Matters in Nebraska.

JURY ACCUSES THE HUSBAND.

Brutel Treatment Cause of Woman's Death at Loup City.

LOUP CITY-Considerable excite ment has been caused by the disap pearance of Mrs. Carl Deisterhoft from her home six miles northeast of here. On Monday her husband reported to the authorities that she had left home and a continuous search was made for several days, when her body was found in the bottom of a draw about half a mile north of their home and Coroner George W. Hunter at once impaneled a jury, who upon examination found her head and body a mass of bruises and the husband testifled to his whipping her on Friday

From the evidence the jury made the following finding:

"We find that Lena Deisterhoft died from exposure, due to an unbalanced mind caused by brutal treatment by her husband. Carl Deisterhoft."

The sheriff arrested and brought Deisterhoft to town, where he was incarcerated in the jail awaiting an examination before a justice.

NEW VALUE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Funds Not Sufficient for Making As-

LINCOLN-The reappraisement of the public lands of the state will doubtless cost somewhat more than the legislature expected and a big de-Sciency will be created in the fund appropriated. The school land has not been reapraised since 1887, and consequently there is much of ft which has increased in value represented by the reappraisement has been enormous in Nemaha county it being raised from \$5 to \$60 an acre. The rental of this land will be raised from 30 cents to \$3.60 an acre.

While a great deal of the land is being raised in value, there is also a great deal which is said to be valued too high and, for this reason, lies idle and brings the state no revenue. This is grazing land in the west, which was sidered to be worth much more than it has since been found to be.

Beet Prospect is Good.

NORFOLK-Prospects for good sugar beets and consequently good beet sugar at the Norfolk factory this fall are excellent and the institution now anticipates a long run.

"The recent heavy rains have not burt us at all," said E. H. Gerecke, agriculturist. "The beets have had a steady growth throughout the summer and from that fact the abundance of moisture has not been able to injure them at all. All through northeast Nebraska, which is the country tributary to this factory, the roots are look ing fine and are growing right along. Nineteen beets were tested at the factory and they contained on an average over 11 per cent of sugar. The percentage required for grinding up is 13 on the additional amount of sweetness. The factory itself is now in complete readiness for the running and every wheel can start at a moment's notice."

Going to Talk Irrigation.

LINCOLN-From the reports which State Engineer Dobson is receiving concerning the irrigation congress to be held at Ogden, Utah, September 15, vicinity. it promises to be one of the most largely attended since these gatherings were begun. Nebraska will be represented by a full quota of men who have signified their intention of being present as delegates. A special car will be run for delegates.

Charged With Stealing a Horse. WAHOO-William Howard, the man charged with stealing a horse, buggy and two harnesses from Charles Johnson near Valparaiso about the 22nd of last February, and was apprehended and arrested a few days ago, had his preliminary hearing in Wahoo and was bound over to the district court.

The commissioners of Cass county have paid Taylor Graham the sum of \$100 damages for loss incurred by an accident while crossing a ravine near Elmwood about two weeks ago.

Find Lumber in Ditch. NORFOLK-As a result of a tracer sent out from both ends, a carload of lumber, which is to go into the First

street bridge over the Elkhorn, has just been located in a Minnesota ditch. The material was dumped into the bole in a wreck and Norfolk people have been waiting for it for several weeks. Another car has been ordered and the may again cross the river.

Father and Child Reunited

(a) (a)

LINCOLN-After a separation of cleven years Henry Brownlee of Canon City, Colo., and his daughter, Elsie Brownlee, aged 17, have been reunited through the instrumentality of Secretary Davis of the State Board of Charities and Correction. The girl was taken from the Tabitha home of this city, where she had been for two years, two months of which time against her will, by Secretary Davis, without aid and mysteriously from Norfolk and of the courts.

A. J. Spearman Dead.

of the most respected citizens of this place, died here. Mr. Spearman was born at Jacksonville, Ill., January 25, 1829. He moved to Papillion in 1868.

Wound Likely to be Fatal. REATRICE-Charley Miller, an allround bed man, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Deputy Sheriff Galattempting to arrest him.

THE STATE IN A NUTSHELL

The Home Independent Telephone company of Filley has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The company has a capital of

Beatrice merchants have been trous bled with shoplifters for some time: but there does not seem to be any disposition to presecute them when they are caught.

Clyde Hile, the 17-year-old son of widow living near Cairo, was drawn; ed in a canyon in Dry creek about a mile northwest. He was taken with cramps while swimming.

The recorder's report for Otoe county for August shows farm mortgages filed amounting to \$14,960.52 and \$17. 355 released; city property filed, \$5,-620: released, \$1,755.62.

General Sigel Lovelady, who secur ed a divorce from Emma Lovelady in Fremont last week, was the seventh husband of his erstwhile spouse. Three of the husbands were divorced.

James Blair celebrated his seventyfirst birthday at Linwood last week. He squatted on the site of Linwood, Neb., May 10, 1858. He is now the oldest settler living in Butler county.

The Nuckolls County Teachers' institute that followed a five weeks' summer normal school held in Nel- fat changes into a semi-solid pasty son, closed last week. There were mass. 125 teachers in attendance and deep interest manifested.

Two women giving their names as Mrs. Smith and Miss Tessie White, and Omaha as their home, were lodged in jail at Beatrice on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were fined \$10 and costs each.

John Hendricksen of St. Joseph. a horseman attending the circuit races held in Beatrice, was relieved of his surplus cash at a hotel. While in the company of Mary Joy he missed \$60. which was afterward recovered by the in a number of cases milk arriving at

Fred Hans, detective for the Northwestern railway, who has been incarated in the county jail at Ainsworth on the indictment of a grand jury for the killing of David Luse some filing of an appearance bond to the October term of court.

Fred Wilkeening of Nebraska City was examined by the board of commissioners on insanity and they ordered him taken to the asylum at Lincoln. He is a young man and labors under the hallucination that he has been hypnotized and is compelled to do the bidding of some one else.

W. R. Boody, the colored proprietor of a restaurant in Valentine, is confined in fail in default of a \$2,000 bond for assault with intent to do great bodily harm upon Bridget Mof- Kansas. His salary there is to be fit. He hit her on the right side of \$2,400 per annum, with free house the head with an Indian club and her skull was fractured. She is in a critical condition.

George R. Tucker, a farmer living south of Papillion, has brought suit in leges are paying fair salaries and are the district court against the Chica- holding their expert agriculturists, go. Rock Island & Pacific railway for but others do not seem to realize the and two weeks more will easily put \$3,950 damages. It is alleged the company built a bridge which proved inadequate to carry off the water in Buffalo creek. The creek overflooded its banks, ruining Mr. Tucker's crops

and doing other damage. Several large boxes of clothing were ing that high salaries be paid, but sent from Stella to the Kansas City that fair salaries be the order of the flood sufferers, among which were thirty new comforters made and contributed by the women of Stella and ford to lose men like Professor Otis.

The superintendent of the institution for feeble minded youth is preparing to place on exhibition at the state fair a collection of fancy work done by the girls at the institution. In addition to this will be a bench, ponds. Some of them were so zealous the manufacture of brushes by the boys. The results of the patients'

work will make a creditable showing. issued an advertisement for the sale. These "remaining assets" comprise ten judgments obtained in the Sherman county courts in 1889 aggregating \$18,900, and all bearing interest from 7 to 10 per cent, and also nine judgments running back from nine to to drink should never be made the

William Hillman, for thirty-five county, about four miles south of Fremont moved last week to California, and it was the first time he has been on a train of cars since he came to Dodge county, though living within the sound of trains on both the Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads. izing the market. This butter, how-

He is about 60 years of age. James Galloway of Buffalo county bridge will be put in immediately, so was adjudged insane by the commis- butters on the market, but much of it Kenosha County, Wisconsin. that farmers living south of the city sioners of insanity and taken to the is of so low a grade that it has to go

Lincoln asylum. Governor Mickey has issued a requisition upon the governor of Colorado however helped by the fact that much during the Wagner commemoration for the return to thi state of Henry poor Danish butter is appearing, al-Hyde, who is wanted at Lexington for though the good makes continue to The concerts which will take place on the commission of a statutory crime two years ago: He is charged with having criminally assaulted Pearl Grooms, a 15-year-old girl, at that place, October 10, 1901, and then hav-

ing fled from the state. August Burg, a Swedish stone mason, has disappeared very suddenly it is feared he has met with foul play.

While leading a horse behind a buggy. Miss Jennie Jones, daughter of PAPILLION-A. J. Spearman, one Mr. and Mrs. James Jones of near Smartville, got the hitching strap wrapped around her thumb, the horse became frightened and pulled back. Her thumb was torn completely off at the first joint.

Nebraska City is suffering from an fowls and losses to the showmon. other mad dog scare. A dog that was frothing at the mouth ran amuck over the principal streets of the city. loway at Adams while the latter was biting a large number of dogs, and finally ended by biting a child.



Rancidity in Butter.

If butter fat is sealed up and kept in a cold dark place it will retain its normal character and appearance for many months, but if it is kept in a warm place and exposed to light and air it will thickly undergo chemical and physical changes and become rancid. Ransidity is developed by oxidation, by which means it loses its customary appearance and smell. The acidity does not greatly increase difference between whole butter and pure butter fat in their becoming rancid. The rancidity of the former is caused largely by bacteria working on the casein, lactore and other ingredients that serve as bacterial food. But in the case of pure butter fat there is no bacterial development for the reason that this substance will not sustain bacterial life. Two European experimenters—Duclaux and Ritsert-have proven that bacteria cannot thrive in a medium of pure fat, and that all changes taking place in fats are due to oxidation. Air, light and warmth are therefore the great factors in producing the rancidity of pure butter-fat. When bure butter-fat begins to get rancid it begins to change color, getting lighter. This action begins on the surface and spreads downward very gradually till the whole lump is bleached. With this change comes a lardy smell and taste. The taste at first acid becomes burning and pungent. After several months of such exposure the butter

Notice Worth Heeding Dr. Reynolds, the commission Mealth for Chicago, is sending out the following notice, which is being posted at all stations at which milk for Chicago is being shipped: "Milk cans must be clean inside and out. No matter how clean a can looks, before using it should be washed with soap suds, rinsed with clean water and then scalded. Milk shipped in dirty cans is liable to confiscation." The notice is not meant to merely scare people into being clean. It has already been backed up by acts, and and poured into the sewers. This turned off while the barrel is being. delivery of milk is altogether likely water from the barrel. The stream to be careless in its production, while the man that is scrupulously clean about the delivery of milk is very long as desired. Where the farmer methods of production. The Chicago officer that pours a can of dirty milk | time, and the owner will feel like into the gutter is doing a service to being more liberal with the water the consumer and to the cleanly producer of milk in the country.

A Loss to Dairying. We are sorry to learn that Professor D. H. Otls of the Kansas Agricultural College has resigned his position there to accept a better-paying one as manager of a ranch at Oswego. rent and several other things thrown in. A few of our colleges are paying exceedingly low salaries and are unable to hold any man that proves himself of value. A number of our colvalue of a live man like Professor Otis. During the last two years we have seen quite a number of men leave their positions with colleges and go into commercial life, because in their former positions they could not make a living. We are not suggestday in our agricultural colleges and experiment stations. We cannot af-

We doubt if this gentleman is permitted to remain very long on the ranch. Kerosene on Pools. The inhabitants of some parts of rural New Jersey heard that the best way to get rid of mosquitoes was to put kerosene on all the pools and tools and all necessary material for in the movement that they kerosened the ponds in the cow pastures. One cow feeding in such a pasture died in great agony and a post-mortem examination was held over her. Her More "remaining assets" of the Cap- stomach revealed the cause of her ital National bank are to be sold Sep- death, which was kerosene. The farmtember 25. Receiver J. W. McDonald er examined his pasture and found the water covered with the deadly oil. The other cows were taken from the pasture before they had time to drink of the water. This should act as a caution to the people engaged in the laudable work of mosquito destruction. Water that animals are likely seventeen years bearing 10 per cent subject of this treatment. We think the farmers living near towns and villages will have to be more and more on the lookout for this treatment of years a farmer living in Saunders their pastures, especially if the said pastures happen to have in them stagnant pools of water.

Siberian Butter in England. Recent reports from England declare that Siberian butter is coming in in such quantities that it is demoralever shows great variation in quality. wise than on the table of the consumer in its natural form. Its sale is. arrive. It is surprising that Siberian the three days following the unveilbutter should begin at this early day to make an impression on the International market, for the Siberians have been only at the work of shipping butter out of their country for a few years. Under government.supervision their quality of butter should steadily improve, and a few years will doubtless find it an even greater factor in the English market than at present.

Poultry shows should be held in buildings that are so arranged that the birds will not be exposed to drafts. Cuildings that permit gusts of wind to sweep into them every time the doors are opened and that are permeated by currents of air moving in different directions result in sick

of British sheep. It is said that their descent can be traced farther



Water for Fowlg.

The methods of supplying water to fowls are usually crude. On the farm especially where the labor should be reduced to a minimum, we find the least attention paid to work-saving arrangements. The large poultrykeepers go about the matter in a bustness like way and make arrangements for the attomatic watering of the fowls and thus save many steps and as is shown by analysis. There is a much attention. But on most farms the woman of the house or some member of the family has to keep watch of the hens to see that their water supply does not fail. This gives one more thing to think about in the care of poultry, and it makes many steps necessary. The open pans get slimy, and the water gets warm in the summer sun and becomes a good breeding place for germs that sometimes carry destruction to the flock. There is no doubt that the water trough is a very common means of spreading roup from one fowl to an-

There are numerous automatic watering devices, but most of the commercial arrangements are too small to be serviceable. They hold enough water for a sitting hen and flock of chicks, but that is about all. In fact, for a flock of hen and chicks little home-made arrangement will suffice. Take a shallow pan that will not rust and invert in it a quart or larger bottle full of water. The water will flow out of it only till the air is shut off by the rising water in the pan. After that the water will run out of the bottle into the pan only as fast as the water in the pan is lowered. This bottle will hold the water for several days' supply. The pan that holds it may be made of wood rather than of metal and this material

An automatic fountain of any size may be made for the large flock. A barrel may be used if it is desired. A wine barrel should be fitted with an' the barrel to the trough in which the fowls are to receive their water. This' pipe should have a faucet in it at the Chicago depots has been seized some point so that the water may be should be the fate of all dirty milk. filled. This barrel full of water will Just as long as the consumers will last several days. It it is desired to can be adjusted to any size so that the water in the barrel will last as likely to be equally clean in his has a wind-mill, tank and hose, the barrel may be easily filled at any than would be the case had he to carry or haul the water for the fowls. Probably every farmer understands the principle of air pressure, and the fact that up to a height of 34 feet water will not run out of a vessel unless air can get in to fill its place. It is possible to invent numerous methods of employing this principle. A little study of the matter will result in many happy arrangemnts to save labor. Wherever possible the water should be frequently changed either automatically or otherwise. Stagnant water soon becomes foul with food; especially where the birds have soft food once or more times a day, as they will go to the drinking trough after eating and more or less of the material remaining on their bills gets into the water.

Dark Brahmas.

From Farmers' Review: In breeding dark Brahmas I use the single mating system exclusively. I found it rather hard at first to get good males and females from the same mating, but think I have at last succeeded. The young birds are sturdy little fellows and begin to scratch and kick almost as soon as hatched. I lose very few from bowel trouble or other causes. The Brahmas need to be some older than most breeds before they lay, but when they do lay they average an egg about six days out of seven. Hatched in spring they will lay about the first year, and their eggs are a good size. Two things which endear my Brahmas to me are their beauty and their aptitude for becoming pets. My birds are very much admired and my friends think it almost wonderful that the chicks will eat out of my hand, answer to a name and even get in my lap to be petted like a kitten. As they grow older they are more dignified, but they are never scary, like some other breeds. For the man or woman who wants a few thoroughbred fowls and has only a city lot I don't know of a better bred. They are easily kept in with a low fence and do very nicely when confined. I find they are not a lazy bird, as is often said of the large breeds, but that they like nothing berter than to scratch and work for their feed, when given to them in litter. I would not feed them mash more than twice a week. Considering the success I have had in competition and the pleasure and profits I derive from my birds at home I have every reason to be pleased with them, and I am sure when their good qualities are better known, they will be more extensively bred in the west than they are Some of it ranks with the best at present.—Mrs. Josephine Griffith,

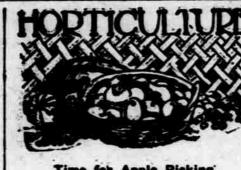
Professor Stillman Kelley of Yale will represent the United States at the international concerts to be given week in October at Berlin, Germany, ing of the Wagner statue will represent the historical development of music from Gluck to Wagner. An invitation has been sent to Sousa, inviting him to lead one of his marches during the concert of contemporane ous music.

The cucumber is one of the earliest known vegetables. Moses mentions it as abundant in Egypt: "We remember the fish, which we did eat in Egypt freely: the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic."

Hogs should have a little salt daily. or at least once a week, as it aids in promoting health and gives a good tone to the stomach.

The word "clutch" is applied both The Southdown can boast of a to the sitting of eggs under the hen longer pedigrec than any other breed and to the brood batched from them.

ave been profitable.



There is much value in knowing when to pick an apple. The future usefulness of the apple depends & great deal on this, whether it is to be kept or used at once. There are three periods at which an apple may be picked—before maturity, at maturity or when it is fully ripe on the tree. Our best horticulturists tell us that the maturity and ripeness of an apple are not the same. At least these words do not mean the same when used technically by experienced apple growers. A mature apple is one that has attained all size and whose needs are black. An apple is not ripe till it has attained its proper color, its desired mellowness and has reached the point where its flavor is

at the best.

an apple is at maturity, unless it is to be eaten at once. In that case the apple should be left on the tree till it is not only mature but ripe. And here is where the family orchardist finds the advantage to his family. He can pick his fruit fresh from the tree at just the point where it is most lusciotis, when it has the most flavor and a full quantity of juice. No matter how well flavored an apple may be a month after picking, it loses its supply of juice continually after picking, for evaporation is going on and there is no way of supplying the deficiency. But for packing or for storing, an apple should be picked at maturity, at which time it will begin its ripening process. If picked before that time the ripening process will not go on, for that cannot begin till the apple has matured, and if it never matures will save all tendency to rust in the it does not ripen. The apple picked before maturity remains of the same color and does not improve in flavor. Its texture becomes rubbery and as the moisture in it evaporates, it shrinks. Who has not been disapiron pipe running from the bottom of pointed when biting into such an apple to find not the delicious flavor expected, but a vinegary juice that was anything but pleasant? The city buyer of apples has this experience frequently. If on the other hand an apple is allowed to hang on the tree beyond the maturity time and till It buy and use dirty milk there are men give the fowls pure water all the time, is fully ripe it generally proves to be that will make milk in an uncleanly a little hole may be bored in the a poor keeper. This is especially manner and deliver it in dirty cans. It is to be in the manner and deliver it in dirty cans. It is to be in the manner and deliver it in dirty cans. It is to be in the manner and deliver it in dirty cans. The Grimes Golden, if allowed to food, and withstand the severe storms, were shot down. These three hamripen on the tree, will keep but a few to which they are naturally subjected. weeks after picking. But if it is without taking any great harm." picked at maturity it will keep for months under proper conditions. This is the reason why so many Grimes Goldens brove to be very poor keep-

ers—they have been allowed to hang too long on the tree after the time at which it was possible to pick them. Bome varieties, such as the Ben Davis, need to be left on the tree as long as possible. These are all winter apples and take a long season to mature. The Ben Davis takes all the time it can get to mature on the tree; and after that the ripening process goes on for some weeks. There is little danger of picking this variety and Willow Twig too late, provided frosts

are not imminent. Places Free From Cow Ticks. 1. It is well known that the United States Department of Agriculture, recognizing the poisonous properties of the cow tick, has established a rigd quarantine line running from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean north of which the cow tick is not supposed to be found. This line runs just north of Mississippi and includes to the

south of it eight or ten counties in Tennessee. 2. There are many farms all over our state that are free of ticks. Recently I wished to vaccinate some imported Hereford cattle in Marshall county and was unable to find a tickinfested native cow in the neighborhood from which to draw the blood. Upon further examination I was told by some parties that they had not seen a cow tick during the summer within a radius of five miles of that place. I do not think I am wrong in estimating that fully one-half of the townships in our counties that border on Tennessee are free of cow ticks. The same is true to a less extent of many of the counties south of these. We have made observations in Panola, LaFayette, Pontotoc, Union, Lee. and Prentiss counties and know that in them it is by no means uncommon to find tick-free districts. In the northern part of the state we attribute this | ing industry in the world. to the fact that the temperature gets low enough to destroy these parasites. 3. Cow ticks are never found in a field that has been cultivated since occupied by tick-infested cattle, since plowing up the land destroys all ticks and tick eggs. The cultivated lands of the state include a large area. 4. Pastures and woods that have not been occupied by ticky cattle for twelve months will be free of ticks. Much of our pasture lands are used longer than a year by horses, sheep

and other live stock. overflowed lands kills mature female the roots. ticks, kills and washes away seed ticks, and washes away tick eggs. Much of our state, including the Mississippl bottom lands, and certain prairie regions are thus freed of ticks. 6. Small lots around towns are usually free of ticks since they are closely grazed and the direct rays of the -Bulletin 73, Mississippi Experiment Station.

The Miles of the Plowman. Fall plowing time is at hand, and the plowman will do well to consider how he can get the most work accomplished with the least effort. The hit or miss method means immense loss of energy, a large part of which may be saved by careful computation. The width of the furrow plowed has much to do with the expense of energy. A man that walks ten miles on a good road feels tired. How much more the handles of a plow? A man in plowing an acre of land in furrows travel 1214 miles; in nine-inch fur-9 9-10 miles; in 11-inch furrows, 9 miles: in 12-inch furrows, 84 miles; furrow possible that will thoroughly pulverize the soil should be plowed. A good team is an economizer of labor. wider furrow can be turned



First Importation of Angoras:

During the administration of President Polk, the Sultan of Turkey requested of him to recommend some one who would experiment in cotton culture in Turkey. Accordingly, Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia S. was recommended and received the appointment. The work which he did was so highly gratifying to the Sultan that, upon the return of Dr. Davis in 1849, he reciprocated the courtesy of the President by presenting the doctor with nine Angora goats. Of these, seven were does and two were bucks. These goats were then and for many years afterwards thought to be of the Cashmere breed, from the fiber of which the costly Cashmere shawls were made. As they came to be better known, however, the differences between the Cashmere and Angora

breeds were easily observed. When then should an apple be The Davis importation of Angoras picked, before maturity, at maturity was frequently exhibited at fairs, and or when it is ripe? It is quite generally agreed that the best time to pick everywhere attracted much attention and received favorable comments. It was unfortunate for the industry at that time that they were thought to be of the Cashmere breed, for everything that was known about the Cashmere breed was claimed for these goats. As an Angora goat can not fulfill the requisites of a Cashmere goat dily more satisfactorily than Jersey cattle can serve the purposes of the beef breeds, there was abundant room for the disappointment which soon forlowed and almost drove the Angora, useful as it is now regarded, out of consideration.

In 1853 the Davis goats were purchased by Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., with the exception of one owned by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, one by Mr. Davenport, of Virginia, and one by Mr. Osborne, of new York. Later Colonel Peters imported others, but they did not prove satisfactory. He is generally looked upon as the real founder of the Angora goat industry in the United States. Other importations occurred from time to time up to 1876. In 1881 the Sultan absolutely prohibited the exportation of Angoras, and this prohibition is still in effect. A few animals have been imported from Cape

The West Highland Cattle, Kyloes, are found in great numbers on the hills of Scotland. They are well adapted for grazing these rough, poot, upland pastures, where they have to

A Bit of Swine History: The swine introduced into the United States by the early colonists were of inferior stock, and the ! .provement in breed is the result of careful selection, breeding and feeding in comparatively recent years. Size was formerly the chief aim of breeders, and was insisted upon, regardless of proportion, per cent of offal of cost of production, says the last census report. Between 1818 and 1830 the Chestef

White was evolved as a distinct breed by the crossing of some large, white stock from Bedfordshire, England, with the white hogs then common in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Berkshire was introduced from England about 1830, but did not come into general favor till the decade 1870 to 1880. The Poland-China originated in southwestern Ohio between 1838 and 1840, from the crossing of various minor breeds. It was known by many names, from among which, in 1872. that of Poland-China was selected by the national convention of swinebreeders. This breed was crossed with the Berkshire, resulting in better form and fattening qualities and in

establishing the black color with white markings. The interest in swine breeding in recent years is illustrated by the dates of first registration of the different swine-breeders' associations, which were as follows: American Berkshire, 1875; Standard Poland-China, 1877; Central Poland-China, 1879; American Chester White, 1884; American Essex, 1887; American Duroc-Jersey, 1890; Standard Chester White, 1890. As a result of this interest en the part of breeders, swine in this country have attained an admirable standing with regard to form, bone, per cent of offal, and time of maturity. Because of its favorable conditions of soil and climate, and its vast annual crops of Indian corn, the chief food for swine, the North Central Division has become the seat of the swine-rear-

Hog Feeds. At the Ontario Experiment Station swine feeding experiments justified the following conclusions:

1. Barley alone gave larger gains than when combined with either oats 2. Barley and roots gave larger

gains than barley alone. 3. Cooked roots gave much better results than raw roots, but it is very probable that the individuality of the animals had more to do with causing 5. We have seen that water, on this difference than the cooking of dent of St. Louis, Mo. During the

4. In the case of cooked roots, one pound of grain proved equivalent to Capt. Flatan says: 5.9 pounds of roots. This is not nearly so high a value as many people place upon roots for feeding hogs; but it corresponds very closely with the results of extensive Danish experiments.

Within a few years the bean growtired will be feel after walking ten of Michigan two years later. The Southerner and had been trying for the. miles over plowed ground holding onto value of the crop of Michigan for the some time to get to them. He took seven inches wide will travel 14% 000. The acreage for the last five miles; in eight-inch furrows he will years reported was as follows: 1897, 118.228 acres: 1898, 155,627 acres: rows, 11 miles; in ten-inch furrows, 1899, 138,810 acres; 1900, 244,587 acres: 1901, 338,334 acres. Last year (1902) the season was particularly bad in 13-inch furrows, 71/2 miles, and in for the bean crop, the long continued 14-inch furrows, 7 miles. The widest rains ruining the yield in many coun-

Attend the poultry shows and study for a man will not have to travel as the fowls. This will take time, but People who live double lives are far in following a heavy team as it is worth time. Talk with the most back then the time of William the apt to discover in the end that seither a light one, for the reason that a successful breeders and adopt their hest methods.

CAMPFIRE TALES

Time! What an empty vapor 'tis!
And days, how swift they are!
Swift as an Indian arrow flies,
Or like a shooting star.

The present moments just appear.
Then alide away in haste;
That we can never say, they're here,
But only say they're past. (Our life is ever on the wing. And death is ever nigh; The moment when our lives begin, We all begin to die.)

Yet, mighty God! our fleeting days Thy lasting favors share: Yet, with the bountles of Thy grace Thou load'st the rolling year. 'Tis sovereign mercy finds us food, And we are clothed with love; While grace stands pointing out the rot That leads our souls above.

His goodness runs an endless round; All glory to the Lord! His mercy never knows a bound; And be His name adored! Thus we begin the lasting song:

And when we close our eyes, Let the next age 'thy praise prolong. Till time and nature dies.) Last of Heroic Band Dead.

"I happened to see in a New York paper the other day," said the serreant, "notice of the death of Zacharia C. Neahr, and I wondered in how many men's veins the blood leaped name. Neahr was a short-term man. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-Second New York volunteers in it was his fate to be engaged in one of the most daring and perilous undertakings of the war.

"On the 15th of January, 1865, when the Union troops were formed for assault on Fort Fisher, Gen. Terry called for volunteers to go forward in advance of the assaulting column and cut down the palisades or stockade timbers of the fort. A plan to blow these timbers up with gunpowder had been considered, but the fire of the navy had damaged them to such an extent that Gen. Terry believed his axmen could do the work better than gunpowder. Therefore he called for rolunteers.

"James Cadman, William Cabe, George Hoyt, S. R. Porteous, D. H. Morgan, Edward Petrie, E. H. Cooper, Silas Baker, George Merrell, William J. McDuff, Z. C. Neahr and Bruce Anderson, all of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, volunteered for the dangerous work. They ran mered away at the palleades until they cut an opening through which one of the charging columns rushed, and the result was the capture of Fort

Fisher. party of twelve who charged with axes. Up to 1896 not even his nearest such a perilous exploit. Then Congress voted him a medai of honor and in prayer. Gen. Terry, noticing this, said: 'I believe they will succeed,' and they did, and the last one of the Fort Fisher ax squad died last week."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

sang the Songs of '63. No detail of the recent celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg aroused more enthusiasm than did the participation in the exercises of the brave "Girls of '63" living in that town.

During- the winter of 1862-63 the Tenth New York cavalry, unmounted, popularly known as the Porter Guards, were encamped there, and the young women had ample opportunity to be were awake, and secure them from come familiar with many of the war songs of the day. When the troopers like by the passengers and the sleepof Buford's cavalry came into town on irg portion of the officers and crewi June 30, 1863, to scout or the enemy they were greeted by the girls with the same patriotic airs which they had learned earlier in the year.

Such rousing songs as "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are March- deck watch was surprised and over ing," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," powered, and the pilot house was and "The Battle Cry of Freedom" were sung by the enthusiastic young women for the soldiers.

At the anniversary it was decided to ask the survivors of these patriotic deck; an armed man stood at every "Girls of '63" to sing again to the brave veterans the songs they loved so armed man stood over the wounded well. A hearty response was given to engineer as he tended the engine. One the suggestion and at least sixteen of the officers was forced to show responded to the call. Some of these "Girls of '63" are grandmothers and grandaunts, and some still possess painted out, and the distinguishing their maiden names. While the voices were somewhat broken, yet the chor- of these things were done, and latter uses went welling out in good, round under compulsion by one of the crew fashion.

The old soldiers present were visibly affected and one, T. P. Kennedy of Parkersburg. Chester county, one of Buford's cavalrymen, asked to be presented to the singers.

A Civil War Incident. The following incident is told by Capt. L. S. Flatau, formerly sheriff of Camp County, Texas, but now a resiwar he was a member of Cowan's

Missouri battery at Vicksburg, Miss.

"The day that Grant began his novement against Vicksburg the Confederate forces were massed at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, where our army and gunboats were making a feint to distract attention from the real attack at Bruinsburg. Sherman written by soldiers on the battlefield landed several thousand men and of Shijoh. Stone River and Missionary ing industry of Michigan has greatly formed a line of battle, which was Ridge, and I was astonished at their developed. Previously a half dozen opposed by a strong Confederate line, simplicity and humbleness of tone. States had produced the bulk of the and there was much excitement on writing of the second day at Shiloh bean crop, with no one of them show- both sides. Suddenly a horseman one man said: "We started forward at ing a particular inclination to take the rode out from the Yankee line, which sun up, our line as straight as a rule, lead. But figures on the 1901 bean fired volley after volley after him. and during the day I think we must crop of Michigan show the yield He bestrode a magnificent horse, and, have covered several miles. We didn't that year to have been 4,639,398 bush- waving his hat, yelled: 'Hurrah for do much, however, except drive the els, an increase of 1,626,962 bushels Kentucky!' He dashed up, jumped rebeis back, and when night came six over the crop of 1900. According to the breastworks and came within ten of our company were among the the United States census for 1899, the feet of Cowan's battery, which was wounded.' The man's regiment was in entire crop in the United States for standing ready for action. The bat- the movement described by Gen that year was only 5,064,490, little tery men gathered around him, and Grant as one of the most impressive more than the crop of the single State he explained that he, too was a and effective of the second day's bat year 1901 was \$9,300,000. Its wheat off his pistols and handed one of crop for the same year was only \$10,- them to a Confederate for examination. While the Confederate provost | Maine infantry, now residing in a Bos guard was coming up to take in the ton suburb, is said to be the oldest supposed deserter he suddenly whirl- surviving field officer of the army of ed his horse and dashed back to the the Potomac and he was a marked union lines. Many shots were fired feature in the Hooker monument cere at him, but he escaped unharmed, mories at Boston recently. He is at with the information that he had years old and on his birthday Kinsley come for, to the effect that the rebel Post, G. A. R. of which he is a mem army was massed in front of Sher- ber, presented him with a handsome man, and not in front of Grant at easy chair. Col. Walker missed only Bruinsburg. The pistol which, re one battle of the army of the Potomso

had in regard to the dashing scout." Can any of the comrades, readers of the "Campfire." furnish any clue to the identity of this man?

Battery Attacks One Man. "There will never be war without flying artillery," said an ex-member of the famous Loomis battery of Michigan to a Detroit Free Press main. but you can take my word for it that the moral effect is a heap greater than the practical. I have seen grape and cannister used with terrible effect, but as an offset let me tell you a little story. In one of the fights preceding the battle of Murfreesboro we were ordered to shell a force of Confederates out of a certain piece of woods. I don't know who discovered them there, but our six pieces went into action and made things hot. We fired twenty rounds to a piece and the shells burst beautifully. When it was apparent that we had slaughtered a regiment or two the infantry advanced to hold the position. They expected to come across hundreds of dead men, but they didn't find one. A hundred trees had been rent and riven and a hundred tons of soil had been as it leaped in mine when I saw that thrown sky-high, but there was not even a wounded man. They did find one living man, however. He had been left behind to keep watch 1864, but in his short terms of service of us and he had not deserted his post. As our hifantry came up he crawled out from a hole under the roots of a

stump and asked: "Now, then, what so

"We want to make you prisoner. replied an officer. "'Is that what all the shootin' has bin fur?"

"Then let me tell yo' that yo' pesky Yankees ar' so mighty extravagant that yo' won't have a dratted cent left when this yere wah is half over."

Gen. O. O. Howard Only One Living. On the occasion of the unteiling of the statue to Gen. Hooker, in Boston, recently, the following letter appeared

in the Globe of that city: "The hundreds of thousands who will view the procession to-morrow should not fail to remember that the last living great commander of any one of the armies that subdued the rebellion, the commander of the 148,000 forward with axes under a furious fire of the army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. thus stands alone. He received, also, the thanks of the nation for selecting and holding the field of Gettysburg on the first day, when with 20,000 men he successfully repelled more than 60,-"Neahr was the last survivor of that | 000 of Lee's veterans and saved his country. Absolutely refusing to retreat and sending messengers to neighbors or the members of his fami | Meade. Slocum and Sickles, "under ily knew that he had been engaged in God," he saved his country and received its merited thanks. He had the high honor of serving in forty-one batthe story came out. Many of the boys | ties, opening at Bull Run in command will remember that when the axmen of a brigade, and in the evening of moved spart that day Neahr dropped that disastrous day forming the battle on his knees and led the little squad line at Centerdale that turned back the Black Horse cavalry and saved the capital. He closed with the last great battle at Bentonville under Sherman. He is past all age of rivalry and envy, and an entire nation he has served with such adelity and honor will forever hold his memory immortal, and in no place is he more loved than among the Christian people and the soldiers of New England in this, her Admirer." capital, Boston.

> Capturing a Schooner. The plan of the privateers or pirated was to get possession of the engineroom and the pilot house, to overpower such of the officers and crew as doing any harm, and then to do the Shortly after 1 o'clock on the morns ing of Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, when the Chesapeake was steaming along about twenty miles N. N. E. of Cape Code this plan was put into execution. The

> seized. Everybody was frightened and bewildered. In the dim light armed strangers were visible patrolling the door leading from the saloon; an Braine where the paint was, in order that the name of the vessel might be mark on her funnel changed. Both of the vessel. When daylight came some of the Provincials were set to polishing the bright work, and everything went on as much as if the captors were the rightful crew of the Chesapeake.-Pearson's Magazine.

> Modesty of Soldiers. "Few men," said the colonel, "were entirely satisfied with their own cont duct in battle. This was not because they failed in courage or in their duty. but because the greatness of the occasion made even the most heroic effort seem inadequate. There was so much to do under stress of circumstances, and so much left undone through mischance or misunderstanding, that the man who was in the thick of the fight generally came out of it with a very

poor opinion of himself. "I was reading the other day letters

In the Army of the Potemas

Col. Elliah Walker of the Fourth mained in the hands of the Johnnies and at the battle of the Wilderness be was inscribed with the name of had two horses shot from under him Allen, and that is all the information and was wounded five times.