

NEWS IN NEBRASKA

A Winter Night.

When out of door a blinding roar doth
And winter rattles at the door and tries
A touch of fear is awakened by the
voices of the night.
For cold is ever hungry and the north
wind loves to bite
The cheeks and freeze the nostrils
And the eyes are sore
Because of the cold and imperishable
foe.
But hearts that love on new courage
And forget its sense of dread
When Willie puts his nightie on and
cuddles into bed.

Why should the future darken with the
shadows of dismay?
We are the victors and shall be so
many a day.
And if he sleeps and smiles with faith
In such a night as this
What ought our trust in wisdom far be
yond our doubts?
Perhaps our place is humble in the toll-
ing march of life.
Perhaps we may still bear a glittering
trophy from the strife.
But if a soldier's heart is true
This younger's glad and warm and fed
When Willie puts his nightie on and
cuddles into bed.

—Washington Star.

Last Shot of the War.

John J. Jones of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., is the latest claimant for the distinction of having fired the last shot in the civil war.

Mr. Jones, who was in Kansas City this week, tells in interesting story of how, on May 17, 1865, a detachment of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, of which he was a member, chased a band of guerrillas, among which was Jesse James. He fired at the band, but the shot, he says, was the last fired during the war.

Mr. Jones was twenty years old at the time and a private in the Wisconsin regiment. He is now foreman of a stone quarry in Cottonwood Falls. This is his story:

"In April, 1865, the Third Wisconsin of which I was a member, was assigned to Missouri to suppress the guerrillas, who were terrorizing the state, including the Home Guard. We made our headquarters in Lexington and we did not have to organize searching parties to discover bushwhackers who would give up arms."

"The incident in which I figured so conspicuously took place on May 17, 1865. A party of seventeen of us were returning along the Warrensburg road to Lexington from a scouting trip. We had reached a point about four and a half miles from Lexington, where we encountered a band of guerrillas. Putting our horses to a gallop we suddenly came upon the scene of the trouble. A detachment of nine or ten guerrillas was exchanging a few shots with a party of forty-two of the Home Guards."

"When the bushwhackers, one of whom was Jesse James, saw our reinforcements coming up they charged the Home Guards, and, brushing them aside, galloped up a narrow byroad. Two of them separated from the main body and pointed their horses' noses across the field. A part of my detachment beat the guerrillas a few more miles and we started after the others."

"I rode the best horse in our party and before I knew it I was considerably in advance of my companions, gaining rapidly on the guerrillas. I afterward learned that the Home Guard did not take up the chase, as they feared the guerrillas would shoot at them and me."

"I had not gone far when I saw ahead of me the bushwhackers, halted. They fired three or four shots at me and then continued the retreat. I could hear my companions coming up, and again set out after the enemy at a fast pace. A hundred yards from the guerrillas I pumped a few more ineffectual shots at me. Turning a bend in the road I again came upon the band, and my predicament this time was no enviable one. They were drawn up in line, and only a ditch separated them and me. I had been coming at a fast gallop and it was impossible for me to check my horse, as they think I thought I would try to do. Digging my spurs into my horse I took the jump. After the fight I measured the ditch and found it seventeen and a half feet wide."

"When I reined up I was in the midst of the band and my surrender was demanded immediately. My horse, however, was lashing about, and he communicated this spirit to my men. The guerrillas were unmanageable, and to this, I owe my life, for none of them could shoot without taking a great chance of shooting one of their own party. Hearing my companions coming, the guerrillas again retreated, and I was about two hundred yards further on. I formed a horseshoe bend, so that the distance between us, straight across, was about thirty yards. There was a pond to separate us, and I tried to cut across the water to get ahead of them. Others of my party rounded up, however, we determined to again follow the fleeing guerrillas along the road."

"After a short chase the guerrillas reined up and backed into a thick growth of underbrush to reload. Presently one advanced far enough to cover the tracks of the others."

"The man was Jesse James. My shot was effective, striking him full in the right breast. We saw him reel in the saddle and drop his revolver. Then he disappeared in the underbrush, and although the chase was continuing, we succeeded in capturing him and the man who was with him."

"On May 21 'Dave' Poole, an officer of the guerrillas, surrendered in Warrensburg with forty of his band to Capt. John Bernard of the Third Wisconsin. Jesse James was among the number, and it was then learned that it was he that had been hiding in a cave and was brought into Warrensburg on a stretcher and was taken to an upper room in the hotel. He and I became quite friendly. He told me that, soon after we gave up the chase, his companions left him hiding him in a clump of bushes. Twenty-four hours later he was picked up by a farmer. He was three years and a half recovering from the wound."

"Some time later, as a reward for my action that day, I was offered my own share of the bounty on Jesse James, and he never knew any of his men to disobey. As he went on

AGRICULTURE

Better Milk Demanded.

I believe that we are entering upon an era that will see great improvement in the market milk business, says Prof. R. A. Pearson. The public is being slowly educated and a discriminating demand is becoming evident. To partly supply this demand a large number of very high class dairies have been established within the last few years and the products are being retailed at prices from 10 to 18 cents per quart. It may be answered that some of these have failed, but from my personal knowledge of a number of them I am satisfied that the failures are more often due to the ignorance and carelessness of the farmer than to any other cause. One of the chief causes for the noticeable change in public opinion is the intelligent interest in the milk supply which is shown by many physicians. We know that many physicians are very ignorant and some are very unreasonable when it comes to dairy questions, but some are well posted upon practical dairying as well as the theory, and they are leveling the situation. It is especially worthy of note that medical instruction on milk has formerly. Milk commissions have been organized by physicians in some cities to encourage the production of high-grade milk. They endorse the product of dairies that are conducted in the careful manner prescribed by the commission, and their endorsement assists in developing trade. A step toward better milk is again shown by the fact that in one of our large cities arrangements are now being made toward the purchase of all milk for public institutions under a contract that will require certain sanitary conditions as well as a minimum fat content. Heretofore, the only requirement has been that the milk should contain the legal amount of fat and not be sour. Most decisions of the past have been based on demand for better market milk and at a fair price. It is to the interest of every dairyman to look well to his own work and see that it is being conducted in the best possible manner. Sanitary principles must be observed where pure milk is produced or handled, and the time is past for discounting the common sense idea of introducing ordinary clean methods into places where our most delicate and most important food is produced and handled.

Temperature of Stored Butter.

The Wisconsin Dairy School has completed some tests on the temperature of stored butter. It was found that butter kept in a cool place, such as a cellar, will keep longer than butter kept in a warm place. The school also found that butter kept in a cool place will be of a higher quality than butter kept in a warm place. The school also found that butter kept in a cool place will be of a higher quality than butter kept in a warm place.

Wheat Crop, 1903.

Below we give, by states and territories, the yields of winter and spring wheat, for the year 1903, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

States and Territories.	Area, acres.	Yield per acre, bushels.	Production, bushels.
Alabama	1,485,558	13.4	19,890,123
Arkansas	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
California	1,982,532	14.6	28,934,976
Colorado	498,758	7.0	3,491,307
Connecticut	498,758	7.0	3,491,307
Delaware	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
District of Columbia	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Florida	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Georgia	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Idaho	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Illinois	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Indiana	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Iowa	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Kansas	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Kentucky	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Louisiana	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Maine	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Maryland	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Massachusetts	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Michigan	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Minnesota	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Mississippi	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Missouri	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Montana	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Nebraska	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Nevada	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
New Hampshire	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
New Jersey	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
New Mexico	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
New York	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
North Carolina	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
North Dakota	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Ohio	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Oklahoma	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Oregon	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Pennsylvania	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Rhode Island	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
South Carolina	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
South Dakota	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Tennessee	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Texas	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Vermont	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Virginia	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Washington	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
West Virginia	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Wisconsin	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
Wyoming	2,574,584	12.9	33,312,539
United States	32,500,510	12.3	399,867,250

When Pasteurization Fails.

Pasteurization alone will not enable us to make a uniform grade of butter, although it is the first step toward it. It is necessary to have a uniform cream, and this can be obtained by ripening the cream in a uniform starter. The cream is ripened, from 95 to 99 per cent of the germs are supposed to be destroyed, then by adding a good starter we obtain perfect control of the fermentation, and the cream is always kept in a uniform starter and by ripening the cream uniformly we will always produce butter of the same quality. This is almost impossible when the fermentation, already in the cream, is not destroyed. With a uniform starter, the knowledge of the preparation of starters and the ripening of cream he will find that pasteurization will no advantage to him but rather to his disadvantage. A good starter of our own making is the best, and it may be taken for granted that meat and fish are not so salt for human food as they are for other animals. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottoms of barrels containing the fowls. The salt is taken for granted that meat and fish are not so salt for human food as they are for other animals. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottoms of barrels containing the fowls. The salt is taken for granted that meat and fish are not so salt for human food as they are for other animals. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottoms of barrels containing the fowls. The salt is taken for granted that meat and fish are not so salt for human food as they are for other animals. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottoms of barrels containing the fowls. 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