

News in Brief

Congressman Sulzer, in an address at New York, arraigned corporations and trusts as the greatest menace of the present time to American institutions.

Unable to live on \$60,000 a year allowed her by her father, Frank Work, a multi-millionaire turfdom of New York, Mrs. Burke-Roche, his daughter, left him after a quarrel.

Miss Elizabeth Shirley, the Kentucky belle whose engagement to "Big Tom" Shevlin, captain of the Yale football team was recently declared off, tells of the shattered romance.

A masquerade bill was given for the 600 patients in the Western Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, at which the inmates were allowed to give full sway to their various hallucinations.

With \$20,000 in election bets in his hands as stakeholder, a New York restaurateur disappeared, and the angry bettors stormed his place of business, demanding their money.

William Elms, son of a banker in Williamsburg, N. Y., confessed in court that he tried to rob his father's desk and murderously attacked his father's partner, who discovered his crime.

President Loubet has conferred the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the diplomatic service.

Assemblyman Berg of New Jersey, who has drafted a bill to abolish capital punishment, will ask Governor Stokes to reprieve all condemned murderers until the legislature acts on the measure.

Dependent upon the recent death of his daughter, George Auman, 50 years old, threw himself upon her grave at Pottsville, Pa., and then exploded a stick of dynamite on his chest. The dynamite blew him into pieces.

Mrs. Alfred Walte, of 815 Central avenue, Albany, N. Y., is the mother of a 3-days-old daughter, which she insists was born 116 days, or less than four months, after she had given birth to a son. Her story is partially vouched for by Dr. George T. Moslon, a reputable physician who attended her.

The stockholders of the Latrobe Steel Company ratified the sale of the company's property at Latrobe, Pa., to the Railway Steel Spring company, and at the same time voted to present to Merritt C. Smyth, the retiring president of the concern, \$100,000, in recognition of his twenty-one years of service in the company.

Under a law passed at the special session of the Wisconsin legislature, requiring railroad companies to pay up back taxes before contesting in courts, the Northwestern paid \$225,834 taxes for 1905, and the St. Paul paid \$164,258 taxes and interest for 1904 and 1905. It is expected that all the smaller roads will follow.

The state department telegraphed American Consul Mills, at Chihuahua, Mexico, the nearest consul to Diaz, the scene of the killing of Rutherford and McMurray, to proceed immediately to that point and investigate the case. Finstad, the owner of the ranch where the tragedy occurred, and "Shorty," a cowboy, are held in jail for the crime.

Dr. J. Dobson, of Riverport, Conn., has attached real estate owned by Charles Roberts to recover on a bill for medical services amounting to \$68. Roberts a few months ago attempted suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. Dobson saved his life after working over him for several days. Roberts paid Dr. Dobson \$10, and claims that was all the job was worth.

Thomas Kennedy, a delegate from the Chicago Painters and Decorators' Union to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh, was shot and fatally wounded at a meeting of the union by James McGuire, a member of the same organization. The men have been enemies for the past year on account of a desire of both to control the union.

Secretary Taft has granted the application of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, for relief from further duty with the organized militia of Massachusetts, and the necessary orders to that effect will be issued. Since January 10, last General Miles has served as military adviser and inspector general on the staff of Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts.

The energetic work of Mayor Dunne of Chicago in suppressing the scalping of tickets to the Thanksgiving football game between the Universities of Michigan and Chicago, bore such satisfactory fruit that he has now entered upon a campaign against the scalpers who, he alleges, have made a practice of buying up theater tickets and selling them to the public at an exorbitant advance.

The Russian cabinet refuses to grant universal suffrage. President Loubet of France has conferred the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the diplomatic service.

Western railroad officials met in Chicago in an effort to settle a dispute over mail contracts. J. B. Bishop, the former \$10,000 press agent of the Panama Canal commission, defies the Senate and announces that he has assumed the duties of his office as commissioner.

Baron Frederick Seefeld was arrested in New York, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Countess Ilka K. Palmay.

Major C. Lacoste, a confederate veteran, who took a prominent part in the firing of the first guns at Fort Sumter, died at Birmingham, Ala.

The death at Cold Springs, N. Y., of Brigadier General John Campbell, U. S. A., retired, occurred following an operation.

John Nichol Irwin, ex-mayor of Keokuk, former minister to Portugal and former governor of Idaho and Arizona, died at Hot Springs, Ark.

Serious Error Rectified. All the mountains in Switzerland have suddenly been reduced in height by about ten feet. In 1820 the tip of a certain rock in the Lake of Geneva was calculated to be 376.86 metres above ocean level, and on this basis all the summits in the country were calculated. Recently the discovery was made that an error had been made in fixing the height of that rock, and that it is 3.26 metres lower than it was marked.

The Pace That Kills. Work is good. But when it reaches the point where the worker is conscious of its strenuousness it becomes the pace that kills. In no country are there so many nervous wrecks both among men and women as in this hustling, get-rich-quick America. It is here that we need less strenuousness, more repose of soul and body.—Chicago News.

A Necessity. Now, when life is so gloomy, it becomes a necessity for people to bask in the humor of the professional comedian. It is terrible to contemplate what would be the consequences of a dearth of comedians.—Bystander.

Just Wonderful. Vestry, Miss, Jan. 1st (Special)—The case of Mrs. C. W. Pearson, who resides here is a particularly interesting one. Here is the story told by Mr. Pearson, her husband, in his own words. He says:—

"My wife's health was bad for a long time. Last July she was taken terrible bad with spasms. I sent for the doctor, and after making a thorough examination of her, he said undoubtedly the cause of her trouble was a disordered state of the kidneys. His medicine didn't seem to be doing her much good, so as I heard about Dodd's Kidney Pills, I got her a box just to give them a trial. Well the effect was just wonderful. I saw that they were the right medicine and I got two more boxes. When she had taken these she was so much better that she had increased thirty pounds in weight. She is now quite well, and we owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

A Servian litigant was allowed \$180 compensation for the loss of one side of his mustache, which had reached to the middle of his chest, and which was cut off by a jealous rival.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Drugs are authorized to refund money if PAIN RELIEF fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Farming in Austria. In Austria field labor is still largely done by the women, who also thrash the grain with flails.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Like it, but Different. The capital of a western state had been relocated at a small county-seat village where an old-time exhorter preached every Sunday with increasing enthusiasm as the building boom enlarged his congregation. He wanted a big revival, and urged all to join in the Christian work, saying vehemently: "The Christian work is just like any other work, only it is very different."—Magazine of Fun.

Rubenstein's Demand. When Rubenstein was in America some years ago, a friend in New York took him to church. A little preacher preached a little sermon on a little theme. The next Sunday evening the friend invited the great musician to go again. "I will," said Rubenstein, "but on one condition; you must make me to hear a man who will tempt me to do the impossible."

Ben; Perley Poore's Joke. Maj. Ben; Perley Poore was on a train from Boston to Indian Hill Farm with an invited guest. At a station a brakeman announced "Topsfield," "Topsfield," mused the major, "Topsfield. I have always wondered where his house and garden are."

Relic of Chicago Fire. Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a banknote that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was consumed but the ash held together and the printing is quite legible. It is kept carefully under glass. The bank paid the note.

MALARIA? ? Generally That is Not the Trouble. Persons with a susceptibility to malarial influences should beware of coffee, which has a tendency to load up the liver with bile.

A lady writes from Denver that she suffered for years from chills and fever which at last she learned were mainly produced by the coffee she drank.

"I was also grievously afflicted with headaches and indigestion," she says, "which I became satisfied were likewise largely due to the coffee I drank. Six months ago I quit its use altogether and began to drink Postum Food Coffee, with the gratifying result that my headaches have disappeared, my digestion has been restored and I have not had a recurrence of chills and fever for more than three months. I have no doubt that it was Postum that brought me this relief, for I have used no medicine while this improvement has been going on." (It was really relief from congestion of the liver caused by coffee.)

"My daughter has been as great a coffee drinker as I, and for years was afflicted with terrible sick headaches, which often lasted for a week at a time. She is a brain worker and excessive application together with headaches began to affect her memory most seriously. She found no help in medicines and the doctor frankly advised her to quit coffee and use Postum.

"For more than four months she has not had a headache—her mental faculties have grown more active and vigorous and her memory has been restored.

"No more tea, coffee or drugs for us, so long as we can get Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkg.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NO FEES FOR OFFICIALS IN DIPSO MANIAC CASES

LINCOLN—The dipso maniac statute, the law formulated by Senator Epperson in the last legislature, will be tested in the courts. It is alleged that the act does not provide for official fees.

Deputy County Attorney Tyrrell of Lancaster county, filed an opinion with the county commissioners stating that under the law fees could not be allowed. Several members of the county board had filed expense accounts. He advised that these be refused. The opinion is as follows:

"I would beg leave to say that section 60 of said statute reads as follows: "The costs and expenses of committing and caring for patients in the asylum shall be paid by the counties from which they are sent."

"This section does not provide for nor fix the manner of taxing fees for any officer nor the amount he shall receive for any service, which is a prerequisite of the taxing of costs. Therefore it is my opinion that no costs can be taxed by commissioners of insanity as an examining board nor by the sheriff or other persons in the committing of persons under the provisions of this statute.

"It does not follow under the well settled laws of this state that because there are duties required of officers that fees follow as a matter of course. As a matter of law in this state, fees must be especially provided for by statute or none can be allowed. Under the provisions of this statute no person can tell what fees should be charged by any officer for any particular service performed by him in connection with this act.

Gets Portland Diplomas. Governor Mickey has received another lot of gold medal diplomas from the officials of the recent Portland exposition. These documents are prepared with rather ornate engravings, symbolic of the Pacific coast industries. Each is entitled a "diploma for a gold medal," a phrase which the executive officers do not exactly comprehend, unless it indicates that the medals will follow the parchments. The diplomas cover the moving pictures exhibit, the Nebraska pavilion, the installation of agricultural produce, the collective exhibits of twenty-six products from corn, collective exhibits of seeds, grain corn and tame and wild grasses. There are nine diplomas in the lot.

Commission Returns Thanks. The Nebraska commission to the Lewis and Clark exposition, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution expressing its thanks to the newspapers, the officials of the exposition, the state university, the railroads, the commissioners of Douglas county and Thomas H. Kimball, the architect of the Nebraska pavilion, for assistance rendered in making the exhibit of the state at Portland a success.

STATE MAY ACCEPT BONDS FROM IDAHO LINCOLN—The \$50,000 bonds of the state of Idaho which the Nebraska board of educational lands and funds recently bought as an investment for the permanent school fund will probably be accepted. Attorney General Brown has refused to approve the history of the bonds because the constitution of Idaho appears to require a vote of the people to authorize the issuance of state bonds and there was no record of such a proposition having been submitted to the voters of the state. The broker at Chicago of whom the bonds were bought has written to Treasurer Peter Mortensen that no election was held to submit the proposition to the people of Idaho because the constitution provides that in case the debt, after deducting the territorial debt, exceeds 1-2 per centum of the assessed value of the state. A certificate of the auditor of Idaho issued June 15, 1905, shows the total debt to be \$1,117,000, including the bonds issued, which is much less than the maximum provided for by the constitution. The reply of the broker will be submitted to Attorney General Brown.

Former Hebron Resident Killed. SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Clifford J. Rudd, engineer of the Douglas block, Los Angeles, Cal., whose home was originally at Hebron, Neb., met with instantaneous death here, his mangled body having been found across the beam at the top of the elevator shaft. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, as Rudd was alone at the time it happened. In some way he was caught under the ton counter weights in the north elevator shaft, his body lying across the iron beam, the elevator itself having nothing to do with it.

Leaves Wife and Creditors. HUMBOLDT—Events of the last few days indicate that W. A. Richard, a young farmer of this section, is an active candidate for the penitentiary, and if the authorities succeed in locating the now missing man he will be given an opportunity to explain to the court a number of transactions. A few days since he wrote from Kansas City, whether he had accompanied a shipment of hogs, informing his wife that he would not return and that in the future she could go her way and he would go his.

Valuable Horse Stolen. TABLE ROCK—A fine single driving horse, valued at \$250, was stolen from the barn of W. C. Feller. It was thought by Mr. Feller that his clerk had the horse out on a drive, so that the thief had twenty-four hours the start of him.

Found Dead in Salt Creek. LINCOLN—A party of hunters found the body of an unidentified negro, about 55 years of age, in Salt creek, at First and J streets. It had been in the water about three weeks.

NEBRASKA BRIEFS

The city council of Fremont has purchased a park at the cost of \$1,500. The Salvation Army at Beatrice, sent over thirty well-filled baskets to the deserving poor of this city on Christmas day, enough to feed 150 people.

Miss Katie Hess of Plattsmouth was severely burned by carbolic acid. A bottle containing the acid was accidentally overturned, the fluid coming in contact with her arm.

A fire caused by an explosion of turpentine in the paint shop and art store of J. E. Robbins at Nebraska City did some \$4,000 damage before it was extinguished. Insurance was light.

Charley, the 15-year-old son of I. H. Bombam, of Elk Creek, was shot through the fleshy part of his left hand by the accidental discharge of a 22-calibre pistol while hunting near town.

The Union Pacific steel gang, which has been working between Lincoln and Beatrice for the past few months laying steel rails, reached Beatrice last week. The men expect to work on south from that point.

The coroner's jury which held an inquest over the body of George Southwind, a Winnebago Indian, who was found dead on the bank of the Missouri river at South Sioux City on Christmas day, returned a verdict that death resulted from exposure.

Back pay to the amount of \$1,029.83 has been awarded by the government to Troop A, Nebraska cavalry, for service in the concentration camp at Lincoln four days before the troop was mustered into the federal service for the Spanish-American war.

W. G. Kahn, a cable Spicer of the Independent Telephone company, of Hastings, was working sixty feet in the air, when his coat ignited from a gasoline blower. He tore the coat off and beat out the flames from his other clothes. His coolness prevented a fatal fall from the movable platform.

More than 300 Christmas cards were made by Governor Mickey. They were upon the convicts at the state penitentiary, each of whom he visited personally in his cell. Speaking of his visits the governor said that he had been cordially received by the prisoners, and that a few told him their troubles, and that a very few had asked for pardons or commutations.

United States Marshal William P. Warner of Dakota City took the oath of office before Judge Munger in the United States district court at Omaha, and at once entered upon his duties. His bond for \$25,000 is executed through the Empire State Surety company of New York. No definite appointments of deputies have yet been made, nor will there be for several days.

The Eno hotel, the leading hotel of Fremont, has failed. It was taken in possession by Sheriff Bauman and Miss Anna Coffey, the proprietress, made an assignment to her creditors. The indebtedness in all amounts to about \$25,000, while the value of the fixtures and furniture is said to be about \$4,000 though it is doubtful whether more than two-thirds this much can be realized.

S. C. Bicknell, who disappeared from Table Rock, November 15, 1905, and had not been heard from since, put in an appearance a few days ago. Where he has been, no one knows. No explanation is offered by him, only he was so in debt, he said, that he thought he could never get out and he would get away from it all. He has not been seen on the streets since his return.

James Parker, a young Omaha Indian, is under arrest at Pender, charged with killing Bryan Preston, another young Omaha Indian, son of White Weasel. Preston has not been seen for several days, all efforts to find him proving futile. One theory is that the two Indians got into a drunken quarrel, and that Parker disposed of Preston by killing him and putting the body under the ice.

Governor Mickey has indicated that he will advocate legislation providing for the examination into the affairs of insurance companies by public examiners, after the method employed in supervising the affairs of state and national banks. He has received an invitation to attend the Chicago meeting of governors, attorney generals and insurance commissioners to consider the need for legislation, but does not know whether he will be able to attend.

After a sixteen mile race in an automobile with a passenger train Dr. J. S. Latta of Kanesaw defeated what appeared to be an attempt to kidnap the 4-year-old son of George Coffey. A few moments after the eastbound passenger train pulled out of Kanesaw Dr. Latta climbed into his touring car and started in pursuit. The race was about even to the first station, the train moving off just before the automobile arrived. At Hastings, however, the train was overtaken and the child recovered.

Sherman Circle No. 46, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Beatrice, sent a large box to the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Grand Island. The box contained chair cushions, wreaths for decorations, silk flags and plenty of good things to eat.

According to the decision of the supreme court just handed down the finding of the district court of Custer county is affirmed and William Krenz must serve two years in the state penitentiary for helping to burn a stack of oats valued at \$35 last September. The oats belonged to A. J. Read of Custer county.

A young man named Martin, a member of the steel gang at work for the Union Pacific a few miles north of Beatrice, received a bad scalp wound by being struck in the head by a spike that one of the workmen was trying to strike.

Captain Kennedy R. Andrews, who has been deputy postmaster at Kearney for a number of years, has been appointed to a position in the postal service in the Panama zone and will have charge of the post offices which the government is establishing along the zone. His resignation will take effect January 1.

AGRICULTURE



Agricultural Progress. The census of 1850 gave the number of farms at 1,449,973. In that year New York reported 170,821, the largest number of any state. Only two other states reported over 100,000. They were Ohio, with 142,897, and Pennsylvania, with 127,577. In 1900 the aggregate number of farms in the United States was 5,739,657, an increase in fifty years of 4,290,684 farms. The same period witnessed an increase in national population of 23,191,876. In 1900 fifteen states reported over 200,000 farms each, as follows: Texas, 352,190; Missouri, 284,886; Ohio, 276,719; Illinois, 264,151; Kentucky, 234,667; Iowa, 228,622; Tennessee, 224,623; Pennsylvania, 224,248; Alabama, 223,220; Indiana, 221,897; Mississippi, 220,803; Michigan, 203,261. The total increase in acreage has been from 293,000,000 acres in 1850 to 841,000,000 in 1900.

The increase in value of farm property during fifty years is shown by the following census reports: 1850, \$3,967,000,000; 1860, \$7,980,000,000; 1870, \$3,944,000,000; 1880, \$12,180,000,000; 1890, \$16,082,000,000; 1900, \$20,514,000,000. The average value per farm for each census year was as follows: 1850, \$2,738; 1860, \$3,904; 1870, \$3,363; 1880, \$5,038; 1890, \$3,523; 1900, \$3,574.

In 1850 only eight states reported farm land to the value of \$100,000,000 or over. In 1900 there were seven states each with farm land worth \$800,000,000 or over.

In 1850 little farm machinery was in use. Cast iron plows were about the only plows to be found on the farms. Grass was mowed with a scythe and grain was cut with the scythe, sickle or cradle. The threshing implement was the flail. Since that time almost innumerable farm implements have been patented. The value of all farm implements (including wagons and carriages) in 1850 was \$151,000,000. By 1880 this value had increased to \$406,000,000. In 1890 the value was \$494,000,000, and in 1900 it was \$761,000,000. The increased use of farm machinery has been largely the cause of the enormous increase in agricultural wealth.

A Good Rotation. The rotation of crops has come to be regarded as one of the necessities of keeping up the condition of the farm. Where farm animals are not kept in considerable numbers, the growing of one crop is sure to reduce the fertility of the farm. Therefore the growing of several crops is advisable. One of the best rotations for the general farmer in Illinois and like states is that consisting of corn, cow peas, wheat and clover. It always pays for the general farmer to have a few cows to assist him in the rotations of the crops by pasturing of the crops that can be pastured. With the rotation above mentioned, the cow peas can be sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. These will make a good growth and being legumes will add to the soil a considerable portion of nitrogen. After the corn is harvested the cows can be turned into these peas which will still be green and can be fed upon them until the frost comes. Farmers that turn their cows in upon the corn stocks would find it safer to have a supply of cow pea foliage at the same time. Heavy losses have been occasioned by pasturing of the dry corn stocks. The cow peas may be turned under in the late fall or in spring and wheat sown. If the wheat is sown in the fall immediately after plowing the clover seed can be thrown upon the land at the end of winter, while the snow is still on the ground. If spring wheat is to be sown the clover can be sown with it. This will give a crop of corn, a crop of cow peas, a crop of wheat and the next year following the wheat a crop of clover and a crop of seed. The clover sod can then be under and the corn again put on. This will keep the land rich in nitrogen and necessitates only an occasional buying of some form of phosphate.

The Corn Belt and Corn Roots. The corn belt is that section of the United States in which corn grows to great perfection and in which the yield per acre is very large. It is also that section of country in which the land is principally given up to the growing of corn. The deep rich soil is the cause of this. There are other parts of the country that have a rich soil, but that soil is not deep enough or of the right consistency to make the growing of corn a great interest. The corn plant is supposed to be a surface feeder, and it is true that most of its roots are sent along the surface to the ground. But, in addition, a great number of roots penetrate the soil to a depth of three or even four feet. It is evident that on a thin, though rich, soil, this could not be the case. This possibility of deep rooting seems to be of great value to the corn plant; just why we do not know. It has been a surprise when corn plant roots have been followed into the ground to find how deep they have gone. Trenches have been dug to a depth of four feet around a corn plant and at a distance of four feet from it on all sides. Then a great number of rods have been run through the soil to keep the roots in place and the dirt has then been removed. The results have shown the corn plant to have filled all the big cube of earth with roots. The corn belt has soil that permits of this kind of rooting, and this is why it is the corn belt. On such land drouth has to be very severe to harm the corn, as it can draw moisture from far below the soil that is dried out. How much nourishment it can get from the depths we do not know, but it is probable that in very dry weather much of its nourishment as well as its moisture is drawn from the lower strata of soil.—J. Y. Hudson, Illinois, in Farmers' Review.

Cuban bloodhounds are now advocated as a means of attacking the wolves and coyotes that prey upon the flocks of sheep on the western ranges.

HORTICULTURE



As a popular fruit the grape stands next to the apple. When a man buys a package of apples or grapes he generally knows what he is getting. Grapes on the Chicago market are of a more uniform character than any other fruit. During the fall months baskets of grapes are sold by the thousands, and almost always the buyers are satisfied with them. This year they have been quite high from the consumers' standpoint, the being due more to the fact that there has been a big demand for them than to any shortage of supplies.

Grapes are grown over a very wide range of latitude, and every year new vineyards are planted. It is now estimated that the area in grapes is in the neighborhood of half a million acres. California is the great grape grower, and that state grows about as many grapes as all the rest of the United States put together. The largest single area planted to grapes is that known as the "Lake Shore Grape Belt" in New York and Ohio. This begins at Brocton in New York, and extends to Sandusky in Ohio, and is limited on the north by Lake Erie. On the south it extends to Lake Chautauqua. In this region nearly all of the farmers are engaged in the growing of grapes. The railroads are able to furnish the growers with the best of shipping facilities, and every day during the grape-growing season whole train loads of grapes go east and west toward the great cities, where most of the grapes are consumed.

At the present time there are hundreds of varieties of grapes being grown in this country. They are, however, descended from four chief families: Vitis labrusca, known also as the Fox grape; Vitis aestivalis (summer grape); Vitis cordifolia, sometimes called the Frost grape, and Vitis vinifera, the kind generally grown in Europe. There are quite a number of other species, but none that have amounted to very much in cultivation.

The entire grape growing industry has grown up in about 85 years. In 1820 no more than two varieties of the grapes now grown were known here. The greatest advance has been made within the past 50 years. Some of the new grapes have been produced by hybridization, but the most progress has been made by cultivating chance seedlings. In this way originated the Concord grape, the most famous and most valuable grape grown in the United States east of the Rocky mountains.

Cave Stored Fruit. A writer on the storage of apples for winter keeping says that the digging of a cave for the winter storage of fruit is feasible and is often practiced in some parts of the country, but that certain things have to be carefully observed, to make the practice a success. The cave should be dug in clean dirt and in a place that will receive no drainage and no seepage. Sand or gravel is best of all. The cave should have a southern exposure, so that the frost line will be less deep. The top of the cellar should be just below the frost line. Little wood or vegetable matter should be present. No hay or straw is needed. The apples should not be piled too high or the lower ones will be bruised. Such a cave must be built so it can be entered at will.

Pick Off Caterpillar Eggs. When the trees are bare is the time to hunt the caterpillar eggs and remove them from the branches. If this can be done in December, it should be done at that time, because the days are mild, and a boy can climb about the tree tops without being exposed to the cold winds that will interfere with the work later in the winter. The eggs will be found in clusters or rings about the twigs and smaller branches. They are easily recognized, and cutting them out will prevent the appearance of the colonies next spring. The sooner the work is done the more certain will the orchard owner be that the clusters of eggs will not be forgotten. Next spring there will be a great many things to do, and it is very easy not to find time then for work of this kind.

Laying Down Peach Trees. In some parts of the west the laying down of peach trees is being practiced on a considerable scale. A hole is dug around the tree and this hole is filled with water. This softens up the ground and the trees can then be bent at the roots. They are laid down till almost level with the ground. Some coarse material, like gunny sack, is thrown over them, and over this is piled the earth. In the spring, after the danger of hard freezes is past, the trees are taken out of their protection. This must be done before growth starts. The trees, when righted, have to be propped up and kept propped throughout the season. The results have been very good so far, and much is hoped for from the experiments carried on.

How Much Clover Seed Per Acre. It requires in the neighborhood of 15 pounds of clover seed to give the best results in the sowing of and devoted to the growing of clover only. If it is to be seeded with a nurse crop, less clover seed will be needed. It is usual to seed on the snow under the wheat field that is already green with the wheat sowed in the fall. In such a case eight pounds of clover seed should be enough.

Color of Feed and Flesh. There is a popular superstition among breeders of fowls that if yellow corn is fed to them for a very long time it will produce a yellow color in the flesh. This has never been proved, and most of us will question it if it is so. We know that the color of fowls depends largely upon the breed. Most of the European birds have white flesh; most of the American birds, yellow flesh. If any of our readers believe that they have been able to effect a color of flesh by feed, we will be glad to hear from them.

BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old, he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest, and back, in short the whole body was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed, we had to pin his hands down, otherwise he would scratch his face and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hohrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 29 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa., June 5, 1905."

Vandal Destroys Tapestry. The famous tapestries of the palace at Fontainebleau have been cut and slashed until they are almost in shreds; the sculptors' and carved wood mantelpieces chipped in scores of places by a modern vandal. A well known architect, who has been engaged to make a report on the condition of the palace, states that an expenditure of \$100,000 will barely cover the costs of the most urgent repairs.

The Choice of the People. When things began to go too "fast and loose" in New York, the people rose up in their wrath, got together and elected a District Attorney who makes life miserable for wrongdoers. Jerome flouted the banner of no political party; he was the people's choice.

Pillsbury's Vitos is the first choice of all people who relish good things for breakfast. It's dainty, delicious and nourishing.

Use for Cockroaches. "Wanted, cockroaches in large numbers," is unknown as an advertisement in American papers, but it is said to be unfamiliar in England. Its mysterious meaning was made evident in an advertisement in a Wimpleton (England) paper: "Wanted, 0,000 cockroaches by a tenant who agreed to leave his present residence in the same condition as it was when he took it."

\$100 Reward, \$100. The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and curing the patient without the use of any cathartic or other objectionable medicine. The proprietors have so much faith in their cure, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for particulars. Address: J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Free Circulars. Trade Mark—Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Death in Ghostly Warning. The ghost of the waster brother of Campbell of Inverawe, an officer in the Forty-second regiment in the English-French war of 1756, appeared to Campbell in the Scottish highlands, warning him not to shield the murderer of the foster brother. Campbell did not heed the warning and was killed at Ticonderoga just after the ghost had made its second appearance.

When You Buy Starch buy Defiance and get the best, 16 oz. for 12 cents. Once used, always