TAR AND FEATHERS TALKED

Two Lincoln Hack Drivers Brutally Insult a Lady.

THEY GET OFF WITH A FINE.

Railroad Fineworkers Resorting to New Schemes—Base Ball People Disappointed—Preparing For the Irish M. P's.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Two disreputable characters were up in police court yesterday having a trial that ended altogether too easily for them. The parties were hack-drivers in the city named Lyman Wilcox and C. E. Borg, and they were on trial for assault and battery. A few nights since an estimable lady in the city whose home is in the suburbs, missed the last street car and going to the Capitol hotel parlor ordered a hack to take her home. Wilcox was called upon and the lady entered the hack, Wilcox, just as the hack started, getting inside and closing the door. To the lady's indignant inquiry as to his business inside he made an excuse and shortly afterward commenced improper advances and to her indignant protests answered by ordering his companion, who was driving the hack, to drive faster. The scamp then returned to his advances, but the lady ordered him to desist and demanded to be let out of the hack. Wilcox evidently losing courage to carry out his infamous designs swore and used insulting language, but opened the hack and left the lady, who is a cripple, out on the highway several blocks from home. The two hackmen, who were evidently in collusion, cursed around and went back to the city, the lady walking home as best she could. The evident intent of Wilcox was to outrage the lady, but as he desisted before using force, assault was as heavy a charge as it was thought could be maintained against them. Under this charge Wilcox was fined $75 and Borg $35. Public indignation is aroused over the two men, especially Wilcox, and the expression was general that while the law could not reach them more effectually a coat of tar and feathers applied to the one who entered the hack and so grossly insulted the lady would be the proper card. The honest and respectable hackmen of the city owe it to themselves to rid the service of such characters, and people who patronize hacks and entrust ladies in the care of drivers will be emphatic in demanding summary justice for such men as Wilcox. After the fines had been imposed the parties were remanded back to jail, although Borg expected to raise the money to pay his fine for his part in the transaction. The police thought Wilcox would board awhile with the city, and it is probably a good thing for him that he remains out of sight of public indignation for a season.

CONTINUING THE PRESSURE.

Manager Holdrege and other B. & M. men have been in the city the past two days vigorously engaged in the work of attempting to crush the test case in the supreme court and to throttle Attorney General Leese and keep the public in ignorance of the law. Attorney Hawley, of the Elkhorn, made slow progress in bulldozing the attorney general into submission, and the Burlington managers are taking a different track by attempting to coerce the attorney general through other members of the commission, or as a last resort by holding out delusive promises and new schemes of compromise to the Lincoln freight bureau and board of trade, in whose name the test case was brought. Whatever this last and very transparent scheme will work is the question, but up to yesterday it had not materialized although conferences had been held with the freight bureau. The success gained with the commission in scheming through a compromise is evidently judged to be the proper scheme to work on the board of trade, and especially when the case is approaching a hearing and several members of the board of transportation are out of the city and out of reach of their fresh schemes.

OUT IN THE COLD.

It was generally understood in base ball circles yesterday that Lincoln had lost its supposed position in the new Northwestern association and to say that it was a disappointment with many is expressing it mildly. Since the visit of Dave Rowe, of Chicago, where he successfully secured recognition in the new league, it has been considered certain that Lincoln would be a base ball town another season on a firmer foundation than ever. Subscriptions have been taken for a guarantee fund and it all looked as though the highway was clear. The rude repulse from the Chicago meeting is therefore a great disappointment.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the grand reception that will be given the Irish members of parliament, Messrs. O'Connor and Esmonde in this city, upon the occasion of their visit. On Tuesday evening November 1, a grand reception will be accorded the visitors at Funke's opera house at which time and place Governor Thayer, accompanied by his staff, will preside and eloquent speeches of welcome will be delivered. The meeting will be an enthusiastic endorsement of Ireland's struggle for home rule. On the night following Hon. John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National league in America, will tender Messrs. O'Connor and Esmonde a banquet at the Capital hotel that will undoubtedly be a very grand affair. Prominent citizens will respond to toasts appropriate to the occasion and the visit of the eminent Irishmen to the city wherein is located the headquarters of the Irish National league will be one that for cordiality and hospitality they will long remember.

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

The state convention of congregational churches in Nebraska opened yesterday morning for business with a flattering attendance numbering over two hundred delegates. The evening before, the ladies of the church in this city received the visiting delegates in the most cordial manner serving an elegant supper in the dining rooms of the church that was greatly appreciated. In the evening the opening sermon of the convention was preached by Rev. J. L. Maile to a large audience which filled the church to its utmost capacity. The music was of a high order of excellence and greatly appreciated. Good music will be a feature of the entire convention, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Raymond and others assisting in this part of the convention work. In the evening session, yesterday, Rev. Berry, of Fremont, was elected moderator and the business opened with the topic of the day, "Educational Work." The report of the educational committee was up for discussion and papers upon the topics "The Work of the Academy," "The Needs of a School in Northern Nebraska," and "One College or Two," constituted the programme for the afternoon hours. A demand has arisen in the denominational work over the state for a college in northern Nebraska, and this was regarded as the most prominent topic of the day. The church, while it has a number of academies in the state, has but one college, that of Doane and Crete, which, while greatly prospering, is regarded by many as too remote from the north part of the state, and it is thought it would in no way lose in numbers or influence if another college was instituted. President Gates, of Grinnell, Ia., was announced as the speaker for last evening's session of the convention.

IN POLITICS.

The campaign progresses in Lancaster county with little variation. The republicans have a school house campaign over the county in progress and appointments made to cover the time up to election. The first organized plan of a campaign on the part of the democracy culminated Wednesday evening in the organization of the "Jackson Democratic club." About one hundred democrats were present at the organization. J. D. Calhoun was elected president, and the club announces that rooms will be secured and permanent headquarters opened at once. The secretary is made a salaried officer and is to devote his entire Jacksonian time to Jacksonian work.

IN THE COURTS.

In the supreme court yesterday but one case was argued and the court then adjourned until Tuesday next to continue under the regular call of the docket.

In the district court the libel case against the State Journal was quashed after the first witness for the prosecution had taken the stand, the court holding that the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to warrant a trial. The case was not wholly dismissed, the court allowing the complainants to file new petitions provided they could discover facts to warrant a case at trial which probably will not be done.

Texas Fever.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of the BEE: Can native cattle, infected through Texans, again infect our northern pastures and cause second infection among our natives

The state veterinarian says they can not.

My Dear Sir—As should be well known to the farmers of Nebraska, I have entirely the contrary opinion, which is thoroughly supported by the most positive and unequivical evidence.

In the Omaha BEE, of October 8 last, is a published interview with the state veterinarian, which I suppose can be taken as authoritative, in which it is said that his object in visiting Tekamah "was for the purpose of investigating Dr. Billings' cases of Texas fever, which had broken out in native cattle."

As the state veterinarian did not leave Omaha until Friday morning, and returned to the city the same day, it was absolutely impossible for him to personally investigate either "Dr. Billings' cases" or any other cases of Texas fever at Tekamah. The most he could have done was to have investigated a few men and heard their opinions, and as we do not know who those persons were, or what their responsibility is, and as the state veterinarian does not give a particle of evidence of having done any investigation whatever, the public should accept his opinion as valueless. No competent investigator would give an iota for them. The state veterinarian says:

"As far as my observations and experience reaches, the malady cannot be transmitted from native cattle to other native cattle."

To which I answer, that so far as a rather extended observation and practical experience with him reaches, the opinion of the state veterinarian upon such a subject is worthless.

Witness—The inestimable value to the state of the observations and experiences of the state veterinarian at Tekamah. Where are they?

The state veterinarian seeks to back up his baseless assertions by the following remark: "This is his, Billings, first experience with Texas fever, and he is now trying to override authority."

How does the state veterinarian have so much knowledge about my experience? I have seen Texas fever in Boston long before I ever came to Nebraska and knew more about it than I did hog cholera, of which I knew, personally, nothing when I come here. I may know a little something of both diseases now, which is vastly more than the state veterinarian knows of either.

So I am trying to override authority?

The man who tackles me upon such a point as that wants to have more diligence and a better memory than the state veterinarian of Nebraska.

Let us see who are the authorities?

1. The report of the metropolitan board of health of New York city, published in the transactions of the New York State Agricultural society 1867, vol. 2.

Let us see what they say:

"That the evidence of the Texas cattle disease being communicated from native to other native cattle in this groupe is beyond a doubt." p. 1047.

2. Dr. John M. Rauch, once health officer at Chicago and at present the noted and efficient secretary of Illinois state board af health, is no mean authority. On this subject he says:

"With regard to the transmittal of this disease by native (northern) to other native cattle, I must confess that notwithstanding the weight of testimony against it, I am inclined to believe that such can and does take place.

"Several instances of this character fell under my observation, but the most conclusive evidence I have is that native cattle were purchased in Chicago in August and taken to Lebanon county, Penn., and that a short time after they died, and that other native cattle on the same farm and neighborhood died and that no Texas cattle had been near the place." N. Y. State Trans. p. 1082.

There is no question that in the eyes of the state veterinarian, Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington, is somewhat of an authority. He says:

"Are pastures ever infected by sick natives?

"If the observers of Texas fever are practically unanimous in concluding that the disease is never conveyed directly from one animal to another, this is far from likely the case in regard to the ability of sick animals to infect partures. It is true that in all observations of 1868 there were but two cases where it seemed at all certain that pastures had been poisoned by sick northern cattle. In regard to these, however, there was little chance to doubt.

"In my own observations I have generally found that sick natives were harmless, but there seems to be occasional instances, particularly where they have pastured on permanently infected lands, in which they carry the poison and infect the lands that were previously safe." Report 1883, page 61."

Dr. Salmon then gives some cases which he considers as evidence of this point.

Now who have we left?

Dr. Detmers! He says nothing about it, except to reiterate the generally received and contrary opinion.

Three authorities to one against the statement of the state veternarian!

The latter utterly ignores that in this outbreak at Tekamah, it was the first time in the northern history of this disease that allowed such a second infection of natives by means of natives to take place in such a position and effectual as well as unquestionable manner.

The state veterinarian again says:

"I think Dr. Billings has acted very unwisely in this matter. He has done more harm to the cattle trade of that part of the country than the entire outbreak of "Texas Fever."

That is good!

Under whose instructions, and, indirectly, with whose sanction were the original disease dispersing Texans let into Tekamah as well as Rica?

The state veterinarian of Nebraska is responsible for this, and the state is responsible to the sufferers for the losses occasioned thereby.

As to my responsibility, the state veterinarian displays the most terrible ignorance of the duties of the scientific investigator, which is the mission I am engaged for. Such a person's work is to search for the truth and state the facts, as he reads them, nothing more.

If eventually proved to be erroneous, is nothing to the question so long as he states the truth as he sees it.

Whether it is harmful or not is of no matter to the investigator.

Whether the facts are against the apparent interest of the state is of no consequence whatever. So much the worse for the state. In this case they were not, even had they been injurious to the cattlemen at Tekamah, which is not the case. The balance of the state and that locality must be benefitted and rendered more cautious by other experiences and my work.

Where such facts have an injurious character to any interest, it is the duty of the state preventive service to prevent that injury and nothing whatever to do with its investigative service.

Perhaps the state veterinarian would like some authorities on that point. If so we refer him to all authorities upon veterinary police and public health who are original investigators.

I should have noted these points before, but press of work prevented my giving the necessary consideration to it until to-day. F. L. BILLINGS.

THE PAWNEE BLATHERSKITE.

A Brainless Bully Running for Judge in the First District.

The Disreputable Career of Pawnee Humphrey—A Blasphemous Shylock and Corporation Tool.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 25.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—In the selection of candidates for district judge, in the First judicial district, a blundering republican convention has again made a democratic victory a necessity—a necessity because two incompetents have been placed upon the ticket; a necessity because honest men, regardless of party, demand that only just and equitable men be clothed with the authority to administer justice and decide upon the merits of a case, and possessing the intellect and moral honesty to decide which is wheat and which chaff in the ordinary pettifoggers' plea; a necessity if for no other reason than that thoroughly honest men, and not notorious railroad tools and cappers, be kept on the judicial bench.

Of Stull, nothing more this time, except that to say that he is a penny-pinching wrecker—a lawyer of not more than ordinary ability, and a man whose long continued dishonest practices have caused papers at his own home to brand him as a crooked lawyer and a villain.

Of Humphrey, the Pawnee blatherskite, the ever-willing railroad tool, the bulldozer and original poetry fiend—considerable.

Humphrey is just now going through the district bellowing at the top of his voice that the "party" must be kept intact. Party papers are asserting that Humphrey's one claim is, that he has always been for party first—himself afterward.

Let me here review a few brief chapters of

THE GALLANT CAPTAIN'S CAREER.

In the fall of 1873, when T. W. Pepoon of Pawnee county was nominated for the legislature by a republican convention, to represent the district composed of Pawnee and Johnson counties, Humphrey announced himself an independent candidate for the office. In his usual vindictive and heartless style he villified Mr. Pepoon in a shamelessly indecent manner. Judge Edwards also announced himself as a candidate for the same position. This announcement frightened Humphrey, who was conscious of his own unpopularity in the community, and he immediately turned his batteries of mud upon Edwards, and swore by all the fabled gods of war that Pepoon was the image of immaculate purity. This was a case where he was for Humphrey first—and was about the only man who was.

As a matter of fact, Humphrey has no more regard for party principles when he can serve himself, than he has for the feelings or the interest of the laboring masses. Another striking example of his undying

DEVOTION AND LOYALTY

to the party about which he prates, is presented by the following letter written less than two months ago:

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Aug. 29, 1887.—A. M. Appelget, Esq., Tecumseh, Neb.: I notice with surprise the apportionment for delegates in the judicial convention. Johnson county has not 10 per cent more republicans than Pawnee county.

It is incomprehensible to me that the vote on D. F. Osgood should have been taken as a basis. Why didn't the committee go back to the vote for D. Butler for governor.

T. W. Pepoon can't represent this county, or the republicans thereof on a proxy from a resident of Grand Island, and who has been such for the past two years. The fact is Richardson county, with Pawnee, was responsible.

Unless this action can be satisfactorily explained, the republicans of this county will not be bound by the action of such a convention.

Pawnee county republicans will have what is fair, OR THE JUDICIAL OFFICE SO FAR AT THEY ARE CONCERNED, WILL BE taken out of politics. Yours, GEORGE H. HUMPHREY.

Who were the Pawnee county republicans for whom Humphrey was the self-chosen mouth-piece? Why should he arrogate to himself the authority of spokesman of Pawnee county, when indeed he is the most unpopular republican in its confines.

People in whose faces Humphrey and his strikers will attempt to wave the bloody shirt, are respectfully requested to remember and mention the fact that only two months ago this pettifogging, bulldozing blatherskite, threatened, unless he could run things his way, to take the judicial office out of politics, and of course

BOLT THE PARTY.

Now that he has succeeded in running things his way, it would be a most just and fitting act if the people would do as he prescribed, take the office out of politics and elect some decent man whose name is not Humphrey.

The farmers of the First district will be loth to vote for Humphrey, as it was current talk in Nebraska's darkest days, when they were drought-burned and grasshopper-eaten; when they were compelled to borrow money and usurers were eager to oblige them, then this avaricious schemer, while never possessing a sacred thought, intimated that he prayed to God that the grasshoppers would come every year, as his business would be increased thereby. Pretty subject this to be asking votes from farmers and laboring men!

AS A RAILROAD LOBBYIST

Humphrey carried books of trip passes no later than last winter and has always been notorious as a cheap railroad tool. In fact his whole life shows him to be a narrow-minded, one-sided, egotistical ass, unfit and incompetent to sit on a judicial bench, or to attempt to impartially discharge the duties of the office to which he will never be elected.

The single circumstance, his disgraceful and unwarranted attack upon old Mr. Edwards, is a sufficient guarantee that he does not possess that fair, calm, deliberate judicial temperament necessary to one who fills that important position, or, on the other hand, proves that he is a coward and a bully, and in no way worthy the recognition of the people.

His open and brazen attempt to defeat popular representative government at the election in Pawnee City last fall, was enough within itself to justify all voters favoring a free ballot and an honest count in snowing Humphrey under, even as they snowed Colby under in '83.

He is a worse craven than Pontius Pilate of old, who for the sake of a few days of popularity stood up and judged a guiltless man as meriting death, and then, trying to avoid the responsibiliiy, said the infamous words handed down through the ages: "I wash my hands of this innocent man's blood." Humphrey has that cowardly judge for an example, but it will never be his good fortune to improve by that experience for the simple season that he will never be placed where it will be of the slightest use to him. The voters of this district will bury both Humphrey and Stull deeper than Church Howe was planted one year ago. AL FAIRBROTHER.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

is unexcelled in exquisite combination of delicate odors. Colgate & Co. are the largest perfumers.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jas B Hackthorn and wife to Wm H Craig, lot 2, blk 5, Brookline add to Omaha	$ 200
Omaha Smelting & Refining company to Carter White Lead company, beginning at a point 83 ft due north of the n w corner of lot 5, Olsen's add to Omaha; thence east to the north point of let 15 of said add; thence easterly along the n e line of said lot 15 to a point 83 ft due north of the north line of lot 5 in said add, thence due west to the place of beginning, w d	1
Rose A Van Gilder and husband to Mary J Thompson, beginning at a point 87 ft east of the n w corner of blk 7, in Hanscom Place add, to the city of Omaha on the north line of said blk, thence south 100 ft, thence east 40 ft, thence north 100 ft, thence west 40 ft to place of beginning, deed.	8,000
M O Robertson and husband to Robert G Bliss, lot 13 and 14, in Ludwick Place add to Omaha, w d	4,000
Chas F Patterson to Amanda I Patterson, n½ of lot 10, blk 2, in Horbach's 2nd add to Omaha, w d	2,500
Martha M Ish, guardian, to John B Finlay, trustee, beginning at a point 2,504, ¾ ft north of the s e corner of the west ½ of the s w ¼ of section 10, 15, 13; thence north 135¼ ft to the north line of said quarter section; thence west 325 ft; thence south 135¼ ft; thence east 325 ft to place of beginning, containing one acre more or less, guardian's deed	8,400
Martha M Ish ta John B Finlay, trustee, beginning at a point 2,504½ tt n of the se cor of the w ½ of the sw ¼ of Sec 10, 15, 13, thence n 135¼ ft to the n line of said quarter section; thence w 325 ft; thence s 135¼ ft; thence e 325 ft to place of beginning, qc d	1
Samuel Westheimer and wife to Moritz Meyer, s 20 ft of lot 12 in blk 80, South Omaha, qc d	1
James P English and wife to James A McShane, lot 4 and the e 10 ft of lot 5, blk 4, Capital add to Omaha, w d.	8,000
South Omaha Land company to F E & M V R R, strip of land 50 ft wide across s w ¼ of sec 33, 15, 13, r of w d	1
South Omaha Land company to F E & M V R R, strip of land 100 ft wide across the n ½ of the nw ¼ of sec 5, 14, 13; also additional strip of land 50 ft wide on each side of the above described strip of land and along the same; also additional strip of land 50 st wide on the n side of and along the first above described strip of land of 100 ft in width, r of w d	5,630
James P Megeath and Virginia C Megeath to Emma E Higginbottom, lot 87, Windsor place, being a part of sec 28, 15, 13, w d	3,100
Jensine Christine Matthison to Willard C Matthison, w ½ of lot 13, blk 7, in Drake's add to Omaha, qc d	25
John J Murphy (single) to Josephine E Carroll, lot 12, blk 63, South Omaha, w d	1,400
City of Omaha to Jacob G Swanson, all that portion of 23d st in said city vacated by ordinance No 1557, approved Sept 23, 1887, contigious to and adjoining the e½ of the s½ of lot 25 in McCandlish Place in said city of Omaha and extending as far east as the west line of said 23d st, as the same is established by said Ordinance No 1557, d	3
John J Corrigan and wf to John S Harman, e 45 ft of lot 12, blk 4, in Parker's add to Omaha, w d	3,000
Frances F Packard to Fredrick L Packard, lot 26 in Harbachs 1st add to Omaha, except the n 50 ft of the w 69½ ft of lot 26, q c	1
Thomas Brennan (single) to Robert W McHale, lots 2, 3, 6 in Rosalind Place, w d	1,200
Andrew Rosewater et al, to John L Miles and James Thompson, lots 1, 7, 10, 14, 19, 22, 23 in Ainsfield add to Omaha, w d	2,844
Thomas Mortenson and wf to F E & M V R R, ne¼ of the nw¼ of sec 6, 16, 11 r of w d	162
Benjamin McNicholson (single) to Edward N Randolph, n½ of lot 2, blk 2, Patrick's add to Omaha, w d	3,250
Samuel E Rogers and wf to Joseph Osmera, lot 3, blk 13 in Improvement Association add to Omaha, w d	600
William Fitch, trustee, to Charles Weymuller, lot 6, blk 5, Linwood park add, w d	150
William Fitch, trustee, to Fred Weymuller, lot 7, blk 5, Linwood park add, w d	150
Fred Weymuller to George M Hunter, lot 12, blk 7, Albright's annex, w d	300
Fred Weymuller to P E Andresen, lot 7, blk 5, Linwood park add, w d	250
Total sales	$53,169

Hideous in Every Guise,

Whether it be the best known form, chills and fever, or else bilious remittent, double ague or ague cake, is that abominable disorder involving the liver, the bowels and the kidneys, known as malaria. Every complaint classified under this generic, though erroneous appellation, is destructive of the nervous system, but is, unhappily, not to be subdued, or even checked, by the use of ordinary nervines, febrifuges or tonics. There is, however, prompt relief and ultimate cure to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among the proprietary remedies of America, and widely known in other lands. Not only diseases born of miasma, but rheumatic complaints, superinduced by exposure in bad weather, inherited or incurred debility of the kidneys or bladder, dyspepsia and an irregular condition of bowels, are curable—nay, certain to be cured by this deservedly esteemed and professionally sanctioned corrective.

Joe Jefferson's Home.

Harper's Magazine: Mr. Jefferson has built a typically southern house of baronial proportions, full of treasures from every country in the world, on the very crest of the hill; the verandas, with a frontage of ninety feet, overlook the plain of Attakapas to the Gulf. A hedge of roses nearly as thick as the Chinese wall runs for seven miles around the uplands, dividing it from the sea-marshes.

When the roses and magnolias and orange plantations which encircle the house are in bloom they send their soft greetings through the pure air for miles across the prairies.

The plantation is in the charge of an Acadian overseer, M. Joseph Landry, who is a good representative of his race, and a curious specimen, too, of the kind of man which intelligence, shrewdness, a brave simple nature, and tremendous physique will make, with no help whatever from society or schools. The loyalty of these people to their employers belongs to the feudal days. The night before, Landry had faced single-handed a herd of angry cattle, standing in the narrow lagoon in water to his waist from dark until morning, to keep them from rushing down to the flooded sea-marsh, where they would inevitably have drowned. "Can fight le wat' et le cat'," he grumbled, "but le mosquit'—he beat me."

Mr. Jefferson is known to his Acadian neighbors and the negroes only as a planter, wise in oranges and cattle, but they have an intense curiosity concerning some other mysterious avocation which he is vaguely reported to follow during the summer, and which they suspect has something to do with swallowing fire and swords. One of his negroes, when they were alone together on the prairie one day, burst out with: "M's' Jef'son, lemme see dat ar. We hyah all by oursel's. Foh de Lohd's sake, cut up a bit."

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Pure-bred, Grade and Common Cattle.

BREAKING HEIFERS TO MILK.

A Practical Treatise on Cattle Breeding—The Farm Well—Some Hints and Suggestions on Agricultural Points.

Pure-Bred, Grade and Common Cattle.

Professor G. E. Morrow, of the University of Illinois, writes to the Rural New Yorker: In the practice of stock breeding, as well as in all discussions on the subject, it is important to keep in mind that all rules regarding it have exceptions; that it is safer to say that a given result may happen, than that it will; that we cannot always express results in figures absolutely correct. Thus we say the progeny of a bull of one breed and a cow of another, is half and half. Usually this reasonably closely expresses the truth; but occasionally an animal so bred shows no sign of possessing any distinctive quality of one of the breeds. A red Short-horn cow belonging to the University of Illinois was, by accident, served by a Holstein bull. The calf might well be shown as a pure Holstein, so far as color is concerned. Only a day or two ago I looked at a herd in which were grade Jerseys showing scarcely a mark of that breed. One of the best formed cows, from a Short-horn type, ever in our university herd, was the product of two crosses by pure-bred bulls on common or native stock.

Keeping the above in mind as to possibilities, we may safely rely in practice on the rule that cattle will possess the characteristics of any breed in direct proportion to the percentage of blood of that breed which they possess. As a rule, cattle of the improved breeds are better for the purposes for which cattle are kept by farmers in general, than are the common or unimproved cattle of any state; certainly better than our scrubs. Hence, both theoretically and practically, I prefer high grade animals to those with a small percentage of the blood of one of the improved breeds. I see no reason to modify my long-time belief that the cheapest, safest and best method by which the average farmer can improve his cattle, is to use well bred bulls of the breed believed to be the best adapted to his circumstances, and keeping this up year after year. So far as purely practical purposes are concerned, such a course will in a few years, give animals nearly or quite equal to those with long pedigrees. I have great faith in the power of heavy majorities, and confidently expect the 15-16ths or 31-32ds of one class of blood to overpower the small part of the other. So fully do I expect this, that I would be willing to admit to registry as pure bred, any animal with five crosses or 31-32 parts of the blood of one breed, and in many cases it would be quite safe to do so with only four crosses.

In my experience and observation the effects of the improvements made by the first two crosses of improved blood is much more apparent than that made subsequently—because there is more room for improvement; so that, while some preference would be given to higher grades, I would make but little choice between three-quarter steers and those more nearly pure bred. When animals with two breeds, with somewhat similar qualities are bred together, excellent progeny are often produced. Probably the very best steers ever fed on the university farm was sired by a Hereford bull, the dam being a high-grade short-horn cow. In the lot of steers fed by us in 1886, a pair of half Holsteins were pretty certainly better because of some short-horn blood in the dams, as were the grade Hereford steers. This does not prove that the short horns are better than the Herefords or Holsteins; but they are certainly better than scrubs. So far as the production of beef is concerned, a Hereford-Short horn cross is not a violent one for milk production, if care be taken in the selection. In a herd of grade Jersey cows, a Guernsey cross might give admirable results.

Out-crosses without care or any definite purpose are usually unwise, but often an out-cross of either a different family or type within the same breed or even of another breed is the most ready means of giving increased vigor of constitution or more size. So long as the use of sires of one family or breed gives good results I should continue such use; whenever improvement ceases or deterioration begins, the choice of another family or breed may be indicated. Close in-breeding for numerous generations is not to be advised for farmers generally.

The lower prices at which good bulls of almost any breed can be purchased, now leave little excuse for the use of scrub or even grade bulls, in most parts of the country. A high grade bull may give as good results as a pure bred one, but there are more chances against this result. So, too, when a pure bred bull has been purchased, the exceptionally low prices at which pure bred cows or heifers can be bought, makes this time of depression an unusually good one in which to get the foundation of a pure-bred herd. The rapidity of increase is often remarkable. A Short-horn cow belonging to our herd gave us her first heifer calf in 1881. This season we had seven cows and heifers of the family in calf, and have sold bull calves enough to pay for keeping the whole lot.

I do not advise farmers of moderate means to pay very high prices nor to buy large numbers of improved cattle, but the cases are very rare in which either the steer raiser or the dairy farmer will do wisely if he fail to use a pure-bred bull. If he has a lot of even half-blood cows, he will usually be wiser to keep them than to sell them and buy a herd of pure-bloods or high grades. He may wisely make a start in breeding pure-bred cattle of the breed of his choice.

Breaking Heifers to Milk.

Farm, Field and Stockman: Not every person is capable of teaching a heifer to stand quietly to be milked. In this education the operator must be steady, calm, strong-handed and yet delicate in manipulation. No heifer should be milked in the open yard until she has been taught to stand quietly. If she has been handled from the time of a calf, comparatively little nervousness will be displayed. When the heifer finds that she will not be hurt, very little difficulty will be experienced thereafter. If the heifer is more than usually nervous, perseverance is by no means to be intermitted. The udder may be sore, it will inevitably be tender. The milker must avoid giving pain as much as possible. If she shows temper and kicks, the left wrist, if properly managed will prevent her kicking the milker. In any event the heifer will feel more comfortable after milking than before. She should be placed in a stanchion, in every case, until she stands quietly, or else put in a narrow pen where she cannot turn around We prefer the stanchions. In no case should the milker start or jump back when the heifer attempts to kick. The milker must show no nervousness or timidity. An Englishman of experience, and very successful in breaking heifers and even old cows which had acquired a kicking habit, advises to operate—the heifer being inclined to be wild—as given below:

Get the young cow into a stable, and if you have stanchions that will hold her all the better; but if not, tie her up with a rope around her horns or neck, hitched short, then with a rope tied to a hame strap, buckle the strap around the fore foot between the hoof and the first joint; put the rope around her body, draw up the foot and tie the rope sufficiently short so that she can't reach her foot to the ground. She is now in proper shape for milking. Standing on three legs and unable to free the other, she gives up at once and soon becomes gentle and kind. If she is of an unusually nervous, kicking disposition, the hind leg next to the milker may be buckled to a rope and around her leg near the hoof, and hitched to a post or something solid behind her. She will soon get tired of kicking and entirely give it up. Usually hitching her by the head, either by stanchions or by a rope, and strapping up her fore foot, is all that is necessary and she will soon be a quiet cow.

The Farm Well.

Philadelphia Record: The well on the farm is the source from which comes many diseases. Some wells are never cleaned. When dug they are carefully boarded over, the pumps made tight and snug, with the ground sloping away on all sides, so as to allow the surface water to flow from the opening. There is no well water that is pure. Something depends on the character of the soil. If sandy, and the water will quickly disappear from the surface after a rain, the well will drain the soil for a long distance around it, and the consequence will be that a large portion of the soluble filth of the soil will find its way into the well, although the water may appear sparkling and bright. It is contended that the soil removes all the impurities from the water; but this depends upon whether the soil, by long continued absorption, be not already so thoroughly saturated with impurities as to refuse to take up more. But the soil does not remove all the impurities, even from new ground where a well has been recently dug, has been demonstrated by saturating the surface earth at a distance from the well with kerosene oil, which gradually found its way to the well (having been washed down by the rain) and imparted its color to the water. If the soil be of heavy clay the danger will be lessened, but on all porous soils the liability of pollution of the water is great. No manure heaps, privies, sinks or other receptacle for filth or refuse of any kind should be within thirty or forty or feet of the well, and the farther off the better. No matter how tight the well may be the toad will sometimes continue to get in. Many wells contain toads that die, and are swallowed in the drinking water unknowingly, under the supposition that the well is tight and "toad-proof." Wells should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a year, and especially in the fall. For a distance of ten feet around the well the surface should be cemented, and the pump itself should be cleaned occasionally. Toads, flies, bugs, worms, and even gnats will get in the water, while only a few drops of a solution from a filthy drain or sink, finding its way into the well, will carry bocteria enough to rapidly multiply and contaminate all of the water. Roots of trees and vines also serve as drains into the well, as they loosen the soil, and for that reason they should never be planted near the source of drinking water.

Hints and Suggestions.

Compelling the cattle and sheep to pick over and consume the dry food from cornstalks is proper enough so far as it goes, and is economical, but if they be required to subsist on such food alone the method will prove extravagant. Any kind of coarse material may be fed if grain food be also given to compensate for that which may be lacking in the bulky food. All kinds of food may be economically used if correctly portioned in nutrition.

A good cow should yield 365 pounds of butter a year, allowing for the time she is dried off. This yield is seldom secured from each animal in a dairy herd, but it is not impossible, as such yield has been greatly exceeded. By using the butter-producing breeds, and feeding for the highest possible production, the profits from a herd may be doubled.

A covering of fine, well-rotted manure placed over the strawberry rows will serve as a mulch and protect the young plants. In the spring the soluble matter will be appropriated by the growing plants as soon as the season shall begin to open, thus causing them to push forward rapidly. Spring work of manuring them will also be saved.

If an overheated pig be exposed to the cold it will cool too suddenly and be likely to have a turn of congestion in some vital part.

In farming, as in other things, nothing risked means nothing won; but the risks should be taken with more courage and judgment.

Affection cannot be pounded into animals. Kind treatment insures the affection of an animal, while rough treatment is sure to cause its hatred.

It pays to keep chickens in town. Build a small house and yard. Put in a dozen good fowls, and they will amply repay you for their care and feed.

A cross cow in a herd keeps the others always to perpetual fear, and in that manner lessens the milk from the others in quantity more than may be sufficient to balance that given by the cross one. A cross or domineering cow should be got rid of.

Sheep not in the best condition for breeding should be got rid of without delay. Distemper, foot rot and other difficulties in a flock cause too much labor. Only the healthy ewes should be retained. All others, unless nearly well, should be destroyed.

The cheapest mode of keeping rats out of a barn is to use half-inch wire neeting, placing it from two to three feet deep in the ground all around the edges of the barn or stable, digging a narrow trench for the purpose, and then refilling in the dirt.

There are cows that are naturally good for nothing; and nothing can be done with them but to send them to the butcher. But there are many valuable cows among our natives, and many, indeed, that are exceedingly fine cows. If such cows be well fed and well cared for they will make good breeders and will be eminently satisfactory for dairy purposes.

There is a point to be observed in fitting a barn for the reception of horses, and that is the size of the stalls. The narrow dimensions of the stalls are a positive cruelty to the horse. Many stalls are built too narrow to enable the horse to extend his limbs up under him; his legs are thus kept in a cramp position, when he ought to be completely at rest.

The question of supplying the demand of the country for good, pure butter is certainly one worthy the attention of every farmer and buttermaker in the land. Dairymen and all classes of butter producers may continue to rail against butterine, oleomargarine, or any of the compounds which are manufactured and sold in lieu of genuine butter, but with no avail until they shall come squarely into competition with the manufacturers of these compounds by making and putting on the market a superior article.

A poultry house 17x13 feet will accommodate forty hens in the winter, and twenty pounds of coal per day at a cost of less than 5 cents will keep the temperature at about 40 deg. With this sort of a hen house you may look for eggs in the coldest months, and the combs will never be frosted.

Seed-wheat and seed-corn should be thoroughly dry and kept in a dry place. Seed-corn that is thoroughly dry seldom freezes unless exposed to very severe cold.

Closing the doors and windows of the stable once a week and burning sulphur therein is a cheap and effective mode of disinfecting.

This is a good time to secure seed catalogues and make selections for next year, as new varieties are often limited in quantity.

All the farm implements should now be taken apart and well cleaned. Rub kerosene on the iron portions as a protection against dampness and rust. Knives should be sharpened, and all such work performed, while other farm work is not urgent.

More sheep means more grain to the acre, better pastures and a larger pocket-book. Wool must be had, and the demand for good mutton is on the increase. As a rule there is nothing on the farm which pays better than a good flock of sheep.

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