

Telen's lips are drifting dust: flion is consumed with rust; All the galleons of Greece Drink the ocean's dreamler, beacy; Restless centuries ago; Empires died and left no stain-Babylon, Barbary and Spain-Only one thing, undefaced, Lasts, though all the worlds lie wast And the heavens are overturned Dear, how long ago we learned!

There's a sight that blinds the sun, Sound that lives when sounds are done, Music that rebukes the birds, Language lovelier than words. Hue and sceri that shame the rose, Wine no ear aly vineyard knows, Ocean more divinely free Than Pacific's drainless sea, Silence stiller than the shore, Swept by Charon's stealthy oar-Ye who love have learn't it true. Dear, how long ago we knew! -Frederick Lawrence Knowles, in Harper's Magazine.

Anecdote of Gen. Sigel. A New York newspaper writer, who was an intimate friend of Gen. Franz Sigel, lately deceased, tells an anecdote which illustrates that little warrior's pugnacity and daring, says the

Washington Post.

"Broadway knew Sigel fairly well, says this scribe, "and Park Row knew him better. Many a newspaper man has stood for hours leaning against the soiled rail of the very much soiled bar at the saloon near the bridge while Sigel sipped his beer and told his stories. So frail was he that the stronger men in the party would form a sort of cordon about him, that the rough workingmen, constantly crowding into the place would not knock the tiny old soldier off his feet. They did not know him, and would not have eared, anyway, perhaps. What was a hero of the German revolution and general of the civil war, that he should stand in the way of a thirsty artisan

in search of his beer? "But the martial spirit was in Sigel to the very last, I fancy. It was there three years ago certainly. I had met the general walking slowly up Broadway about dinner time, and suggested dining at a certain well known German restaurant on Forty-second street, near Broadway. He was agreeable. During the meal he told a few-just a few-war reminiscences, in that delightful dialect which lent to them a keen zest because you must need hear every word to understand the narra tive. I chanced to recall that a revival of 'Shenandoah' was being given during the civil war because of misdiat the American theater, two blocks away.

"Why not go?" I asked. "'Yes,' he exclaimed, with enthusi-

asm, 'we will go.' "Had Bronson Howard been presen to have seen the laughter and tears, the anger, the joy of that little German soldier as the story of love and war was unfolded it might have inspired him to another drama equally ognized and claimed. Only the other

"As we were leaving the theater, the little general, bubbling over with enthusiasm, a big, raw-boned man, half intoxicated, said:

"'All that rot about Phil Sheridan! He was a poltroon! A coward!' "Sigel heard him and sprang imme diately forward. Shaking his fists in er I ever saw, and I have not seen him

the big man's face, he shouted: "'Dumkopf! Schaafskopf! Komm heraus. Ich schlag dir den kopf ab!' seventy-four years had cowed the St. Bernard!

"I rather guess that was Franz Sigel all through life!"

Paroles Were Not Revoked. Daniel R. Goodloe, for many years a distinguished resident of Washington, and chairman of the commission to free the slaves of the district, once

"One morning soon after the sur render at Appomattox I was one of a group of gentlemen standing on Pennsylvania avenue, discussing the momentous questions of the day. As we talked Gen. Grant rode toward us. smoking his usual cigar. Recognizing several of us, he dismounted and joined us.

"'What's the news?' he asked. "I answered: 'We are discussing piece of news which comes to us directly from the White House, and which gives me no little concern.'

"'What is it?' asked the general. "'I understand that President Andrew Johnson intends to revoke the count of a cause which does not exparole of Gen. Lee and other generals ist." of the late Southern Confederacy.' "'Who was your informant?' asked

"I gave him the name of the gentleman who had given the informa-

"Gen. Grant quietly said, 'Thank you, gentlemen,' remounted his horse, and rode rapidly away toward the nue and said: 'General, why are you

White House. "We leisurely turned our steps in the portico we saw Grant coming down to the general that surely he had had of the potatoes before they have be why he can not make one hundred had ever seen him before. I went up sonable man from 1861 to 1865, and he

stairs and met a friend who had been | should stay at home and let the young in conference that morning with Mr | men do the fighting. 'Now, daughter.' Johnson on the subject above men- said the general, 'if a fish had been tioned. He said to me: 'If you have out of the water thirty odd years and any request to make of the President | came in sight of a nice looking lake this morning, keep it until some other he would wiggle a little, at any rate. time. He is angrier than I have ever | wouldn't he?' And the old warrior seen him. A moment ago Gen. Grant | did wiggle into the thickest of the strode into his presence and peremp- fight." torily demanded: "Do you intend to revoke the parole of Gen. Robert E. Lee and other officers of the late Confederacy?"

""I am considering the subject," Johnson replied. "You need not con- by a private whom he saw peering sider it. Those paroles were signed eagerly under the plazza of a house on by me as general commanding the ar- the outskirts of Manila, writes Dixie my of the United States. My promise | Wolcott in Harper's Magaine. to them shall be kept in good faith if it takes the army of the United States. plus the army of the late Confederacy, to enforce it."

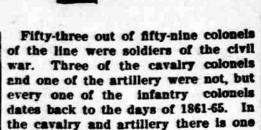
"Saying this, Grant retired and left Johnson white with rage." "We never heard any more of the revocation of the paroles."-Indianapolis Sentinel.

Veterans Still in Service.

There are now twenty-two generals of the line of all three grades and eleven staff generals in the permanent military establishment. Of the twentytwo line generals seventeen served at | tion to the memorial bridge which the some period in the civil war, and sev- government is to construct across the eral of them, as has been shown, Potomac. It is a very large stone, to almost from the beginning. be made the cornerstone, and is hand-Five caly, all brigadiers, have no somely carved. It was accepted dur-

civil war record. They are Wood, ing the week of the national encamp-Of the eleven staff generals eight

served in some capacity in the civil war, either in the regular or volunteer service. The three who did not are is constantly growing in popularity in Bates, paymaster general; Crozier, thief of ordnance and Ainsworth of degrees in Great Britain number moth the Record and Pension office.



vacancy each. Out of the sixty-one lieutenantcolonels of the line twenty-four are civil war veterans, but a fraction over ene-third. Very few majors of the line saw service in 1861-65.

The ratio of civil war veterans the whole is about the same in the staff department. Twenty-six out of thirty-six colonels, twenty out of sixtyone lieutenant-colonels and a dozen out of a total of 161 majors of staff have records running back to the civil war.

Spy's Valuable Services.

Miss Major Pauline Cushman was one of the best known federal scouts and spies and rendered most excellent service to the government. She was an actress at the beginning of hostilities, and while playing at Louisville she was arrested by the federal authorities because it was believed that she was in the employ of the south. This little woman vehemently denied, and to prove her loyalty took an apointment in the secret service. After a short trial in work which required discretion and tact she

was assigned to Gen. Rosecrans. Time and time again she visited the enemy's lines and made herself familiar with the roads in Southern states. Miss Major Cushman was made prisoner twice, but managed to cape without telling any of the secrets intrusted to her by the federal government. Just after Nashville was taken she was captured while making a trip near that city. Again she managed to escape, only to be recaptured the following morning. They searched her this time and found in her garters papers which proved con-

clusively that she was a spy. Arrangements were being made to hang her when the Union forces marched into the town and took possession. In the war department there are a number of papers touching the splendid services of Miss Major Pauline Cushman

Old Pictures of Soldiers. In the museum of the Postoffice De-

of photographs that were collected rections or failure to find the persons they were directed to. At one time there were 7,000 of the civil war soldiers in the collection. This number has been gradually reduced until there are now about 700. As visitors have examined the collection through the nearly four decades since the war the photographs have gradually been rec day a little gray-haired woman in looking over these pictures became excited and finally burst into tears. An attendant asked her what was the matter, and smiling through her tears she

"Why, there's a picture of my brother. It is the first picture of my brothsince that was taken."

It was the photograph of a young soldier taken by a camp photographer "But the big man did not acept the during the civil war. The little wominvitation! The fighting terrier of an was made happy by the receipt of the picture of her brother, who lost his life nearly forty years ago.

Gave Up His Pension. Recently a Kansas soldier sent the following letter to the Pension Depart.

"Topeka, Oct. 3, 1902. "To the Honorable Pension Commis

"Having become converted to the elief commonly known as Christian Science, I herewith voluntarily surrender all claim to the pension I have been drawing for the last twelve years. My pension was allowed on account of alleged rheumatism and alleged stomach trouble, contracted during my service in the civil war, and the mortal error which made me think I had them also made the doctors who examined me think the same. But I am now convinced that there is no such thing as rheumatism or stomach trouble; that, by the blessing of God, I am free from error, and that I have no right to take money from the government on ac-

Told of Gen. Wheeler. Representative Champ Clark tells this one on Gen. "Joe" Wheeler: "Wnen the Spanish war was brewing Gen. Wheeler was anxious to get into the fignt, if there was to be one. An ex-Confederate met him on the aveso anxious for a scrap with Spain?" 'Sir.' replied the general, 'it's my the same direction, and as we entered trade-my trade.' His daughter said the steps looking more excited than I enough of fighting to satisfy any rea. gun to show the disease. If the rot is times as much out of a thousand hens,

> A Crisis Met Half Way. There were strict orders in the Philippines regarding looting, and one day a lieutenant's suspicions were aroused

"What are you doing there?" he de manded, in his gruffest tones. "Why, sir," said the soldier, salut-

ing. "I'm only trying to catch a chick-

en which I've just bought." Lieut. K. stooped and caught sight of a fine pair of fowls. "There are two chickens under there," he exclaimed, excitedly; "I

For Memorial Bridge. The stonemasons' union of Washington City has made the first dona-

the Grand Army in that city. Women in Medical Profession Medicine as a profession for wome London. Women now holding medicf? than 500.



On practically all American farms

the permanent pasture is neglected. This is more true of the west even than of the east. It is rather surprising to find it true in all of our dairy regions, where we might expect to see the permanent pasture fully appreciated. Where an effort is made to keep them up it too often stops at putting on a little manure and some clover and timothy seed or turning the sod over and sowing to blue grass. Timothy can hardly be considered a very good grass for pastures, unless the pasture is to be used largely horses, and the clover generally dies out in a few years. The blue grass proves good pasturage only under favorable conditions and with proper handling. Generally it does not prove to be a first-class pasture through the | different treatment from that given whole year. It is desired to have a the smaller ones. Feed that is right pasture that matures its grass at different seasons. Our great mistake seems to have been in sowing too few varieties of grasses. This mistake is accentuated when we sow two or three varieties of grasses that mature at the same time. These begin to grow at the same time and during the "flush" of the season the animals revel in a superabundance of good things. But when the grasses have reached their to take the place of the varieties that are in decadence, and the stock at pasturage begin to feel the difference. The farmer then must begin feeding or he will have to face a shrinkage in flesh of his fat cattle and a shrinkage of milk in his dairy cattle. The proper way would be to select grasses that mature at different times and that have their growth in different seasons and at different times. This can be done by sowing some very early and some very late grasses. Among the grasses that it will be well to sow for the early growing we mention the fescues, orchard grass and timothy. For those that have a late growing season we name crested dog tail, alsike clover. red clover and meadow foxtail. To

Review.

these may be added other valuable

grasses that have been found to be

good in different localities.-Farmers'

ghum in general appearance, but, ineach other instead of being united into an ear. However, in the United States



TEOSINTE the plant seldom flowers, and never produces seed except in south Florida or near the gulf coast. It is cultivated in the southern states, where it is considered a valuable forage plant, and an immense amount of forage. For expurpose.

Potatoes That Rot.

If the potatoes in the cellar begin they will then carry into the next crop the mycellium that has been the cause of the rot this year. Potato rot begins it shows itself in the tubers stored in | County, Ill. the cellar. Ignorance regarding this has kept many a farm infected from year to year, as the farmer has carried over infected seed from one year to anfore the only thing to do is to get rid but what he can, there is no reason very bad, it will pay better to feed provided he gives them the same care the smallest of the tubers to stock and attention. Few, however, are prerather than run the risk of having pared to do this, and it is for this them all rot in the bins. In the or- reason that so many failures occur dinary cellar it is rather difficult to with a greater number. With large keep potatoes of any kind, much less range, a few hens will take care of those with the rot mycellium conceal- themselves and make up for a good ed within. In cold storage where the | deal of neglect that would prove fatal temperature is kept at near the freez- to success with a large number. That | buried deeply. In doubtful cases the ing point there is less danger in try- there is money in poultry no one can disease can be recognized by injecting uality in their respective districts. ing to hold them for some months. In doubt, but to get the most out of it | mallein (a chemical product of the the ordinary cellar the temperature one must have experience and learning | glanders germ). If the horse has the enties on warm winter days, and this labor and all to advantage. O. P. perature of two degrees or more with is especially so now that many farm | Bennett. houses are heated by furnaces.

Cheap Plants. same principle, I think, holds true in strawberry plants quoted at a very low I prefer sending direct to a specialist Herbst, Wisconsin.

Utilizing the Smoke. A novel method of getting rid of turning it to practical use is now bestream of petroleum or similar liquer. The smoke is thus caught and turned into a gas that gives great heat, and can be used for running gas engines.

When a man is just to his enemies, his friends can rely on him.



Feeding Fowls. Chas. S. Greene, in an address at Minnesota Farmers' Institute, said: When you have selected the breed you want, and have them properly housed, the next question is how to keep them healthy and get the most profit with the least expenditure for feed and labor, as few of us can find pleasure enough in the business to pay its running expenses. There are probably, no two men who adopt precisely the same methods of feeding, and yet each may have equally good success, so that there can be no set rules laid down to be followed under all circumstances and conditions. A personmust study the composition of feeds, know what their nutritive value is, and the effects they produce when fed to stock under varying conditions. Again, the large breeds require quite

for Leghorns would be liable to make

Plymouth Rocks too fat, if fed in the same way. The manner and time of feeding is of nearly as much importance as the feed itself. We always adopt a regular system of feeding, and only change with the seasons of the year, or when conditions absolutely require it. We have known a change of feed, and the time of feeding it, to make a differmaturity they begin to decline at ence, with our own flock of Leghorns, once. No new varieties are coming on of over four hundred eggs a day inside of two weeks. Too much stress cannot be laid on regularity in feeding, and the adherence to a steady system, only changing when there is a good reason for so doing. All soft feed should be fed on wide boards or in troughs which are kept clean, and the fowls should never be allowed to huddle together any more than is necessary. Exercise is of prime importance when trying to produce eggs during the winter months. By keeping the floor of the house littered with dry straw, chaff or leaves, and scattering the whole feed into it, the fowls get

all the exercise they need. Excessive Profits in Egg Handling. As yet, the handling of eggs for commercial purposes has not been reduced to a science. The great storage houses in the big cities have plants that are properly equipped for the Landling of large quantities of eggs, but they are Bulletin 102 of the Kansas station | small plants scattered here and there says: This is a native of Mexico, and throughout the country. Now and thought by many botanists to be the then we hear of small plants being original of our Indian corn. It is an started in small places for the storing annual plant, resembling corn or sor of eggs to the time of big prices, and we are informed that the men behind stead of producing an ear, there are the enterprise expect to make 75 per in the leaf-axils several slender joint- cent profit on their operations. This ed spikes which are separate from of itself shows the chaotic state in which the egg-handling industry is at the present time. When the general handling of eggs is reduced to a proper system, it will not be possible for the storers to make any such profits. Profits like those come out of the pockets of the farmers or out of the pockets of the consumers of eggs. It is a method of oppression that we have not | the Twin Cities would be shipped to yet been able to abolish. But the time is coming when farmers and the consumers of farm products will be wise enough to make sure that the men that play the part of middlemen get only a fair profit for their part of the work. We will then have storage plants in which the capital invested will earn but five or six per cent and the men that take care of those plants get only fair and reasonable salaries. The farmer will then get a little more for his eggs than he does now and the consumer will pay a little less for

Marketing Eggs. From Farmers' Review: In answer to the question, "What method of packing is best, when eggs are to be carried under favorable conditions produces to market in the farm wagon?" would from one day to another. Frequently say, when only a few eggs are to be ample, it is reported to have produced marketed at a time, we have found per cow. An Indianapolis milkman is in Louisiana over fifty tons of green | the small pasteboard box, holding two | reported as having experienced a sudforage per acre. It requires a long dozen and fitted with sections, to be den shortage of forty gallons on the season and considerable moisture, for the most convenient, especially so in day, which came about under peculiar which reason it is not well suited to supplying a private trade. Two dozen circumstances. He was delivering Kansas conditions. It gives a fair eggs per week being the usual order amount of fodder in Kansas, but there | for a private family. A great many is nothing to recommend it above corn, grocers are using them for their retail sorghum or Kafir corn for the same trade, and find them economical, for breakage is reduced to a minimum. Ask your grocer to order a half dozen for you. They are not expensive and a few eggs saved this winter pay for off in milk yield to various causes, but to rot it is well to dispose of them as them. The farmer who has a nice we think none of them have ever acsoon as possible. None of them should flock of laying hens this winter will cused a milk inspector of drying up be kept over for the coming spring, as | be strictly in the swim. A prominent | the cows.-Jersey Bulletin. neighbor of ours remarked the other day, that he would rather have 500 hens this winter than two carloads of in the form of blight in the field. Later | feeding steers.-John Coolidge, Knox |

Profit in Large Flocks. From Farmers' Review: If a man requently goes up to near the sev- sufficient to enable him to use feed,

Do Many Trees Die at the Roots? In a discussion on hardy stocks at From Farmers' Review: As a rule an Illinois convention, H. Augustine buy cheap and you get cheap. This declared that few trees died at the roots. J. L. Hartwell replied as folthe nursery business. We often see lows: My impression is that Mr. Augustine does not understand this case. figure, and if purchased from these from the fact that he does not know parties are generally of a low grade. | the conditions that Mr. Thompson in northern Illinois has to combat. I had in the growing of strawberry plants | 5,000 apple grafts in the ground, rangand paying a good price than to the ing from a year old to three, in that one whose quotations are way below hard winter. The following spring I boiling for one hour. Persons caring bought the other one. Catch 'em the average. Plants that are true to did not have a single live root. Not for glandered horses should be careful name, strong, healthy, well-rooted, one. I suppose that my scions came carefully dug, trimmed and well-pack- from stocks-came from seed which Mayo. ed cannot be sent out at a low figure | came from France. I do not know. I and be profitable to the green.-J. L. bought them in Iowa from a seedling grower; apparently there was not a dead top to those trees. When the frost came out of the ground in the spring every one of the tops began to black smoke and at the same time grow, without a single exception. Now, the middle of dinner a visitor com-I had hardy varieties of tops; the trouing adopted in some Belgian factories. | ble with them was that the roots were Grant, Bell, Funston and Carter, all ment, with appropriate ceremonies, by The smoke is driven by fans into a killed under conditions that the tops porous receptacle over which flows a | would not have been if the roots had

> top. will pay to tile much of the land that | lights were turned up there were thirhas hitherto lain waste on account of ty-three watches in the middle of the being too wet to work.



The department of agriculture of Canada sends the following: Reports have been received that a few lots of Canadian butter have been delivered in the United Kingdom somewhat spotted with mold on the butter paper and between the box and the butter That has occured on saltless butter. As mold is a tiny plant or fungus, it is mportant that butter makers and butter dealers should know by what means they can entirely prevent its growth on butter packages, butter paper or on the butter itself. Mold can only come from pre-existing mold, or from spores which serve the purpose of seed or fruit for its reproduction If the spores be destroyed mold can not begin to grow. The conditions favorable for its growth are a certain degree of dampness and a moderately low temperature—that is to say, a temperature below 60 degrees. Some forms of mold grow at temperatures as low as 32 degrees F., or the freezing point of water.

Formaline is an effective fungicide, or, in other words, it is a destroyer of fungi and of the spores of fungi. A weak solution of formaline is effective for the destruction of spores of mold. A good course for the buttermaker to follow is to prepare a strong brine of rait, adding one ounce of formaline to one gallon of the brine. The butter paper should be soaked in this solution. The inside of all butter packages should also be rinsed with it The butter paper, while still wet with tae brine containing formaline, should be placed inside the butter box, and the butter immediately packed in it The brine containing the formaline will destroy all spores of mold on the butter paper and on the inside of the box. A brine can be used for a long period if it be boiled once a week. As the formaline evaporates during the boiling process, it will be neces sary to add to every gallon of brine after it has boiled and cooled, one ounce of formaline.

Minnesota Fears a Butter Trust. State Dairy Commissioner McCon nell declares that he fears the co-operative creamery business of Minnesota will have to fight for its existence within the very near future. He sees indications that great concerns are to for the purpose of merging the dairy producers of the state into a single current supply for a centralized storage plant. These concerns, he says, will go about the business of killing the co-operative creamery by the same means which the other combines and monopolies employed. They will offer larger prices for cream than the creameries can, until the creameries are squelched, and then it will have things in its own hands and will be able to dictate prices to the farmers. A gentleman interested in one concern of this kind told Mr. McConnell the other day that within a year all the cream within a radius of 150 miles of these cities for manufacture. Mr. Mc-Connell says the dairy farmer has got to face the problem, and that problem is wholly in his own hands. If temporary selfishness blinds him to his own interests he will fall into the trap to destroy the co-operative creamery, and thereby deal a death blow to the state's great dairy reputation. Creamery associations are preparing to put up an aggressive fight against this, by the organization of creamery associations, and the state department is as-

sisting them in this work.—St. Paul Inspection Increases the Milk Yield. Dairymen are often puzzled in trying to locate the cause of sudden falling off in milk yield of their herds the yield will drop five or more pounds ninety-two gallons, and one morning met a man in the road who requested a sample of his milk; the next morning he had business at the city hall; and the day following he delivered only sixty-two gallons of milk. Dairy authorities have ascribed the falling

To Test the Oleo Law. At Cincinnati the oleo people have begun efforts to have the oleo law tested. They hope to have it declared unconstitutional. A forty-pound package of oleomargarine, made contrary to law, is the basis of the action, which can make a reasonable profit out of is by the general government to reother. When rot has appeared there- ten hens, and there can be no question cover fines under clause two of the act. Whichever way the federal court decides, the case will go to the United States Supreme Court. Both the oleo makers and the internal revenue authorities are anxious to have the matter of constitutionality settled.

Glanders and Farcy.

Glanders and farcy are practically incurable and all diseased animals should be destroyed and burned or a well-defined swelling at the point of injection. All suspected animals should be carefully isolated from others and watered and fed from separate receptacles. Infected quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by in favor. Their beef-making qualities removing and burning all litter and have been neglected some, but they similar material. Stalls, mangers and feed boxes, neck yokes, etc., should be cleaned and scrubbed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water and when dried should be whitewashed or painted. Equipment that cannot be burned can be disinfected by not to contract the disease .- N. S.

Experiment a Success. A contemporary tells a story of a dinner given by a philanthropist to reformed criminals, to which he invited a number of other persons. In plained that he had missed his watch. Immediately the host ordered all the lights to be turned out. Then he apnounced that unless the person who been correspondingly as hardy as the had the watch which did not belong to him placed it in the middle of the With the increasing price for land it police would be called in. When the rained in this way.



A Missouri farmer, whose hog had been killed by a train and who imagined himself to be something of a poet, wrote these lines to the company's

claim agent for a settlement: My razorback strolled down your track A week ago to-day: Your 29 came down the line And snuffed his light away.

You can't blame me—the hog, you se Slipped through a cattle gate; So kindly pen a check for ten, The debt to liquidate. He was rather surprised a few days later to receive the following:

And killed your hog, we know; But razorbacks on railroad tracks Quite often meet with woe. Therefore, my friend, we cannot ser The check for which you pine.

Old 29 came down the line

Just plant the dead; place o'er his head: "Here lies a foolish swine."

An Education in Live Stock Affairs It is plainly evident in the preparations for the third International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago Nov. 29, to Dec. 6, inclusive, that the coming event will not only be the largest, but unquestionably the most complete and instructive exhibit of live stock ever brought together in the world. Actual results of this great educational movement will be practically and conclusively shown, and the

educational influence and value is readily determined in the magnificent display in every class and department with the competitive events bringing forth the best efforts of the breeder and the modern live stock grower. From the Bonn, a Rhein agricultural college of Germany, a body of students will come, accompanied by members of the faculty. All the leading agricultural colleges and other American institutions of learning have made extensive preparation for large representation, and this feature of the exposition has become firmly established. In each class, embracing every recognized kind and breed, there will be at least a one third increase over last year. This brings the highest types and every distinctive feature in the carefully bred animal and represents the prize winthe best product of the farm and the range. The hog and sheep exhibits was be in new quarters, separate and distinct and free from possibility of \$176,000 worth of the bonds. contagion, and accessible direct from the cars, obviating the cumbersome requirement of a wagon haul. In addition to the regular daily program of ring judging and prize awarding and there will be a special entertainment arranged for each evening, and extensive preparations are being made for the comfort and entertainment of all visitors to the greatest live stock exhibition ever known. A Change in Breed Requirements.

W. S. Van Natta: Like every other, the cattle industry in the past forty years has undergone a great change, not only in the method of handling and distributing the product, but in the type, and method of treatment on the farms. Years ago, when cattle roamed at will over unfenced public lands, living largely on grass and cheap forage, when land and all feed stuffs, as well as the cattle, were much cheaper than now, producers kept a class of cattle that were long-legged, coarseboned, and flat-ribbed, maturing at from three and a half to five years old. No one thought of putting cattle in the fattening lot until they were over three years old; but as the public land became fenced, and the value of all feed stuff as well as land increased, and producers were confined to their own farms, it was found that if a class of cattle could be produced that would mature and go to market a year younger, thus clipping off a year's keep, i pact, lighter class of cattle fatted on | money. much less grain and required less time to fatten; that they had more flesh and less tallow; that in addition to the increased quantity of grain required to mature the leggy, coarse cattle, owing to their formation, instead of increasing in flesh they put on only fat, and a large portion of that internally; that the longer time they were fed the smaller the per cent of gain; and that t was highly important to the producer, as well as to the consumer, to get a class of cattle more compact, that would fatten at an earlier age on less feed, would put on more flesh and less tallow, and that were uniform in conformation and early-fattening qualities. In response to such a demand,

Hereford cattle became popular. Red Polls. George M. Pommel: The Red Polled

is one of the youngest of the breeds. It was not until the year 1846 that the union of the Norfolk and Suffolk breeders gave the breed its name, and from that time the real history of the breed may be said to date, though for many years before this the two branches had preserved their individing and for beef production. On the markets of England, the Norfolk cattle take high rank, often selling for prices as good as the "Scotch" beef, which is considered the best the 1 rket affords. They were first brought to America in 1873, and since have grown steadily have figured strongly as valuable animals for the small farmer. Neglect to

show them in high condition has also tended to obscure their flesh-bearing powers in time past, but recent exhibitions have been highly creditable. As their name indicates, cattle of this breed are without horns-no appearance of them being tolerated. In color they are a rich, deep red, with white allowed on the udder and underline, inside the flanks, and on the switch of the tail. The head is quite characteristic, of medium size, clean-cut. with a sharp poll, which carries a good tuft of hair. The neck is of medium length; body of good size and shape; legs of medium length. Red Polls are very uniform, prepotent, and hardy, . Ley have a great many advocates. being good milkers, as well as good feeders.

'ndiscriminate crossing of swine is room before he counted a hundred the a mistake. Many a fine herd has been

The death of self is the life of the

NEBRASKA IN GENERAL

A RULING ON INSURANCE.

mportant Decision Announced by the Supreme Court.

An important decision on life insurance is announced in the supreme court in the case of the Royal Neighbors of America against Wallace, an error case from Dodge county. The court adheres to its former ruling of reversal, announced at the last term of court, but changes its mind materially as to the rule that applies to answers to questions in the application. The matter turned upon whether these answers are warranties or merely representations. The court says that the proper rule is that the asking of a question by the company is a declaration that the fact sought to be elicited by the question is material, and the answer by the applicant, when he procures a policy to be issued is an assent to its materiality, the form of application and the policy constituting an agreement that the statements are material to the risk. This still leaves it open, says the court, to the determination of the jury whether the answer was true, and if not true, whether the variance was material to the risk. It is not for the jury, however, to say that the answers, though substantially true, were nevertheless immaterial.

WANTS A BOND REGISTERED.

Auditor Refuses Because He Alleges it is Not Legally Issued. LINCOLN.-J. Y. Niles has filed a suit in the supreme court for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Charles Weston, state auditor, to record a bond for \$1,000 Issued by Douglas county in 1877. Weston refused to record the bond because, he claimed, the law under which the bonds were issued was unconstitutional. The the county refunded the bonds and cock, a large ranchman. issued others bearing 5 per cent. These were again refunded and others issued the same has been accepted. bearing 31/2 per cent. The state bolds

Earnings of lowa Railroads. According to the reports of the railroad companies for the year ended important ceremonies in the evening. June 30 last, as made to the railroad per acre. commissioners in accordance with law, there has been a rapid increase in the earnings the first half of the was arrested at St. Joseph, Mo., on a lowa business as shown by the reports his with disposing of some horses and for the year ended June 30 last was other property after first obtaining all \$3,000,000 more than the aggregate for that he could get from them on a the year ended January 1 last, as re- chattel mortgage. ported at that time to the state. The mileage reported in lowa for the year ended June 30 last was 9,614, the gross receipts \$59,106,191.41, the expenses zen there some time ago and later \$39,839,794.93, leaving as net earnings \$19,686,396.58.

Has a Corpse on His Hands. BEAVER CITY.-The Burlington agent here has a piece of express on hand which he would be glad to discharges for the casket and transporta- taking it for a cough remedy. tion, amounting to \$66. When the family of the dead man called for the by Frank Lasse, E. W. Cullen, David remains they were surprised by the Leary and Perry Boram of Winside,

No Fear of Contagion. The "hoof and mouth" disease, so prevalent among cattle in the New England states and against which many of the states in the west have quarantined, need occasion no alarm among cattle and stock men in Nebraska, was the statement issued from the state veterinary surgeon. While some of the surrounding states have quarantined against the disease. Nebraska will not do so, for the officials do not believe there is any flanger of the disease reaching here. "We see no occasion for alarm," said Dr Thomas, "and therefore will establish no quarantine. It would interrupt

traffic and do no good." Russell Verdict Affirmed.

The supreme court affirmed the de- to Joseph Grothe, the father of a Cumcision of the lower court in the case ing county boy who was killed in the of Charles Russeli, sentenced to twen- charge at El Caney, Cuba. Two young ty years in the penitentiary for the men of Cuming county lost their lives murder of Alios F. Slandenmaier. The in the Cuban war. latter was found dead about three William Gates, local agent for the From the start this breed has been | miles from his home in Sioux county | Beatrice Creamery company, broke famous as one valuable alike for dairy- and about six miles from the home of through the ice while on Maywood Russell. It was claimed by the state lake and would have been drowned that Russell had waylaid Slandenmaier | but for the courage of Clyde Platner, as he was going to feed his cattle and who skated two hundred yards over

Prison oppulation. The number of prisoners in the state | Standenmaier, a neighbor and senpenitentiaries at the first of the month | tenced to serve twenty years in the as reported by the State Board of Control by the wardens was 869. There the court has affirmed the decision. was a decrease of six at Fort Madison and an increase of five at Anamosa during the month.

HOPK!NS .- Mrs. John Schmidt, living near here, committed suicide by thick. It contained 984 cubic feet and taking strychnine. She was 35 years

Portrait of Crapo Presented. Philip M. Crapo of Burlington was in Des Moines and presented the state historical department at the request of Curator Aldrich with a handsome oil portrait of himself. Mr. Crapo is one of the prominent men of the Grand Army of the Republic in the state and conspicuous in business and

Adversity is the sauce of life, but a lot of us don't care for sauce.

Crete.

An ice making plant is ished at York. Crete's new lighting plant has been put in operation.

A series of religious meetings are being held at Wymore. A war is on between the telephor ompanies of Fremout.

The postmaster at the village Smartville has resigned. At Broken Bow, "Pink" Brown was killed by the kick of a horse.

The Burlington road will put in new passenger station at York. A brick factory at Hastings was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,200. The new Methodist church at Geneva will soon be ready for occu-

Dr. Covert of Pawnee was thrown from his horse, sustaining a broken

The saloon of Jacob Thomas of Wahoo was robbed of 800 cigars and few bottles of wine. Dogs are dying off fast in Fremont,

all classes of the canines suffering from some unknown disease. George H. Thomas, a colored barber and an old resident of Wauneta, was found dead in bed at Wauneta.

There are six divorce cases to be disposed of by the district court of York county at the December term. Peter McDermott, for a long time an engineer on the Burlington, running out from Alliance, fell dead in

Salt Lake. An unusually large amount of wheat has been sown in Gage county this season and farmers report that it is in splendid condition.

Mrs. Myattway, wife of the of the Baptist church at Falls (taking a dose of medicine gd wrong bottle and took arnica. most proved fatal.

At Valentine John and Harry Ju bonds were issued to the Omaha & were sentenced to five years in Northwestern Railroad company, penitentiary for stealing about 6,000 bearing 8 per cent interest. In 1887 pounds of wire from David A. Han-Dr. Alma Chapman, second assist-

were issued under the law of 1885, ant physician at the Hastings asylum ners of the expositions during the which the supreme court has declared for the incurable insane, has handed year in all parts of the country and unconstitutional. This year the bonds in her resignation to the governor and The Alfred Cownie farm of 280 acres, near Beatrice, was sold for

> \$62.50 per acre, the top price so far paid for Gage county land. The purchaser was Charles Hentges, who the same day sold his farm in Hanover township to William Pardee for \$50 William P. Redifer, who has made his home in Fremont for some time.

year. The aggregate of earnings on warrant issued for him here, charging Chester Brown, alias John Finn, is under arrest at Wayne charged with stealing a team of horses from a citi-

leaving two citizens of Fremont in the lurch by departing from that city with three horses on which they held chattel mortgages. He was captured after being traced to Platte, S. D. Hallie, the 20-year-old daughter of

John Rathbun, a merchant of Shelby, pose of. It is the dead body of James had her life hanging by a thread for Bisbee, formerly of this county, who several hours. She arose to build a died at the insane asylum in Lincoln. fire and was discovered later in a His mother lives twelve miles south chair, partly dressed, unconscious and of this place and the authorities her body quite cold. Through misshiped the body to her with C. O. D. take she had taken carbolic acid, mis-

Proofs were offered to the governor was also ascertained that a more com- charges and were unable to raise the in support of their claim of the \$200 offered by the governor for the apprehension of Gottlieb Niegenfind, the Pierce county murderer. In order that there might be no mistake about it the certificates were made out so that each one of the four is entitled to \$50 and payment will be made in that

The report of the efficers of the Fremont Sugar Beet company shows that the crop of 1902 yielded a profit of 30 per cent, a dividend of 25 per cent being declared and 5 per cent added to the surplus fund. The syndicate raised 1.749 tons. Out of the total disbursements of \$5,861, the sum of \$4,352.18 was expended for labor. The company has rented 480 acres of land near Fremont for a term of four years and will rotate beets with other

A pension of \$12 per month, with \$263 back pay, has just been granted

thin ice and dragged him ashore.

Charles Russell, the boy convicted in Dawes county of killing Alois F. penitentiary, must serve his time as Davis & Mayne, who control and

operate the stone quarries, east of Wymore, cut out a stone which measures eighty-two feet in length, eight feet in width and eighteen inches weighed approximately seventy-five tons, equal to four carloads.

While skating on the North Fork with several companions, Shelly Linticum of Norfolk, aged 11, ventured cut too far on the thin ice and was drowned. The body was recovered. Henry Heaton, police judge of Cen-

tral City, was found on the Union Pr cific tracks in an unconscious con tion, with a wound over the right over and bruises on the back of the bad He died soon after being discovered. Some think he was struck by a pass ing train, while others believe he had been slugged.