THE OMAHA BEE

COUNCIL BLUFFS.
OFFICE, NO. 12 PEARL ST.

Delivered by Carrier in any part of the City.
H. W. TILTON, - - - MANAGER.
TELEPHONES:
Business Office, No. 43.
Night Editor, No. 23.

MINOR MENTION.

N. Y. P. Co. 2

Council Bluffs Lumber Co., coal.

Several early fishing parties met with good luck at Manawa yesterday morning.

Manawa had its multitudes yesterday. There were the usual attractions to entertain the people.

Baby Pile, aged one month, died at the residence of its parents, 132 South Seventh street, yesterday afternoon, and was buried yesterday in Fairview.

Contracts for $40,000 worth of brick paving will be awarded by the council at the meeting tonight if James Madden does not succeed in getting his injunction.

Dalbey's band and the pleasant weather drew great multitudes of people to Fairmount park yesterday afternoon. The band gave a fine concert that lasted from 4 until 8 o'clock.

Bessie, the seven month's old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sherrett, was buried yesterday afternoon from the residence, 332 High School avenue. The little one died Saturday from cholera infantum.

The Salvation army came out yesterday with a brass new flag, and the inspiration the event occasioned was sufficient to make them redouble their efforts to attract the attention of the sinners on the street with drums, horns and tambourines.

There has been another change in the city editorship of the Evening Globe, in this city. Mr. Ryan, who has been doing such excellent work, will retire today and give place to John Matthews, who has been for a long time connected with the business department of the Nonpareil.

There was not a single arrest by the police force yesterday. The orders given the patrolmen and made public through the papers Saturday morning to watch closely every saloon in the city had the effect of preventing the saloon men even entering their buildings for any purpose. For one Sunday at least there was not an open saloon in Council Bluffs.

A small skiff containing three men was capsized in the river yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, and one of the men had a narrow escape from drowning. The boat was headed for the Omaha side, and when in the middle of the stream it became unmanageable. The swift current carried it down helplessly and it struck one of the piers of the Broadway bridge and was instantly capsized. Two of the men clung to the boat, but the third was carried down stream several hundred yards before he was rescued. He was hurt by the accident and was apparently unable to swim. When taken out of the water he was unconscious, and remained so for some time until he was vigorously rolled over a barrel and the usual means of reviving drowned people resorted to. No names were learned.

The Boston store, Council Bluffs, will close all day Tuesday, marking down goods and making preparations for their first annual clearing sale, which commences Wednesday morning, July 23, and continues for ten days, ending August 2. See Tuesday morning's papers for full particulars. Boston store, Council Bluffs.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A. C. Graham and wife have returned from Spirit Lake.

R. A. Howland, who is connected with Metcalf brothers, has gone east on a two weeks' vacation.

D. W. Bushnell, W. W. Hanthorn, Jerome McClintock and John T. Oliver are expected home from Spirit Lake today.

George Radio left for the Pacific coast last evening. He goes direct to Portland, and will supply all the coast with soap.

Dr. T. B. Lacy, F. S. Couch and wife, Dr. George Brown, J. B. Atkins and Miss Belle Hatcher will go to Spirit Lake for an outing next week.

Judge Hubbard of Cedar Rapids was in the city yesterday, the guest of John N. Baldwin and Captain Keary. He returned home yesterday evening.

J. G. Tipton, real estate, 527 Broadway.

Notice to Contractors.

The building committee on the First M. E. church of Council Bluffs, Ia., will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new church on the site of the present church, corner Broadway and First street, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the offices of the architects, Merriam block, Council Bluffs, on and after Thursday, July 24. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be delivered to the undersigned or W. S. Mayne, 103 Pearl street, Council Bluffs, on or before noon of Saturday, the 2d day of August.

F. M. ELLIS & CO., Architects.

J. C. Bixby, steam heating, sanitary engineer, 943 Life building, Omaha; 202 Merriam block, Council Bluffs.

That Paving Injunction.

"I have asked the district judge for an injunction restraining the council from letting the contracts for the brick paving that has been ordered, for reasons I think the public will approve if they know what they are," said James Madden last evening. "First and primarily, it is because the brick paving is an experiment that has not been tried long enough to show whether it is any paving at all, and secondly, because as a property owner with 180 feet to be paved, I can't stand it to have the experiment tried at my expense. There are other reasons also that are good. In regard to the brick paving already laid, every person who has investigated it knows that it is a failure, or a large part of it is. In many places when it has been muddy I have seen wagons pass along with the mud on the tires covered with a streak of red brick dust that came up from the soft bricks in the paving.

"Another reason that has prompted me to take this step is my belief that there has been a corner run on paving brick. Before the James injunction was dissolved you could buy brick for $5 a thousand, and immediately after it was declared off brick jumped up to $8 and $9. Alderman Lacy said in the council, when he voted for the paving now ordered, that the city would do but little paving this year and only on such streets as the property owners desired to have paved. Then he voted to cut out First, Second, Third and Fourth avenues, or everything from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Such men as James, Everett, Miller, Kimball and Champ and other such wealthy property owners were too poor to have any paving done, but the people along Fifth avenue were not, according to the council's ideas, notwithstanding the fact that many of them have not been able to fill their lots to grade or pay their taxes. If the rich men can't afford to pave the streets, the poor people certainly can't, and as one of them, and as representative of many others, I have asked for the injunction, and I will get it, too."

Dr. H. S. West, porcelain crown and bridge work, No. 12 Pearl.

A Quiet Sunday.

Yesterday was a perfect Sabbath day, so far as the weather was concerned. The rain of the preceeding day laid the dust, cooled the atmosphere and made the whole face of nature clean, sweet and smiling. The terrible heat of the Sabbath preceeding was too vividly recollected by the people who braved it to attend church, and the attendance yesterday was visibly affected by that recollection. From the present until the cool weather of September makes indoors life endurable the churches of the city will run along in light marching order.

The usual evening services in nearly all of them have been discontinued until September. The announcement was made in the Congregational church yesterday morning that there will be no evening service hereafter.

The vestry of the First Presbyterian church yesterday made an agreeable announcement to the pastor, Rev. Dr. Phelps, that they had decided to give him a six weeks' vacation, and he will leave with his family some day this week for some of the cool and pleasant resorts in the east.

If you wish to sell your property call on the Judd & Wells Co., C. B. Judd, president, 606 Broadway.

SUNDAY IN THE BLUFFS.

Another Gang of Northwestern Freight Car Thieves Caught.

THE RESIGNATION OF MANAGER HARKNESS.

Kellogg, the Missing Man, Returns to His Family—Sunday Work for Contractors—A Main Street Kick—Minor Mention.

The night watchman at the Northwestern freight house followed two suspicious characters around the yards last night and was finally rewarded for his vigilance by seeing them break the seal of a car of merchandise. He signalled Patrolman Peterson and captured the fellows before they succeeded in getting the car door open. The patrol wagon was called and the men taken to the central station. They gave the names of J. L. Myerly and J. Henderson. When searched Myer had over $50 in money in his pockets besides two watches and chains and a lot of brushes.

They were locked up without any charge appearing on the register against them. The Northwestern people will file informations today charging them with robbery.

The police think they have made an important capture.

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Manager Harkness Resigns.

It is reported that Mr. J. E. Harkness has tendered his resignation as manager of the Chautauqua. The trustees have not accepted the resignation, and it is not known what their action will be. The cause of the resignation is not known, but the fact that such a change is even suggested comes with no little surprise. Mr. Harkness has been connected with the enterprise from its very incipiency, and has done more than any one man to make it a success. In fact it is conceded that it would not have been possible for most men to have accomplished what he has done. The enterprise was one requiring a heavy outlay of money, and the raising of funds, the superintending of improvements, the adjusting of numerous difficulties in the preliminary preparations have been largely in his hands. He has worked night and day, and made possible what seemed to many impossible. The labor has been exhausting, and the nervous strain of such a responsibility still more trying. The name of J. E. Harkness will be linked with that of the enterprise so long as the enterprise itself has a name, and it should be.

A good hose reel free with every 100 feet of hose purchased at Bixby's.

Kellogg Returns Home.

George A. Kellogg, the missing man, returned home yesterday morning, arriving from Des Moines on the 9 o'clock Rock Island train. He looks worn and haggard. The only explanation given of his sudden flight was that he was tired and wanted a rest.

The Manhattan sporting headquarters, 418 Broadway.

Bidding on the Patrol House.

Owing to the delay in getting out the plans for the addition to the patrol house nearly all the contractors in the city lost the privilege of attending church yesterday. Architect Maxon, who drew the plans, did not get them prepared until very late Saturday night, and when they were delivered to Alderman Smith the contractors had grown weary of calling to see them and had gone to attend Saturday night prayer meetings and let the good angels, with whom they are always in communication, know the cause of the necessity of the remaining away from church and figuring on the city's latest job. The city requires all the bids to be in by this afternoon ready for examination by the council at the meeting tonight. It required nearly all day yesterday for the contractors to take their turns at the plans and specifications and getting the measurements of the building. The prospect is that there will be a large number of bids tonight.

The addition will make a very handsome building of the patrol house and give the police force about as fine headquarters as any city in the west can boast of. The front part of the upper floor will be thrown into one large room that will be occupied by the chief, captains and sergeants, with their desks, and also the electrical apparatus. The adjoining room will be partitioned off into seventeen closets, or lockers, for the uniforms and personal effects of the officers. Each patrolman will have his closet and carry the key. Adjoining this will be the lounging room for the men when off duty. It will be supplied with couches, tables and desks for reading and writing. The rear rooms will be occupied for storage purposes, bath rooms, lavatories and closet.

The contract will be awarded tonight and the work will be completed as quickly as possible.

Mandel & Klein are offering great inducement to housekeepers during these hot days. We are receiving new goods daily and can offer great bargains in carpets, bedding, cook stoves, etc. We wish to make room for our fall stock. We would be pleased to have you figure with us for cash or on the installment plan. We will ship all goods free of charge within a radius of 100 miles. Remember.

MANDEL & KLEIN,
220 Broadway.

A Kick From Main Street.

"I wish THE BEE would tell the councilmen tomorrow that if any attempt is made to move the fire apparatus from lower Main street that we'll immediately go into the injunction business," said a Main street citizen yesterday. "We'll pick out the biggest and healthiest injunction the district court has in stock and we'll put it on the council with everlasting stick-em-fast. There is no point in the city where there is greater necessity for keeping the best fire apparatus in the city than on lower Main street. It is the warehouse and agricultural implement district, and it has the largest buildings, containing the most valuable stocks of goods in the city. The gigantic buildings are filled with the most inflamable materials, and the only hope the fire department can ever have of saving them if they catch fire lies in getting there before the flames get under headway. If the hose cart is taken up to the central engine house, as I see by the BEE the fire committee contemplates doing, that company may as well be taken out of service. The only good it could possibly do would be done as a reserve in case of a big fire. With the nearest company more than a mile away, if a fire was to start on lower Main street it would be beyond control before an alarm could be turned in and the companies gotten there. We don't know what the reasons are for the removal and we don't care. We only know that that company will not be moved without a fight."

"We are obliged to remove No. 1's for two reasons," said an alderman. "The first is that our lease on that building has expired and we cannot renew it for the council has ordered us not to. The other reason is that the building is not fit for the purpose for which we have been using it. There is no sewer from the building, and all the drainage from the stalls goes under the floors and under the sleeping rooms of the men, making it very disagreeable and unhealthful for them to stay there. The city must have an engine house near that point, and the present is a better time to buy than any time in the future will be. We could have purchased property there two or three years ago for less than half it will cost now, and it will cost more the longer we delay purchasing it. We have determined to make the purchase right away, and we only want to remove the company till we can find a suitable place. We cannot stay there any longer without renewing the lease for another year, and that we will not do.

"We could get the Lacy building, or one of them, which were built last summer, for $7,000, but it is not just what we want. If we can't buy a lot reasonably and build we will have to rent somewhere until we can. But we will have to move the company from the present building at once, kick or no kick."

Dr. Bowers' office moved to 20 N. Main.

A Handsome Church Edifice.

The plans for the new Methodist church to be built on the site of the old structure on the corner of Broadway and First street are nearly completed. The elevation has been drawn and is now on exhibition at the office of the architects, F. M. Ellis & Co. It shows a magnificent building of modern style which will be, when finished, the finest church edifice in the city and one of the most imposing and massive in the west. The prominence of its location will make it one of the most conspicuous objects in the city.

The walls will be constructed of Sioux Falls granite, of a pale jasper color, with trimmings of dark red granite. The building will have a frontage on First street of 66 feet and 130 feet on Broadway. On the northwest corner will be a tower with a spire rising 132 feet above the sidewalk, while on the southwest corner will be another tower rising to the height of the ridge of the roof. In the front to the west and on the back, or east, end will be "rose" art windows of stained glass. On the north and south sides will be placed two large stained glass windows. The tower is to be of peculiar and beautiful design, and in the upper part of it, eighty feet above the walk, will be placed a clock which will be visible from all the eastern part of the city. The roof will be of slate.

The main entrance will be on the west front and will be ten feet wide and sixteen feet high. Inside to the left and right stairways seven feet wide lead to the auditorium, which will be a magnificent room 78½x80 feet, with sides twenty-two feet high and being forty-nine feet high in the center. It will also be reached by stairways in the towers at the southwest and northwest corners. The auditorium will seat 700. At the west end of the church will be a gallery, which will be reached by stairways in the two towers and which will seat 300. The pulpit will be placed at the east end and by its side will be the organ.

The basement of the building will be given up to Sunday school class rooms, there being six of the same size, one large one for the bible class, one 30x50 for the infants' class room, kitchen, library, toilet rooms, cloak rooms and store rooms. The interior of the building will be finished in poplar and light oak and will be light and cheerful and at the same time artistic.

The estimated cost of the building at the present time is about $40,000, but as the plans are not yet completed it is probable there will be some variations from that figure. The congregation is one of the largest in the city, amply able to build a fine and costly structure, and as the plans progress the members are so well pleased that it is probable that a great many new and beautiful features will be added.

A large part of the work of raising the money has been done and will be done in the future by the young and energetic members of the Epworth league, the newest organization in Methodism, which numbers among its members all the young people in the church and has a total membership of over forty thousand in the west. The league is divided into four branches, literary, social, musical and scientific, and each branch gives an entertainment each week and the proceeds go into the new church fund.

The plans will soon be ready for the contractors and the bids will be advertised for, the contracts let and the work commenced this summer.

The Pathfinder.

At the Congregational church yesterday morning the pastor, Rev. G. W. Crofts, preached a sermon suggested by the death of General Fremont, and the tributes being paid him throughout the land. The title of "Pathfinder," so commonly applied to him, was used as the theme of the discourse, which was based on the text, Psalms xvi:11:

The speaker gave an interesting graphic review of the life of the hero, and dealt especially upon those incidents which related to his explorations and the opening of the way for the civilization to march westward. He pictured the benefits arising from this intrepid, heroic pushing of the pathfinder into the unknown and barbarous territory.

From this prominent feature in the life of the hero the speaker drew sundry lessons concerning pathmaking and pathfinding. God was presented as the great pathfinder. God had made a way, a perfect way, and had bidden man walk therein. God had provided means by which each man could be a successful pathfinder. His word was a lamp to man's feet, a light to man's path. There were in the world many pathfinders. Some men, like Fremont, found a path into unknown territories, and thus blessed mankind, by enabling civilization and Christianity to take possession. Others had found a path into regions of thought, of science, of social reform, of morality, of truth, and had thus blessed the world. Some had pushed their pens into regions hitherto unknown; some had used their eloquence; some their sword. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, were pathfinders. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a pathfinder, opening a way for the slave, in which he might walk with joy and gladness, where the music of love was heard in the stead of the clanking of darkness.

Men would surely find some means of walking in any such path when once the finder had shown it. Tyranny and persecution might throw obstacles in the way, but they would be overthrown.

It was right for men to do honor to those who had proved themselves pathfinders. It was also well to remember that all should be, to some extent, pathfinders. Its duty bade not only that a man should walk in right paths found by others, but that he should seek to find paths and show the way to his brother-man. This was an age in which men were needed—pathfinders. Men were needed who had honesty of conviction and fearlessness of expression.

A Deadly Duel in the Dark.

A terrible duel to the death took place recently in a miner's cabin off Moose creek, near Morent, Idaho. Mike Murray and P. M. Russell, prospecting partners for years in the Coeur d'Alene, recently located a placer claim on Moose creek. Pat McIntee, who had an adjoining claim, incurred the enmity of Russell. Murray engaged him to assist in raising the hose from a slick box. This so incensed Russell that he declared no man could remove the hose while he lived. He applied numerous epithets to McIntee, whereupon Murray suggested that he dare not talk that way to McIntee's face. The two partners had been sitting outside the cabin smoking their pipes. As darkness came on they entered the cabin together and Russell renewed the quarrel, drawing a revolver from beneath his flannel shirt, striking Murray in the face with the weapon, and firing almost at the same instant. Murray secured his revolver from the hatchway above, and the duel began in earnest. The only light was that afforded by the flashes of the pistols. Both realized that one must die, and they fought with the desperation of wild beasts. Finally Russell fell with a bullet through his heart. Murray surrendered, and Coroner Ruby held an inquest. The jury exonerated Murray. Judge Case held a preliminary examination and discharged the prisoner, as the killing was in self-defence.

Newspapermen and Books.

Which class of population is the most addicted to reading? asks the Pall Mall Budget. Some interesting light is thrown on the subject by the latest report of the Birmingham free libraries committee. Among other tables therein given is one showing the occupations of borrowers admitted during 1889. Here are some of the figures: Scholars and students, 1,392; clerks and bookkeepers, 1,138; errand and office boys, 301; teachers, 293; shop assistants, 290; jewelers, 216; compositors and printers, 192; milliners and dressmakers, 109. Almost at the bottom of the list come journalists, 6; news agents, 2, and reporters 2. Is this because they have libraries of their own, or because the people who write in newspapers lose the taste for reading books?

CHRISTIAN NAMES IN ENGLAND.

They Came in with William the Conqueror's Normans.

Everybody must have noticed that there were no "English" Christian names, as we would call them nowadays, anywhere in English history before the battle of Hastings, says the Cornhill Magazine. John, Robert, Henry, Thomas, Richard, Roger, Guy and Peter—in fact, the common assemblage of English society generally—all came over, as might naturally have been expected from gentlemen of such high respectability, with William the Conqueror. Before the conquest the true-born Englishman bore without exception those uncouth and unpronounceable crackjaw names which we now condescendingly describe as Anglo-Saxon. To be sure, these are the only true English names in existence—the only ones formed directly from English roots and smacking of the soil, where these roots grow as naturally as dandelions or daisies, while all the rest that we bear nowadays are in the lump high German or else Hebrew by origin, as much aliens in the land as the Carolines and Augustuses, the Alexanders and Dagmars, that have come over in later times with Teutonic or Scandinavian princes and princesses. Most of these true old English names were ugly enough in all conscience. Take Elfthryth, for instance, as a charming title for the hero of a novel, or Godgifu as the original of our modern Lady Godiva. But pretty or ugly, they all went down together as soon as the Normans came. The native Englishman, with genuine British snobbery, no sooner felt the heel of the Williams and Henrys pressed firm upon his neck than he took his revenge—how? Why, by christening his own ignoble Saxon brats William and Henry, just like their Norman overlords. Even so the despiser of our bloated aristocracy in the east end at the present day sends Percy and Bertie to the board school around the corner, while Gwendoline takes out Leopold in the broken go-cart, and Gladys stops at home in the general living-room to mind Algernon and peel the potatoes.

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrhal diseases of nose and throat. Bee bldg.

A Lady Doctor of Laws.

Following the brilliant success of Miss Fawcett at Cambridge, Mlle. Belcesco, a Roumanian lady, took her degree recently as docteur en droit at the Paris conservatory. Like Miss Fawcett, she obtained the highest place at the examination for the licentiate's degree, and her success was not less brilliant at the examination for the doctor's degree. A question which was raised as to whether she should wear a cap and gown was decided in the negative, one of the professors remarking that, as in heraldry, metal should not be upon metal, nor color on color. One gown ought not, therefore, to hide another. The subject of Mlle. Belcesco's thesis was the legal status of the mother under the Roman and the French laws. Mlle. Belcesco during the six years in which she has been a student, has never missed a lesson at the law school. She is a tall, fine-looking brunette, with a large but well shaped mouth and a dazzling set of even teeth, and is twenty-three years old. Her parents gave her a boy's education, and there are few more accomplished Latinists or Hellenists than she. At the Sorbonne she was from the first well received by the professors, but at the law school she met some opposition. The young lady was dressed on her graduating day in a plainly made black silk dress with collar and cuffs, and her dark hair was arranged "a la Greque." The thesis was read in a charming voice, but with a slightly foreign accent. After it was over she was warmly congratulated by the jury. Two other ladies, one French and the other Russian, gained places behind Mdlle. Belcesco. A correspondent met the latter as she was leaving and asked whether she intended to stay in Paris. She said she did not, but was returning to Bucharest, to be called there to the bar. "I shall never plead unless for women too poor to pay counsel," said the new "doctor." "My father is well off. My great aim has been to open a way for young girls of talent who are not so fortunate."

Veterans of Waterloo.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Times writes: "The Dutch general, Van Merlen, who was at the battle of Waterloo, has made an appeal to the Dutch Waterloo veterans to celebrate with him the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle. Seven veterans, the youngest of them born in 1795 and the eldest in 1793, have answered the appeal. Six of them state that they are in want of assistance, which they will, of course, receive."

Hydrophobia from a Skunk's Bite.

A cowboy named Charles Morris was bitten on the nose six weeks ago by a skunk while lying asleep in camp near Prescott, Ariz., and a few days since died in great agony of hydrophobia.

A Grading Contractor Robbed.

T. J. McCormick is a grading contractor who resides in a tent at the corner of Thirty-second and Cuming. He visited one of the banks Friday afternoon and drew $80, which he took home and placed in his tent, and then started out to unhitch his team. During his absence the money was stolen, and McCormick hastened to the police station, where he swore out a warrant for the arrest of his teamster, named McDonald, whom he suspected of the theft. McDonald was arrested in South Omaha yesterday by Chief Maloney, and will be brought here this morning and exchanged for another mannamed Tom McDonald, who is under arrest here for a theft committed in South Omaha. The money stolen from McCormick was found on McDonald.

Through coaches—Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

Almost a Riot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—During the Rochester-Columbus game this afternoon Justice Coy and several constables and law and order league men from Irondequoit appeared on the ground and ordered the stoppage of the game. The spectators shouted and ordered the players to continue and for a few moments it looked like a riot. Finally an official induced the officers to allow the game to continue, and after it was over General Brinker went before a justice of the peace and vouched for the appearance of the players, who will be examined tomorrow.

Awaiting Identification.

The body of the floater found in the river opposite South Omaha Saturday night lies at the undertaking establishment of Heafey & Heafey at that place, awaiting identification. The remains are badly decomposed, as they were undoubtedly in the river several days. Several parties have viewed them, but have not been able to identify them. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

An Italian Slashed.

Nicholas Kamerro was arrested yesterday afternoon for assaulting a brother Italian with intent to kill him. The row occurred at a South Omaha beer garden Saturday night, and the victim was slashed across the arm with a knife. He is not dangerously wounded.

Dr. Sussdorff makes a specialty of diseases peculiar to women. 1504 Farnam st.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

What Red Polled Angus Are and the Advantages they Possess.

SWEET POTATOES IN VIRGINIA.

Where the Delicious Vegetable Reaches its Perfection—The Right Kind of Sheep to Raise—The Care of Turkeys.

The Hon. S. A. Converse gives the following description of Red Polled cattle, says the Indiana Farmer:

Many make a mistake in calling them the "Red Angus cattle." The word Angus is not properly used in speaking of this breed. They are no more related to the Polled Angus than they are to the shorthorn or Holstein. The origin is traced in another direction entirely. From the remotest time there has been in Suffolk county, England, this red, muley breed called the "Suffolk Dun," and from the earliest time until the present, always known as the superior dairy breed. Twenty-five years ago this breed was nearly lost by the sweeping ravages of a disease known as the Rinderpest. Their scarcity since then accounts for their having been little heard of.

Color is always a solid, beautiful dark red, which is transmitted to all their offspring, and even where crossed with breeds of a different color 90 per cent of the grades will be red.

They are absolutely hornless, and when crossed with horned breeds they impart this quality so strongly that out of 250 half-bloods that I have bred not one has horns, and only a few have even had loose knobs.

In size they are very good. Most of the bulls at maturity weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, and cows smaller in proportion.

They mature very early, keep easy, and are smooth, fine bone and muscle.

They are very gentle and easy to handle, and it is rarely that one of the bulls ever gets cross.

Their milking qualities are first-class. They usually give a good large mess of very rich milk, and a very valuable characteristic of the breed is that most of them will milk a whole year, and from one calving to another, thus making a long season in milk.

They leave their impression strongly on any breed they are crossed with, and their grade and full-blood steers are as fine, plump, pony built fellows as ever went to market, and are quick sellers.

They will huddle in a shed like sheep, and car and ship with the least possible injury.

Raising Sweet Potatoes in Virginia.

The sweet potato crop requires some little attention the year around, but the work is never heavy and is brisk only during the planting and harvest seasons, says a writer in the New York Sun. The planter begins to prepare for the next year's crop in midsummer by cutting eight-inch sprouts from the growing vines. These he buries in pretty poor soil somewhere handy to the house and leaves them there, keeping the weeds away from them, however, until they have produced a crop of fingerlings, or little potatoes the size of a man's finger. These he gathers and stores away in a shed or barn by burying them in what he calls pine shat, the long, wiry leaves raked up in the pine woods. There the little potatoes lie until March. Then the planter rakes them out and puts them in a bed.

The soil is dug out of a hillside (the hills are very low in this county) that slopes to the south until a wide trench a foot deep is made. Into this he shovels barnyard manure and packs it down until it is eight inches deep. Then he covers the manure with two inches of black mold, brought from the woods. If the weather is cold he may wet the bed with boiling water. On the mold he lays the fingerlings so that they are about half an inch apart all over the bed and then covers them with two inches more of the black mold. Then around the trench he builds a shallow box with a window-glass cover, just as hotbeds are arranged around New York. Though the wind may be cold, the sun is warm, and the temperature in the bed rises. The little potatoes sprout right speedily and the farmer must needs hump himself to prepare the fields by he time the plants are ready.

Behind the boss, who walks off the patch, come the hands to plant. First there is a man or a woman or a big boy with a little scoop-shaped trowel. This hand straddles the ridge, and, jabbing the trowel into the soft earth between the footmarks, draws it back toward himself three or four inches, forming a little trench. Right alongside is a boy or a girl with a basketful of shoots from the little potatoes in the hotbeds. The youngster hands a shoot to the man, who drops it into the little trench he has made, and goes on to repeat the operation midway between the next two footmarks. Behind this pair comes a hand with a bucket of water and a cup. Each plant and little trench is moistened with a cup of water. Last of all comes one who, straddling the ridge, stoops down and with his hands draws the earth up over the plant, but does not pat it down.

Farmers say that one gang of hands can plant a five-acre patch in a day.

In July the harvest begins, and it is a golden harvest worth gathering. A short crop is fifty barrels to the acre, and a good one 100 barrels, while exceptional land and exceptional seasons produce such crops as may not be told of without exciting incredulity. A northern farmer would pay for his farm out of every crop, and live well.

At Onancock, alone, 1,000,000 barrels were sold last season, while the shipments from even the least-favored villages were numbered by the thousand. Every day two trains of freight cars roll up over the Cape Charles route. They stop at every station, and grow with the stops, until at last the locomotives can handle no more.

The Right Kind of Sheep.

To raise sheep exclusively or mainly for wool or for mutton is about as disastrous as to try to maintain in this country union without liberty or liberty without union, writes A. J. Blakeley in the Western Stockman and Cultivator. We must have wool and mutton 'one and inseparable.' If wool were the only product from sheep a sheep weighing eighty pounds would be much more profitable than one twice that weight, for the general rule holds that animals of the same species and age eat in the ratio of size, and the weight of fleeces is in ratio of surface if the fleeces are of the same compactness and length of staple. Thus two sheep of eighty pounds each will eat the same as one of 160 pounds weight, but the surface being much greater on the two small sheep the two will have much more wool than the one large sheep. The best breeders of merino sheep, however, some years ago recognized the fact that the sheep of eighty pounds shorn and put on the mutton market did not sell for as much as the sheep twenty or twenty-five pounds heavier; so they gave attention to improving the size by liberal feeding and selection of the larger ewes and rams, so that now the ewes in many merino flocks weigh from 100 to 125 pounds and shear from twelve to twenty pounds, and the rams weigh from 130 to 150 pounds. My own two-year-old ewes, running through the past summer in a flock of 300, weigh an average of 115 pounds and shear over fifteen pounds of wool. They match the Southdowns in form and size and the fleeces are three times as heavy. These fattened and shorn will sell in Chicago in the spring for as much by the pound as the largest English sheep, and sold in the winter and spring with the fleeces on will outsell them, and I claim the merinos are the better mutton, for the fat is not so much laid on in bunches fit only for the waste basket. No sheep take on flesh more readily than the modern merinos. Six or eight weeks liberal feeding with grain is sufficient to make them rolling fat.

How to Raise Turkeys.

It is just as easy to raise turkeys as it to raise chickens—after you know how. The first thing to do is to secure good breeding stock, which should be strong, healthy and mature, says a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. It is impossible to raise good turkeys from stock that is weak, unhealthy or immature. Like begets like.

As to the breed, the writer prefers the White Holland to the Bronze. They are not so large, but are less disposed to ramble, and are hardier while young, thus making them more easily raised. The first eggs laid should be set under hens. Those laid later should be given to the turkey, when she shows a desire to sit. Do not crowd too many in the nest. A turkey will cover twenty or more, but it is best to give her not more than twelve. To prevent lice, sprinkle sulphur, lime or powdered tobacco in the nest.

For the first three days young turkeys' food should consist of hard-boiled egg and stale bread, soaked in water; after this they may be fed oat meal, stale bread, scraps from the table, etc., but no corn meal, as it is injurious to them. Do not neglect to give them plenty of milk, either sweet or clabbered. The slightest degree of dampness is fatal to young turkeys; therefore they should be confined in coops on rainy days, and until the dew has dried off the grass in the morning. By the time they are six weeks old grasshoppers and other insects will be plentiful, and they will be able to shift for themselves, but they should be fed at night, to teach them to come home to roost.

Those that were hatched earliest may be marketed at Thanksgiving time. Those which were hatched later may be kept until Christmas or later, as there is a demand for turkeys from early autumn until late spring. The supply of first class turkeys has never been equal to the demand. Every farmer should raise a flock of turkeys. He will find that $50 or $100 derived from them will be a nice thing to "fall back on" when the average crops have failed.

Tree Profits—On Paper.

A Minnesota correspondent of Farm, Stock and Home of Minneapolis maintains that black walnut and butternut trees will flourish in his state, in Dakota, and further west, and "there is more money in raising them than in wheat or any other kind of grain." He also claims that the trees will grow large enough in ten to fifteen years to be available for lumber, which, to say the least, is doubtful. But his plan of raising these trees is somewhat novel in the eyes of an old tree planter, for he starts out by figuring that the circumference of a farm of 160 acres is 10,500 feet, and he proposes to plant the trees in one row four feet apart all around it, requiring 2,625 trees, which he says will be worth $25 apiece at the end of fifteen years, or about $65,000 for waiting fifteen years for a few dollars' worth of nut trees.

A man who proposes to plant black walnut and butternut trees only four feet apart with the expectation that they will grow up to timber trees in such crowded ranks cannot have a very clear idea of forestry; possibly he was thinking of corn when making his calculation on the number of specimens for surrounding his 160-acre farm, says a writer in the New York Tribune. Then, again, it would be interesting to know where a market is to be found at $25 a tree fifteen years hence for fifteen-year-old trees. It takes a pretty good sized butternut or black walnut to fetch $25 on the stump, and near a good lumber market at this day, and there is no indication of any great advance in price within the next few decades at least. It appears to me that in some instances figures do lead men astray, even if they do not lie.

Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 21, '83.

AMERICAN DOCTORS.

Views of the London Lancet on Medical Education in America.

The London Lancet of recent date discusses the progress of medical education in the United states. Though admitting that both medicine and surgery have been greatly advanced by American practioners, the article reflects, in some degree, the prejudice existing abroad against the recognition of American titles and diplomas. This feeling arises from a knowledge of the looseness of the laws in the states and to the absence of a controlling body that should fix the requirements for graduation in the different schools. The important piece of preliminary general education is urged by the Lancet and the example of New York, whose legislature has granted a law allowing students in medical scools to pass their preliminary examinations any time during their professional course, is sharply criticised.

"But," continues the Lancet, "It is gratifying to learn that the report of the Illinois state board of health takes on the whole a favorable view of American education and its prospects. One of the most hopeful signs is the increase in the number of colleges exacting certain educational requirements as a condition of matriculation. The number has risen from forty-five in 1882 to 121 in 1890. The Illinois report gives as a further hopeful sign an increase in the number of colleges which requires attendance on three or more courses of lectures in three different years, from twenty-two in 1882 to sixty-four in 1890. A list is given of twenty-seven colleges which require four years' study, while in 1889 only four did so, and the authors of the report anticipate that three-fourths of the medical colleges of the United States will within the coming year voluntarily adopt the regulation of the Illinois board, made in July, 1887, requiring that after the sessions of 1890-91 graduates shall have had four years of study and attended three annual courses of lectures. The moderation of this demand will be apparent to the schools of the states when they consider that in Great Britain the general medical council has decided on a requirement of five years for strictly medical study. Great praise is due to the Illinois board of health for using the powers which it enjoys under its state act of refusing the recognition of all diplomas from colleges which fall short of its minimum requirements. It also refuses to recognize as 'in good standing' any medical college whose graduates amount to 45 per cent of those who matriculate."

Rich Britons.

The duke of Northumberland is one of the largest landed proprietors in Great Britain. To say nothing of his ownings in London, his possessions in Surrey, Middlesex and Northumberland aggregate 200,000 acres, with a rent roll of $875,000 per annum. In Northumberland alone he owns five castles, but it is said that the larger part of his enormous income is derived from his proprietary interest in Drummond's bank. The marquis of Salisbury, premier at present, owns 20,000 acres, and as much of his real estate lies in London he is very, very rich.

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