

For a Hero's Grave. The summer stirs to resonance again

The forest lore—
But he whose heart housed wind and sun and rain. Awakes no more

They laid upon his breast a crown With roses twined.

Now, Mother Earth in her great, His dust shall keep. That none disturb, nor touch with vagu larms. His quiet sleep.

He was so tired, he waited Death's our grief
Forget his smile.
-Charlotte Beeker in New Orleans Times-

Started Sheridan on Famous Ride. The man who started Gen. Phil Sheridan on his famous ride from Fairfax Station to Winchester to win back a battle that was lost, lives in Warrensburg, a village in this county, and his name is George Mixell, says a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, writing from Decatur, Ill. This incident is the old veteran's most treasured memory of the war, and he delights to tell how he sent Sheridan galloping down the Shenandoah valley at 2 o'clock in the morn-

ing of Oct. 19, 1864. "I was a private in the 202d Pennsylvania," says Mixell, "and Col. Charles Albright commanded our regiment. We were on duty at Fairfax Station, twenty-five or thirty miles southwest of Winchester, in old Virginia. Near Winchester runs Cedar creek, near which Sheridan's army was in camp. City Point, where Grant was at the time, is about twenty-five miles south and west of Winchester, in West Virginia.

"You know Sheridan left his army to visit Gen. Grant and have a conference with him. He did not think Early, the Confederate leader, would surprise and rout his army; he didn't think Early was strong enough. So he took plenty of time and was in no hurry to return to his command. That is why he came by Fairfax Station. "It happened that I was on guard nel the evening Sheridan arrived at e station. Col. Albright had his headquarters in a large house near the railroad and I patrolled the porch.

"When Sheridan arrived he was alone and came up on a black horse. not a large one, but a magnificent animal full of spirit and splendidly proportioned. He dismounted in front of the house and started to pass me, but I stopped him, not knowing who he war, but just then my colonel came out and welcomed him and I saluted. "He spoke to me pleasantly, and that's probably what gave me courage to do what I did later. Sheridan went into the house and was soon in bed. I guess, for it was late when he came. I continued my watch without anything unusual happening until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when sounds of cannon firing came from the direc-Sheridan's army was in a night battle. "I knew this was unexpected and and Sheridan and I woke them up. bers of the 'forlorn hope.' Sheridan jumped out of bed and

remarks and called for his horse. brought he was getting into his Banks called for volunteers to form a clothes. He jumped on his horse, or storming column, and over 1,000 men dered my colonel to get his men out responded, led by that gallant gentleand galloped off. He was alone then man, Gen. H. W. Birge. The fort surand if he had a guard he picked them | rendered on July 8, and the sacrifice up in our camp. He may have left a of the thousand was not called for. couple of his men there when he but they certainly deserve the medal came up to the colonel's house. I for their good intentions. never heard anything more about his ride except that he got there and found his army on the run and made them stand up and fight. Our regiment did not get in the fight because it was over before we got there and

we were stopped on the way." Mr. Mixell gleefully relates how Sheridan seemed put out when he heard the sounds of cannonading as of days of the civil war, when it was andistant thunder when aroused from

For the Younger Generation. The younger generation little know the conflict, trials and persecutions endured by their fathers for the preservation of the blessings which they now enjoy, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger. Had they come up through the days of Horace Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison, William V. McKean, George W. Childs, Colonel Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, and such revered editors as A. S. Barber, Sr., and A. S. Barber, Jr., of the Woodbury Constitution: Harry B. Paul, of the Camden Review: Sinnickson Chew, of the West Jersey Press; Bart L. Bonsall, of the Camden Post; A. L. English, of the Atlantic City Review; Thomas E. York Tribune. Hawkins, of the Cape May Star, and a host of others who cannot at present be brought to mind, they would be better fitted to appreciate the gift or freedom handed down to them with clean hands and pure hearts as a

Very few of these leaders of thought that shaped the educational course ly all the ministers of the Gospel are dead; the makers of law have departed: nearly all the Supreme Court judges have passed away; very few doctors that were distinguished in practice ten years ago remain, and it seems a fitting tribute, as we notice them passing, to call attention to the fact in order that their memory shall be perpetuated and their light shipe upon the pathway of a younger generation.

The cleansing of the blood by the sacrifice of such poble lives has caused religion to assume the ascendency and shine with a more intense effulgency and splendor than ever before. I do not believe a greater height has ever been attained in religion and education, in the recognition of the rights of man and individual.

A great deal still remains to be done. Let all Grand Army men see the day of his death he was assisting that survivors of the civil war be to form the parade at Dayton, where ished and perpetuated. Let the Sons taking place, when his horse suddenstill living the necessity of giving this metter serious consideration. And let our colored brethren, who are now enjoying to the fullest extent the as of freedom that have ripened and are bearing fruit, see that their lastic side.

these blessings have emanated, that it may be handed down and perpetuated as a sacred history.

Drummer Boy of Shiloh. If he lives until 1915 the last ofcer on the active list of the United States army who saw service in the civil war will go upon the retired list. This will be just fifty years after the close of the war. The "Old Guard." as the civil war veterans now holding commissions in the United States army are known, is dwindling rapidly, the recent retirements having rethe result of its continuous feeding. men that the exhibits of dairy prodduced their number to seventy. Two The man that feeds corn alone is putof these veterans, who occupy impor- ting into each fowl each year a good by the judges explaining to the extant positions, will not retire for sev- deal more money than is necessary. eral years yet. One is Judge-Advo- in some cases this may amount to as cate General George B. Davis, who will remain in active service until 1911, and the other, Commissary General John F. Weston, who does not retire until 1913. The last of the Old Guard," if he lives, will be Lieut. Col. John L. Clem of the quartermaster's department, who will be eligible for retirement on account of age, Aug. 13, This officer, who is depot quarter-

master at San Antonio, Tex., is the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh." Few who served in the great struggle of the 60's have a more dramatic record. He was an orphan when the war broke out, in 1861, and, although but 10 years of age, tried to follow the troops to the war as a drummer boy. Time and again he was refused, but in May, 1863, he succeeded in securing a place with the Twenty-second Michigan volunteers, and accompanied that regiment as a musician and lance sergeant. He was at last in the army, although not quite 12 years old. At the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, his drum was shot to pieces, and his gallant conduct earned for him the title of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," since woven into verse and drama. At Chickamauga he threw away his drum and carried a musket, and it is related of him that when a Confederate soldier called on him to surrender and rushed at him duty at the headquarters of our colofield and the drummer boy escaped. not particular. He says that a very being accustomed to the smells of the previous year has been lessened by spent several years at school, and

finally received an appointment to the army from civil life in September. 1872. He recently came into public notice by his indignant disclosure of an attempt to bribe him by a contractor sending him a box of cigars in | this. which was concealed a one hundreddollar bill. Clem will be the last of the "Old Guard," and will undoubtedly retire with the star of a brigadier general.-Philadelphia Press.

The Heroes of Port Hudson. In a letter to the New York Sun George E. Abbott of Brooklyn says: "Mr. J. T. Rundlet's letter in The Sun of Nov. 13 is in the right spirit. tion of Winchester and some other The government should redeem the sentry called to me that he thought promise of Gen. N. P. Banks to the heroes of Port Hudson and appropriate the money to have a medal of honcomething told me to call my colonel or struck off for the surviving mem-

"On June 14, 1863, an assault was asked what was wrong and I told him. made on the Confederate works, in He ran out on the porch in his shirt, which the Union side lost 203 killed listened a minute, made some strong and 1,604 wounded. The Confederate loss was only 22 killed and 25 wound "While the animal was being ed. After this bloody repulse Gen.

> "It would cost the government but a small amount now, as a great many of the thousand have answered their last roll call."

Elisworth's Zouaves. Ellsworth's Zouaves were recalled few days ago to the minds of all who remember the incidents of the early nounced in a Washington dispatch that the war department had received from William Clausen of New York, the old flag of the First New York Fire-Zouaves, the regiment raised and commanded by Col. Ephraim Elmer Elisworth at the beginning of the war. It was the same flag that Ellsworth hoisted on the staff of the Mansion House at Alexandria, Va., on May 24. 1861, after he had torn down the rebel flag, which incident cost Col. Ellsworth his life. Mr. Clausen came into possession of the flag as a gift from Andrew Govan, who was quartermaster of Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., and he asserts he has documents to prove that it is the flag represented. The gift to the war department was made on condition that the flag should be added to the war collection in Cullum Memorial Hall, at West Point,-New

Morgan Visits Old Cell. Standing at the door of his old cell No. 21, at Columbus, Ohio, Col. "Dick" Morgan of Lexington, Ky., this week set at rest the forty-year-old story that Warden Merion, in charge of the old penitentiary, had helped Gen. John rgan and his officers to escape. Col. "Dick" said Merion was true

trust and had not aided at all. He declared the Confederate prisonorder to permit the latter to escape. Mrs. Morgan accompanied her husband and was deeply interested in the scenes of his early privations.

Veteran's Death Due to Accident. the Republic of Ohio, who died recently, enlisted when 17 years old in company B, Ninety-third Ohio infantry. He participated in many battles, and was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge. In 1895 he was elected senior vice commander, and in 1897 comadded to their numbers, that the rap an afternoon reunion of the soldiers idly diminishing posts may be replea- and sailors of southwestern Ohio was farmer's family consumes eggs and of Voterans urge upon their fathers ly reared, falling over backward and inflicting injuries from which he died all that is sold asually represents no within the boar.

> The English language is much to use in Panama, especially on the At-



nonths at a time and as a single ration it is almost always used at a disadvantage. Corn is badly over-bal-anced on the carbohydrate side, and its constant feeding not only injures its constant feeding not only injures hibitors and the spectators could guess advantage. Corn is badly over-balceiving it, but it is to a considerable as to the reasons for the low scores extent washed, as the fowls can digest and the high scores. The men that extent washed, as the fowls can digest only about so much of this kind of matter anyway. The balance must go made the same old blunders that had resulted in their butter entered for through in a partly digested state. This may be the cause of the intertinal disturbances that are sometimes been believed by progressive dairymuch as 25 cents per bird per yearwasted, and worse. On a flock of 100 lowls this is quite an item. But feed corn in conjunction with other things

and all will be well. Fowls vary greatly in the effects upon them of the corn fed. The young and growing birds, especially those that exercise a great deal, show less effects of its use than the older birds. This is largely because the fowls in exercising burn un more of the carbon contained in the food by means of the chemical action going on in their lungs. The old hens are less active and cannot use the carbon in such great quantities. The result is that they lay up unnecessary fat and in time get too fat to lay well. This is a salt that will sease himself, but the and kept in as cool a place as poscondition hard to cure. The writer butter judge must mark the saltness sible to prevent sprouting. When exonce bought a dozen Plymouth Rocks up or down as it corresponds to the posed to the temperature and the heat to add to his flock. To his surprise requirement of the market in which they did not lay an egg till the winter was about half over. He surmised that the birds had been fed on noth ing but corn for a long time before the purchase was made. He asked the former owner about it and found that this was true. These hens were all old birds; that is, more than 18 months

old each. When a fowl is to be fattened for If kept somewhat closely confined she all in the butter they of course are should be promptly "sprouted." will put on weight very rapidly. Such with drawn saber, little Johnny Clem a bird might not do for the foreign used his musket to such advantage market, where they want flesh rather ness of their senses of taste and smell. as a source for selecting potato seed. He returned to his home in Ohio, surplus fat away. The fat bird sells bles and grasses, may not be able to checks growth. The resultant potathe best, and the city retailer never detect such in the butter, while those

> When corn is to be extensively fed we believe it is better to feed much of it in the form of corn meal and made into a pudding at that. The moisture content of such a mess is worth considering. It takes a great deal of water to carry the food through the intestines, and when dry corn is fed, it must frequently be the case that not enough water is taken to properly do this work. If the fowl fills up on corn before going to roost there is no opportunity to drink before morning. This must frequently result in a disarrangement of the digestive organs. This view of i would rather favor the position of those poultrymen that say that the soft mash should be fed at night and the whole corn in the morning. The

Cost of Feeding Hens. From the Farmers' Review: During

the last week in January of the year now drawing to a close I weighed all the grain and other kinds of feed my flock of 205 chickens consumed and estimated its value at what might have been obtained for it in the local market. Although the aggregate sum amounted to more than one who had trying to make his farm more than an lection the varieties we have never investigated the subject might ordinary one. It is generally wellhave expected, yet for each individual farmed and kept in tidy condition. it was surprisingly small. I selected Frequently we find the produce comthis particular time because I was ing from it of a superior quality and then feeding only mature stock and put on the market in the best of conbecause there was then nothing to be dition. obtained from outside sources. For these reasons I expected to be able to make a fair estimate of what it cost me to keep my poultry during the 100 pounds. I also fed a generous quantity of ground bone and chopped vegetables, besides what skimmed milk they would drink every day, which I estimated at 10 cents per 100

cents a month, which, at the same reality it is still too large; for during the summer months the flock obtained enough from the range to materially to his \$80 for the salable grain they consumed. Besides this, they probably obtained about the stock yards and ers dug the tunnel from his cell to the horse stables a considerable amount outer world without collusion of any of scattered grain, but since this was one of the prison officials. "Dick" had not salable and much of it would oth- iting the use in that state of butter exchanged cells with his brother in erwise have "gone to waste," it need colors founded on coal tar dyes. Some

not be reckoned here. vestigations and consequent estimates | Bas mander of the department of Ohio. On year round will maintain a farm flock nesota on January 1st. We may ex-Actually, I believed that the average and food commissions. poultry enough to compensate for the

> Certainly one is not justified in beaing the estimate of an entire year's racions upon the amount con

more than the real profit accruing

other ways-fir this and other erswa therefrom are and ect.-Neille Honaker, Vernon Com-

We are glad to note that at many of the dairy conventions being held this winter, at which exhibits of buton the program is a conference bebutter and choose as to reasons for their scorings. Hitherto judges have prizes not getting any. It has long ucts should be made more instructive hibitors and audience generally why they made their decisions. Of course this is not an altogether pleasant thing for the judges to do, as it opens them to more criticisms than otherwise. For if all the exhibitors know on just what points the judges made their decision many of them are bound to disagree with them, and this will give rise to numerous criticisms. But we believe it is the right thing to do. even though it is hard on the judges. They must be willing to sacrifice themselves to public good. The exhibitors themselves must not be too

just cause for marking off the exhibit. Men differ very greatly in the keen- the crop harvested should not be used

to be helpful to both.

The Naming of Farms. Until within recent years the custom of naming farms was little practiced, at least in this country. Here and there a far-seeing man would give a name to his homestead and proceed to make it famous, for the purpose of increasing his revenues derived from a good reputation. Recently, however, we have noted a very great increase in the number of named farms. That this practice has a certain value can hardly be gainsaid. A man will hardly trouble himself to name his farm if he is only waiting for a chance to get out of farming and into something else. The naming of a farm indicates a tendency to permanency on he part of the owner. It lends tone indications of enterprise on the part of the farmer. It would hardly be in surface or on a level with it, so they four months old and over, receive the keeping with a nice name to have can be pared off with very little loss same meal mixture as the sows, but fences tumbling down, the barn unpainted, rubbish scattered about the dooryard, and everything at loose ends. We expect and generally find that the owner of the named farm is we should constantly improve by se- ly ground oats and middlings, together

Before Farrowing. For some days previous to farrowing the sow should be introduced to winter. The results quite agreed with her room to get acquainted with it, those obtained from former estimates | for to be shut into a strange place the | salt over the land at the rate of 3,000 based upon similar investigations, and moment before the birth of her litter, I felt justified in computing the en- they sometimes are dissatisfied, get tire year's cost therefrom. Of rye I restless and cross, and endanger the fed 30 pounds, which was then worth lives of many, if not all, of their prog-45 cents per bushel; of oats 76 pounds | eny. Just before farrowing do not at 25 cents per bushel; wheat, 20 feed too much cold raw food, or a cals tested were salt, copper sulphate, bounds at 60 cents per bushel; soft surfeit of grain, but feed warm mash, corn, one bushel worth 35 cents, and bran, shorts, or a little cats or barground feed, 20 pounds, at \$1.00 per ley chop, some warm milk, or wholesome slop from the house, and a few roots. The same diet will apply after farrowing, but do not be in a hurry to feed for a few hours, nor intrude into her apartment with too much noise or bustle. It worries and excites her. Altogether the total cost for the There are liable to be great damages week was about \$1.65 for the 205 and loss incurred by the sudden rising chickens, or about 4-5 of one cent for to bid defiance to an unwelcome ineach individual or a little less than truder. It is very important both before and after birth to see that there rate would amount to something near is not too much coarse bedding. It will be bunched by the mother, and the little ones will not be able to get around easily, and may get crushed by her. After a few days she may be lessen the cost of their maintenance; yet, as little as it cost for one, it must have cost me for the 205 at least her young she is liable to throw them around and hurt them.-Wm. Bunt. Coal Tar Colors Prohibited

The food commissioner of North Dakota has sent out a circular prohib of these dyes are called analine, but it During the week specified I gath- matters not what the name given them ered nine and one-half dozens of be, they will not be allowed to be used eggs, which I sold for \$1.71, or 6 cents in food articles, if the state can premore than the value of what the flock | vent it. There is really no necessity consumed. Although this was quite a for the use of these dyes, which are Comrade Henry Kissenger, past de-partment commander, Grand Army of usually produced (owing, no doubt, to harmful to the human system when a protracted cold spell for a time used in food. There are vegetable colprevious) it was still in excess of ors that are just as good, but which what it cost to maintain the flock for have been driven out of the market the same time. From the above in- to some extent by the cheaper dyes dectured from coal tar. This law I have drawn this conclusion: That good into effect on April 1, 1904. A from twelve to afteen eggs daily the similar ruling went into effect in Min-

> There is something fine in the idea cost of keeping their flock, and that of love at first sight. It usually means the first sight of real love-the divine clearance of worldly hase from the eyes of the lovers.



given better treatment than is usu- of sods was used the unlimed plot ally accorded the potatoes that are used for the family table or that are pounds. Squashes will stand acid a sold from time to time. In the first little better than pumpkins, but on the notatoes that have the best shape and size. A man may make a selec-

seed. This is especially the case when | 65 pounds and the limed 15 pounds. there are a great many of them and there is a strong market demand for inconclusive, liming giving fairly good of potatoes are picked over again and ing detrimental to Ohio Blackcaps. again, the best potatoes always being selected. We have seen bins in which the only potatoes left at rianting time used for the new cr. p. The farmer exacting in this matter. They must | should set himself against the tempre nember that all such decisions are tation to sell off his best. The seleca L:atter of judgment largely, and that | tion should be made early in the winfixed standards are impossible. The ter, and the potatoes saved for plantmaker of butte" may use an amount of ing placed in tight, barrels or boxes he has received his experience. \ 's to shrivel and to sprout by midwinter. know that different cities of the world The first sprout is always the best have very different standards in this one the potato can send out, and it respect. So it goes as to color, flavor needs to be kept back till the tuber is in the ground. If the package is kept But there are some things on which so tight that the air cannot circulate there is considerable agreement among the tubers, something will be Among these is the presence of weedy gained, even if the temperature canflavors or flavors resulting from the not be controlled. However, the tubbutter having been exposed before or ers so put away should be examined market—for the American market, at after churning to smells of various from time to time to see if sprouting least—corn is the proper food for her. kinds. Where these are detectable at has begun, in which case the potatoes

There are some conditions where toes are generally small, as the tops crop. When this is the case, rot anpears in the tubers stored in the cellar: for blight in the field and rot in the cellar are one and the same disease manifesting itself in a different way. In such a case it will pay the grower better to buy seed, even at a

high price, than to attempt to use seed from the potatoes he has. All growers of potatoes should work toward a smooth potato, as such a potato is of more value for the table and for market than any other. We have to-day very much better potatoes than we had a generation ago. It will be remembered that at that time a good many varieties of potatoes gave tubers that were fairly smooth in contour to the substance. The selecter of seed | in the place of roots, they are fed the not only improve our potatoes by the meal is fed dry to these also. Small

Destruction of Weeds

Much interest has been shown at a

and meadows, could be destroyed cise. without injury to the grass by sowing pounds per acre. Many experiments have since been conducted at the same station with other chemicals for the eradication of weeds in walks, drives, courts, etc. Among the chemikerosene, liver-of-sulphur, carbolic acid, arsenic and salsods, arsenate of soda, and two commercial weed killers, the active principle of which ap-

parently was arsenic. The weeds ever see corn very low priced again. which it was sought to destroy were | Therefore the methods of feeding plantains, dandelion, chicory, rag- stock must be changed. The common weed, knotweed and various grasses. feeds must be more fully utilized and All the chemicals were applied in solution except the salt. As in the case of the hawkweed experiments, salt was found efficient in destroying all the weeds when applied dry and in large quantity. When salt is used for this purpose adjacent lawns should be certain amount of grain will give the protected against washing, or they greatest possible result. Experiments may be injured. Crude carbolic acid, have shown that this point is far be 1 pint in 4 pints of water, applied at low the consuming capacity of the anithe rate of 8 gallons per square rod, mal. In days of very cheap corn it was very efficient. The various ar- was the practice to shovel out to each senical preparations proved valuable animal all the ear corn that could be as weed destroyers, and choice be- eaten. It was assumed that the expense. All things considered, the arsenate of sods and the carbolic acid solutions proved the most valuable chemicals for weed destruction under the conditions of these experiments.

Some Flants That Need Lime.

There are some plants usually grown in our gardens that must have lime if the soil is acid, or they will do nothinz. It may well be taken for granted that most of the plants in our gardens will not do well where acid is present. A soil does not have to such of course could not receive a be low to be acid, though this is a very enthusiastic support from men common impression. Acid soils are that had found out by various tests tops of hills. Red sorrel grows on an lime than the plants could use. But acid soil, and it is usually found on when the soils of the various states high and dry land. The experiments came to be examined for acid it was carried on at Kingston, Rhode Island. are so valuable that they should not be passed over in silence. They show important plants would not grow on lute uselessness of planting such things as poppies, on soils con- | veys carried on during the past three taining much acid, whether such acid | years in Illinois it has been found that one from the decay of vegetable one-third of the soils of the state are matter or from the use of too much so strongly acid that they will not hurle acid in the applications of grow red clover and other legumes sercial fertilisers. In the case successfully until treated with lime. ples the results of liming were | Of the other two-thirds of the state. very striking. Of one plot, fertilized some of the soils are slightly acid and would be improved by an application of lime.

limed none. Of the other plot, fersed with nitrate of sods, the unmed portion gave three blossoms and the limed 160. Such of our readers as have tried to grow poppies on their soil unsuccessfully will do well to try again, adding some lime, using

Pumpking are very sus nce of acid and refuse to do well on soils so impregnated. In the experiments referred to, the pumphem in the fall, he at least should not of ammonia was used, yielded only doing it in the cellar. The potatoes with the same fertilizer, the yield hat are to be used for seed should be was 35 pounds. Even where nitrate place it is advisable to select for seed | the Kingston soil liming increased the yield about 50 per cent.

Two kinds of currents were tried tion one year and not realize that his Fay and White Dutch, but these gave crop is any better than the crop from approximately the same results. The small and scraggly seed. But in the sulphate of ammonia plot gave, uncourse of several years' selection, the | limed, 1.10 pounds of Fay currents, results are easily discernible. In fact, while the limed portion gave 4.5 it is quite generally believed that po pounds. On the nitrate of soda plot tatoes "run out" only because there is the unlimed portion gave 2.25 pounds a tendency to select the poorest for and the limed 7.00 pounds. In the seed. The notato grower may take it case of White Dutch currents, the for granted that selecting seed does sulphate of ammonia plot gave, unlimed, 5 pounds of currants, and We know that on many farms the limed, 11.5 pounds. On the nitrate small potatoes only are saved for of soda plot the unlimed portion gave With raspberries the results were

good-sized smooth potatoes. The bins results with the Cuthberts, but prov-Asparagus proved itself hostile to acid unneutralized. On the sulphate of ammonia plot, the unlimed portion were very small ones, and these were yielded no tops, but the limed portion yielded 5.87 pounds. On the nitrate of soda plot, the unlimed portion yielded 1.01 pounds and the limed 9.62 pounds. The growth and vigor of the plants upon the limed nitrate of soda plot were very much greater than upon the limed plot that received sulphate of ammonia.

Liming is a help to pansies on acid soils as was proved by experiments. With Canada peas the results were remarkable and it may be assumed that all varieties of peas would give the same results. The peas upon the limed portions were much better than upon the unlimed ones, both as to vigor and color. The plants on the unlimed portion were sickly and their foliage was yellow. All the plants were removed carefully from the soil and their roots carefully examined. On the roots of the plants from the unlimed ground few nodules were found. In striking contrast to the plants from the unlimed plots, it was found that with almost no exception each plant from the limed plots was Col. Clem was mustered out of the fat bird is a tender bird, so he buys barnyard, the weeds in the pastures, the late blight. This blight strikes supplied with abundant nodules. The roots of the unlimed plots were frequently of large size and tended to complains if the birds are fat. The not accustomed to them detect them were killed before the tubers had fin- grow in clusters, while upon the country producer therefore has no al. at once. The butter and cheese judge | ished growing. The tubers them. | limed plots the nodules were smaller ternative but to make all the birds he must be keen in such matters. These selves have in them the micelium of and much more evenly distributed upsells as fat as the market demands, conferences of the judges with the the fungus that made the trouble and on the roots. The liming had made and corn is his great ally in doing makers of butter and cheese are sure will carry over the disease to the new possible the increase of these nodules due to the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Swine at Ontario Station.

A report of the Ontario station says: Our swine comprise representatives of the Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire breeds. This is quite as many breeds as we can handle to advantage. Representatives of the Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China breeds have been fed in the experimental piggery.

fed sparingly on a mixed meal ration consisting generally of ground oats. barley and peas, the oats constituting about half the mixture. In addition. of very irregular shape. Some of them | they receive a fairly liberal allowance of pulped roots, which is decreased as yet had a good many "eyes" and these farrowing time approaches. Before were set deeply into the flesh. In feeding, they are given a drink of wamatter is certainly worth thought and to his establishment, provided he is both cases the paring of the potatoes ter, and then the meal is fed on top of able to sustain the role he has be meant a great loss of the edible por- the pulped roots. Sometimes the meal gun to play. When we learn of a farm | tions. During the last twenty-five and pulped roots are mixed a day in being named we expect to see some years the potatoes have become advance of feeding, but either plan smoother and the eyes are nearer the seems to work well. Growing pigs, should bear this in mind. We should refuse from the college kitchen. The introduction of better varieties, but sigs are fed about equal parts of finewith skim milk when such is avail able. In this case the meal is mois tened with the milk. They are also accustomed to eating roots, mangels number of the agricultural experiment | preferred. Our sows are turned into a stations in the possibility of weed de- large shed adjoining the piggery, for struction by means of chemicals. As a few hours every afternoon. A very long ago as 1895 it was found at the little whole grain of some sort is scat-Vermont Station that the orange tered broadcast over the floor of the hawkweed, a serious pest in pastures shed to induce the sows to take exer-

Feeding Methods. In the past the price of corn has been so low that American stockmen have been wasteful in their feeding methods. One cause of the low price of corn was the low price of land. which meant a low cost of crops grown upon it. The steady rise in the price of land has made the cost of corn production much greater than before. and it is not at all likely that we will every new feed that promises anything must be investigated. Soiling wil doubtless have to be more largely practiced. Principally we must cut down the amount of corn fed daily to each animal to the point where a greater would be the profit from its consumption; that no matter how much corn was given, the last pound was as fully utilized as the first. This we now know to be an error.

Lime as Acid Neutralizer. The use of lime on land has not been largely encouraged by scientists in the past, though it has been used to a considerable extent in isolated localities. It was at first considered from the standpoint of plant food, and as atly found on the sides and the that there was already in the soil more found that many of them were so strongly acid that some of our most them satisfactorily. In the soil sur

**«NEWS IN NEBRASKA** 

THE STATE IN A NUTSHELL

Fire visited Sidney destroying \$20. o worth of property. The Sarpy County Teachers' asso

ciation will hold its meeting in Papillion February 6th. Zeph Camp, for gix years sheriff of Lome at Ogden, Utah.

The Sarpy County Poultry associa ion will hold its first annual show n Papillion February 3, 4, and 5. Franz Krueger, a farm hand of omewhat unsound mentality committed suicide at Hooper, by taking

Walter S. Crow, an Adams county ioneer farmer, died of blood poisoning, resulting from a wound from a hay knife, aged sixty-eight. Senator Millard has nominated for an assistant paymaster in the navy William I. Balone of Omaha. Mr. Ma- taxes to be levied for state purposes

tion before he is selected. M. Bauer, veteran fire chief of Nebraska City, who was elected president of the Nebraska state firemen's association, was given a monster reception on his return home from the

convention. A case of smallpox has been reported in the home of William Serkotted. en miles west of Papillion. The disease is of mild form. The mumps have been epidemic in the western and southwestern part of the county for several months. At a judicial sale a bid may be left

with the sheriff and considered on the day of the sale. This is the effect of supreme court decision in the case BURWELL Thomas J. L. Peck, an of G. H. Vradenburg against F. A. Johnson. In this case the successful bidder was not present.

T. F. Reynolds, the 19-year-old son of Theodore W. Reynolds, residing He was tried and convicted at the three miles northwest of Kearney. committed suicide by shooting himself | been out since on bond pending the in the head in a room at the hotel decision of the court on his motion for Holt in Kearney. No cause has been a new trial, but the motion was overdiscovered for the act. The central Nebraska Chautaugua

ssembly will hold their fifth annual session at Fullerton from August 18th to August 28th, inclusive. The citizens of Fullerton are awake to the The case of Henry Hasseman against importance of this assembly and have J. H. Meyer and Charles Lucking was taken the initiative in the matter by on trial for the second time. The subscribing a guarantee fund of parties are near neighbors, but have

gathering.

The supreme court has decreed that the Burlington Railroad company must pay to Leo Krayenbuhl of Merrick county \$9,000 for the loss of a foot. A jury in Merrick county first fixed the amount of its unpaid balance of the damages at \$18,000, but the distances. This makes in all twenty-two trict court cut this down to \$12,000 counties that have made settlement and now the supreme court cut out with the state treasurer. From now \$3,000 more.

Saline lands are not a part of the school lands and no revenues derived therefrom should become a part of ing the last two months. the educational funds of the state. So decided the supreme court in the case of James H. McMurtry against Feeding Swine.—Breeding sows are G. Engelhardt. The suit arose over a disputed lease of saline lands involv-

ing the site of Burlington beach. The various sheep feeders of the territory immediately around Schuyler are feeding 56,400 sheep, the certainty of feed being supplied here having resulted in the establishment of the business upon a firm basis. Grain is hauled in from as far as fifteen miles because of the prices above the usual market, that are paid. The feeders pay 1 cent more than the shippers.

Governor Mickey at the request of the governor of Connecticut has appointed delegates to a meeting of men interested in good roads, to be held in Hartford, Conn., February 10 and 11. These are the delegates: M. L. Fries of Arcadia, J. H. Umstead of Fullerton, P. F. Beghtol of Bennett, C. C. Weed of Vesta, J. M. Cravens of

A number of letters have been received by different Tecumseh parties which come from a prominent citizen of Havana, Cuba. The letters ask whether or not there is a reward for the return of Charles M. Chamberlain, the absconding cashier of the failed Chamberlain bank of that city, and if so the party desires particulars. at least one man during the year. There is a reward of \$1,200 for the con-

viction of Mr. Chamberlain. Sheriff Mincke of Washington county returned from a trip to Waun-reported and put on the black list of cta. Chase county, bringing Ralph R. the order. Benedict, principal of the schools of that place, who was arrested on a charge preferred by Miss Lessie M. Drown, who resides with her parents residents of Washington county. He pleaded guilty and was bound over to the February term of court in the sum of \$1,000. Miss Drown was in came down. Fruit men here do not court with her cne-month-old baby. William J. Cantrall and Frank Cantrall, who were arrested at Stockville charged with shooting and injuring two horses of Frank D. Murphy, had their preliminary examination and bound over under a bond of \$500 each to appear at the next term of the district court.

The following is a list of the mort-\$101,314.70; released 114, \$64,569.31. The Cass County Board of Insanity examined Mrs. J. W. Richards, who resides two miles west of South Bend and ordered that she be taken to the train No. 12, eastbound, jumped the State hospital at Lincoln for treat- track near the entrance to the Ashment. Sheriff J. D. McBride and his land yards killing Michael J. Graybill

The combination sale of hogs, at tes late. The engine and mail car Superior, held January 21 and 22, in passed the frog in safety, but the rear which the herds of seventy breeders end of the baggage coach jumped the were represented, each sending two track with the cars behind it. Several head, was a great success. In the windows were smashed in the bagnumber of breeders represented it was gage coach and other coaches left the the most important sale ever held in track ,but no one was injured exceptthe state.

E. L. Smith of Lincoln was awarded the handsome silver loving cup at the state poultry show for the best display of White Wyandottes.

Abram Ratzlaff, a Russian farmer.

asylum for treatment. have just completed a new brick store ness June 30, 1963, over the previous building and hall at North Loup at a year was \$585,135.61; loans, 2614.669. cost of \$7,000.

THE STATE SCAVENGER LAW.

Claim That it is Void and Cannot be LINCOLN.-Savage and compre-

hensive arguments have been filed in the scavenger law passed by the last legislature. The brief was filed on behalf of the plaintiff in the city of Be-Keith county, died last week at his atrice against W. W. Wright, county treasurer.

The suit is an original application for an injunction to prevent the county treasurer from issuing tax sale certificates against property recently sold in the city of Beatrice under the provisions of the five-year delinquent tax act. A similar suit has been filed by J. W. Woodrough of Omaha. "The legislature shall have no pow

er to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or any corporation or property therein from their, or its, proportionate share of lone will have to take an examina- or due any municipal corporation, nor shall communication for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever."

The attorneys declare that the legislature is inhibited from releasing the property owner from any portion of his tax or compromising the claim for him. The attorneys cite cases where, they declare, the same principle was involved. They claim that the decisions of the Nebraska court have resulted disastrously to any such legis-

FATHER TRIES TO KILL SON.

Thomas Peck of Garfield County Must Serve Two Years. old resident of Garfield county, was taken to the penitentiary at Lincoln to serve a two-years' sentence for attempting to murder his son, William. October term of district court, but has

Enemies Help Each Other Out. FREMONT.-A rather unusual event happened in the district court here. not been on good terms for years. The regular annual meeting of the Both Hasseman and Lucking are Ger-Shiloh veterans' association of Ne mans and wanted to take out final braska will be held in Beatrice, be citizenship papers, but each was short ginning April 6. At the close of the one witness. Finally on the suggesthe president and secretary of the as- to become a witness for the other. sociation were instructed to choose the So each swore to the good qualities of time and place for holding the next his neighbor in spite of their differ-

> plas County Pays Up. LINCOLN.-Douglas county has paid into the state treasury \$16,563.09. on there will be more money in the treasury for the redemption of warrants instead of a stringency, as dur-

Preparing County History. The old settlers of Wilbur in Saline county are talking of organizing a historical society to dig up and preserve a record of things that happened in that county and of those things that the old settlers took part in years and years ago of which there is now no official record.

New Enterprise at North Loup. NORTH LOUP.—A farmers' institute has been organized here with a large membership. It is proposed to have lectures from the state university at different times through the

Andrews Makes Denial.

Chancellor Andrews of the State university denied the statements published in a Nebraska morning paper and the castern press that he believed as society became more enlightened it would cause to be put to death cripples and weaklings that skilled physicians had decided could not recover and whose lives were wrecks.

Leap Year Club at Norfolk. NORFOLK.-A leap year club has been formed by young women of this city. A set of rules have been adopted. Eacn member must propose to They are not allowed to spend more than \$15 a week in "rushing." Any man who rejects a member is to be

Think Fruit Uninjured. TABLE ROCK.—For the last three or four days the ground has been covered with an inch or more of smooth ice, caused by the rain freezing at it seem to think the fruit injured.

Thirty-Two Horses Burned. OMAHA.-Fire, believed to be from incendiary origin, destroyed the St. Mary's avenue livery stables, of which Nathan E. Dillrance was proprietor. Thirty-two horses were burned to a crisp and another was so badly turned that it had to be shot. The cages filed and released in Sarpy total loss is estimated at \$8,000, the county during the year 1903: Farm greater part of which was sustained nortgages filed, 113. \$269,993.43; re. by Mr. Dillrance, as the building, ownleased, 98, \$218,028.50. Town mort- ed by William Krug of the Krug gages filed, 76 \$37,611.75; released, 42, Brewing company, was estimated to be \$15,119. Chattel mortgages filed, 264, worth not to exceed \$1,000. Mr. Dillrance carried \$1,000 insurance.

Engineer Graybill Killed. ASHLAND.—Burlington passenger wife accompanied her to that institu- of Lincoln, engineer of freight train No. 30. No. 12 was about fifty minuing Graybill.

Home Builders Prosperou LINCOLN.-The report of the condition of the state building and loan The bricklayers' union of Nebraska associations of the state compiled by City held their annual hunt, securing Secretary Royce of the State Banking 158 rabbits and about as many squir- board has been received from the printers. The report shows that while 44; shares in force, 153,424.

the number of associations reporting living near Charleston York county, is the same as last year-fifty-eightwas adjudged insane and sent to the there has been a steady growth both in business and membership. The in-The Modern Woodmen of America crease is assets at the close of busi-