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.

Council Bluffs Lumber Co., coal.

The bar association, the city council, the library trustees and the vestry of St. Paul's church, adopted appropriate resolutions upon the death of Horace Everitt.

Mrs. E. J. Shubert entertained a progressive high five party at her residence, 200 Pacific avenue. A large number of guests were present and a thoroughly social evening was enjoyed by all.

Leave to wed was yesterday granted to S. S. Benedict and Sarah Jane Eliam, both of this city; William K. Harding of Omaha and Clara Norton of Avoca, W. K. Henderson of St. Louis and Nina L. Brown of this city.

The city council will meet as a committee of the whole this afternoon and inspect the new patrol house and the lower Main street hose company's new house, and if the work is satisfactory and according to the contract and specifications will accept them.

In the case of Rachel Lyman against the Northwestern Masonic Life Insurance association of Chicago the company filed its answer yesterday, claiming that Major Lyman forfeited his membership last January, having failed to pay the assessments, of which he was duly notified in the preceding December.

Judge Carson had a very brief session of the district court yesterday, adjournment being taken out of respect to the late Horace Everett, who for many years has been a member of the bar. The bar association had a meeting, at which appropriate resolutions were prepared and adopted, and these will be spread upon the records.

Coroner Watterman held an inquest yesterday morning at 10 o'clock upon the body of the dead Italian, Louie Fiertinio, who was killed by being run over by a Milwaukee gravel train on Tuesday morning. The verdict of the jury was that the man lost his life purely accidentally and that there was no blame to be attached to the railroad company.

The social of the Congregational church will be entertained at the home of Mrs. A. P. Dodge Thursday evening. Mrs. Dodge will be assisted in receiving by the S's and T's of the Ladies Industrial Aid society. All are cordially invited. The menu provides the substantials to refresh the inner man, while the ethereal tastes of the ladies will be bountifully served by the literary treat of the wit and wisdom.

The ladies' class in physical culture, organized last week for clerks whose duties occupy their time until 9 o'clock in the evening promises to be a great success. Between fifteen and twenty young ladies have signified their intention to begin tonight, and if a sufficient number desire, an 8 o'clock class will be conducted at the same place, Benedict's sign office, on the same evenings as the 9 o'clock drills.

A deputy sheriff from Sioux City arrived yesterday and took the two men, Stout and Hearst, who were detained at the city jail in compliance with a telegraphic request from the Woodbury county officers. The charge of larceny has been preferred against them for taking a cornet horn and several other musical instruments belonging to a member of the orchestra in a theatrical troupe of which they were members.

The count in the majority of the wards was not finished until yesterday afternoon, and the clerks and judges were so nearly exhausted with their long seige that they neglected to make a copy or keep any other than the official record. For this reason the vote in the city will not be known positively until after the official canvass of the ballots by the board of supervisors. It is only known that the entire democratic township ticket has been elected with the possible exception of E. S. Barnett, republican candidate for justice of the peace.

The next thing that is visible upon the horizon's verge that will excite public interest in Council Bluffs is the selection of a superintendent of the city schools to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. McNaughton. The board of education would have held a special session last week and made the selection if it had not been for the distracting influences of the political campaign. The schools have been getting along very nicely without a superintendent on account of the deep and intelligent interest taken in the work by the members of the teachers' committee, but the gentlemen are willing to lay down the burden as soon as a competent person can be found to take it up. While the public would be willing to let the board run the schools as they are now being conducted and save the salary of the superintendent the teachers' committee are not ready to agree to undertake such a responsibility. Who will be chosen is a problem that the members of the board themselves profess to know nothing about. It has been given out, however, that the next superintendent will be a man who has never had any connection with the city schools and who has lived so far away that he could not have been affected by the late unpleasantness.

Tickets for Gillett's lecture at Corner book store and Crockwell's. Aid the Broadway church.

Chas. T. Bray wants to ship a lot of railroad laborers and teamsters to eastern Iowa. See his advertisement in want column.

The Manhattan sporting headquarters, 418 Broadway.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

R. S. Preston and family left yesterday for Failston, Md., to there attend the fiftieth wedding anniversary of his father and mother, which occurs on the 12th inst. Of the children expected to be present two are residents of southwestern Iowa, two of Philadelphia and three live near the old homestead.

A fresh invoice of fine cheviot suits for young men, just received at Model Clothing Co.

Miss Grace Osborne will organize classes for study of the German language and literature. Class work to begin November 5. For further information enquire at 620 First ave.

Funeral of Horace Everett.

The funeral of Horace Everett occurred from St. Paul's church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was one of the largest that has been held in the city for a long time. The carriages bearing the friends and relatives of the dead man, and the hearse containing the casket arrived at the church shortly before 2 o'clock. The pall bearers were D. C. Bloomer, Colonel Dailey, J. T. Stewart, J. V. Fuller, J. L. Stewart, N. P. Dodge, M. E. Smith, and F. A. Conover. Among those present were all the members of the board of trustees of the public library. The body of the church was well filled with the most prominent citizens of the city. The mayor and nearly all the members of the city council were present.

The funeral services were read by Rev. T. J. Mackey. Impressive as the ritual of the church always is, it seemed to have additional solemnity. Rev. Mackey spoke feelingly of the work and character of the dead man.

At the conclusion of the services the casket was lifted by the pallbearers and carried to the hearse, while the great organ pealed forth its solemn tones. The funeral procession was very large. The casket was very handsomely upholstered in black with oxydized silver trimmings.

The body was buried in the family lot in Fairview. The services at the grave were very brief.

Experts and families who have used the tea in the imported Japanese tea-pots sold by Lund brothers, pronounce it the best to be obtained in the city. It is direct from the custom house, freshly packed, hermetrically sealed. The tea-pot alone retails from $1 to $2, but you get a pound of the best tea and a handsome, highly beautified tea pot for $1. They are going fast. 25 Main street.

Owing to my loss by fire on October 27, I am compelled to ask all parties indebted to me to pay up at once. J. SULLIVAN.

For boys' and children's suits durably made and at lowest prices, call at the Model Clothing Co.

THE NEWS IN THE BLUFFS.

Returns Still Incomplete, But Bowman's Plurality Conceded to be Over 1,000.

DEMOCRATIC LOCAL TICKET ELECTED.

Serious Accident to Theodore Bray—A Slasher Discharged—City Council Proceedings—Minor Mention and Personal.

"How's it gone?"

There were all sorts of answers, including some very wild guesses, there being very few reliable election returns until nearly noon yesterday. The local interest centered mainly in the congressional contest. In the morning it seemed quite certain that Judge Reed, the republican candidate, had been elected by 700 or 800 majority. Even bets were freely offered and taken, and several hundred dollars were put up during the early part of the forenoon. But when Cass county was heard from with a majority for Reed of only 120 where 500 was safely counted on, the betting ceased, and a wild cheer went up at the Bowman headquarters. From that time on it was only a question as to how much of a majority Bowman had received. From later and more complete returns it is conceded that Tom Bowman is the next congressman by a majority of over 1,100. He goes out of the city with a majority of about 750, and out of the county with a majority of 1,500.

The democrats elect their entire township ticket, by which the justices of the peace will be C. A. Hammer, W. W. Cones and W. F. Patton; the constables B. J. Austin, J. L. Forman and S. L. Evans; J. I. Lutz for clerk and Max Mohn for trustee.

The entire democratic county ticket is also elected by majorities ranging from 1,200 to 1,500. T. S. Campbell will be the county clerk, W. H. Thomas is continued in the office of recorder, County Attorney Organ is re-elected, as is also F. G. Hetzel of the board of supervisors.

The republicans are feeling good over the election of their three judicial candidates. The judicial district does not embrace exactly the same counties as the congressional district. For a time yesterday it was conceded that both Judge Deemer and Judge Thornell had been elected, but there was grave doubt about the election of Walter I. Smith. Yesterday forenoon his friends were ready to concede his defeat, but later in the day the clouds lifted, as more complete returns came in, and by sundown it became certain that he, too, was elected, by a majority of about 400. He made a magnificent run in this city and county. While other republicans were groaning under a defeat of several hundred votes in the city alone, it seems now that he actually had a majority, though it will probably figure out to be less than a dozen. In this county he was about 700 ahead of his ticket. The returns from other counties showed that his election would be certain if Page county would only give him 600. Then word came from that county that he had received in Page a majority of 789. That settled all doubts.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Losey and J. L. Jensen, under the firm name of Losey & Jensen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. L. Jensen retiring. The business will be conducted at No. 11 Pearl street by Mr. G. W. Losey, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.

G. W. LOSEY.
J. L. JENSEN.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 5, 1890.

All friends of the firm and the public generally are invited to place with me their orders for artistictic decorating, graining, wall paper, sign writing or anything in my line. Prompt attention and latest styles and novelties. G. W. LOSEY.

BOSTON STORE.

Council Bluffs.

The cold weather is fast approaching. Now is the time to lay in your winter supply. We bought an immense stock of winter goods of every description long before the high tariff was spoken of, and for cash, giving us every benefit. We give our customers the full benefit of our purchases, read the following low prices and judge for yourselves, but better still, call and compare our goods and prices with those of other markets and the saving can plainly be seen.

BLANKETS.

We have just received another large invoice of blankets, including white, scarlet, natural wool and sheeps gray, which will be placed on sale Monday morning at the following low prices:

10-4 white blanket, 69c (special).
10-4 white blanket, $1.00, was $1.19.
10-4 white blanket, $1.75, was $2.25.
10-4 white blanket, $2.00, was $2.34.
10-4 all wool blanket, $3.50, was $4 25.
11-4 white blanket, $4.25, was $5.00.
11-4 all wool blanket, $5.00, was $5.75, which we guarantee all wool, full size, and best $5.00 blanket in the markets. California blankets in beautiful colored borders, heavy weight and large size at $7.50, $9.00 and $12.00.
10-4 gray blanket $1.19, was $1.33.
10-4 gray blanket $1.45, was $1.75.
11-4 gray blanket $1.75, was $2.25.
11-4 gray blanket $2.75; was $3.39.
12-4 all wool, extra large blanket $4.25, was $5.00.

We handle a full line of Dr. Price's sanitary, all wool blankets, which we can recommend to be made from pure natural wool, and come in four different mixtures of natural wool, sanitary, sheeps, gray and blue grays, at the following low prices:

10-4 blankets $4.50, 11-4 blankets $5, 12-4 blankets $5.75. We also show extra value in scarlet blankets at $2.50, all wool blankets $3, $3.50, $4.25, $5 and $7.

Notwithstanding the combination on comfortables we own our goods 10 per cent better than last season's prices and are prepared to save you the same on all purchases.

Examine bargains at 75c, $1, $1.19, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75 to $4.75. BOSTON STORE.

Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.,
Leaders and promoters of low prices,
401, 403 and 405 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

For stout men's clothing call at Model Clothing Co., L. H. Mossler, Mgr.

See Gillett's view of the Holy Land to thoroughly understand Talmage's sermons. Masonic temple, this evening. Tickets, Corner book store and Crockwell's.

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

A Slasher Discharged.

It was a rather hard-looking but exceedingly chivalrous crowd that gathered in the police court at the 5 o'clock session last evening. They were the witnesses and principals and interested parties in a cutting affray that occurred on the island a few days ago. The principal was a carpenter named King, who assaulted a fellow workman named Jones with a knife on Sunday afternoon. Jones stood up before the court with his coat buttoned up to the hem and showing several long and ugly looking rents where King's knife had parted the fabric. One cut was on the breast, and another on the shoulder, while several smaller ones on various parts of the garment showed that King had a knife that would cut and he knew how to use it. Jones' right hand was in a sling and he moved like he was in pain whenever he stirred, but he looked at the owering form of his assailant and diffidently asked the judge to dismiss the case, stating that he did not desire to prosecute King, for the reason that he felt sure the assault was unintentional, or, at least, was not committed with malicious intent, and would never have been made if King had not been drunk. King timidly raised his voice and told the judge that it was his first offense and if let off it would be his last; that he loved Jones like a brother, and would fight for him hereafter to the bitter end. There was generally a good report given concerning King, and his friends raised the plea that he was a poor carpenter with a prospect of a good steady winter's job before him if he was let off at once, but which would be lost if he was sent to jail. Judge McGee finally consented to dismiss the case without prejudice and tax the costs to the defendant. This was quickly agreed to, and then all the witnesses showed their magnanimity by refusing to accept any witness fees. King left assuring the court that he never would make any more trouble for city officers.

The McKinley Bill

Has not affected the prices at the People's installment house. Everything goes at the same old figures that have made our patrons glad all summer, defied competition and made it possible to furnish a house from top to bottom at little expense. Our specialties this week will be the Peninsular heating stoves, cheapest, neatest, most economical stove in the world. Mandel & Klein, 320 Broadway

Council Proceedings.

The city council met last night in regular monthly session, with the mayor and all the aldermen except Everett present. The first hour was spent in reading and allowing the regular monthly bills and receiving reports from heads of departments.

A petition was presented by residents and property owners on Lincoln avenue asking a change of grade on that thoroughfare. The petition was signed by a majority of the property owners living on the street. Cooper & McGee and the Judd Wells company offered to execute a bond for $1,000 each to indemnify the city for any damage that may occur by reason of such change. Upon this understanding the petition was granted and the city solicitor instructed to draw the necessary ordinance.

Alderman Carper reported in favor of discontinuing the gasoline lamps, and upon motion of Alderman Wood the report was received and concurred in. Alderman Smith objected to the report and stated that he would ask the council for twenty additional lights in the western part of the city, and since the gas lights were discontinued those lights would necessarily be electric arcs.

A petition was presented by the property owners asking for the pavement of the alley between Pearl and Sixth streets with hard-burned brick. The alley lies between Broadway and First avenue. The petition was granted and the necessary ordinance directed to be prepared by the city attorney.

The city attorney was instructed to go ahead and prepare the papers for the condemnation of a strip fourteen feet wide to permit the opening of Kepper street.

Chairman Smith reported that the upper rooms of the old jail had been vacated by the police department and suggested that the rooms be fitted up for the better accommodation of prisoners.

On motion of Alderman Lacy the insurance on the new patrol house was ordered to be increased from $1,000 to $2,000.

Recurring to the subject of refitting the old jail, Alderman Lacy and the mayor thought it not advisable to to spend much money on the old building, but to commence the agitation of the project of getting a new city hall. The jail matter was referred to the committee of the whole to visit the jail and the new patrol house this afternoon.

A portion of Palmer avenue was ordered cut out of the grading contract recently let.

A number of sewer and sidewalk bids were presented.

S. C. Besley was the lowest bidder for a number of flushing tanks and sewer connections and was awarded the work.

J. P. Johnson was awarded the contract for grading a small portion of Lower Broadway. He was required to use dirt instead of sand.

Contracts were awarded to John M. Hines for the construction of a number of sidewalks.

The council then adjourned until Wednesday night, November 19.

Formal opening of the skating season at the Roller rink Saturday evening.

An elegant line of Melton overcoats at reduced rates at Model Clothing Co.

Dr. Seybert. Res. Ogden house. Tel. 140.

Gents' underwear in great variety at prices to suit all at Model Clothing Co., L. H Mossler, Mgr.

Buy your coal and wood of C. B. Fuel Co., 537 Broadway. Telephone 136.

Theodore Bray Badly Hurt.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Theodore Bray, the well known livery man, suffered a severe accident, which for a time gave his friends a great deal of uneasiness.

He had dined with Dr. Seybert at the Ogden house and the physician had returned to his office and had left his horse and buggy at the hotel to be driven down by Mr. Bray and taken to his stable, where the animal was to be fed and cared for. Mr. Bray drove down Washington avenue and turned up Scott street on the way to the stable. On the corner of Scott street and Washington avenue the animal took fright at something and started to run away. Mr. Bray is one of the best horsemen in the city, and had gotten the excited animal about under control when he reached Broadway. There the animal took another fright at some imaginary object and dashed across the street at full speed. He was headed straight for Louie & Metzgar's restaurant and was running at full speed, and Mr. Bray got his head turned up Broadway just as he reached the curb. The turn was too short. The buggy was overturned and Bray was thrown violently out. He turned a complete somersault and struck on the brick pavement squarely on his head. A score of men were ready to pick him up and catch the frightened horse. The wounded man was carried into Foster's drug store in an unconscious condition. Dr. Seybert, assisted by Dr. Cook, dressed his wounds. There was a fearful gash six or eight inches long on the top of his head, and number of other severe bruises. It was thought at first that his skull was fractured, but this proved to be happily a mistake. He was put under the influence of opiates and the wounds cleaned and dressed. His wife and son Charlie had been notified and were at his side while the ugly looking gash in the top of his head was being stitched by the surgeon.

After his wounds were dressed he was taken to his residence. He was still suffering severely last evening, and there was some fears that the brain had been injured by the fearful concussion, but his physician announces that there is no danger of serious results.

Dr. A. H. Gillett of Chautauqua fame will give his lecture on Palestine, with stereoptic illustrations, at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, November 6, at Masonic Temple. The lecture is under the auspices of the M. M. A. and the proceeds will be devoted to the new M. E. church. Admission 25 cents.

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

1891.

Now is the time to order yours ledgers, journals, etc., at Morehouse & Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Strawberries in Alaska.

Alaska has usually been looked upon as a bleak and distant section of Uncle Sam's where the lands were mostly water, furnishing seals and salmon, while icebergs and glaciers adorned wonderfully picturesque landscapes and waterscapes, the delight of summer tourists who visit that far northern clime to enjoy a few elongated days, says the Astorin.

Among the arrivals in this city yesterday was James Cox, who left here for Chilkat a year ago last April with his family, consisting of his wife and three children. Mr. Cox is quite well pleased with the climate where he was stationed the temperature seldom dropping to 15 degrees below zero and occasioning no inconvenience. He had quite a nice garden last summer in which he raised fine vegetable—turnips, beets, carrots, onions and potatoes. He says there is an old half-breed woman at Chilcott mission, a few miles from Chilkat, who has raised potatoes and vegetables for many years past. This last season she experimented with some strawberries and succeeded in raising some very fine ones.

A Triumph of Surgery.

Dr. J. M. Kelly of Griffin, Ga., reports a case in which a man had a portion of his nose severed from his face by a belt slipping from a pulley, says the Medical Reporter. An hour later, when Dr. Kelly saw him, the fragment had lain unheeded in rubbish. It was washed in a hot antiseptic solution, reapplied, and sutured. It united by first intention.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

President Coleman Fully Explains the Situation in Red Willow County.

CHEAPER THAN TAKING HOMESTEADS.

The Value of Early Maturity Mutton—Selecting a Dairy Cow—Mistakes in Butter Making—Have Better Horses.

McCOOK, Neb., Nov. 3.—To the Editor of THE BEE: "Office of secretary, Iowa Farmers alliance, Moulton, Iowa: Owing to the hot winds which prevailed in western Nebraska during the crop-making season, the people of that section are in a state of great destitution and it is estimated that fifty thousand persons, including farmers and their families, are in a suffering condition. The need for relief is great and urgent, and while this need extends to all the necessaries of life, yet seed wheat and rye would be of especial service it sent at once.

In view of this unfortunate situation of our brothers in Nebraska, I would earnestly appeal to members of the alliance generally, but especially to the members of the Iowa farmers alliance, to contribute of their abundance to the relief of their brethren in the stricken district. Supplies of necessaries of all kinds will be gratefully received, and those for Red Willow county should be sent to J. L. Black, chairman of relief committee, at Indianola, Nebraska."

The above appeal for aid appeared in the Iowa Homestead of October 17, and would indicate a most deplorable state of affairs in this county if it were true, which happily is not the case. During the past few days we have talked with more than forty farmers who live in all parts of the county, and when asked, "Are there any in your neighborhood who are destitute and suffering?" in every instance the answer was, "No, not that I know of." But many added, "There are some that will need help after a while." Some will need aid, but the above report of great destitution and suffering is not correct. The present season has been very unfavorable for crops; one of the worst unfavorable ever experienced here. Wheat was light and corn was mostly cut up for feed. Vegetables were short, many farms were mortgaged and some little debts contracted. With a crop so near a failure, some farmers are in bad shape and are offering their farms at a small advance, from $150 to $300 above the mortgage. To illustrate: Eighty acres, with sixty in cultivation, with a house, stable and well, has an encumbrance of $300. The owner will take $100 above the mortgage; 160 acres, 110 in cultivation, house, stable and well, encumbrance $700, will take $300 above mortgage; 320 acres, 100 in cultivation, eighty fenced, two houses, stable, well and wind mill, thirty-five acres sown to wheat and rye, encumbrance $850, will take $600 above mortgage.

This is good rich land, and the price much below the real value. We say to our friends in Iowa, when we farmed twenty-eight years, of which crops were but little better than here this year: "You who are renting and have no home to call your own, come out now and get one. Land will never be as cheap here again as it is now. A usually good crop next season will advance land to nearly double what some farms can be bought for now. If you should not raise quite so good crops here, it is all yours, and there is a good deal of satisfaction in owning the soil you till and living in your own house. In accepting the opportunity now offered, through the misfortune of some of our good people, of getting a home cheap, you benefit yourself and also those of whom you buy. Such a dry season may never occur again. When good land can be had at such low figures, only a trifle above the costs of improvements, where there are good school and church privileges, and kind neighbors to associate with, is it not preferable to taking up a homestead? We have tried it and think so. Why, the first two years we lived here, we only had three lady visitors, and they all came one day. A neighbor living eight miles away drove over and made us a visit. Now we have good schools, church privileges and kind neighbors with which to associate, which are very essential to enjoying life. Letters of inquiry enclosing stamp answered.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.
President Red Willow County Agricultural society. Box 13.

Early Maturity Mutton.

The old theory that prime mutton can only be had from three and four-year-old wethers has exploded. Indeed, two-year-olds are rare, says the Sheep Breeder of Scotland. One-year-olds seem to be growing more numerous every year, and are becoming the staple mutton of the country, notwithstanding it was once thought that sheep could not be put in first-class order at that age. Everybody goes in for early maturity, and probably it is only by so doing that mutton making can be made to pay, excepting, of course in the case of old ewes, which make up a proportion of the fat sheep killed every year, and which may, under certain circumstances, leave a good profit for fattening.

Nothing is more certain than that the age at which sheep can be fattened is being constantly lessened. During recent years the fat stock clubs have been compelled to entirely recast their prize lists. Classes of lambs have been instituted, and they have become the leading feature among the sheep classes.

These illustrations of early maturity are too strong logic for old feeders, who hold the opinion that an animal must have completed its growth of frame before it can be profitably fattened. Alternate fatting and starving will no longer pay in the process of making a certain weight of meat from a certain quantity of food, and the system of carrying on animals to a certain age on merely sustenance diet before commencing to fatten them, is also proven to be unprofitable feeding. These methods may be pursued in the case of coarse, ill-bred sheep that are slow to fatten, but they will not suit improved breeds that lay on flesh early, and with food so adjusted meet the wants of nature that there shall be no check in growth from birth to maturity. It has been alleged that a sheep aged two years yields a greater or heavier quantity of flesh than a sheep one year old, but this is a fallacy. It is now ascertained that a sheep from its birth till one year old makes as much flesh as one couble that age, provided the sheep be fed carefully, plentifully and methodically—that is to say, that there be no short commons or stoppages in the rations.

Learning to Walk.

During the fall and winter after the rush of the work is over is a good time to break the colts, says a writer in the Nebraska Farmer. Get them accustomed to light work during the winter so that if need be they can be used to some extent during the more pressing work in the spring.

One item is of great importance in breaking the colts and that is to train them to walk well. A larger part of the farm work is done in a walk and it will make considerable difference in the amount of work done whether the team are good walkers or not. One item in doing this is to only work them with horses that are good walkers. One of the best plans of managing a colt is to commence walking it with a good gaited but steady going horse that will take whatever load they are hitched to without difficulty. If, however, he is slow, the colt will soon learn the same gait, and a little care in this respect at the start will make a considerable difference in a short time. Be sure at first that the horse used in breaking the colt is naturally a good walker and then see that the colt is well broken beside him and an important point will have been gained.

Selecting a Dairy Cow.

How to select the best cow for the dairy is a difficult thing for a novice or a farmer who has not paid much attention to essential points in dairy cattle. A writer in the Mirror and Farmer gives some hints in this direction, as follows:

"The best four points in a dairy cow are her teats. Get these all right as to size, shape, position and working power and you need not lose sleep over the shape of her horns, the color of her tongue or the size of her tail. There is more in this than many may at first see. There can be no good cow without a good udder. As a rule, if this is all right, one need not look further. But if this is lacking, no matter what number of other good points there may be, the cow is a failure. Nine times out of ten one can pick out a good cow by her udder. See that it is not all meat and that nature has provided ample room for it. Of course, good-sized milk veins, showing that a full supply of blood is carried away from the udder, is a pretty good indication that it goes there for use in elaborating milk. The udder must be sound in all its parts and the cow healthy and vigorous. Other good points are aids in judging, as they afford confirmatory evidence when the udder is all right. But if the udder is a failure, there is no use of looking further. This is the first and paramount consideration. No udder, no milk. The better the udder the better the milker, all other considerations being the same. We once heard a lady remark at a fair, as she came up behind a cow known by the writer to be an excellent milker: 'Anybody can see that this cow is a good milker; she has got an udder and a place for it.' The two facts were self-evident. Quality and length of flow must, of course, be otherwise ascertained."

Mistakes in Butter Making.

Mr. James Youill, an accomplished dairyman of Caeleton Place, Ont., has been traveling among the farmers of Renfrew, Ont., and thus records his observations on the costly mistakes he saw in a letter to the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal:

"The mistakes we met with may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Milking beef breeds. You might as well beef the dairy breeds for profit as to milk the beef breeds with the same end in view.

2. Milking at the wrong time of year. We strongly recommend winter dairying.

3. Milking only six or seven months in the year when they should milk ten or eleven.

4. Milking at irregular hours. We found instances where cows were milked at 5 in the morning and not again till 7 or 8 at night.

5. Milking in wooden pails.

6. Setting in shallow pans and allowing milk to set too long before skimming.

7. Ripening cream at too high temperature.

8. Using the old dash churn.

9. Keeping butter over summer without having proper places to keep it in. We find too few women who have a good idea of the amount of cleanliness needed to make good butter. The men are to blame in a great many instances as they will not allow the women the proper appliances.

10. We strongly recommend butter and cheese factories."

Working Brood Mares.

Many a farmer of limited means has only a one-horse team. It may be a mare and a gelding or a span of mares. He is obliged, therefore, to work his mares at plowing and hauling, says a writer in the Rural Kansan. Yet he desires to raise a colt or two every year, because this will in time augment his income. The question is, can he do it and not injure his team, or be obliged to neglect his crops? Certainly he can. Many have been and are today obliged to do it.

There are many things to be taken into consideration, and on the part of the farmer there are two or three things absolutely necessary. These are patience, care and good judgment. A team of brood mares cannot be driven at so high a rate of speed as geldings or mares not in foal could stand without injury. They ought never to become very hot at labor. They ought not to be deprived of regular meals of suitable grains. When it is said suitable, it is meant not to be fed corn or corn meal in hot weather; oats, whole, or better, ground and fed with bran, is far preferable.

A brood mare ought to have her liberty at night in a suitable pasture, but if called on to labor should certainly receive a liberal supply of grain in some shape. I have worked mores at plowing moderately for days immediately before foaling, and in the morning found dam and colt in good condition.

Winter Dairying.

There were many thousands of pounds of butter sold below cost of production last summer. The cost of producing a pound of butter includes the cost of keep of the cow for the year, and if she is a spring or summer calving cow the yield is greatest at the time of lowest prices; accordingly the cost of keep must be paid principally from the summer receipts, for in the winter the cow gets nearly dry, or perhaps entirely, as her owner does not believe in feeding expensive feed at that season. The result of so many dairymen practicing this system of management is that the price improves when the demand is greatest and the supply the smallest, that is, is winter. If a majority of dairymen were winter dairymen the price would not fluctuate so much as it does now, for while it might be a little lower in winter it would be a good deal higher in summer, and the average would be more profitable. We have got to feed our cows in winter whether we milk them or not, and it is better to have them in full flow of milk and feed them well, getting a good price for their product, than to merely "winter" them, which means a reduction of the cows' capacity to do their best even in summer, for a cow that is not well fed for the whole year cannot do her best for a part of a year.

Have Better Horses.

It is strange that some persons do not see that it costs no more to raise a good colt than a scrub, except in the matter of service, says a writer in the New York Tribune. Another error is breeding a scrub mare to a trotter, at a high price, in the vain hope of rearing a speedy animal. People would not do it if they knew that, even with thoroughbred blood on both sides, a prize-winner is not reared once in a hundred times; a half-scrub has no show at all.

Large size draft horses are always in demand, and almost any mare bred to an imported draft or coach stallion is sure to raise a big colt. I have in mind two two-year-old colts draft stallions and scrub mares which will weigh over ten hundred pounds each, and they are worth $200 apiece. An extensive New York city horse dealer says: "A man who brings down good-boned draft horses can go home next day with the money in his pocket."

Good horses are always high, and that is more than can be said of anything else a farmer raises, and now, when agricultural products are depressed, and likely to continue so indefinitely, growing more and better horses presents a field for profit. Those who have tried fall colts are heartily in favor of it. Fall colts are weaned in spring, when forrge is at its best for the purpose and the growth of the animals is continuous. But with good blood for the foundation, it is always in order to remark, "The better the care the better the colt."

BEETHOVEN AND MOZART.

Why the Genius Played Before the Veteran.

Here is an interesting story which does not occur in Louis Engel's most charming book of anecdotes and reminiscenses of musicians, but which in points of interest and of prettiness is of a piece with the narratives contained therein, says the Chicago News. When Ludwig Beethoven first visited the Austrian court he was sixteen years of age. Well provided with letters of introduction to Emperor Joseph, he proceeded alone to the palace, determined to play his way into the affections of the monarch.

Admitted to the palace, he was met in an ante-chamber by a very civil gentleman, who told him that the emperor could not well receive him then, but would be glad to have him present himself that evening for an audience in the Augarten. Attracted by the quiet and friendly demeanor of this person, young Beethoven engaged in conversation with him and presently discovered that he was the emperor's barber, a discovery arising from the stranger's casual admission that he "shaved the emperor every morning."

"Tell me," demanded the youth, "is he indulgent or severe?"

"That depends," answered the barber; "when he comes to music matters he is strict enough."

"Yes, I know what that means," said Beethoven, sneeringly, "he plays the piano a little, and strums away on the violincello, and composes sonatas, but, between you and me, these big people don't carry their music studies very far after all."

This honest expression of opinion seemed to amuse the barber mightily; he simply roared with laughter.

That evening at the appointed hour Beethoven came to the Augarten and was shown into the music-room, where the emperor and a friend were seated in conversation. Intense was the young musician's horror to learn that the supposed barber and the emperor were one. But the emperer took the joke with such good humor that Beethoven, for his part, was willing to forgive and forget. He seated himself at the piano, and at the emperor's request improvised on a theme from Mozart's "Zarastro." This he did so remarkably that the auditors were delighted. The emperor's companion could not restrain his joy; running across the room he threw his arms about the youth, crying.

"Such taste. Such skill. The youth who can so interpret the thought of another composer will one day be a great master in the art nimself"

"Ah, but the air itself is so beautiful," said Beethoven, and then he added: "Mozart's music is divine."

"My lad," cried the emperor, beaming with delight, "do you know whom you are talking to? It is Mozart himself to whom you have been playing and whose lips have just predicted the great future that lies before you."

Coyote Hunting.

The hills south of Pasadena are the haunts of the wild coyote—the native dog of southern California, the wolf of the mesa; for he combines the characteristics of both. At night he sallies forth in the direction of San Gabriel, Alhambra, Pasadena, and the neighboring towns, passing through the outskirts, and lurking around back door yards—a veritable scavenger, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. When alarmed, he is alert, and easily out-distances the fleetest common dog. Occasionally he is seen by the light of the moon dashing away, with a yelping laugh or cry, followed by a half-score of dogs; and it is said that the coyote will at times allure the dogs on until one is in the fore, then turn, and lead the victim to an ambush where several coyotes are lying in wait. Seemingly at a signal, they will pitch upon him, and send him home torn and bleeding, if not seriously injured. Aomost every canon in the range is the vantage-ground of one or more coyotes. As the sun rises they leave the plains, and make their way to the hills, where they sleep on the soft grass, or lie on the ledges of rock that overlook the ravines.

The coyote is is about the size of a setter dog, often smaller, with a bushy wolf-like tail, big, prominent ears, and an exceedingly old expression. A glance at the animal would not convince one that it was adapted by nature to remarkable bursts of speed, yet such is one of the attributes of this singular creature. It can outrun the jack-rabbit, and I doubt if the fast greyhounds of England, that are trained to chase the English hare, could compete with it. The swiftest of California dogs are required to capture it, and then Master Coyote succumbs only after a one or two-mile run at race-horse speed—not the run of a fox before the hounds, but a chase where the game is ever in sight and the horses are put to the utmost speed, as upon the track. No wonder, then, that the coyote has attracted the attention of the cross-country rider and is considered game well worthy the best mettle of horse and rider.

The Dog Trade in New York.

It has been remarked much of late that the number of men who sell dogs on the public streets has increase materially, says the New York Times. It is true, for this is a kind of business in which the profits are large, while the capital necessary is quite small. A puppy is an interesting subject, be he a black and tan midget or a woolly St. Bernard. Women, who are for the most part the purchasers, are easily induced to buy a puppy, particularly if he has cute, roguish eyes. Purchasers have to pay pretty well for these pets, and, as the majority of them are ignorant of the "points" in a dog, they are often swindled. Sometimes these itinerant dealers will offer for sale a thoroughbred backed up by an American Kennel association record, and usually the price is commensurate with the pedigree of the brute.

MOVE THE MOUNTAIN.

The Great Ease with Which an Ancient Miracle Can Be Performed at the Present Day.

Mahomet, the prophet, whose constant prayers at the mountain of the prophet, he believed, gave him his power, was unable, by physical infirmities, to go to the mountain, neither could he be removed there. In this emergency, he commanded that the mountain be brought to him.

There are many men and women at the present day who need to go where their health and strength can be renewed, namely to Carlsbad, but unfortunately comparatively few, either from want of time or lack of means can go there. To all such, it is fortunate that "Carlsbad can be brought to them." The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, dissolved in water, act precisely the same as the water that one secures at Carlsbad itself, and as that can be purchased at small cost from any druggist, those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity are certainly standing in their own light. Be sure though to obtain the genuine imported article.

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ART IN THE HOME.

The American home is the nucleus of the highest intelligence on the face of the earth. It is the most sacred altar beneath the stars. It is the duty of the head of every family to make the home the most comfortable and beautiful place possible. The way to do this is to make articles of necessity also articles of luxury. A stove is an article of necessity, and when it can also be a beautiful work of art why not choose it in preference to something dull and unattractive?

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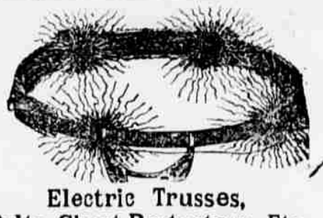

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50 laborers wanted. R. R. men for work