

Matters in Nebraska.

HOW TO CURE HOG CHOLERA

Northwestern Road Gives Out Treatment It Has Successfully Tested. The prescription known as "The F. E. & M. V. R. Hog Remedy," for prevention of hog cholera or swine plague is now being published by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for the benefit of all concerned. The prescription and directions are as follows:

No. 1—Trolene, two quarts; kerosene, two quarts. No. 2—Tincture of iodine, one quart. No. 3—Tincture of camphor, one quart. No. 4—Sulphur, five pounds; sulphur, five pounds.

No. 1 of this remedy acts on the liver and keeps the lungs in a healthy condition. No. 2 stimulates and protects the heart. No. 4 keeps the blood pure and free from disease.

Directions—If the hogs have been exposed to the disease, take food and water away from them and give twice daily for five to eight days, one, two, three and four, made from shorts and oil meal, as follows: No. 1, one tablespoonful to each hog weighing 100 pounds or over. Hogs weighing 50 to 60 pounds, one tablespoonful to two hogs. No. 2, for hogs weighing 100 pounds or more, one tablespoonful to five hogs. Shots, weighing 50 to 60 pounds, one tablespoonful to eight to ten of them. No. 4, give to each hog weighing over 50 pounds, one tablespoonful. To prevent disease when hogs have not been exposed, give Nos. 1, 3 and 4 twice daily for three days, then once a week. When disease is in the neighborhood be more careful with hogs and feed medicine often. Keep pens disinfected with air slaked lime. Each animal must be kept separate until fed. Feed all three mixtures together. This remedy will in no way injure piglets sows.

The Omaha retail price for the drugs in this preparation are: Trolene, \$1.60 per gallon; kerosene oil, 15 cents per gallon (lowest grade is best); tincture of camphor, U. S., 30 cents per pint; sulphur, 25 cents per pound; sulphur, 5 cents per pound.

Many Victims of Fakir. NORFOLK—More farmers who bit at the medicine fake a few days ago are coming to light every day and two of them have just filed attachment papers in court, by which they hope to secure the immense diamond left by the wily Shields as a deposit for a check. They are prominent citizens of their community and signed their names to notes for \$63 and \$62 respectively.

Prairie Chickens Plentiful. Chief Game Warden Carter returned to his headquarters at the capitol Monday on a tour, lasting almost two weeks, of the counties in northern Nebraska, the heart of the prairie chicken country. During his absence he ferreted out three violations of the game laws, and secured the conviction of as many chicken shooters, two in Antelope county and one in Holt. Mr. Carter reports that the chickens are very plentiful.

Beatrice Boy is Successful. BEATRICE—Henry Wolf, a young man 18 years of age, who left Beatrice two years ago with only 70 cents in his pocket, has written to his parents in this city that he is now at Fort Grease, Alaska, on board a ship, and is meeting with splendid success.

That White Catfish. Superintendent W. J. O'Brien of the state hatcheries recently announced that he had caught a fifty pound white catfish in overflow water of the Missouri river. Few fishermen have ever heard of a variety called the white catfish and some do not believe that there is such a thing. Mr. O'Brien took the fish to the hatcheries, but later it became sick and he feared it would die. It has recovered its health and will be placed on exhibition in the fisheries building at the state fair. Fishermen who have never seen one of this kind will then have a chance to gratify their curiosity.

The man who wears the pinching shoes knows better than any one else where it hurts most.

Unearth Eight Skeletons. PLATTSOUTH—While plowing on the farm of W. H. Baker, five miles northwest of Plattsouth, eight skeletons were unearthed by Ray Wesley and Frank Barker. The bones are supposed to be those of Indians, and some of them appeared to be the remains of children. The teeth and some of the bones were picked up and kept for further examination. The heavy rains had washed the dirt from the side of the hill.

Road Railroad for Damages. WEST POINT—Suit was filed in the district court of Cuming county against the Northwestern Railroad Company by Mrs. Werner, wife of the man killed some months ago in the railroad yards in this city. Damages are held at \$5,000, and negligence of the company's servants is alleged. Service of the summons was made upon the engineer of the train which killed Werner, the engineer being made a party defendant.

Farmer's Wife Goes to Asylum. WEST POINT—Mrs. Kate Ringel, wife of Adam Ringel, a well known farmer, was adjudged insane by the commissioners and taken to the asylum at Lincoln.

WN Attend Fort Riley Maneuvers. FREMONT—The signal company of the Nebraska National Guards expects to attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley with the regulars and one regiment of the state troops.

THE STATE IN A NUTSHELL

The Copp's Memorial Free Will Baptist church at Adams was dedicated Sunday. The church cost \$2,650 and was free from debt.

The Buffalo county institute, which was held in Kearney, proved to be one of the most successful institutes ever held in the county. About 150 teachers were enrolled.

At a meeting of the officers of the Gage County Old Settlers' association it was decided to hold the annual picnic on the Chautauque grounds Wednesday, September 23.

A gang of railroad surveyors have been operating on the west side of the Blue river near Blue Springs during the last week and it is rumored that the Union Pacific road intends to run its line to Wymore and the trade now controlled by the Burlington.

The National Society of the Army of the Philippines will hold its fourth annual convention at St. Paul, August 31 to September 2. For the Nebraska veterans the Northwestern railroad has been selected as the official route and the Windsor hotel will be the headquarters.

Two buildings were struck by lightning during the electric storm which visited Aurora. The residence of Elmer Brown was struck, but the lightning was carried to the ground with but slight damage, also the barn of F. E. Valentine, which was burned to the ground.

Secretary Royle of the state banking board and Assistant Dodson are compiling the annual report of the condition of the building and loan companies located in Nebraska. The report will show the existence of sixty companies and their affairs generally are flourishing.

The United States Loan and Trust company of Grand Island, Hall county, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is fixed at \$4,000. The incorporators are James H. Woolley, Mary A. Woolley, William A. Hombarger, David Ackerman and Chris Ipson.

Rolle Curtis, an employe of the Ward Bridge company of Tecumseh, had his leg broken while at work near Sterling. He was riding on the rear of the pile driver when one of the hind wheels of the wagon dropped into a hole, letting the heavy machine onto his leg with the above result.

President Van Dyke Wright of Hastings college is looking forward to a most prosperous year for that institution. The school will open on September 9 and it is expected that the enrollment will exceed the 100 mark, since most of the students will return and many new ones have signified their intention of attending.

State Veterinarian W. A. Thomas has received word that two head of cattle have died at Craig from rabies and that another animal appears to be suffering from the same disease. Two dogs that appeared to be mad were killed. Dr. Thomas sent word that he could do nothing except to advise the owner of the cattle to confine any animal that shows signs of the disease so that it cannot come in contact with others. He also advises people to kill their superfluous dogs.

John Houston, county clerk of Thayer county, died of stomach trouble at his home in Hebron. The deceased was a man who bore the confidence and esteem of all who knew him and many expressions of grief were heard because of his demise.

The marriage of William Koenig and Mrs. Anna Koenig, which occurred at David City, in the case of a man marrying his step-mother. The bride, though two years the junior of the groom, was the widow of the latter's former, Rhinehart Koenig, who was found dead on the bank of a creek a mile or two from his home, May 10, 1902, with a partly filled bottle of strychnine in his pocket.

Tim Sedgewick of York has presented a claim of \$2,398.28 to the state printing board for printing the session laws. The contract called for delivery of the volumes by July 1 and for every day's failure to deliver \$10 was to be deducted from the price of the work. The board has not yet acted on the claim. The question of date of delivery is to be considered before the claim will be allowed.

William Romine and R. H. McCrossen, representing themselves as the Romine Dental company, were arrested at Lodge Pole for refusing to pay the occupation tax for itinerant dentists. They were tried before Justice Kiser and fined \$10 each and costs.

The 5-year-old child of Mrs. M. E. Stewart of Beatrice was quite badly injured by jumping from a buggy onto the brick pavement. She was rendered unconscious by the fall and was badly bruised about the body, but will recover.

State Auditor Weston rejected a claim of \$288 for wolf bounties held by the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Trust company and the company has brought suit in the district court of the county for the recovery of the amount.

Charlie, the 12-year-old son of Chas. Wilcofski of Columbus, had his skull frightfully crushed by being struck by the engine of an extra east bound freight train, and the attending physicians say that he cannot possibly live.

Food Commissioner Thompson has rejected a shipment of vinegar made by the Nebraska Mercantile company of Grand Island to Fred Swartz, a merchant in Wood River, a chemical investigation by State Chemist Nelson disclosing that the vinegar was not up to the required grade.

John McDonald, a farmer residing a few miles west of Callaway, while reaping a cow became tangled in the rope in some manner and was thrown to the ground with such force that his collar bone was broken.

CAMPFIRE TALKS

The Soldier Boy. I give my ready hand to a noble, in fair Damascus fashion with sword and shield, to the first benefit of my fellow. I know not, but I hope to trade, to guard my feeling base or low, to give my soldier boy blade.

Cool, calm and clear, the lucid flood in which his tempering work was done; As calm as water, but not so deep, Be thou when'er it sees the sun, For country's claim, at Leno's maid, For mercenary's sake to bid it fall, At five my soldier boy blade.

The eyes which mark'd its peerless end, The hand that weigh'd its balanced end, And all the gleaming sword remains: Be, when the sword is laid to rest, Remember, by those heartiest strains, I gave my soldier boy blade.

Before Antislavery. As these vast American armies, the one clad in blue and the other in gray, stood contemplating each other from the adjacent hills, flaunting their defiant banners, they presented an array of martial splendor and of manly not unequal, perhaps, on any other field. It was in marked contrast with other battlegrounds. On the open plain, where stood these hostile hosts in long lines, listening in silence for the signal summoning them to battle, there were no breastworks, no abatis, no intervening woodlands, nor abrupt hills, nor hiding places, nor impassable streams. The space over which the assaulting columns were to march, and on which was soon to occur the tremendous struggle, consisted of smooth and gentle undulations and a narrow valley covered with green grass and growing corn. From the position assigned me, near the center of Lee's lines, both armies and the entire field were in view. The scene was not only magnificent to look upon, but the realization of what it meant was deeply impressive. Even in times of peace our sensibilities are stirred by the sight of a great army passing in review. How infinitely more thrilling is the view of the same army in the midst of a battle, when the order of the day is to march upon the same plain, "beneath spreading ensigns and bristling bayonets," waiting for the impending crash and sickening carnage!

Behind McClellan's army the country was open and traversed by broad roads, and the leading of the army was in the hands of the Union forces, and they were reflected from the batteries and bayonets of the Union soldiers still upon it, with the bleeding Confederates struggling to possess it. The embattled hosts sleep upon their arms. The stars look down at night upon a sleeping army, and the pale faces all over the front of the Union line, and the tales behind the lines—an army of dead and wounded numbering forty-two thousand.—John B. Gordon in Scribner's.

Kentucky Soldiers. "I remember he shocked some of the boys from Ohio were on one of our first scouting expeditions," says a veteran. "We were prowling along in a ravine when the scouts or skirmishers reported armed men on the other side of the ravine. They were in confusion, but before instructions could be given out of our men fired at a man who had shown himself well up the hill, and whose body a minute later came tumbling down toward us. Our scout had recognized a man who, in the past, had been reported as having burned the house of his father and driven the family from the neighborhood, and had shot him through the head. Thereupon the guerrillas scattered and our own men discussed the shooting with many expressions of disapproval.

"I might say that several Kentuckians appeared from camp, and we learned later that they had joined some men of another regiment, pursued the rebel guerrillas and had killed three more of them. One day our company came suddenly on a superior force of the guerrillas, and we were driven back. Some of the men took to the woods, however, and rallying some of their old neighbors serving in other companies, ambushed the rebels and drove them back. As they put it, they were in the service to fight the rebels, and if they couldn't do it one way or another, they would do it another. Many men of this character were in Wolford's First Kentucky cavalry, and were notorious for their disposition to scatter over the country on a march."

Veterans Will be Welcomed. Referring to the coming encampment of the G. A. R., the San Francisco Chronicle says: "For the second time the Grand Army of the Republic will hold its annual encampment in this city. Doubtless also it will be the last time. Seventeen years ago the veterans of the war here, and that body is not likely to revisit any city at shorter intervals. Seventeen years hence there will be no doubt remain some straggling remnants of that mighty host, who, with feebler steps, will find their way to the appointed rendezvous once more to meet their old comrades in arms and renew their vows of fraternity, charity and loyalty. But they will not be here. The fatigue of so long a journey will be impossible at their great age. Whatever honor San Francisco ever intends to pay to the survivors of the great struggle for the Union its people must prepare to pay now. When the coming encampment, which is to meet here in August, breaks up we shall part with that body of veterans forever."

Confederates Aid Union Veteran. A strange and affecting scene recently was enacted before a court in August, Mo. A man named George Moore was arraigned before the court charged with burglary. He was a Union veteran and was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea." It was claimed that he stole in order to supply himself with a means of escape. Moore was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a very old man, nearly 70 years of age. He pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The presiding judge, William Gary, was a Confederate veteran, and the jury was largely made up of the same men. Moore was brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. Thereupon the judge fined the prisoner \$1—which Capt. Smythe, a Union veteran and the postmaster, immediately tendered Moore was a disappointed, however, by Capt. John W. Clark, sheriff, a Confederate veteran, who paid the fine, and the judge ordered the clerk to turn over to the prisoner.

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late, therefore, to adopt its suggestion of moving down the gorge in order to throw my command on the bank, or possibly in the rear, of the Union troops and force them to a rapid retreat or surrender. The result of this movement vindicated the strategic wisdom of my unknown and—judging by the handwriting—female correspondent, whose note was none the less martial because embedded in roses, and whose evident genius for war, had occasioned, might have made her a captain equal to Cathartes.—Gen. John B. Gordon, in the July Scribner's.

The Fight for Little Round Top. The fiercest struggle is now for the possession of Little Round Top. Standing in its rugged summit like a lone sentinel is seen an erect but slender form clad in the uniform of a Union soldier. It is Warren, Meade's chief of engineers. With practiced eye he sees at a glance that, quickly seized, that rock-ribbed hill would prove a Gibraltar to the Union forces, and he is not unequal, perhaps, on any other field. It was in marked contrast with other battlegrounds. On the open plain, where stood these hostile hosts in long lines, listening in silence for the signal summoning them to battle, there were no breastworks, no abatis, no intervening woodlands, nor abrupt hills, nor hiding places, nor impassable streams. The space over which the assaulting columns were to march, and on which was soon to occur the tremendous struggle, consisted of smooth and gentle undulations and a narrow valley covered with green grass and growing corn. From the position assigned me, near the center of Lee's lines, both armies and the entire field were in view. The scene was not only magnificent to look upon, but the realization of what it meant was deeply impressive. Even in times of peace our sensibilities are stirred by the sight of a great army passing in review. How infinitely more thrilling is the view of the same army in the midst of a battle, when the order of the day is to march upon the same plain, "beneath spreading ensigns and bristling bayonets," waiting for the impending crash and sickening carnage!

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From Farmers' Review: The lesson the world's most eminent and successful men have taught us most forcibly is the importance of enthusiasm. The second advantage of enthusiasm is that it is contagious. A man who is given credit for a life is based largely upon his ability. We are taken up with its importance. Our hearts must be in our avocation. He who wills to do with his whole heart, conquers or dies in the attempt. Too much of what the world has seen fit to designate as pastime or pleasure enters into our everyday existence. Its presence can be traced to every man's daily activities. Each successive duty we perform has its degree of earnestness or indifference. The poultryman who takes the details of his business to bed with him at night and arises with it in mind is not disappointed in his association. Enthusiasm conquers all obstacles and perplexities, and knows no failures. It finds a way or makes one. Ignorance, false theories, mistakes, all are but stepping stones to success to him who wills with enthusiastic zeal. When the breeder of prize fowls provides for the best of his flock, he caters to his interest, and his enthusiasm is correctly proportioned into his training, handling, advertising and exhibiting, something always happens. What happens is success. Where one fails another is successful. Out of the same soil wheat and tares are produced. The same family, and the same successful business man and the pauper, the reformer and the drunkard. One presses forward to a definite aim in life with enthusiastic zeal, the other drifts aimlessly here and there. The latter is a failure. The former is a success. The latter is a failure. The former is a success. The latter is a failure. The former is a success.

Wheat as Food for Horses. Wheat as food for horses was tested at the North Dakota Experiment Station. The results are published in Bulletin No. 20 of that station. The wheat was fed at the rate of 14 pounds daily, and the horses were given an average daily work. It was found that the grain ration for work horses; upon this point Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives suggestions in a circular of information issued in 1894.

There are certain points to be borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat to such unaccustomed animals as all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its use. It is a matter of common observation that when full grown horses are first given wheat for work horses; upon this point Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives suggestions in a circular of information issued in 1894.

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AGRICULTURE

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