the meal, hulls and silage can be obtained so much the better, is again the best ration, raw seed, corn

eyes. Care must be taken to ensure pound in all lots at present price of to each root, as they will not grow if | Tenth-The cheapest feed per pound

Farmers frequently make the mistake manured for a few years, will make an of buying land adjoining and loading themselves with a debt which burdens them all the best years of their lives. Do not be afraid of putting on too says Drainage Journal. When the purchase was made they had a few hundred dollars at command to make the growing. The plants should be set out first payment, and from the day of the in rows five feet apart each way, care purchase the deferred payments draw being taken not to bury the crowns, interest, and, like an eating moth, which should be about level with the night and day it draws upon the life surface. Fall planting gives the most and energy of those who burden themyou will be surprised at the marvelous more gratifying. By tile draining the thermometer, creamometer, lactometer, size and speed, lofty carriage, symso many of our customs," said a wom- Survey, says that a comparison of gage growth of your plot of rhubarb. Never crop product could have been incressed allow the plants to run to seed, but on from 50 to 100 per cent, which would the first appearance of flower spikes have added much each year to their inremove them, as they greatly tend to come, so that in a few years they lessen the vigor, besides causing the might have had the money in hand to

ular varieties on account of their bright | debt, and in every way better off. Flavor Demanded.—It is my impression that butter making is on the verge of a great change, for it is our duty to acid is a powerful antiseptic, says the study the wants of the American people and those abroad, and there is no question but what they are very rapidly cultivating a taste for fine flavored butter and are looking upon it more and more as a necessary article of food. To become able to make such a fine flavored article and overcome the defects which our conventions and state fairs point us starch into grape sugar by disease and to by returning our score cards marked perfect on everything but flavor, and that scored off from one to five points, should be our study and must eveniually be our accomplishment. The most difficult task in making butter is to get a perfect flavor .- F. C. Oltiogge.

Popcorn contains more nitrogen and hates than the regular Indian

OUR RURAL READERS.

Poultry.

Bressing and Shipping Poultry. Price & Keith, commission merchants, send us the following article on dressing and shipping poultry for the Chicago market:

In the first place, poultry should be kept without food twenty-four hours; full crops injure the appearance and are soble to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

To Dress Chickens.—Kill by bleeding

in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until prop-

erly bled. Leave head and feet on,

and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed, but as there are but ver, few outside orders received for chickens until after the first of the year, we would advise shippers to scald their chickens until after the holidays. For scalding chickens, the water should be as near boiling point as possible, without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump," by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water: hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely while the bodies are warm. Be care-

To Dress Turkeys .- Observe the same turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than deavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat hen turkeys only, old toms being sold

at a discount to canners. Ducks and Geese, should be scalded in the same temparature of water as quires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks just before killing, for the purpose of saving the been making some tests with the above feathers, as it causes them to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or

ways preferred. mush bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages full as possible to barrels answer better for chickens and dry.-Poultry Keeper. ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package; mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.-Farmers' Re-

Farmers' Bulletins on Dairying. The department of agriculture at upon application the following bulle-

milk by adulteration and preserva- average of your flock.-Wool Record. tives; the detection of impure milk by various methods; and the handling of milk for town and city supply. Im- Farm says that the best type of highprovements in the present system of stepping carriage horses in the counretail trade.

The Dairy Herd; Its Formation and Management.—(Farmers' Bulletin No. frequently having been sold for \$5,000. of them ever appealed to a divorce whole plant to become tough and in- buy the land desired, and at the same | 55, 24 pages.)—The dairymen's stock in sipid. Victoria and Linnaeus are pop- time been free from the burdens of trade, that upon which his success de- type is indeed a valuable horse. pends, is considered in this bulletin. Some of the most important things to observe in the formation of a dairy herd are given. The cow that is best adapted to the dairy is described and the differences between pure bred and grade cattle are noted. Under the management of the herd the following subjects are discussed, viz.: The bull and his treatment, individuality and culling the herd by its record, accommodations for the herd, health of the herd, fall-fresh cows most profitable. drying off cows and calving time, abortion and milk fever, care of calves and young stock, attendance and milking. the pasture season and soiling, the buy mares if they can obtain geldings

general notes. titles. It is susceptible of great im- best.-Ex.

making, much waste can be saved and MATTERS OF INTEREST TO used without the danger of incurring & INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR turned to profit. Farmers' Bulletia No. 57 describes the most approved method of making butter in the farm dairy, under the following frends: Creaming the milk, deep cold-setting, the farm separator, ripening cream, the churn, churning, while specks in butter, colbring butter, salting and working but-

ter to suit the customer.

Care of Milk on the Farm.-(Farmers Bulletin No. 63, 39 pages.)-This bulletin has been prepared in answer to many requests for a publication on the production of milk and its care while on the farm. A few pages are given to the explanation of the causes of changes in milk; these are followed by references to the chief ways in which milk is contaminated and a description of the methods by which such contamination may be avoided. The herd, the employes, the stable and its disinfection; the dairy house, utensils, and water are discussed. Different steps in dairy work-milking, straining, aersting, cooling, storing, hauling-are discussed in turn. Fifty rules for the dairy are given, arranged under the following heads: The owner and his helpers, the stable, the cows, milking, care of milk, and the utensils. Illustrations show the appearance of bacteria in milk, some objectionable features and some model features of dairy barns, and

In a note to the editor the secretary says: These bulletins present the subjects in a practical, popular way, and will be easily understood by any interested reader. As long as the supply lasts they will be sent free to all addresses forwarded for them. Managers of creameries and cheese factories and milk buyers desiring their patrons to receive the publications named should forward a list of the patrons' addresses and state which bulletins they wish to be sent to them. Address Dairy Division. Bureau of

improved strainers and coolers.

Animal Industry, U. S. Department of of the neighborhood that will afford Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Write plainly the name and address

Nek Fowls.

room in connection with every heninstructions as given for picking nery. It is the belief of the Farmers' hen is under the sod, her head having as suitable arrangements can be made been carefully removed previously. Whoever gained anything by doctoring fowls, except it be for indigestion, which can be cured by proper feeding? If the hen has indigestion merely she does not need to be separated from ings may be enjoyed during the apthe rest of the flock. But even with bad cases of that trouble the cheapest thing to do will be to terminate the existence of the fowl. Doctoring sick fowls puts the whole flock in jeopardy. We have known cases when a whole large flock was practically lost by the owner attempting to doctor the roup. More than that, if the room suggested be used for bad diseases it will sooner or later act as a point of contagion for the whole flock. It will be a pest house to scatter the seeds of its inmates far and wide. Fowls are too cheap to be made the subject of extensive operations in the doctoring

Preventing Roup. To prevent roup is something not give them an oily and unsightly ap- fected by the weather. In cold, dry about ten seconds for the purpose of frequent, the ground wet, and discomcold water. Fat heavy stock is al- guard against the disease, the windows should be so arranged as to permit Before packing and shipping, poul- plenty of sunshine in order that the try should be thoroughly dry and cold, floors and walls may be warmed, and but not frozen; the animal heat should moisture evaporated. While the pure snugly; straighten out the body and of air on the birds are liable to hasten legs, so that they will not arrive very an outbreak of the disease. By keeping the floor well dusted with fine airslaked lime, the disease may be checkprevent moving about on the way; ed in the beginning and the room made

Felection of Sheep, At shearing time and during the lambing period observations can be made for a wise culling of your flock that will steadily improve its grade. Defects in weight and quality of clip should be noted-age, condition of udder, color and general condition-in short, everything that affects value for Washington will send free to farmers | wool production, breeding or the mut- By the time that it is decided the ton market. When these observations are made the sheep at all objectionable Facts About Milk.—(Farmers' Bulle- for any reason may be marked in such tin No. 42, 29 pages.-This bulletin is a way as the owner or manager will intended especially for milk consum- understand-and when sales are made ers and those who purchase and have let these go. By this means you prethe care of milk in small quantities. It serve the animals most valuable for all treats of the composition, changes and | the purposes of the owner, and by discare of milk and cream; the difficulties | carding all the inferior animals you of obtaining pure milk; changes of breed up to a far higher grade the

Good Drivers.-Kentucky Stock selling milk are suggested, and the try is trotting-bred, having in almost satisfactory results, and a coating of selves in this way. If they had taken grading of milk according to its rich- every instance outshown and at aucwell rotted manure spread on the bed the money with which they made the ness is recommended. Illustrations tion sales has out-sold horses of the to the depth of six inches every fall first payment and applied it in the unshow the appearance of different grades. Yet such a horse is rare will materially assist development. If derdrainage of the land which they of milk under the microscope, propor- simply because the country is deficient the Babcock fat test, and milk jar for movement. Such horses, because of The American trotter of the perfect Preserving Eggs.-The principle in-

volved in preserving eggs is, to close the pores of the shell so as to prevent the entrance of air. This may be accomplished by smearing the eggs with lard, or coating them with linseed or cottonseed oil, or other materials. The most common method is to lime them: that is, to place the eggs in milk of lime or whitewash. In either case the eggs must be perfectly fresh when packed, and must be kept in a cool place.-Ex.

Keep the Good Mares.-Teamsters

and trucksters generally do not care to stabling season, feeding the herd, and of an equal quality; they will even pay more for the latter. It is wise manage-Butter-Making on the Farm .- (Farm- | ment to hold back from the market ers' Bulletin No. 57, 15 pages,)-Most such mares as are at all above the of the butter of this country is made average, and retain them for dams. In tended by actual count 191 political on farms, in comparatively small quan- this way they will pay you much the rallies.

LIKE IN ENGLAND. VANDERBILT MAKING CHANGES AT BILTMORE.

Yogue in Queen Victoria's Little Island -Time Will Worz Wonders, It Is



derbilt has given direction to continue the development of the model village at Biltmore along new lines, but in details that have been long cherithed. Work will immediately begin upon the in-

teresting improvements. The squares ment, and other edifices planned for erection are a new rectory, a residence for Caryl Florio, the musical director of All Souls' church, and a schoolhouse for the accomposation of white pupils. The village will be lighted by elecricity, and the water supply will be had from the system traversing the estate.

The construction of the residences will show two designs-one class intended for lease to annual holders, while another set will be furnished, and offered for tenancy to those who prefer to occupy the dwellings for only a portion of the year. The residences, of both kinds, will be rented according as applications are made, the earliest desirable applicants securing the choice of the apartments at rates ranging from \$10 to \$35 per month. In the new school building it is the

intention to establish a school for the children of residents on the estate and the opportunity of a thorough education, including courses of manual training for boys and the kitchen garden for girls. The building is to have a number of classrooms, an assembly of the practical studies above spoken Paid in Capital, - -A farm paper advises having a sick of, with all accessories of tools and cookery equipment. A school for the colored children of the neighborhood for a building and a teacher. It is contemplated to open a reading-room shortly, in temporary quarters near the church, where all the attractions of good literature and pleasant surroundproaching winter evenings.

Since Mr. Vanderbilt's return to Biltmore house the architects have been busily engaged with him in locating the improvements, and the plans of the rectory and the school have already been submitted to Rev. Dr. R. R. Swope, who is in charge of the educational features connected with the estate. With the completion of the important and handsome improvements noted Biltmore will be provided with metropolitan advantages of churches, schools, residences of modern conveniences, stores, rapid transit, electric lighting and water and sewer systems.

Rockefeller Vs. Washerwoman.

Mrs. Mary Yessen is a poor Swedish woman of Greenwich, Conn., who pearance. After they are picked clean seasons, the roup does not prevail as ed two daughters by going out and they should be held in scalding water much as in the fall, when the rains are doing washing. William Rockefeller is a member of the Standard Oil Trust plumping, and then rinsed off in clean fort exists in the poultry house. To and is worth probably \$40,000,000. When Nicholas Cassidy fell ill Mrs. Yessen nursed him, and when he died he bequeathed to her a horse and \$1,-500 in money. The latter was to have been paid to the poor workwoman Dec. be entirely out of the body; pack in air may be admitted when desired 15. But Mrs. Yessen's horse ate grass boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to through the doors and windows, it in William Rockefeller's pasture, and 200 pounds are preferable, and pack should not be overlooked that draughts William Rockefeller's agent demanded \$17.50 in payment for the same. "I'll pay you when I get the money,"

> said Mrs. Yesson. "That won't do at all," said William Rockefeller's agent. "You must pay now or suit will be brought against

In pursuance of this threat papers were served on Jeremiah Tierney, administrator of the Nicholas Cassidy estate, prohibiting him from paying to Mrs. Yesson her little legacy until further orders. A suit has been begun in the name of William Rockefeller against the widowed washerwoman to compel her to pay the \$17.50 demanded. costs will about double the claim.

Not Another Like Him.

Contrary to existing belief and the newspaper paragraphers, neither Arkansas nor Georgia has a corner on all the rustic simplicity and blissful ignorance in Uncle Sam's domain. Squire James Higgins of Brooklyn township, Schuyler county, is 65 years of age. He lives on the farm on which he was born and has never been farther than thirty miles from his own hearthstone. He never rode on a railroad train, never saw a steamboat, a theatrical performance nor a game of baseball. Mr. Higgins has been a justice of the peace for Brooklyn township without | wer the above instructions are followed out owned, the result would have been far tions of the component parts, a dairy in trotting-bred animals that combine a break in the consecutive links of Ltf time since 1861. No decision handed pasteurizing apparatus, glassware for metry in form and stylish, graceful down from his bench has ever been reversed by a higher court. He has their rarity and splendid qualities, married more than 500 couples, and have always commanded high prices. points with pride to the fact that none court for a severance of the matrimonial bond. Squire Higgins is a bachelor and says that he cannot remember that he ever paid court to any young woman. He also says that he is one of the few "Andrew Jackson Democrats" in the country.-Blandinsville (III.) Star.

> Twice a Lunatic. Henry Orander of Steele, Ind., became insane eight years ago over a love affair. He was recently discharged from the asylum as cured, but saw his former sweetheart with another man and is raving crazy again.

Telled Himself Into Consumption. Newton Bailey, a young man of Dillsboro, Ind., has died of consumption. brought on by too much yelling at campaign meetings last year. He atTHE OLD RELIABLE

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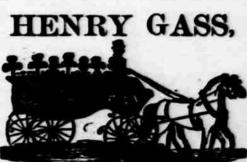
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