COMPANY PRESENTS ITS SIDE OF

## THE MEN HAVE USED VIOLENCE

The following special dispatch has been sent out from North Platte giving a view of the railroad strike from the railroad's standpoint, which has not heretofore been put before

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 25. What are the facts about the Union Pacific strike which centers here? They have not been printed, for much the so-called news sent out has been a mass of misinformation, while the "cripples" than there are engines on by city newspapers whose editors are

. The strike has been on now for over two months. Because of an expected order to adopt "piece" work 140 machinists and poiler makers walked out. Those who did not want to quit work were either intimidated or were assured that the company would be comopen boasts to that effect were made. The men have been offered the guarantee of the company that they would make as much under the piece work system as they had made before, with dditional pay for skilled workmen on the premium basis, but under the advice of walking delegates they refused to give the new system a trial.

RESULTS OF THE STRIKE. So much for the cause of the strike. What are the net results? Passenger trains have been two or three hours while the number of freight cars pulled through here daily furnish slim corroboration of the widely advertised reports of the "crippled condition of of traffic on this division and most of the "dead engines" are myths.

For such results as these the strikers have lost their wages for two months, have compelled their families to subsist scantily on charity " have ruined the local trade of the town and by numerous indiscreet and violent acts have tarnished
the fair name of North Platte. In the

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the success meantime they see their former places ordinary gallop over the fields. The plant thrives best in sandy or grav-gradually filled by other men. It danger is in the fences to be ridden elly soil which is moist a portion of strike or any reason why it should be rolonged. In the telegraph news sent from here the strikers have been carefully favored. Acts of violence have not been reported and the outside is gnorant of the real conditions.

CLAIM ACTS OF VIOLENCE. with the others because he was afraid | Country Life in America. to stay in. He went to Grand Island and resumed work for the company. He wrote his wife to come to him. She packed her goods and sent for a wagon to take them to the train. A crowd of twenty strikers, some armed with clubs, went to the home and threatened the woman. They compelled the teamster to go away. Finally the mayor of the city personally took dray, loaded the goods and helped the frightened woman to leave. Another woman tried to join her husband at Sidney. She was prevented from securing a dray and was told that her husband would be killed if he remained at work. There are many other cases of the intimidation of women but they have been kept out of print. Scores of strikers patrolled the depoi grounds or surrounded trains, using loud threats and obscene language. abused the mayor and officers of the law and committed violent assaults. but the local newspaper correspondents calmly announced that "there was no

Albert Kunz, a workman, went across to a store to buy some shors. He was ordered not to come into town. The strikers followed him to the depot. They said, "You leave town heaters are placed on the roofs of the or we will kill you." All others at- houses and connected with the water tempting to get to the stores to make pipes. One heater will supply hot mirchases were threatened and intim- water for domestic purposes for an orleted. Last Friday Machinist Mon- dinary family. tague went across to a restaurant to get a meal. As he came out strikers were lying in wait. They knocked him down and brutally beat him. Being arrested they pleaded guilty. Caturday evening Machinist Dorr was set upon or five men and was beaten and kicked, his forehead being cut open and his face bruised. No reports of these er similar outrages were printed Local newspaper writers claimed that "all was quiet." One was left to wonfer how real "lively times" in North | gave you permission to speak? Let Platte would appear.

LESSENS THE TENSION Much of the tension has been les sened by the proclamation of the mayor ordering strikers to quit car-rying clubs and instructing them to keep away from the company's grounds. This order has been pretty sculptures for Pennsylvanie's new enerally obeyed, and disturbances some now only when workmen attempt to go across to the stores to Abbey is to get \$150,000 for his paint-

Convicted Man Returns Thanks. A curious scene took place in a court at Emporia, Kan., one day last

week, when a convicted murderer, who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, delivered an address of thanks, as follows: "I am eatirely satisfied with the verdict that not one jury in ten would have been so lenient with me. I desire to thank sincerely the court for its just and courteous manner of conducting this trial, and I hope that the blessing of God will remain with you all."

Give Lives to Charitable Work. Quite a number of titled ladies have forsaken the luxuries of their home life to devote themselves to charitable works in nunneries. Two sisters of the duke of Norfolk, Lady Frances Bertie, Lady Edith Denbigh and many others are thus living out their principles. If report is to be believed. Queen Margherita of Italy is contemplating the taking of the veil. Rumor is also busy with the name of the ex-Queen Natalie of Servia, who is described as a likely candidate for the religious life.

Convicted Man Returns Thanks. A curious scene took place in a court at Emporia, Kan., one day last week, when a convicted murderer who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, delivered an address of thanks, as follows: "I am entirely satisfied with the verdict and the sentence, and I am confident that not one jury in ten would have been so lenient with me. I desire to thank sincerely the court for its just and courteens manner of conducting this trial, and I hope that the blessing of God will remain with you all."

strikers here for the most part realize that they are beaten, but they are urged to hold out by demagogues and by some saloonkeepers who obtain much business from idle men.

The newspapers may be chargeable in part with exciting the men to acts of violence. This is a sample item: ............... "There are plenty of men in

the city who would consider it good sport to thump any Union Pacific guard who presumes to be over-officious just as soon as he lays off his star, and it is not a desire to create a riot, either. It is just simply a good excuse for a fight and some men would rather fight than eat, etc."

Such is the unhealthy sentiment expressed by some papers. No person can predict for the strikers a successthe ful termination of the strike, but the responsibility for the bad features of the situation while it lasts will not be hard to place.

One feature of the strike is the incubation of false reports at regular intervals to the effect that the company is about to surrender, or is askreports sent along the line by the strikers' "bureau" indicates more of compromise. These are fabrications and are calculated to give false hopes the whole system. This mass of ridic- to the strikers and are eagerly printulous stuff has been eagerly printed ed by the unfriendly newspapers. When such reports turn out to be false, probably seeking to derive personal as they invariably do, the papers do or political profit from every real or not feel prompted to make corrections. but anxiously await the next batch of fabrications. A glaring instance is furnished by the Omaha papers this morning, which says: "The strike may soon be settled, however. General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific, who returned to his office yesterday from out on the line, sent word to the car men that he desired a conference with a committee of their body. This committee meets Mr. Dickinson tomorrow" etc.

SAYS REPORT IS NOT TRUE. This report is not true. Mr. Dickinson was in North Platte all day yesterday and is here today. He says that the whole story is a fabrication. as are several other stories that say that the company has called for conferences for the purpose of compromise. He says that the shops are gradually filled along the line and that the new engines will be here on time late, but the passenger business of the road is larger than it ever was before, its position for a moment since the beginning of the trouble. So it seems that Omaha is deceiving North Platte while North Platte is deceiving Omthe road." There is no congestion aha, and between the stories generated at both places the individuals never arrive at the real truth.

Paper Hunting. One of the most exciting of all riding games is paper hunting, or followwould take a most vivid imagination over. There is no limit to the pace to see any promise of success in the but the speed of the leading horse and the necessity of keeping the trail. The "hare," as the man ahorseback who lays the trail is called, is expected to foil his pursuers, the "hounds," as often as he can by the arts of the fox. or by his own ingenuity, only restrict-A workman named Sayers went out ed by certain rules of the game.-

> His Idea of a Library. The late Lord Acton, whose remarkable range of scholarship was little | many horsemen that this fern is also | year. It takes two re rs to get it known to the public until attention was called to it in his obliuaries, had in his London house a collection of the present investigations. Without some 60,000 books, many of them going into details we will simply one crop. old and rare. Joseph Chamberlain at state that no convincing evidence has Last year was an exceptional year Man tries to do away with the naturhouse of his own someone said to him feeding trials ourselves, we have the constant sunshine were just the that he must miss that fine library. "Library," replied the member from by others where no sickness came value of alfalfa. Ordinary years can-Brummagem, " I don't call that a li- from feeding much of this fern. Our not be depended on to give the same brary. It doesn't contain a single book present conclusion is that the cases amount of sunshine. This sunshine of reference."

Utilize the Sun's Heat. The heat of the sun is being utilized at Los Angeles, California, to create power and to heat water for domestic purposes. At an ostrich farm adjoining the city a solar motor is in operation every sunny day (about 300 days in the year) and oumps 1,400 gallons of water per minute. Solar

First Lesson at Sea. Admiral Jouett says that when he first went to sea as a cadet he attempted some conversation with the executive officer who received him when he went on board. The officer, one of the strictest disciplinarians in the service, met his advances in this mild fashion: "Stlence, sir. Who me hear only six words from you sir. while you are on this ship: Port starboard, yes, sir, and no, sir."

Great Artists Employed. George G. Barnard is to do the state house, and Edwin A. Abbey the panel paintings. Rumor asserts that healthy to attempt this often. The statues.

> Fifty Years a Minister. The Rev. J. W. Chesley, rector of All Faith parish, Mechanicsville, St. Mary's county, Maryland, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry at All Faith, the old parish church, July 16.

> Inventor is Wealthy. Lord Kelvin is the richest of British inventors. He is now receiving royalties on fourteen of his patent appliances which have been fitted on board the latest Japanese warship.

Veteran British Soldier Dead. William Coxe, a soldier who bore more medals than any other soldier in the British army, died at his home in Ballynahinch, Ireland, recently, Lord Roberts once wanted to give him horse owners. In every such instance a commission, but he refused it.

Vast Destruction by Locusts. The Rocky mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed \$100. furnished and the plant found. 000,000 of crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and the indirect loss was probably as much more.

Anatomical Details. Sunday afternoon some one was tell- tail. ing a pitiful tale of a capary that had its leg broken in such a way that amputation was necessary. The ladies at the party were lamenting over the sad affair, when one young woman, wishing to relieve the pressure, remarked: "O, well, the little thing can get along nicely on three legs." As the other members of the party started to laugh she said hurriedly: "O, sure enough, it has only two legs. I was thinking it was like a chicken." -Toledo Times.



We presume that all of our readers are familiar with the first plant here shown, as it is very common on farms over a very large part of the country. It is known as Horsetail (Equisetum arvense). The two upright stalks at the left represent the fruiting stems, which are pale yellowish in color and come up in early spring (April-May) from the rooting branch below. In the center is such an underground branch bearing bulbs or tubers. From these same underground parts the much-branched, many-jointed green shoots arise a little later (May and June) as represented at the right. These continue to grow all summer, and it is these that cause the poison-

The Vermont station has been making an investigation of this plant, which it finds to be the cause of many deaths among horses. As a result, bulletin 95 has been issued warning farmers against feeding this in the hay. In part the bulletin says: This plant passes under several popular

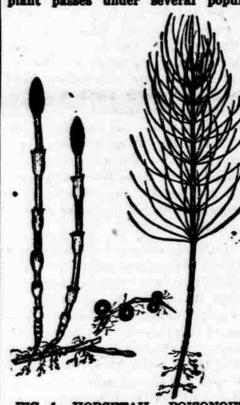


FIG. 1. HORSETAIL POISONOUS

of which the best, because the most commonly 'used, is common horsetail. Others are coltstail, foxtail, pine-top, pine-grass, meadowpine, jointed rush, snake grass. It is frequently cultivated, and it has been observed in greater abundance in sandy over-flowed intervale meadows. where it is mixed with "marsh grasses" or sedges, and the "polypod brake," better called the sensitive fern, see figure 2. Its frequent occurrence with this "polypod" is doubtlearned of the results of those made | things that brought to the surface the of poisoning attributed to this plant, is needed to help alfalfa do its best. the hay, are probably always due to some inquiries in Michigan as to how Poisoning of horses by this plant is doubtless of frequent occurrence throughout the state. During the past two years one of the authors



SENSITIVE FERN. NONas attended within five years. There ts no reason to believe that more of this trouble occurs in the vicinity of Burlington than in other sections of the state, and when one considers tha: only a small proportion of the cases are brought to the attention of a veterinarian it becomes evident that the loss is very serious. When speaking before farmers institutes during the past two years we have frequently shown the plant, described the symptoms and asked the experience of local there have been cases of sickness or death of horses reported by local horsemen, and in some places samples of the suspected hay have been

Experiments have been conducted at the station during the last two winters with a number of horses. The horses died as a result of feeding hay of which cne-fourth was horse-

We have no evidence that horses grazing upon the green plant are poisoned thereby. It may be that the plant is less poisonous in the early stages of its growth than when mature, or the laxative effect of the grass eaten with it may prevent the cumulative action of the polson. Moreover the plant rarely occurs in as large quantities in pastures as in raw materials from which men can meadows and apparently rarely need create new and wonderful things: cause apprehension. If, however, it Too many persons are looking for is abundant close watch should be an impersonal religion.

kept upon horses pasturing where it

Prof. C. C. Georgeson: "The harvest tober or the beginning of November. The grain is then cut by hand with sickles, tied in bundles, and carried to the border, where it is set up to dry. When partially dry it is carried to the farmhouse, where the drying is completed and where the thrashing takes place. This operation consist of tearing the grains from the straw on an iron comb, and afterward the grain is spread on mats and beaten with fiails to complete the separation The next step is to hull the grain. This is done by hand on a primitive quern. The millstones are made of tough clay into which is imbedded strips of bamboo on edge, in imitation of the cutting ridges of a milistone, clay and amboo strips being packed in a shallow tub. Two of these improvised milistones work together, the upper one being turned by hand. The edges of the bamboo, thus grind against each other and offer sufficient friction to remove the hulls from the kernel. After winnowing, either by hand or by a modern fanning mill, the rice is now ready for market. For the purpose of marketing, sacks are made of mats of rice straw, by first sewing a mat into a cylinder and then securing a round lid at either end. Each sack, or "tawara," as it is called, holds about one and a half bushels. Thus prepared, the small fr mer sells his surplus to the dealer in the city: and if one travels in the country in early winter he is sure to meet a succession of handcarts loaded with rice, which the

owners are pulling to market. While we cannot follow the methods of culture practiced by the Japanese, we do find that they have developed numerous varieties of rice, many of which are better than varieties native | -not very plain ones either-and to this country. The Secretary of Agriculture is aware of the excellent a few days practical experience I quality of many of the Japanese varieties, and he has of late years im- birds before dinner. The operation ported considerable quantities of the indeed after you have once underbest kinds, with a view to introduce taken it and succeeded is an easy them in the rice-growing districts of enough thing and causes but little our own south.

Illinois Alfalfa Fields. Last year several farmers in Illinois raised crops of alfalfa. This had willing to expend \$2 or \$3 for them is been planted the year before and had not included in the list of persons become so well-established by last year who can safely undertake the operathat two and three crops were cut tion. from some fields. The result has been an awakening in the matter of growface. Its occurrence in hay fields in as to the outlook and conditions this serious amounts is apparently re- year. "this year proves to be a good stricted to low moist meadows, not year for the alfalfa fields in Illinois that had large crops last year it will have broken the rule that hitherto has held good, namely, that in Illinois the second year is about the only year that gives a good crop of alfalfa. On this hinges the question of the value of alfalfa for this section of count y. Alfalfa will not pay if it less responsible for the suspicion of yields good crops only the second

alfalfa in any of the humid states.

More and more the idea of a summer sile is impressing itself on dairy this situation to face? An answer studying. (F. A. R.) in his professional work men as a good one. Some dairymen will greatly oblige a novice.—H. H. about Burlington has had twenty- feed silage the year round and are three cases unquestionably due to satisfied that it is by all means the best plan to follow. The silage a year old is far better for the producthe change by shrinking in their milk. May 31, 1900, the shells of these eggs The old silage is more easily digested appeared discolored or darkened. The and is hence more readily turned into milk. It would be best if enough were mouldy within. In most cases silage could be made one year to run the albumen was intact. The yolks the following year till about a month after the new silage is put up. In that case unfermented silage would not need to be fed. It is probable that in a month the silage would be enough fermented to become digestible to an extent that would not cause a falling off in the milk when the cows were put on it. The building of silos especially for summer use is recommended, especially where a farmer has but few cows. In the case of having a large herd, the winter siles would answer well for a summer silo. The only point with the man of few cows is to have a small surface of silage exposed at one time. This can be done by building a sile that is small in diameter but high. The feeding each day will uncover new silage. In the winter if the silage is exposed temperature being so low that formentation at the top goes on but slowly. The summer sile is found especially valuable in times of drouth.

Tomato Leaf-Spot and Muskmelon Blight. The Ohio Experiment station warns tomato growers to be on the alert for tomato leaf-spot and to begin early in their measures for its prevention. The prevailing wet weather is favorable to this disease which may again prove as destructive as in 1898 and 1900. Spraying the plants with Bor- put on rape for the first time, as they deaux mixture at intervals of two to prefer other foods until they learn three weeks promises very large re-turns should such moist weather and seldom overturns should such moist weather con-

Gardeners and truckers are also warned to begin spraying for the cucumbers, should their plants promise to yield after the middle of August. Earlier spraying for this disease was not required, but from the present date forward, treatment should be made at intervals of 8 to 10 days if a late yield is anticipated.-A. D. Selby, Botanist.

Hybridization of fruits has in it standard varieties of fruits are the



mys: There are people whom I would avoid investing money in any of the not advise to undertake the operation reputed recipes for making mill of caponizing. The person to do it powder. There are some of these in should have above all things faith in the hands of men that may want to his undertaking and in himself. He use them for the purpose of pulling must be convinced that his work is money out of the pockets of the un right and then go ahead. This is no suspecting public. Sometime a method place to make a trial for fun or in a will perhaps be discovered for making half-hearted way. It is a little of the milk powder, but when that time genuine enthusiasm that is needed, comes the recipe will not be given and that is bound to overcome diffi- away nor sold for a dollar. Several culties should any be encountered. scientists at home and abroad have Then there should be an average been working on the problem. amount of mechanical skill and the United States Consul at Bergen, Norsame amount of nerve. Clumsy fin- way, reports that Dr. Ekenberg has gers have no business in operating on made progress in this respect. He a live fowl. If you are a little ner- had last winter been able, so he said, vous at first it will do no hurt. Your to produce a milk powder that renervousness will wear off after you sembled fine wheat flour. It does not operate on two or three fowls and sour and seems not to be affected see how easy the job is and appar- by the weather. It can be shipped ently how little pain it causes the in bags, barrels or boxes, like flour. bird. You must have full confidence and will endure long journeys. It can in your ability to do it just right, and be changed to milk by adding about then go ahead without fear or trem- ten times its bulk of water. We upon him drove him into the Confed- got into a conversation with them, bling. And when you are once at it. have, however, heard nothing about it it is far better to operate on all the for several months, and it may not be birds ready for the operation in one all that the consul reports it to be. day than fues along with two or three The great trouble with all the milk following is possibly an instance of Ferguson might be his father, and every few days. The beginner is apt powders so far produced has been that the latter kind: Among the brave after a long talk with the prisoners to be a little nervous waen he goes they did not again fully dissolve when soldiers of the Forty-ninth Ohio in in which personal description, habits, for the first bird, but after he gets his water was readded to them. If a hand in once everything moves off smoothly and nicely. His hand be change to veritable milk on the adding comes steady and the work passes off of water the dairy and creamery busirapidly. Of course it is an advantage ness will be revolutionized. if you can see some one perform the operation, even on a single bird. No more is needed to teach you the whole operation. We ourselves had to learn it from books and printed instructions succeeded beyond expectations. After thought nothing of caponizing twenty

Keeping Eggs for Hatching. Eggs for hatching need not be the success made last year. The should not be kept so long that they would need treatment of this kind. the season, or where the soil water large yields were realized last year. We are conlarge yields were realized last year, week they should be put in a dry valuable anyward of the creameries to exceed 50 degrees if possible. Of have been successful if the "factotum" low enough to permit the eggs to est in the subject of dairying and esfreeze. It is advised by some poul- pecially of creamery butter-making. trymen not to use for hatching eggs that are more than ten days old, as some of the chicks from older eggs

pain and inconvenience to the bird if

you do it right and with proper tools.

A good set of tools of course is utter-

ly indispensable, and the person un-

Eggs for Fall Hatching.

Sulphur Will Not Keep Eggs. air cells were doubled in size and flavor was stale.-R. I. Station.

Time to Start Incubators. tice of running his incubator in the difference in the practices. The question is what is the best time and why.

When Pasturing Rape.

There is some danger from bloat in turning animals on rape pasture. pastures and leaving them there only

much his clay land needs draining, let downy mildew of muskmelons and him dig a hole in some central location and watch the recession of the water in it after a heavy saturating

> The pontine marshes are to trained by a German syndicate, the Italian government paying \$1,000,000.

Minnesota farmers sell each year about \$16,000,000 of live stock, and great possibilities for the future. The an equal value in milk and its prod-

The less a man knows about women



We would advise our readers t powder can be produced that will Where Hustling Is Needed.

When a butter maker or creamers manager finds himself in charge of a reamery that has been established in a locality poorly supplied with cows, the only thing that is ! kely to win is hustling. The man that in such a situation waits for the business to grow up around him is more than likely to move away before success comes. In such a position the man in charge must recognize in himself an instructor as well as a mechanic and manufacturer. If the farmers within reach of his factory or creamery have the cows but do not bring the milk he will have to preach the advantages of having the creamery make the butter. If they have not enough cows then he must preach the advantages to be derived from keeping a herd of milk cows. Whatever he does he must place and kept at a temperature not that have proved to be failures would course the temperature should not be had done all possible to stir up inter-

Creamery Co-Operation

There are many things to be said in will prove weak in constitution. In favor of co-operation in the establishnature of course it is different. A ing of creameries. One is that the hen lays a clutch of eggs in perhaps profits and losses are thereby distri- lowa man. "I never heard of Oster- been out foraging on our own hook three weeks and then begins to sit. buted. It prevents any one man from haus getting behind anything. At and we expected trouble. Osterhaus Of course some of the eggs are then becoming very rich and it also prepoisonous to horses. Attention has well started and if the third year three weeks old. But nature makes vents any one man from going "broke." heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced, when ing and I answered that we were on heavy fire as I ever experienced. been given to this matter also during broves to be a failure there will be allowance for enormous waste of matter also during three weeks old. But nature makes vents any one man from going broke."

It is a sad thing to see a man that has otherwise the report of three weeks old. But nature makes allowance for enormous waste of matter also during three weeks old. But nature makes of the second of the report From the Farmers' Review: I have one should have all of the success. purchased a new incubator—in fact, The co-operative idea eliminates very it among themselves rather than that the only incubator I ever owned. I largely the principle of gambling. want to fill it with eggs some time in which exists with the individual venwhich is a very conspicuous one in Last year the Farmers' Review made November. As I have no hens of my ture. The spur that drives on the the less conspicuous horsetail which may be present in considerable amounts without attracting attention.

Industries in michigan as to how which to fill it? Can I depend on store eggs for this purpose? I once tried some store eggs and found them on his money after paying himself for the store eggs and found them on his money after paying himself for the store eggs and found them on his money after paying himself for the store eggs and found them the store eggs and found The horsetail is the more likely to be been on the land only two years. of little value, as only one or two out all services. Stability is what is overlooked because as the hay dries We would like to have the experience of every dozen hatched. That was wanted in the creamery business, and it becomes quite brittle and breaks at of those who are attempting to grow when I was using hens. As a gen- it can be best found when the institueral rule can we depend on the stores tion is founded on the interests of all for eggs at this season, when those the patrons and not on a few. Coeggs are to go into the incubator? operation has to be studied as any What do other people do that have other science, but it is worth the

The Stayer in Dairying.

The dairyman with staying qualities tices of that worthy gentleman. The twenty Leghorn eggs, laid is the one that makes money in the during five days May 12th to 16th, end. This past year the prices of all tween the armies of Gens. Thomas ers, but he walked erect across the tion of milk than is even fresh corn were, on May 18, 1899, packed small kinds of feed have been excessively and Hood at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, field of battle, and I am sure his genu ends down, carefully separated, in high and many are either giving up 1864. Mr. Jacobs and (I think) two ine Christian courage prevented him that he is always sorry when the old finely powdered sulphur (flowers of the business or preparing to do so. other gentlemen representing the from trying to dodge the deadly mis silage gives out and fresh silage has sulphur). Result: Good, 0 per cent; But this is not the part of wise men. United States sanitary commission siles, which is more than I can say bad, 100 per cent. On examination There are ups and downs in every marched up and down the firing line for some of the rest of us who work business, and the dairy business has of the brigade of which the First blue uniforms. its downs. But at this time it should Board of Trade regiment of Chicago "I wish I knew the names of the not be forgotten that it has also its ups. If this is a time of high feed. there will certainly come a period of were thickened. These eggs had not low-priced feed and of good returns. kept well, but were not rotten. The Taking one year with another dairy prices are as good as can be asked for. at least so far as the retail prices are concerned. The producer that allows From Farmers' Review: How early the middleman to take more than his he the fall should the incubator be share is not looking after the business. started? Will some reader of the The men that stay in dairying are the Farmers' Review that makes a prac ones that make money out of it. Nearly always, however, it will be found fall please answer? I know a good that they have been enabled to be staymany start their incubators late in the ers because they have studied the fall, but I presume there is a great great questions connected with their business and have taken advantage of every condition: that they have weeded out the worthless cows and have provided the best systems of feed-

Hints to Shropshire Breeders.

to it and eat it greedily at first. It they should be carefully marked with my men to fire when I asked the men of high rank never appeared well in is best to have prairie or tame grass | ear labels before separating them. If | in front to what brigade they be | field dress.—Chicago Inter Ocean. connected with the rape field, or at you do not have the labels write to the first to have a feed rack with hay or undersigned. It will be well to refirst to have the stock full of other pedigrees are fresh in mind. The feed, either pasture or grain, so they high price of beef has materially inwill not be hungry and eat too rap- creased the demand for mutton and idly. Some farmers practice turning higher prices will be paid for puretheir stock on the rape from other bred sheep this season than ever before. Registered Shropshires are still an hour or so each day, until they maintaining their lead as the most become used to it. I have generally profitable wool and mutton sheep. found little difficulty with animals Our membership increased more during the past year than ever before in increase, or weights of lambs, kindly send them to the undersigned .- Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette,

> The well-drained land will be easy to work after a freshet, and it will be also easy to work after a drouth. On well-drained land the roots of plants strike deeper than on poorly drained land. In the case of drouth the deep going roots sustain the plant through the crisis.

A duck sitting on duck eggs hatches them in 30 days; a turkey sitting on duck eggs hatches them in 27 days. The men that would be a successthe more he suspects they know about | ful farmer must exalt his calling. | Moreover, he must study it.



OF THE LEAVES.

leaves with little language sweet, I entreat, entreat: What saw you to-day? "We saw a stranger that pleaded naught Look long at a lady that needed naught

O leaves that make my heart so sere, I implore, implore: To-day you saw much things of sorrow, What will you see to-morrow?
"To-morrow the lady will linger there
She'll touch the reed with her finger

That learnt new notes to-day."

-A. Hugh Fisher in Ifarper's.

## Faced Each Other as Enemies Brigades of Union Soldiers Perilously Close to End

sometime before the war opened and him. was in the south, but just where was not known. The regiment went to the No woman is a heroine to her dress front in 1861, and in 1862 was at the maker.

That's what we saw to-day."

O leaves with pretty whispering speech

What more saw you to-day?
"We saw the man's heart bleed a while,

I beseech, beseech: O leaves, little language gay,

The civil war divided many families, | crossing of Duck river, Tenn. The sometimes through sentiment, espa- crossing was not made without cially along the border states, fre- fight, a confederate regiment of cavalquently from the fact that a northern ry hotly contesting the advance of man happened to be in the south the Yanks, but they got across just when the war opened and in business the same. Several confederate prisand the pressure brought to bear oners were taken. Young Ferguson erate army. No doubt a number and learned that the cavalry was comwent into the confederate army from manded by a Col. Ferguson. The choice, though of northern birth. The idea struck him that possibly Col. fantry was a young man named Fergu- etc., formed a conspicuous part of sort. His patriotism was of that kind the talk, the Union soldier became which allowed no aspersions to be convinced that it was his father, al. cast upon it. His father had left home though he never learned further of

#### Killed Signal Officer

First Shot of James River

the army of the James under Gen. was sent in the direction of the wavorders to proceed up the river to City Point and Bermuda Hundred, the tug Charles Chamberlain, which had been fitted up as a gunboat, was ordered to proceed up the river in advance of | We knew, of course, that he was retan Point, to drag the river for tor-

from the New York naval brigade, was really the first shot fired in the under command of Lieut. Harris of memorable James river campaign."the navy. About noon on May 4, when Chicago Inter Ocean. between Fort Powhattan and Harrison's landing, we saw on the left bank of the river and about a half ably happy.

Campaign an Effective One "Capt. Barnett's artillery shot at | mile inland a confederate signal star Chickamauga," said Comrade A. C. tion or tower, on which a signal of Dobbs, "was a remarkable one, but the ficer was operating with his flag. navy has a good record in that The crew were called to quarters, and line. On the third of May, 1864, while a shell from a six-inch Parrot rifle Butler was assembled at Fortress ing flag. This exploded before reach-Monroe on board transports awaiting ing its destination, and another shell. with a longer fuse, was rammed home

and fired at the plucky signal officer. "This officer stood on the tower in plain view and kept his signals going. ond shot was aimed with the greatest "The tug was manned by a crew and tower went down together. This

Deaf and dumb brides are unspeak

#### **Anecdotes of Osterhaus**

Voteran of Thirtieth lowa

"I didn't like that story of Osterhaus, terhaus came unexpectedly on a behind a tree," writes a Thirtieth squad, of which i was one. We had

three years to be charged against terial. Out of those eggs many of the invested all his money in a creamery tion. Capt. Joe Smith, who happened the general asked if I didn't know of the invested all his money in a creamery tion. chicks that are born soon perish. finally have to turn over all his propman tries to do away with the naturery to the sheriff. If there is to be point, saluted the general and said: and I answered that we did, but that one time rented the house by the seabeen obtained that the "polypod" is for alfalfa in this region. The almost al waste and even to turn it into loss the many can bear that loss better 'Aren't you afraid of being killed? we saw an opportunity to capture a loss the many can bear that loss better 'Aren't you afraid of being killed? we saw an opportunity to capture a loss the many can bear that loss better 'Aren't you afraid of being killed? than one. If there is to be success it You are exposing yourself unneces- goose and couldn't afford to miss it is better that the many should divide sarily.' 'No,' answered the general, The general's face lighted up and he I am not afraid. It is against der said: 'So, a goose it is you have, you, rules and regulations to kill a shen- who so well know my orders. See if you can do this: To your camp go "On the march to the sea Gen. Os- and cook me that goose mit onions."

# own, where shall I obtain eggs with individual to invest all his property which to fill it? Can I depend on in a creamery is the possibility that

Jacobs, the famous Sunday school drink when he most needed it. worker, a writer in the Chicago Post

"I would like to mention a good and

(Seventy-second Illinois Infantry) was gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Ja a part, with pails of water, and cobs on that occasion."

Carried Water to Wounded Soldiers On Fiercely Contested Battlefield Concerning the late Benjamin F. ; gave to each heated soldier a cooling

"For noncombatants to do such a praiseworthy act in the midst of a storm of bullets and shell was as daring deed performed by the late regiment cheered these men agair. Benjamin F. Jacobs of this city, con- and again. Mr. Jacobs was a tall man cerning which no reference was made and slender, as I recollect him, and in the recently printed obituary no his long-tailed coat and big, brand new tin pail made him a conspicuous "During the first day's fight be mark for the confederate sharpshoot

#### Veterans of Two Wars Men Who Served in China and the Philippines Organize

be recognized in fog or rain or in the you?" moonlight. I remember in the march after Hood, when we were below Ste-

"A uniform," said the captain, longed. They answered Harrison's, should be so distinctive that it may and inquired, 'Who in thunder are "I answered, 'We are of Mallov's

brigade. Where do you come from? and it was explained that Harrison's venson, we came upon a depot of supplies that had been burned by the reb- marched forward some miles when the els. The depot buildings were still rebels cut into their rear and set fire burning and the men of Malloy's brig- to the buildings. Thereupon, a part ade moved forward quickly to drive of the brigade marched back quickly the enemy off. Coming to a line of cars and met our own brigade coming up I saw on the other side men rushing Here was a chance for a fight between toward the same point as ourselves. two brigades of the same Union divis-A challenge brought no answer, and ion. In that campaign uniforms were

## straw accessible. It is also safer at cord all of your lambs while their "Hunch" Saved a Life

Soldier's Change of Position
Was a Fortunate Move

"Speaking of good shots," said Serg. | "After Humphreyville had completed by a narrow margin. When we first moved into position near the Sandthe history of the association. If town road, the orderly's place in line stand by them.

Sam Grimshaw, "Orderly Sergt. Hum- his little stone fort he had a premoni phreyville of Company B, Fifty-second tion that it wasn't safe, and he Ohio, missed one in front of Atlanta | charged position to the south four o. five feet. He had scarcely made the change when the stones he had piler up in front of his position were struck by a solid shot and sent flying you have any good photos of your was in a shallow ravine, and almost in every direction. If he had no sheep, or any unusual records in the as soon as we were located he pro- moved he would have been killed and reeded to build in front of him a yet his place in line seemed just as shield or protection of stones. It was safe as any on company B's front the rule then for every man to look After that when any of the boys had after his own fortifications and to a feeling that they ought to move they did move."

### Leggett Many Times Wounded

"Gen Leggett," says a veteran, "was | boys exposed him by asking, 'Where even from his staff, but one of our surrendered city."

Quaker, and he had what the boys did they hit you this time, General? called Quaker luck. He was wounded and inadvertently Leggett put his at Shiloh, again at Corinth, and again | hand on the wound. He was hit twice at Bollivar, where he fought 7,000 during the siege of Vicksburg, and rebels with 700 of his own brigade his friends laughingly told him that and whipped them. By this time he the Johnnies were sure to get a mas was a little ashamed of being hit. who didn't drink or smoke or swear and at Champion Hills he concealed But Grant, remembering his wounds the fact that he had been wounded, sent him with the advance into the