

Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

The anti-pass bill went through the house with but one dissenting vote (that of Cone) and immediately after the senate accepted the house amendments. The bill carries the emergency clause and will become a law just as soon as signed by the governor.

The house recommended for passage Aldrich's maximum freight rate bill by practically a unanimous vote. The senate having passed the measure, it will be certain of passage now and equally certain of approval.

Two bills regulating the South Omaha live stock exchange and the stock yards were passed by the house. One bill by Adams and Dawes provides for a general cut amounting to 50 per cent on the profits in the charges made at the yards for feed, yardage and similar service.

The house refused to stand for S. F. 284, which conferred upon the state labor bureau authority to investigate corporations and look into the books of these concerns, a bill which it was said Governor Sheldon heartily endorsed, and it was indefinitely postponed upon the recommendation of the judiciary committee.

The railway commission has not yet formally organized owing to the absence of Robert Cowell, the member from Omaha. He failed to come early in the week and it is not known when he will be present.

The "single tax" theory is dead as far as the present session of the legislature is concerned. The senate killed a bill introduced in the house by Representative Davis. Later a similar fact befell S. F. No. 93, presented by Senator McKesson.

The senate declined to reconsider its action of the previous day indefinitely postponing H. R. 403, by Blystone, appropriating \$50,000 for a hospital building at the Lincoln hospital for the insane for the use of men.

The house was touched with sentiment and presented to Speaker Nettleton a solid silver carving set and berry bowl and a carving set to Chief Clerk Clyde Barnard.

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The state-wide primary bill passed the house on the 29th, as amended by the senate. Dodge, of Douglas, moved that all the amendments be adopted with the exception of section 30, relating to the promulgation of the party platform...

The proposed law, to go back to the old system of precinct or township elective assessors, was defeated in the house by a vote of 40 to 42. The bill was introduced by Johnson of Saline and applied only to counties of less than 25,000.

The house passed the Adams and Doran stock yards bills with practically the Douglas county delegation opposed. Some of the members from Douglas county did not vote for the bills.

Among the more important bills passed was an amendment to the Hirsch law by Cone. It seeks to remedy the defects in the Hirsch elevator law by providing a means through which railroads are required to furnish trackage to elevators.

The senate finance committee recommended for passage H. R. 295, which provides for a heating plant at the Peru Normal school. The action of the committee in indefinitely postponing the bill appropriating \$2,000 for a hatchery for fish in Cherry county was reversed by the senate after a fight by Senator Hanna.

Wilsey of Frontier, chairman of the railroad committee of the senate, gently laid fifteen bills on the secretary's desk after a motion had been carried to indefinitely postpone all senate files not on the general file or advanced to third reading.

The senate expunged from the records a resolution offered by Sibley of Lincoln county early in the session censuring Assistant Secretary F. P. Corrick.

The last county option bill was indefinitely postponed in the house by a vote of 40 to 37, made by Lahners of Thayer county. The measure was introduced by E. W. Brown of Lancaster after the original postponement.

The defeat of the Thomas bill to reduce the rates charged by sleeping car companies in this state was one of the features of a senate session. Aldrich of Butler moved to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole for specific amendment so as to permit the railroad commission to control rates as well as the running of sleeping cars on trains.

The physical connection telephone bill is among the measures left on general file by the sitting committee. Five hundred and fifty-eight bills were introduced in the house and only a small portion of this number has been considered or advanced.

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NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM By William Pitt



Get after the peach borer.

Eggs hatched now will produce the early layers.

Set out the horseradish roots as early as the ground will permit.

Variety is important in providing the grain ration for the sheep.

In buying a work horse for the farm be sure to see that you get a fast walker.

A silo and a separator will prove indispensable where eight or more cows are kept.

Don't push the horse beyond the limit. Signs of exhaustion point the time to stop and rest.

A lamb creep is needed as soon as the little fellows will eat grain so that they can get in away from the mothers and eat at will.

Three essential things to remember in spraying are, what to spray for, the proper solution, and its application at the right time.

Two milch goats can be so handled as to keep a family in milk the entire year, by having one come in fresh at the end of each half year.

After the colt is about five months old begin gradually to stop it from sucking. Take a month to do it, and neither colt or dam will suffer or fret.

It is easy to put the eggs into the incubator, but it means care and attention and strict observation of the rules to get chicks out of the incubator.

Goats thrive best on hilly and rocky land, but will thrive on level land that is not wet or swampy. They are great foragers and will subsist on weeds and brush.

The best remedy for the flock of hens that does not produce a good average of fertile eggs is to introduce new blood. Buy healthy males from another flock.

The kind of a road you will have along side of your place all summer depends largely upon the amount of work you do thereon with the road drag during this spring.

As to the value of alfalfa as a feed the Illinois farmer declares he would rather have it pound for pound than wheat bran in feeding milch cows, brood sows, young pigs and all growing stock.

The nest of the setting hen should be made up of dry earth with chopped hay or straw as a liberal covering, and then insect powder dusted over the eggs and nest before placing the hen thereon.

The owner of well-bred fowls is as justified in valuing eggs from pure stock as more than the market price which eggs from scrubs can command, as the man who has a pure-bred herd of cattle in asking a high price for his calves.

Undoubtedly the deadliest foe of the farm poultry is the tiny mite, whose smallness is made up for by the enormous numbers in which he does congregate on the perches and in the nest boxes.

The reaping depends on the sowing, and the sowing on the care with which the farmer has selected his seed. Good, heavy, clean seed cannot be secured without the help of a fanning mill. And furthermore the farmer should remember that he cannot get anyone to take the same pains in grading his seed that he would himself.

According to the government census report there were 3,926 establishments in the United States engaged in manufacturing butter, cheese and condensed milk in the year 1905. The total capital employed in the industry was \$47,255,000, and the total number of wage earners 15,557.

There is no better remedy for scale insects than the lime-sulphur spray. So those who use it for San Jose can also kill other scale with it. But, remember, this mixture should be used before buds swell. For later use, white-oil solution is the safest remedy for oyster-shell and scurfy scale.

Now is the time to prepare your Bordeaux mixture and get the spraying apparatus in shape. The former is made in the proportions of two pounds of copper sulphate and two pounds of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water.

Quick work on the farm cover paper dollars in the bank.

Worms eat down the thrift and reduce the profits in swine growing.

Harsh treatment of the cow is more than apt to decrease the milk flow.

Cold hands on the udder of a sensitive cow are more than apt to make her kick.

It hurts the sheep and it does the fleece so good to catch the animal by the wool.

The only phase of the dairying industry which is overdone is the keeping of poor cows which return no profit.

Don't use the cow's udder for a hand warmer. Begin your milking after you have warmed your hands up with other work.

The space in the hives should be suited to the size of the colony, especially at this season of the year when the colony is apt to be weak.

During the short days of winter it may be necessary to do some of the chores after dark, but now that the days are longer, plan to have the day's work end with the coming of night.

Put yourself in the other animal's place. Do unto thy horse and thy cow as thou dost think thou wouldst like to be done for if in their place, is a golden rule for the stock raiser.

Home-grown seed carefully cleaned and graded is more valuable than seed brought in from abroad. For this reason the fanning mill, even though it be only a hand-power one, should be found on every farm.

The "I guess" method is the one too often followed by the farmer in the running of his dairy, in the growing of his livestock, in the raising of his crops.

Progress in agriculture, declares Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, demands that to the greatest possible extent practice shall be controlled by science, not by chemistry alone, but by every science that deals with principles fundamental to agriculture.

If tuberculosis has gained a foothold in your dairy herd separate all affected animals from the healthy ones, thoroughly disinfect the barns, and then establish better sanitary conditions.

Compare the appropriation of \$3,500 made by this government for experiments looking to the improvement of draft horses with that of \$350,000 made by France for the same purpose, and then judge which is the most interested in the subject.

Prof. H. H. Bailey of Cornell university says: "I believe in the organization of separate agricultural schools, but also believe that the common school must take up agricultural instruction in its rudimentary principles." He predicts that the common school system in the next ten years will be restricted and reorganized.

In Denmark the children pass from the elementary schools to the agricultural and dairy high schools, of which in that little country there are no fewer than 97, 85 of these receiving state assistance. More than 100 teachers, chiefly male and female students of the University of Copenhagen, without payment, give lectures and demonstrations in different parts of the country to working men and women during the winter.

Secretary Wilson in his recent report on the work of the federal meat inspectors under the new law shows that they are passing on an enormous number of cattle, hogs and sheep. The report shows that during July, August and September, 1906, 9,685,000 carcasses were inspected. In October, November and December 13,262,000 carcasses were passed upon. In July last year inspection was conducted at 154 establishments, while in January, 1907, it was being maintained at 644 plants.

Plans are being laid by the Commercial association of Chicago for a big corn exposition next fall in Chicago. It is to be known as the National Corn exposition, and according to the dates now fixed will be held October 5 to 19. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be expended in making the show a success. Cash prizes will be distributed so that every corn section will be rewarded, providing it participates. There will probably be state prizes, probably district prizes, and certainly prizes for the farmer, the farmer's wife, the farmer's son and the farmer's daughter.

There is no doubt that electricity will be used more largely by the farmer of the future. The latest development in this direction is the association which has been formed by some enterprising farmers of Davidson and Turner counties in South Dakota for the purpose of introducing of electrical power into farming communities and its utilization for plowing and cultivating the soil, harvesting the crops, running farm machinery and lighting the homes of the people.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological society of England the president, Richard Bentley, in an address showed how upon upward of 200 occasions the course of history was greatly influenced by weather conditions. Often invasions were frustrated or greatly impeded from the time of the destruction of Mardonius' fleet off Mount Athos to the attempted French invasion of Ireland.

Fogs also played an important part in history. Lord Anson in a single ship loaded with Spanish treasure slipped unperceived through the entire French fleet, and the great duke of Marlborough contrived to get his army across the Scheldt in the teeth of the enemy in a river mist. Reference was made to the difficulties overcome in crossing the snow on the Alps

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL ON ALL OVER THE WORLD Beyond Precedent

HARVEST OF CONVERTS LARGER THAN EVER KNOWN.

Historic Movement of 1857 Far Exceeded in Intensity and Fervor—Starting with the Work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia Four Years Ago It Has Spread to All Civilized Countries—What the Evangelists Say of It.

Chicago.—The greatest religious revival of modern times is in progress. Throughout the United States the manifestations of enthusiasm have been no more marked than in foreign countries. The movement seems to be world-wide. China and India are sending to this country most remarkable reports of the religious awakening in those countries.

In the central part of the United States, with Chicago as the focal point, the series of "old-time" religious



Dr. R. A. Torrey.

meetings and the harvest of converts have been the most notable in the history of the country since 1857.

In that year occurred a religious movement that has become historic by virtue of its intensity and scope. Considered in proportion to population then and now, the movement of 1857 probably was as important as the one now in progress. Taken without reference to population, the movement of 50 years ago was but as a drop in a bucket compared with the scope of the revival movement that is abroad to-day.

The history of religious movements of this kind shows that they almost invariably have followed on the heels of or have occurred during periods of deep industrial distress. In the United States this has been particularly true.

Distress Affected Souls.—The religious outbreak of 1857 apparently had its origin in the distress of the people, and thousands of those who had suffered financial losses in material things flocked to the churches to pray for relief from their troubles. Monetary disaster rendered the people susceptible to religious influences, just as misfortune in individual cases is a potent factor in the introspection that often leads to the acceptance of religion.

The current religious enthusiasm, in its world-wide sense, dates from the work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia four years ago. On this Australian tour these evangelists

made 10,000 converts in a month and thousands upon thousands followed the first great crowd of converts in their acceptance of religion. The fire thus kindled spread throughout New Zealand and Australasia. It has continued to burn steadily in that part of the world, flaming all the time and breaking out fitfully at intervals.

Many other instances were given, but we may mention two which are, at any rate, not referred to in the official abstract before us and are sufficiently remarkable to deserve special notice.

One is the defeat of the barbarians by Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 176, owing to a sudden hailstorm which, according to ecclesiastical history, came on at the prayer of the Melitane Legion, afterward known as the Legion Palmaria, and the other the sudden frost and gale which upset the plans of Maurice for the combined attack by water and land upon Antwerp in 1622, then in the hands of the Spaniards.

From a medical point of view weather has many times affected the course of campaigns by being favorable to the spread of epidemics, such as typhus and typhoid fever, and more especially when the campaign included a long siege. Abnormally wet or dry seasons have also brought out their respective effects upon armies. Exhaustion and parched thirst were in great measure responsible for the terrible disaster to the arms of Portugal at Alcanzarquivir in 1578.

The Abiding Love.—It strength low in every heart. We hear it each and all: A song of those who answer not. However we may call. They throng the silence of the breast. We see them as of yore: The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet, Who walk with us no more.

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The great revival spirit in this country appeared in its most distinct form soon after the wonderful successes of Torrey and Alexander in England. New England, cold temperamentally and rock-bound religiously, cast off its traditional reserve and laid itself open to the influences of the "old-time" religion.

The revival in the middle west cannot properly be said to have spread from Chicago, because the religious fervor in this part of the United States has been as much in evidence in the cities surrounding Chicago for as long as it has been in the city.

The exact number of converts in Chicago within the last six months is not obtainable, for the reason there have been so many individual revival movements in Chicago without any central controlling organization whose business it is to keep track of the converts, each church doing this work for itself.

Philadelphia next was attacked by the evangelists, and the enthusiasm whipped to a high pitch, a small army of men, women and children professing conversion. Every section of the country, outside possibly of the Pacific coast, has fallen under the wave of religious enthusiasm.

Felt Throughout the West.

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Enthusiasm in England.—In England in the Established church the religious enthusiasm with- in. Some of the most effective evangelists in the field decline even to tell

Rev. Mr. Sundry's View. "Billy" Sundry has some very material reasons for the strength of the present movement. Here they are: "The plan of gathering together great audiences under one roof is one source of success. There is enthusiasm in numbers. Formerly they tried to convert a town by holding revival meetings in a church that would not seat one-fifth of the population.

But back of it all is prayer. The scoffers deny this, but if a large number of scoffers were to ask a human power to give them a certain thing in a certain way at a certain time and they received this thing they would be pretty likely to think it came from the power they petitioned for it, even if they could not actually see it given."



Wm. A. Sundry.

their audiences what church they are formally affiliated with. In most cases in the last year has been unprecedented, and evangelical work of wide scope is being carried on in much the same manner as the revival work is being done in the United States.

From the headquarters of the Salvation Army there come reports of extraordinary interest in the work of that remarkable organization and of an unusually large number of "saved." The work of the army, however, following the great humanitarian dictum of Gen. Booth that "we should be willing to do as much for a man as for a horse," partakes in its daily manifestation much of the character of a revival and the difference therefore is not so noticeable. As an army officer said: "We are whooping 'er up all the time anyway. With us it's always revival time."

Standing out as the chief feature of the present movement is the blotting out of sectarian lines in the evangelistic work. The men who have met with the greatest success are those who have paid no attention to either sectarianism or denominationalism; this is known, but doctrinal prejudices

and preferences are being kept in the background as never before. The elimination of sectarianism in the evangelistic movement may be either cause or effect—even the evangelists differ on this point. Some say that the movement is unprecedentedly strong because these lines are being ignored, while others protest that they are being ignored because the general revival spirit is so strong.

What the Evangelists Say. If you ask one of the evangelists who are making big successes in the revival field for the cause of the present movement he will tell you that it is answer to prayer. This is what Rev. A. C. Dixon said: "We who believe in the efficacy of prayer believe that God is answering the petitions that have been going up for ten years all over the earth for a world-wide revival of religion.

But I realize this answer will not satisfy those who do not believe in prayer. The unchurched, while forced by what they see to admit the strength and scope of the present revival movement, demand other reasons for its existence. And there probably are other reasons. History shows us that faith comes in waves. For some years we have had the higher criticism, and educational force destructive of faith in the Bible. Dr. Briggs in the east,

Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago in the west, the leaders of the Weltausen-Graft school in Germany and many others who have been in the front of the higher criticism movement have done much to destroy faith. But there is a swinging back from this, Darwinism is on the wane. These things seem to come in cycles, but each wave of faith in the Bible that appears is much stronger than its predecessor, and in the end faith must triumph.



"Gypsy" Smith.

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Complaint of the Scientist. Dr. W. C. Farrabee complained quaintly one day before he set out on his ethnological investigations among the Indians at the head waters of the Amazon about the slighting way in which the world still looks on science.

"Only in Germany," said Dr. Farrabee, "does science get her due. In some countries she is so hardly used, indeed, that the deduction of the western trapper comes to mind. This trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot and then said calmly as he rose and brushed the dust from his knees: 'This must have been done either by a wild hog or a botanist.'"

Large tracts of Persia are uninhabited. The total population is about 3,000,000, which is only 14 to the square mile. The nomads (Arabs, Kurds, Leks, Turks, Larrs, Baluchis and Gypsies) move from place to place, according as their animals need pastures or as their other interests demand.—Persia, Past and Present.

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WEATHER A WAR ELEMENT.

Plays an Important Part in Some Campaigns of Note.

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