

Telegraph Wires Laid on Beach.  
 Counsel General Guenther of Frankfurt says that, according to the experiments conducted by Mr. H. J. Jensen on Mount Blanc, it is not necessary to erect poles for straining telephone and telegraph wires in snow covered countries. If the snow is several inches thick it serves as a good insulator; the wires can simply be laid down and be ready for transmission of messages. The counsel general adds that similar experiments with equally favorable results were made on Mount Aetna.

Arrived in Coteau d'Azur.  
 In Ireland the revival of interest in the formation of classes to study the old tongue or societies to print books written in it, but there has been an attempt made to resurrect the ancient garb of the Celt. The eldest son of Lord Ashbourne is the leader in the dress phase of the matter, and he is complimented in his faith by the scarlet kilt and fawn mantle which are among the costume's leading features at a late society gathering. His advantages in the way of coolness were acknowledged, and it was also voted picturesque, but further than this the impression it made is not recorded.

A Son's Devotion.  
 Wallace, Mich., August 26th:—A striking example of a man's dutiful and attentive care of his mother is seen in Mr. Oscar Swanson of this place. Mr. Swanson's mother has suffered much with Kidney and Urinal Trouble and Female Weakness. Her son has sought out and procured for her every thing that he thought could possibly benefit her.

Yale's Splendid Organ.  
 Yale is to have the finest organ in the United States, for which \$25,000 has been promised by Mrs. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, who gives it for a memorial to her son.

Little One Wear Shoes.  
 One shoe smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores. The trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Pink's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1904.

You cannot build a house without spilling a brickyard.

10 to 15 or a change of Ratio.  
 To purchasers of starch. Heretofore they have been paying 10 cents for 12 ounces of even much inferior goods to that turned out in Nebraska and known as Defiance starch. Now, however, the up-to-date housewife who has an eye to money saving, insists that her grocer shall give her Defiance. It costs less and goes farther than any other starch made. At your grocer's. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

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 KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND SPRINGFIELD  
 W. N. U.—OMAHA No. 25—1904

# The GARFIELD MONUMENT

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland, will undoubtedly mark the climax in gatherings of the bronzed, aged and battle-scarred veterans of the civil war. It brings together scores of old soldiers, many of whom will not be on hand for another encampment. Those who have outlived the awful vicissitudes of their campaigns, however, and have enjoyed the calm of industrial and business life since their campaigns closed, will be there in surprising numbers. Those whose means or opportunities do not permit them to attend the gathering of their comrades will be there in spirit and sympathy.

Depleted numbers, the advanced age and accumulating infirmities of those who survive, the disappearance of

perfecting a veterans' organization. The first post was formed at Decatur, Ill., on the evening of April 6, 1866, and this, with two posts established at Springfield, adopted the principles which have been the cardinal doctrines of the organization. Ever since the first national convention in 1868 the annual gatherings were not officially styled "encampments" until the following year—the Grand Army has played an important role in the history of the nation. It has done much for the relief of its own members. It has done much for charity and it should not be forgotten that in several instances this charity—notably during the times of the Mississippi valley yellow fever outbreaks and the Charleston earthquake—was directed to the relief of former enemies. But most of all it has been a beneficial factor in keeping alive the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism.

Such an organization is without parallel among the societies of war

posts by the death of members, will end in the not distant future the history of the grand army—an organization that has had a career that stamps it as unique in itself, without reference to the exceptional nature of the great events from which it took its rise. Held together entirely by community of sentiment and a spirit of mutual helpfulness, its existence has been a perpetual reminder of the strength of the bonds and the intensity of the patriotic spirit which united the men engaged in the war.

The Grand Army of the Republic has had a life of about thirty-five years. The war was over and the re-unioned nation was just beginning to take up the work of peace when the first post was formed. The origin of the order is traced to a meeting of veterans at Springfield, Ill., during the winter of 1865-66, when Dr. F. B. Stephenson was a surgeon in the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, took the initiative in

preparations for the entertainment of the old soldiers, and as they arrive they will find the hatch-string out and the glad hand of welcome extended. More than 300,000 visitors are expected to be in the encampment city during the week, and it is the aim of the citizens of Cleveland to make it a red-letter day in the history of the city. Free quarters have been provided for 25,000 to 30,000 veterans in school houses and halls, similar to the plan adopted by Chicago, and which worked so successfully last year.

The Forest City is a place of armories and monuments, and has many points of historic interest. Foremost among these is the tomb of the late President Garfield, whose home was in Mentor, only twenty-four miles from Cleveland. The mausoleum is located in Lake View cemetery, on a high piece of ground, and is the latest of the city's monuments. The statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812, was dedicated September 10, 1869, the anniversary of Perry's great victory. Some years ago it was removed from the public square, where it had been originally placed, and taken to a beautiful spot in Wade park, where it now stands.

In the very heart of the business section of the city stands one of the grandest soldiers' monuments in the United States. Within its walls are relics of wars and the decorations which have been chiseled in the marble surroundings. This monument will no doubt be one of the greatest attractions at the encampment and will doubtless be visited by every veteran in attendance.

Located but two blocks from the public square is the Central armory, where campfires by the veterans will be held. It will also be a principal headquarters for the Grand Army.

The only National W. R. C. home in America is located at Madison, thirty-five miles east of Cleveland. The national meeting of the W. R. C. has never before been held within 150 miles of this institution inhabited by heroes of the civil war, and many members of the W. R. C. who go to Cleveland will not doubt avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the home. Special trains will be run for the convenience of visitors to the institution.

National headquarters of the G. A. R. have been established at the Hollenden hotel. In the afternoon of next Monday at 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock respectively the executive committee of the National Association of Naval Veterans and its ladies' auxiliaries, Union ex-Presidents of War and its ladies' auxiliaries, the Sons of Veterans, the Daughters of Veterans and the Society of Union Army Nurses.

In Ohio there are 617 Grand Army posts with a total membership of 27,501. Buckeye veterans are living at the rate of 1,000 a year.

Verdict is Unanimous.  
 PEKIN, Aug. 29.—The imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign ministers. A meeting of the ministers has been called to discuss the edict. It ignores the fact that the prohibition applies to the government and that it is part of the Chinese punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the government's voluntarily prohibiting the Chinese subjects from importing arms.

Germany Exact Too Much.  
 LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Paris says: A telegram has been received from Prince Chun stating that Germany has determined that he, when received by Emperor William, shall bow three times and that the secretary of the mission and subordinate shall accompany themselves and knock their heads nine times on the floor before the emperor. Chinese envoys here appealed to the German minister to secure a change.

Death of Former Judge Hyatt.  
 WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Aug. 29.—Judge Hyatt, prominent in democratic state politics until the break in 1896, and a leading attorney of the state, also grand high priest of the grand chapter Masons of Iowa, is dead.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRO-CULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil.—Theobromine, Vitellin and Flavonol.

The New Bureau of Forestry.  
 On the first of July the Division of Forestry and three other scientific divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were advanced to Bureau status. This was provided for by the last session of congress, which appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Forestry during its first year \$185,440. The appropriation for the year just ended was \$25,520.

These figures show how rapidly the forest work of the government has expanded of late, and also how well it has commended itself to congress. There was a time when the practical value of the scientific investigations carried on by the government was not fully understood, and farmers were inclined to think that the money spent on experiment stations and chemical laboratories was of little benefit to them. Now the case is very different.

The improvements in agriculture due to the department have in the past crossed the value of the farm products of the country by many millions of dollars annually. As this kind of work has proved its practical utility, congress has shown itself generous toward it. The readiness with which congress has crossed the appropriations for the Division of Forestry is the best evidence that forestry has proved its importance from a business standpoint.

The change from a Division to a Bureau, and the larger appropriation, will make possible both an improved organization and more extensive field work. The Bureau will be provided with a much larger office force and will be organized in three Divisions. But field work, not office work, is what the Bureau exists for. This work has been going on during the last year from California and from Georgia to Washington. It includes the study of forest conditions and forest problems all over the country, the giving of advice to owners of forest lands, and the supervising of conservative lumbering operations which are in the management on business principles. This work is now being greatly extended. Private owners of some three million acres have applied for this advice, which in every case requires personal examination, and about 177,000 acres have been put under management.

Small tracts, large and small, and owned by individuals, clubs, and corporations. Several state governments have also asked the aid of the Bureau. But the greatest demand is that of the Department of the Interior of National government, which has asked for working plans for all the forest reserves, with the enormous total area of about 47 million acres.

Wisconsin Horticulturists.  
 The summer meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will be held in Madison, August 20-21. On the evening of August 19 there will be a meeting of the executive committee for the purpose of attending to important business.

The first public session will be opened at 9:00 Tuesday morning, August 20. The apple outlook will be discussed by prominent fruit growers. Small fruits will be discussed by A. E. Hatch and Wm. Hanchett. F. C. Edwards will talk on Law Decorations. Tuesday afternoon will be a plum session, with the following papers to be read: "Planting and Cultivation of Plums," J. D. Barnes, Wausage. "Pruning of Plum Trees," Wm. Toole, Baraboo. "Seedling Plums," E. S. Goff, Madison. "Preserving and Canning Our Fruits," Mrs. Jos. Trelevan, Omro.

The Tuesday evening session will be given up to the ladies, who have prepared an interesting program. The program for Wednesday as arranged by S. H. Marshall and Prof. E. S. Goff is as follows: Take cars out to University Farm buildings first thing in the morning. Go over them and down to the orchard in time to see the plants and discuss them about 11:30 in grove on banks of the lake. Dinner to be furnished by the university. From here walk along lake to university boat house, back of gymnasium, reaching there about 3 o'clock. From here a trip will be taken around the lake and lands at St. Maries farm, where supper will be served and farm inspected. Boats return in time for evening trains.

There will be the usual exhibit of fruits and flowers. The Farmers' Review urges its Wisconsin readers to attend the convention. All will be welcome, including the general farmer that grows no fruit. It is a mistake to suppose that horticultural societies are for large commercial fruit growers only—they are for all that are interested in horticulture. Wisconsin farmers will benefit themselves by getting into closer touch with their state horticultural society.

Fighting the Chinch Bug.  
 The Ohio Experiment Station is receiving letters indicating an extensive outbreak of chinch bugs in certain parts of the state, and in response it has sent out small packages of a fungus culture in the hope that it may be of service in infesting the bugs with a parasitic fungus which, under favorable conditions, has been found to be very destructive to these pests.

This fungus, however, requires moist weather and masses of insects for successful operation, and it is feared that it may not act with sufficient promptness during the prevailing dry weather. The following remedy is therefore offered as a probably better adapted to existing conditions, this remedy having been suggested in 1895 by Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois: "Dissolve one-half pound hard or soft soap in one gallon of water, and heat to the boiling point. Remove from stove and add two gallons of coal oil, churning the mixture with a good force pump for fifteen minutes. When the emulsion is formed, it will look like buttermilk.

"To each quart of this emulsion add fifteen quarts of water, and apply to the corn in a spray—preferably before 10 a. m. or after 3 p. m. The bugs should be washed off so that they will float in the emulsion at the base of the plant. It is a bill generally sufficient, but the quantity may vary with the number of bugs infesting the corn."

The progress of these bugs through a field may be obstructed by making a shallow, V-shaped trench with the corner of the ear to be renewed in two or three days. They may also be destroyed by plowing them under and harrowing and rolling. These two methods were recently employed by the Ohio Experiment Station in 1903.—Chas. E. Thomas, Director Ohio Experiment Station.

The Tobacco Horn Worm.  
 Herewith we illustrate two species of the tobacco horn worm. A report of the Department of Agriculture says of them: There are two species of large sphinx moth whose larvae or caterpillars, eat the leaves of tobacco, tomato and allied plants, including occasionally the Irish potato. These caterpillars, from the fact that each bears upon one of the posterior segments of its body a rather stout curved horn, have become popularly known as horn worms. Tobacco growers do not distinguish between the two different kinds of horn worms, and for practical purposes it is not in the least necessary that they should distinguish them. As a matter of general interest, however, it may be stated that the horn on the end of the body of Carolina is red, while that of Culex is black. Both are green in color with oblique white stripes on the side of the body. These moths of the two species may be distinguished from the

fact that Carolina is darker and the orange spots along the side of the body are more vivid. Both species occur from Canada to Florida, and as the regions of the tobacco culture falls in the north, both feed upon the tomato. Generally these worms are not too numerous to be kept down by hand-picking.

Preparing the Wheat Field.  
 At this time of year farmers are plowing for fall wheat or preparing to do so. The ground is perhaps a little hard at this time for the plow to do good work, but the rains that have now fallen should go far to preparing the land for the operation. It makes a vast deal of difference about the condition of the land as to the ease of plowing, and it will pay every farmer to take advantage of the conditions when they are right. The saving to the horse is not a small factor. When the ground is in right condition for the best work to be done the moisture in it is sufficient to make it easy to cut but not enough to make it sticky to the plow.

That the seed bed should be well prepared is the consensus of opinion among all cultivators. Pulverization is necessary if the soil is to be made capable of giving the best returns. Poor plowing and poor preparation generally is responsible for much of the shortage in the wheat crops. It is evident that if the land be left in clods the soil in the clod will not be reached by the air, and the elaboration of plant food will not go on so rapidly as will be the case where the whole is broken up. Even if the roots of the wheat plant succeed in penetrating the clods the amount of food found therein will be less than in other and better prepared soil.

When the wheat field is to be manured before being plowed, it is better to do so in the manner spread and plow it under at once. This will incorporate it with the soil. If permitted to lie on top of the ground for a considerable time it will dry in lumps, which cannot be readily incorporated with the soil, or if incorporated will not mix evenly with it.

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