

The Cook County Herald.

VOLUME VIII.

GRAND MARAIS, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

NUMBER 47.

THAT SUIT CASE.

Ruth Kenyon was talking earnestly to the girl who sat next her in the train from Northampton one June day. "No," everything is over between John Baker and me," she was saying vehemently. "Frances, I sent that gentleman an invitation to the junior prom, two months ago, and he not only never answered the letter, but went to the prom, with another girl. Such rudeness! I've sent back all his presents and never want to see him again. But, for that matter, I suppose I shall as I get home. He lives just next door and always goes home as soon as college is out."

"Why, Ruth," suddenly ejaculated her friend, looking out of the window. "Here's your station. Hurry, dear, or you'll be late. Good-by, and we'll meet again at Smith in September."

"Poor John Baker, Jr. I pity him when they meet," she said to herself, as she watched Ruth seize her umbrella and suit case and hurry off the car.

Farrington, the driver of the old yellow coach that connected the little out-of-the-way town of Thordale with the rest of the world, was looking up and down the platform. His old eyes brightened when he saw Ruth. "Ben hopin' yer'd come on that train," he cried, taking her baggage checks. "Jump right in. There's only one other passenger and I reckon you know him."

He opened the coach door and the girl stepped in. With a crack of the whip they were off, almost before Ruth had time to recognize in her fellow-passenger—John Baker, Jr.

"Good evening," she said, coldly.

"Good evening," was his equally chilly reply. John Baker became at once absorbed in the evening's news. The coach jolted on over hills and hollows.

"Peers to me," remarked old Farrington, putting his head in the window, "ye ain't got so much to say to each other as usual. Your folks go in' to meet yer at the village, Miss Ruth?"

"They don't expect me tonight," Ruth answered brightly. "But Jerry always

ed a perspiring brow and gave up in despair.

The walk seemed endless, but at last the Kenyon house appeared at the end of a long pasture, which was separated from the road by a high stone wall. Before John Baker noticed what she was going to do, Ruth had turned, placed her suit case on top of the wall and climbed up herself.

How it happened neither of them never clearly knew. Instantly there was a rolling sound, a crash, and a moment later John was over the wall lifting the girl's prostrate figure from the ground. In his excitement he forgot everything except that the girl he loved lay motionless before him.

"Ruth," he cried brokenly, "are you hurt badly? Speak, dear!" At his words she staggered to her feet. "I'm not hurt much. That case made me slip," she said, but her lips were pale and trembling. "Thank you," she added, as he handed her a letter which lay on the ground where she had fallen. In the bright moonlight she read the address written in her own handwriting, Mr. John Baker, Jr., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

"John!" she cried, suddenly facing him. "Light a match." And a minute later, "John Baker," she sobbed, "it was all my fault. I thought you weren't a gentleman for not answering my invitation to the junior promenade, when I never mailed the letter. It must have been in that suit case all this time. Can we ever be friends again, John?"

"No," said he, springing forward with a cry of joy. "We can't be simply friends. It's got to be something more than friends this time, Ruth."

John Baker paused on his front doorstep before going in that night to look up at a bright light in the house next door. "Poor girl, she did hurt herself," he said gently. "And it was all on account of that plaguey suit case. But I was desperate, and it gave me a chance to tell her how I feel about us two, anyway." He laughed softly, then opened the door and went in.—Boston Post.

HIS OWN DEATH NOTICE.

It Didn't Exactly Flatter the Conceited Man.

"Some people are so crazy to see their names in print," said an amateur cynic the other day, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that they would be willing to die if they could only read their death notices."

"Did you ever actually know of a case of that kind?" asked an old reporter in the group. "I can't say I ever did," replied the amateur cynic. "Well, I have," said the reporter. "The star actor in the little affair was a lumberman, and a pretty well-known lumberman, too. He doesn't live hereabouts now, and I suppose it would be safe to tell the story. This lumberman conceived the idea he was a very valuable and popular citizen in the community where he lived. The hallucination was unshared by any of his fellow-beings, but it had such a firm hold on his mind that on one occasion, when he was in New York, he decided to wire home that he had been found dead, merely to get a chance to peruse the eulogies he felt certain would appear in the local papers. He intended, of course, to telegraph later on that it was all a mistake. Well, he sent the first message, signing some fictitious name, and awaited developments. In a couple of days the local papers came to hand, and when he read them—he nearly had a fit. They had at once adopted the theory that he died from the results of a big spree and printed a spicy resume of his past career to support the hypothesis. They also intimated that the community could struggle along very nicely without him. After he had digested these pleasing tributes he concluded not to send the other telegram, but to return in person and pay his respects to the editors. I have forgotten now which licked, but the affair was the talk of the section for months and effectually cured the lumberman of any hungering for newspaper notoriety. By the way, this yarn is letter true. The incident occurred in Texas."

Something About Shoe Laces.

It seems ridiculous to think that fashion regulates even the sort of shoe laces one wears, but it does to a certain extent at least. The very smartest shoe lace is wide, the wider the better, is of silk, and most notable of all, has no metal tags at the ends. The strings should be tied in a large bow and the ends allowed to hang out, when the footwear gives all possible evidence of being up-to-date. They look very pretty, these laces, but one wonders what their effect would be on the temper if, tipless as they are, they had to be laced and unlaced whenever the shoes were assumed. Happily they are used only in low footwear, and are so long that they may be loosened sufficiently to allow the foot to slip out, so this trial to the temper is avoided.

Whisky for Powder.



"RUTH," HE CRIED, "ARE YOU BADLY HURT?"

comes down about this time for the mail, and I shall ride back with him."

"John goin' with yer?"

"If he likes," she said, stiffly.

"I shall walk tonight. I'm not going directly home," came decidedly from John Baker, buried behind his paper.

"Oho!" said old Farrington, softly. He shook his head once or twice, but said no more. "Don't see your wagon hereabouts, Miss Ruth," he ventured to remark as he handed down her suit case at the end of the route.

"It will be right along, and I'm in no hurry." And she sat down on the postoffice steps to wait. John Baker strode off without a word.

The minutes passed, but no wagon came. After a time the postmistress came to the door. "You ain't waiting for your Jerry, I hope, Miss Kenyon," she said, "for he said this morning he wasn't coming down again today."

"Thank you," replied the girl, with rather a vexed laugh. "Then I must walk." She picked up her suit case and started down the long, dusty road. The spirits of our college girl drooped as she prodded on in the hot summer twilight, from time to time shifting from one hand to the other her heavy dress suit case. She began to think resentfully of all she had crammed into it at the last moment, particularly of seventeen different photographs of the same Yale junior, all of them dated before that junior prom.

Then there was a sharp step behind her. Looking quickly back, she confronted—John Baker.

"Ruth!" he said, angrily, "they told me you had started, so I followed. This is no place for a girl to be alone." He glanced about, at the gathering darkness. "Let me carry that suit case; it's too heavy for you."

Ruth Kenyon suddenly straightened like a ramrod, and her eyes flashed, but she made no answer. John Baker's wrath blazed higher. "Miss Kenyon, I must find out what all this outrageous treatment of me means. I will not stand it any longer."

"I will not discuss the matter now, Mr. Baker," she broke in. Baker wiped

MYSTERY OF JOHANN ORTH.

His Mother Died Believing Her Son to Be Alive.

The saddest episode is that known as the mystery of Johann Orth, one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this century, says the Strand Magazine. The Archduke John Salvator of Tuscany, a nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, had fallen in love with an actress and singer, Ludmilla Hubel, whom he married in spite of all family opposition, renouncing at the same time all his rights, privileges and rank, and assuming the name of Orth, after one of his castles. The romantic marriage was celebrated secretly, but in a perfectly legal manner, by the registrar of Islington, and was witnessed by the consul-general of Austria in London. Johann Orth next bought in 1891 a fine ship in Liverpool, which he renamed Santa Margarita; and so anxious was he to guard against the vessel being recognized that he stipulated that all drawings and photographs of it should be handed over to him, and these he burned with his own hands. Moreover, he caused all portraits and negatives of himself and his wife to be bought up at any price, and these were likewise destroyed. We are giving here only absolute facts. Shortly afterward the ex-archduke and his wife set sail for South America, and the vessel was duly reported to have arrived at Montevideo and departed for a destination unknown. But from that moment every trace was lost of the ship and all on board, no news as to her fate having ever been heard, although many a search has been made along the coast by order of the emperor of Austria and his government. Adventurers and treasure-seekers have been at work, as it was well known that Johann Orth had on board over a quarter of a million pounds in specie; it is believed that he intended to have bought an estate in Chile with the money, and to have settled there, but that the vessel foundered off Cape Horn during a terrific storm, which raged off the coast shortly after the ship had left. From time to time since then the most startling rumors have been set afloat about the missing prince having turned up, one being that he had been one of the leaders of the Chilean rebellion, having divided his treasure among his crew, burned his ship, landed on a lonely coast, etc. His own mother, who died only a few months ago, believed her son alive to her very last hour, and expected his return. The Swiss government is of a very different opinion, and assumed the death of the archduke, and paid over to Frau Orth's next of kin a large amount of money, which Johann Orth deposited, as a settlement for his wife, with the Swiss authorities before his departure, and there is little doubt that the Santa Margarita lies at the bottom of the sea, and that all on board perished.

Racing for a Wife.

In Lapland the crime which is punished most severely next to murder is the marrying of a girl against the express wishes of her parents. When a suitor makes his appearance he says nothing to the girl, nor does she often know who he is, but her parents inform her that her hand has been applied for. Then on a day appointed, the girl, her parents and friends, meet together and sit at meat, with the suitor and his intended opposite to one another, so that they can view each other's faces and converse freely. When the feast is over the company repair to an open space, where "the race for a wife" is to be run. The usual distance is about a quarter of a mile, and the girl is placed a third of the distance in advance of the starting point. If she is fleet of foot, and does not care for the suitor, she can easily reach the goal first, and if she accomplishes this, he may never trouble her again. If, on the other hand, she wishes to have him for a husband, she has only to lag in her flight, and so allow him to overtake her. If she is particularly struck with him and would signify to him that his love is returned she can run a short distance, then stop, and turn, and invite him with open arms.

The Kaiser Writes an Oratorio Book.

The current number of "Le Menestrel" is responsible for the statement that the German emperor has blossomed forth in one more direction. This time he has written the libretto of a religious oratorio which will be produced at Berlin in the autumn. It is not stated whether the Kaiser will compose the music for his poem. It is at any rate certain that among his multifarious journeyings and occupations he cannot have had time to study music theoretically or thoroughly. We still have memories of his fearsome "Hymn to Aegir," introduced to this country, with dolorous effect, by Hayden Coffin. But "Le Menestrel" is generally correct.—The London Mail.

Then He Knew.

Professor (describing ancient Greek theater) "And it had no roof." Junior (sure he has caught the professor in a mistake) "What did he do, sir, when it rained?" Professor (taking off his glasses and pausing a moment) "They got wet, sir."—Stray Stories.

SAYS EARTH IS ROUND

AND HE MAY BE THROWN INTO PRISON.

Sad Condition of Affairs in England—Sir John Gorst Accused of Intention to Teach False Precepts—City of Portsmouth Excited.

It is painful to read that Sir John Gorst, the head of the British educational department, is in serious trouble and has been threatened by Mr. Ebenezer Breach and other taxpayers of the city of Portsmouth, in the kingdom of England, with prosecution under the "imposters' act." It seems that the schools of Portsmouth have been teaching the damnable and heretical doctrine that the earth is a sphere. Sir John's attention has been called to this dissemination of seditious and treasonable doctrine, but he has refused to correct the abuse. Ebenezer and his friends know, of course, that the earth is as flat as a pancake. They have been patient with Sir John, and day after day have allowed the false teaching regarding the shape of the earth to go on, but can stand it no longer, they say, to see their children corrupted with this most "heretical doctrine," as the complainants call it in this protest. Sir John Gorst has many political enemies, and even his political friends do not always agree with him; but the depth of his depravity was not known until he was unmasked by Mr. Ebenezer Breach and his friends. Sir John may cavort about parliament and deceive some people, but when he runs up against a body of respectable British taxpayers, the bulwarks of the throne and the guardians of the constitution, it is another matter. Such new-fangled ideas as that of the earth being a sphere he may impose upon the frivolous persons who riot in the ungodly city of London, but not upon the taxpayers of Southampton. Ebenezer and his friends mean business, and have served formal notice upon the Portsmouth school board that the teaching that the earth is a sphere "cannot be allowed to continue under any circumstances, plea or explanation whatever," and that it must be abandoned under pain of the "punishment for schism by the law provided." After having stamped out the dastardly doctrine in the schools of Southampton, the committee announce that they will next go up to London and bring the London school board before the courts, being well advised and informed that the same doctrine regarding the shape of the earth is also taught in the London schools. Sir John, meantime, is to be brought to court and prosecuted under the "imposters' act" aforesaid. Now, the "imposters' act" is a part of the British constitution, probably no one knows what is, and what is not a part of that nebulous thing—and provides certain pains and penalties, such as forfeiture of estate and burning at the stake, if recalcitrant. Ebenezer and his friends are worthy and reputable citizens and mean business. If necessary they will light the fires of Smithfield again for the wicked Sir John. At last accounts Sir John was still at large, and so was Ebenezer.

Women of the Orient.

A recent visitor to the Philippines says that some of the women of the island are remarkably pretty, having big, languishing eyes and an abundance of long hair. This they fasten up with a big gold pin and then adorn with flowers. They do not wear hats, but use sunshades, and do so very coquettishly; they wear very dainty shoes, but do not wear stockings. They are distinguished by grace of figure and movement, though according to our ideas not especially by refinement of habits, for both women and children smoke huge cigars and indulge in betel chewing. It is their custom to keep the thumb nail of the right hand very long, as this assists them in playing their favorite instrument, the guitar. The use of the fan originated in China and sprang from the following incident: A royal princess, very beautiful, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, her face covered with a mask, as usual. The excessive heat compelled her to remove it, and in order to guard her features from the common gaze she moved it quickly to and fro in front of her face, thus simultaneously hiding her charms and cooling her brow. The idea was at once adopted throughout the kingdom.

How to Get Beer in Wales.

The well-known attorney, J. Willis Gleed of Topeka, is going to Wales on business, and Howell Jones has been instructing Mr. Gleed "how to ask for two glasses of beer in Welsh." This is the proper version: "Byddwch mor garedig a dyfod a dau wydrilad o ddio oreu sydd genych."—Kansas City Journal.

No Trouble at All.

Grimes—I should think it would be awfully hard to write a sea tale. Tinson—Not at all. You only want to speak of a cloud no bigger than a man's hand and to say that the boat was as far off as you could toss a biscuit.—Boston Transcript.

A MUMMY MYSTERY.

Remains Found of Woman of Gigantic Proportions.

There has just come into the possession of the Historical society of Kansas a most interesting and remarkable relic of the days when giants trod the earth. The relic consists of the mummified body of a woman of gigantic proportions, in whose arms are clasped the remains of an infant. The bodies were found in a cave in the Yosemite valley. There was no clew to the age of the mummy, and so far no authority on archaeological subjects has been bold enough to go on record with an opinion regarding the probable time in the earth's history when the mother and babe were living beings. The information so far gathered is somewhat meager, although those most interested in the matter are doing their best to arrive at some plausible theory. Here is the signed statement of the historical society, which throws as much light on the subject as it is possible to obtain at present: "We have no history of the relic, excepting that G. F. Martindale, whose home is at Scranton, Osage county, Kan., left it as a temporary deposit with the Historical society. He reported it as having been found by a party of prospectors in a cave in the Yosemite valley, in California. He says he is endeavoring to trace its history. Our best local authorities on matters of this kind are uncertain as to the probable origin of the relic. The mummy is 6 feet 8 inches in length, 14½ at the shoulders, and 18 inches across from elbow to elbow, appearing very narrow for the height. There is a necklace about the neck, consisting of perhaps a leather cord, in which two or three slender white teeth are inserted. Coarse black hair shows in the wrapping about the neck. The shroud has the appearance of a very thin piece of buckskin, badly worn and frayed about the edges, covering the head like a hood, and enveloping the greater part of the body. It seems to have been divided below the knee and drawn up about the leg and laced at the foot and ankle. The color of the mummy is a dusty gray, much like an old chamols skin, which has been wet and long exposed to weather and where the flesh is exposed it presents the appearance of old putty."—Pittsburg News.

THE FLAIL.

Its Sound Has Departed from Nearly All the Farms.

The sound of the flail has departed from nearly all the farmsteads and the calling of the thrasher has gone with it, says Notes and Queries. Yet for some time after harvest was over there was no more familiar sound in the country places than the "thud! thud!" of the flails as they fell upon and beat out the grain on the barn-threshing floors. There remain, however, some sayings in which "like the thrasher" occurs, but the use of these grow less and less. A short time ago some friends were in a country place where a part of the thrashing is done with the flail. A couple of the implements were hanging on the barn wall and a heap of straw was on the floor. The use of the flail was explained and demonstrated for the benefit of those who had never seen this "weapon" of husbandry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sayings, "Sings like a thrasher" and "Works like a thrasher," came from that occupation, and are "as old as Adam." "It looks easy enough; that can't be very hard work," said one of the company, a remark which led to the flail being put into his hands for a try at the "easy work." One ewing was enough for the amateur, for "other end" caught him "a friendly whack" which probably he will remember to the end. It also doubtless impressed upon his memory that "working like a thrasher" as he had done had not led to "singing like a thrasher." "You'll get a good flailing." Has any reader seen the flail employed as an effective weapon? When used by an old hand there is no standing against it.

More Magnificent Than Niagara.

A correspondent writing in The Spectator says the Gersoppa falls, on the Sharavatti river, in South Kanara, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. He says: "The river is 250 yards wide; the clear fall is 830 feet. The Gersoppa falls in the rainy season are incomparably finer than Niagara in every respect. The roar of the falling waters is simply terrific; the whole earth shakes, and the thunder is so great that it completely drowns the human voice. When I visited Niagara and told my American friends about Gersoppa they replied with polite incredulity, 'We never heard of Gersoppa.' I replied, 'Make your minds easy; the people at Gersoppa have never heard of Niagara.' If Niagara could see Gersoppa she would wrap her head in a mist."

Slaughter of Birds.

One million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight is the precise number of birds estimated by the British consul in Venezuela to have been killed last year to provide cigarettes for ladies' hats.

Weight of Packing Hogs.

We are told and impressed by the authorities in the provision trade that there is no possible chance that heavy hogs will be in favor for a considerable time, if ever, again, says Texas Stock Journal. This view we are informed is based upon the requirements of consumers and the retail and export trade. Formerly a packing hog was heavy at 350 to 450 pounds; now packing hogs are considered heavy at 50 to 250 pounds. Packers get all the lard they can possibly handle without buying a single lard hog. The best marketable weight now is about 150 pounds, and the best all-around porker does not exceed 225 pounds, although that weight is too heavy to-day to sell well. Farmers who make their hogs too heavy to suit the buyers must expect to get low prices, as the light weights bring the most money. The sides are manipulated into breakfast bacon, canvassed and sold for 8 to 10 cents per pound, shoulders converted into "California hams" and retailed for 10 cents per pound; the hams are small and sell readily for 12½ cents, and some with an extra finishing touch retail for as much as 15 cents per pound. Then, isn't it strange, taking into consideration the above facts, that our farmers and feeders will continue to feed after their pigs are thoroughly ripe for market, while with every breath the packer is saying to them, "If you feed another feed, I'll dock you." What is to their interest, the same is to our interest. Then it behooves us to reach out for quick, growthy, fatten at any age pig, and six months after the pig is fattened turn him over to the packers, who in return will pay you more than if you had fed it seven months, so far as profit is concerned.

Langshans.

J. W. Wade, in an address before Missouri poultry-raisers, said:

I have a friend who has been raising Light Brahmas for several years and has been very successful in the big shows with them, who told me last year that he used to think no fowl laid as well in winter as the Light Brahmas, but after trying the Langshan for four years he said they laid a great deal better in the winter than the Brahmas. He also said he did not believe there was any kind of a fowl in the United States that equalled the Langshan as a winter layer.

Judge C. A. Emry, after breeding them with several kinds for about fourteen years, says they are the best winter layers of any he has tried. I could name a number of others who have tried them with other fowls as egg producers and whose testimony would be in favor of the Langshan. There are but few instances where the testimony is the other way. As sitters I don't think I have found as good in any other breed. They do not get frightened while being handled; very seldom break their eggs, and as a rule are not hard to break from sitting. They are good mothers, but a great many wean their chicks too soon, but they go to laying as soon as the chicks are weaned.

The Langshans are very hardy, do not bag down at 2 or 3 years old and become worthless. I have some Langshan hens that were hatched nearly five years ago, and they are some of the best layers, sitters and mothers on the place.

Transmitted Equine Infirmities.

Hereditary entailment is not confined to deformity, says Newark Call. It is now certain that all defects are transmissible and that accidental deformities frequently become perpetuated in the progeny. But it is not alone physical deformity that may be entailed. Habits, peculiarity of temper, behavior, and many singularities are transmitted with unerring certainty. Few trotting sires or trotting dams produce speed uniformly, but the trotting instinct and the disposition to do nothing but trot is so strongly hereditary in so large a proportion of the progeny that the absence forms the exception to the rule. The whole problem of heredity presents the most interesting phenomena. The lessons that are being learned from the wonders it presents to the material universal are of incalculable value to the scientific breeder. To him heredity has a wide significance. He takes advantage of the hereditary tendencies toward good qualities and works from those that bring bad forms and compromising progeny.

Exercise the Young Pigs.—It frequently happens that at this season of the year, or earlier, when the brood sow is too fat that the young pigs become very fat and victims to the thumps, a disease which, like cholera, is practically incurable, says Wallace's Farmer. Unlike cholera, however, it is not difficult to avoid and the method is not medicine, but by compelling them to take exercise. Drive the sow out of her lot and compel the little fellows to go with her. Take off excessively fattening food, let her have plenty of grass, oats, bran and exercise and thumps will not trouble them. One likes to admire those sleek fat fellows that would make the mount of an epicure water and bring to remembrance the gentle Eli's essay on roast pig, but it is not profitable to indulge in such dreams. Better take a whip and give those bloated milk holders some exercise.

THE COOK COUNTY HERALD.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF COOK COUNTY.

CHRIS. MURPHY, Proprietor and Publisher.

CLARK H. CARHART, Editor.

TERMS, \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GRAND MARAIS, MINN., APRIL 21, 1900.

COOK COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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Coroner—John Matheson
Supt. of Schools—Wm. Elquist
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MACCABEES.

OSMA TENT NO. 98.—Regular reviews held every second and fourth Saturday. Visiting knights cordially welcomed.

L. U. C. Titus, Com.

CHRIS. MURPHY R. K.

The public schools in various places are being hauled over the coals for the bad English of their scholars. It seems that so much time is taken up with scientific studies, that none is left to perfect scholars in plain, everyday language.

Congress and a national political campaign would be a little more than Miss Columbia cares to have on her hands at once; hence the popularity of the proposition to get Congress out of the way before the campaign opens.

It is hard lines when a married man has to make use of the newspapers to tell the world that he is master of his own house, and to put his wife on the stand to prove it.

Although not likely to change the result, it might enliven the preliminaries of Gen. Nelson A. Miles to enter himself as a machineless candidate for the White House.

Admiral Dewey may discover that after living sixty-odd years without declaring his politics it might have been better to have left the declaration unmade.

In Manila Bay Dewey risked his life; in matrimony his peace of mind, and in politics his good name. If he lacks judgment, he has nerve to spare.

Although blarney is an Irish game, Queen Victoria is showing herself to be thoroughly mistress of it. In fact, she beats the Irish.

Remembering Admiral Dewey's brave dash into Manila Bay, the people will forgive his farcical dash into the political arena.

Miss Amanda Why is a candidate for Congress from Idaho, which proves that there may be a will and a way without success.

Unless the spring signs are fault there will be an unusually large crop of Presidential tickets this year.

Oh, yes; trusts reduce prices—of what they buy, including labor.

Taking the Chances.
When in doubt as to whether to go on or to go back think of that, and of the Zulu saying: "If we go forward we die, if we go backward we die; better go forward and die." It is also like a game of football. You are selected as a forward player. Play the game; play that your side may win. Don't think of your own glorification, or your own risks—your side are backing you up. Play up and make the best of every chance you get. Football is a good game, but better than it, better than any other game, is that of man-hunting. But, like all other games, it is no use your going in for it without previous training, and I hope that what I have said above may be of some use in helping you to take a distinguished part in the best sport in the world, namely, scouting—"Aids to Scouting," by Col. Baden-Powell.

Our Trade in the Transval.
An American piano, retailing here for \$200, fetches \$360 in the Transval. An organ worth \$50 here sells for \$150 there. American saddles and harness don't suit the Boers, the former being too high priced and the latter too fine for the rough overland work of trekking. In the canned meat line Australia so far undersells Chicago that our packers are in despair. Our manufacturers sold over 700 tons of barbed wire in 1897 to the Transval, but strange to say, the fence posts came from Germany and England. Four ice plants were furnished for the Kimberley mines by Chicago, having an aggregate capacity of 20 tons a day, besides 100,000 cubic feet of cold storage.—N. Y. Press.

The Holy City.
Jerusalem is now holding but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.



MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MONTANA,
WASHINGTON,
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To Montana and Pacific Coast
from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Illustrated information, time tables, fares, etc., from F. T. WATNEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

5,000 MILES OF
PERFECT TRACK.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.—United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn., April 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John R. Wade, of Duluth, county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 478, for the purchase of the fractional part of section 22, of township 63 north, range 3 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Duluth, Minn., on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1900.

He names as witnesses:
John R. Wade, J. D. Norton, Mait Dillon and Edward Shea all of Duluth, Minn.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of June, 1900.

Wm. E. CULKIN, Register.

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Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior.—Land Office at Duluth, Minn., April 7, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make a homestead entry for the following-described land, to-wit: Section 21 and 22 of township 63 north, range 3 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Duluth, Minn., on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1900.

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HAPPENINGS.

Geo. Malone left for Duluth on the Suit Thursday.

A. Van Johnson had a slight touch of the grip during the week.

H. Mayhew returned from a Duluth trip on the J. C. Suit last Wednesday.

"Oom Paul", formerly J. C. Campbell returned to the Sahlberg camp the first of the week.

Joe Pichou and Fred Danielson returned from a Duluth trip on the Dixon Thursday.

FOR SALE—White ducks' eggs at \$1.00 per dozen. Inquire at A. V. Johnson's store.

C. J. Johnson and Olof Fredrickson returned from Duluth on the J. C. Suit Wednesday.

J. L. Lundin, who has been engaged in building a barn for C. J. Johnson, is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hedstrom returned from Duluth by the Steamer Bon Ami on Thursday.

George Broadwell, the genial scaler at the Sahlberg camp was in town on business last Wednesday.

John Young, who cut his foot some time ago, has recovered, he left on Wednesday for Good Harbor Bay.

H. F. Rehbein and R. E. Carey of Duluth arrived on the Dixon Thursday, they returned to Duluth today.

Wm. Buckingham, Nick Omming, Dan Butchart and E. A. Pierce of Duluth were Bon Ami passengers for this place Thursday, they left for the interior yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Larson who have been presiding over the most important part of the Johnson camp have returned to their home on the corner of Broadway avenue and Wisconsin street.

Mrs. Chris Murphy entertained the young people on Wednesday evening. Dancing was the principal amusement, music was furnished by Professor "Gabor's" orchestra and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Clara Murphy, who has many friends in this county, is to be married next Tuesday to Joseph Brotherton of West Duluth. Miss Murphy has the best wishes of all of her Cook county friends. Auditor Murphy and family left on the Dixon last night to attend the wedding.

The Dixon arrived on her first trip of the season Thursday evening, she had a full load of freight and passengers from Duluth as usual. After going around Isle Royale she returned to Duluth this morning and will resume her regular time. The north shore people are all glad to see the old crew on, Capt. Hector, Mate Smith, Engineer Evans and Steward Williams being on this year again.

The Bon Ami came in on the first of her regular trips last Thursday afternoon and left for Isle. Boyle returning to Duluth today. She will leave Duluth every Monday and Friday, the Monday trip is to be down the north shore and up the south shore, and the Friday trip is to be to this point only, leaving on the return trip 4 a. m. Saturday. Capt. And. Chauson, who is well known on this shore, is in charge.

Catching Salmon in Scotland.

To form an approximate estimate of the sums disbursed by the renters of salmon fishings is a difficult matter, but, leaving out the money paid for salmon fishing included in a shooting rent, the money paid for salmon fishing together with the incidental expenses incurred, may be put down at \$50,000, not one penny of which would Scotland see if there were no salmon fishing. I have arrived at this sum in a roundabout sort of way, but believe it is under the mark. Thus, when I first began to fish on my own account in the early 60's, I could rent a month on a fairly good stretch of water for £40 to £60, the services of a gillie being usually included in the rent. For that outlay I used to average as nearly as possible a fish for every sovereign; my worst month, which cost £45, was 16 fish; my best 88 for £55, and both of them were on the Dee. About 1867 the rents began to rise and fish were costing me quite five shillings each, which speedily went to five pounds a head, until, from 1870 up to the present, angling rents have increased by leaps and bounds, forcing me to retire—for as anglers became more plentiful good angling became scarcer, and nowadays it may be reckoned that fish cost the catcher quite £10 each.—Chambers' Journal.

Indian Railways.

A comparison of the railways of India with those in the United States is interesting and instructive at the same time. India has a length of 23,000 miles of railway lines in operation, which was constructed and put in operation at an expense of \$357,000,000. Their last year's gross earnings amounted to \$97,888,501 and their net earnings to \$46,079,621 leaving a profit on the investment of 5.37 per cent., against 5.4 per cent. in the previous year. The average passenger tariff per mile is 2.26 cents for first class, 1.13 cents for second class, 0.66 cents for intermediate and 0.33 cents for third class. Taking the intermediate class as the one used by the business and laboring people, one can travel in India for about half a cent per mile, and if that is too much he can take the third class and pay about a cent for three miles.—Detroit Journal.

Foreign Capital in Russia.

A good English authority estimates that \$1,000,000,000 foreign capital is now operating in Russia in manufacturing, industrial, steamship and other enterprises.

HOLLAND LOCALS.

Charley Gannett visited Chicago Bay on Sunday.

A. S. Carlson was a caller in town on Easter.

G. Plante brought up three men from Canada for the tie camp on his last trip.

Ole Gundersen and L. Eliassen paid the county seat a visit the first of the week.

The first money order to be cashed by the P. O. here was received and paid on Good Friday.

Fred Jackson came up from camp on Wednesday, his family being laid up with the grip.

Julius Munker arrived over the trail on Friday on a business trip to this place, returning with the Suit Sunday. C. C. was as jolly as ever.

Mail Carrier Plante arrived with the steamer on Friday, the captain kindly waited for him while the mail was being transferred at this point.

The J. C. Suit gave this settlement such a hearty salute on its arrival as to be heard by the homesteaders and cruisers for miles out in the country.

Good Friday was celebrated by the arrival of the "Suit" with a cargo of supplies for the Fuller Co. The steamer also brought supplies for this settlement that were ordered last fall from the twin cities, and which miscarried en route.

We had the pleasure of a brief visit with Mr. W. B. Phillips, government teacher at Grand Portage, on Friday. He came up to take the steamer for a trip to Duluth during his spring vacation, and was just in the nick of time to get aboard. We hope to have a further acquaintance with the gentleman.

HOW KAFFIRS BANK.

The Peculiar System of Saving Money Among the South African Natives.

The natives of that part of South Africa which to a great extent is inhabited by Bushmen and Hottentots have a peculiar system of banks and banking.

These Kaffirs, says Tit-Bits, among whom this curious system of banking obtains, live near Rafferria. In the south of the Colony country. The natives come down south from their country to trade in the several villages and towns in large numbers, stay with the Boers for a time, then return to Kafferria.

Their banking facilities are very primitive, and consist entirely of banks of deposit alone, without banks of discount or issue, and they have no checks. But still they enjoy banking privileges, such as they are.

From those who trade of their own number, they select one, who for the occasion is to be their banker. He is converted into a bank of deposit by putting all the money of those whose banker he is into a bag, and then they carry it off to the stores to buy what they want.

When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this banking arrangement the price of the article is taken by the banker from this deposit money bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller of the article, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker in the presence of the two witnesses selected:

"You owe me so much!" This is then repeated by the witnesses. The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors, when all desired purchases have been made, after which all the natives depart for their northern wilds.

In a Bad Scrape.

"Boffin has got himself into a nice fix."

"How?"

"He wrote an article on 'The Ideal Wife' for a woman's paper last month."

"Well, what's that got to do with his present fix?"

"Somebody told his wife about it, and she's been reading the thing over and over during the past two days, trying to discover a single trait wherein his ideal resembles her. She hasn't found it, and Boffin is taking his town."—Tit-Bits.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Cook State of Minnesota, will be held at the Village of Grand Marais, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing 2 delegates to 51st District Republican Legislative convention to be held in the City of Duluth on the 10th day of May A. D. 1900.

Three delegates to the R. publican Congressional convention to be held in the City of Duluth on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1900.

Five delegates to the R. publican State convention to be held in the City of Minneapolis on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1900.

A primary election in this county must be held on the 4th day of May, 1900, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. and must be conducted as prescribed in the Primary Election Law for Minnesota, enacted in 1895, as amended in 1897. The apportionment of delegates to precincts is as follows:

Grand Marais..... 5
Maple Hill..... 4
Holland..... 3
Tipton..... 2
First District..... 2

Total..... 19

By order of the Committee:

T. W. MAYHEW, Chairman.

Dated April 9th, 1900.

WANTS.

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid, address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

A MAN OF COURAGE.

There Are Not Many Who Would Display Such Morality as Did He.

"A man of real courage; that is, courage as courage goes in politics," said a man of experience in political matters, according to the Washington Star, "is Solomon Hirsch, of Portland, Ore., and minister to Turkey under President Harrison. He is a millionaire, thereby being eligible to the United States senate, and was a senatorial candidate before the Oregon legislature in 1885. Matters were badly mixed, as they are likely to be at times, and there was a deadlock for 60 days. Hirsch was a member of the state senate and president of the body, and the vote was a tie between himself and his opponent during the whole time. And here is where the courage, or heroism, of the man came in. He had cast his vote for the other man and would not change it. His friends urged him with every argument in their power to vote for himself, break the deadlock and get the senatorship, but he did not believe it was the right thing to do, and notwithstanding the great prize and the perfectly legitimate manner by which he might have secured it he let a principle lead him in another direction, and in a compromise threw his forces to John H. Mitchell, who was elected. I don't know of an instance where greater moral courage in politics was ever shown than that, and I think it was more of a credit to Mr. Hirsch than to have been a United States senator."

An Intrepid Soldier.

One of the most daring dispatch riders in the Transvaal war is Mr. W. Cummings, on whose head the Boers have set a price of \$1,500. On one occasion this intrepid rider crept for nearly 30 miles on his hands and knees with dispatches through a part of the country swarming with the enemy, and successfully reached his destination.—N. Y. Journal.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

It has always been claimed for The Chicago Tribune that it would, in all probability, pass with the highest average in any competitive examination among the newspapers of the United States for excellence in all departments of journalism.

"Under date of May 2, 1899, the Chicago Tribune editorially answered a letter from 'Inquirer' asking the names of the five best newspapers in this country, points out that a newspaper may excel in one way and be inferior in another. The Tribune gives lists under five general headings of leading American newspapers distinguished especially for excellence, mentioning in all some twenty."

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE HEADINGS:

- (1) Most and best news, foreign and domestic, presented attractively.
- (2) Best possible presentation of news.
- (3) Typographical appearance.
- (4) Classification of news by departments.
- (5) Editorials.

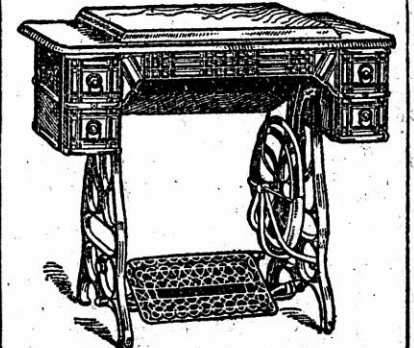
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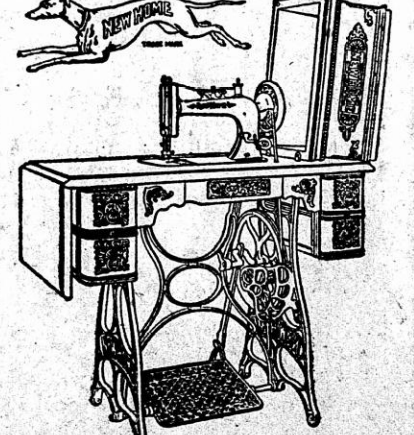
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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

The dairy and food commissioner of Minnesota has been making a visit to the creameries in the western part of that state, and reports that a good many of them have closed their doors. The farmers that have cows and are sending their milk to the creameries are selling their butter, at a low price, to a process butter factory in Minneapolis. The trouble seems to have been that the people paid too much for their factories in the first place. Then the farmers around did not keep enough cows to make the business a success. This demonstrates the absurdity of starting into such enterprises without due provision for the requirements of the business. It is a mistake to build a creamery hoping that the cows will come in afterward.

It is reported from New York that in the district including New York city, Long Island and Staten Island the sale of oleomargarine during this year has been to a large extent stopped, and this is due to the vigilance of the officers in following up offenders and enforcing the law. The butter sellers of the district have had much to do with the success of the law, as they have found it to their interest to both refuse to handle oleo themselves and to do all in their power to prevent others from selling it. This is the proper light in which to view the matter. The sellers of butter and the grocers generally are destroying their own trade in butter when they give comfort to the sellers of oleo, except in those states where oleo is allowed to be sold and is sold as oleo.

We hear a good deal of complaint about the kind of tubs that are being put on the market. The scarcity of suitable wood for the making of butter tubs causes the use of green stuff that has not been properly seasoned. The butter is packed in these tubs without the use of parchment paper and without the tubs being properly soaked in brine. When even the best butter is put into such tubs it frequently arrives at the commission house with mold on the inside of the tub. The butter has then to be taken out and the part that is affected with mold scraped off. The butter then has to be sold as quickly as possible, to get rid of the job of having again to remove the butter and scrape the tubs. It does not pay to use poor tubs, but if they are used they should be soaked in brine long enough to make them safe for the carrying of the butter to market.

There has been a persistent rumor that the amount of butter made this summer was less than for some years, taking the country as a whole. It is difficult to figure out just why there should be any shortage over last year, when we remember that during the spring and early summer much of the country has had good rains and consequently an abundance of pasturage. Yet it is doubtless true that some of the grain-producing states that had begun to do more dairying while grain was at a very low price, this year to some extent dropped dairying and went back to raising wheat and other grains. But this could have but a slight influence on the total output of our creameries. Butter has been selling quite well this summer, and it is reported that the butter that has gone into cold storage has cost about 2 cents more on the pound than it did last year. It would naturally be supposed that if the supply was short, the amount that would be put into cold storage would be correspondingly short, but such appears not to be the case. A Chicago paper has figured out that the amount of butter in cold storage this year in Chicago is 234,500 tubs of 60 pounds each. It makes the total amount of butter in storage at the principal storage points in the United States 892,450 tubs, against 845,720 tubs last year, or a gain of 5 per cent. We do not pretend to say that these figures are true, but if they are it indicates that the shortage of butter made this summer has been less than reported.

About the Poultry Yard.

Help the birds in their moulting, and the probability is that you will get some eggs this fall and winter. Go to the trouble of getting some meat for them as often as is convenient. A five-cent "pluck" from a hog will go a good way toward helping them bear the extraordinary strain of manufacturing new feathers.

During this hot weather the red mites multiply with exceeding rapidity, and the roosts need to be looked after every day. If the roosts are not connected with the sides of the hen-house the mites may be kept within bounds by whitewashing them or washing with kerosene. If the roosts are movable, they may be taken out every few days and given a washing of gasoline where that is being used by the family, after which a match may be touched to it. The flames will do the work of cleansing, but will not burn long enough to destroy the roosts unless they are made of very inflammable material.

Whether a person is to keep one breed of fowls or several breeds depends on the circumstances that surround him. If a man is going in for fancy poultry and wants to supply the trade with breeding fowls it will sometimes pay to keep a number of varieties. Yet some poultrymen think it

better to keep but one variety and make that a specialty. If the amount of work that the owner can afford to put into the care of the flock is small it would certainly be best to have but one breed. If the work is to be done by the wife and children then one breed is all that should be handled. If the man can afford to devote his entire time to the work then a number of breeds may pay. But they will require both greater expense and greater outlay in labor. Every person that has tried to keep but two breeds separate knows how greatly the work is increased. There are twice as many watering places and twice as many feeding places and twice as many roosts to look after. No rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases, but it is certainly best to stick to one breed till there is some positive reason to believe that two breeds would more than repay the extra care necessary in keeping them.

Guinea.

Two varieties of this fowl have been domesticated in this country—the white and the pearl or speckled guinea, writes A. C. McPherson in Ohio Farmer. The last named variety is wild and shy and the flesh dark colored, but possessing a gamey flavor much relished by some. The first named are handsome, fine table fowls and quite domestic in their nature, and if reared by a hen will readily mingle with other poultry. They do not possess the quarrelsome disposition of the speckled variety. As foragers the guinea rivals the turkey, and on this account alone will repay double for amount of grain consumed, which is small as compared with the chicken or turkey. It is customary with many owners to turn them adrift and let them "paddle their own canoe" after being fully fledged. The lay begins generally in April and continues until the cold weather sets in. They lay a large number of eggs during the season. In rearing, the young guinea is very tender and requires care, but after their coat of down is replaced by one of feathers, they become hardy and require but little care. The food for young guineas should consist of moistened bread crumbs, table scraps, minced onion tops, etc. The eggs of the guinea are of smaller size than the common hen egg, but are very rich, and compensate in quality for smallness. The white guinea will lay in the nest of the common hen, while the pearl-colored hen wanders away to some lone and almost inaccessible spot to deposit her eggs. The guinea is quick to detect danger or an enemy and the appearance of a hawk, crow or weasel, calls forth shrill, discordant cries which put the enemy to flight before the owner can appear on the scene. In market there is no discount on the price of the eggs of the guinea, provided there be a proportion of hen's eggs among them. A cross of the white and pearl-colored varieties produces a good, general purpose fowl, fine flesh, etc., beside being of larger size than either variety.

Soy Beans for Swine.

Many farmers in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri are using soy or soja beans as a forage crop for swine with great success, says the Farmer. In the dryer portions of Kansas Kaffir corn has been found a great drouth resister and a fine crop for swine feeding. Experiments in all directions are suggesting new and cheaper food for pork-making, and the farmer who wants to be up to date must keep posted as to the new discoveries along the line of cheap food for pigs. Prof. Shaw, from some recent experiments, is confident that he has a variety of the soy bean that will succeed in the northwest. We already know that rape will furnish an immense amount of feed to the acre, and rape grows anywhere in the northwest. When clover grows that is a cheap food. If the soy bean proves to be better than clover or rape it will be a valuable acquisition as it is a soil renovator, like clover and peas. Prof. Shaw will soon have something for the public relating to the new variety of the Soy bean. When he gets hold of a good thing he does not hide it under a bushel.

Buying Sheep.

The farmer who enters into the sheep industry should have more than a superficial knowledge of the best points of an animal for his purpose, says Breeder and Farmer. If the increase is to be raised for the carcass market, the breeding stock must be selected with the eye of the butcher to a considerable degree. The valuable portion of the carcass are the joints and the legs, so it is evident that the development of the back and legs is the first thing to be considered. The animal must be so constituted that these portions can be brought up to a marketable value inexpensively. Any one familiar with handling animals will know how to judge these features and they cannot be intelligently described. If the wool market is to be sought the stock bought for breeding should be thoroughly examined on the shoulders, thigh and belly.

Humus.—The addition of humus to soils deficient in organic material will greatly increase their capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mold, cover crops, rotations, green manures and stable manures. Soil moisture may be saved by other means, but those mentioned in this bulletin are the most important.

The Clover Crop.—The August crop circular of the Department of Agriculture shows an exceedingly meager clover crop for this year in especial marked contrast to last year's generally large production. The quality of the crop also falls decidedly below last year's standard, taking the country in general.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Smut of Corn.

To the Farmers' Review: What farmer does not know corn-smut, that cankerous growth that appears in his cornfields every summer? But what farmer calculates the damage this disease does? The disease is not confined to the ears alone, but lessens the yield of the whole plant thus affected. This fungus does not gain access to the plant in the same manner as oat smut enters oats. The spores of corn-smut germinate in the dew upon the plants and finds entrance to the tissues of the part in a very short time. Once within, they grow with great rapidity and often produce the smut-boils in three weeks from the time they first enter. A few days after these boils are produced they break and give their seed-bodies or spores to the wind, which carries them to new plants.

The most economical method of fighting this disease is to cut off and burn all these smut masses before the grey veil has broken. If taken at this time the chance of spreading the spores is prevented. The operation may be done in the early part of the season when the corn is being cultivated, a box or basket being carried upon the cultivator to hold the growths removed. After the crop is laid by a boy by visiting the field once a week or ten days may easily keep the disease in hand. When eaten, the vitality of the seed-bodies is not destroyed. It will therefore be well to have as little smut in the fodder as possible. And this remark applies to stover and ensilage. The manure in which the spores fall seems to assist in their germination and to carry infection to the field. For this reason, also, have as little go to the walls and feeding pens as possible. Common opinion says that corn-smut produces abortion in cows. Such, however, is not the case, as has been proved by experiment with a number of pregnant and milking cows fed excessive doses of the growths. The general health and the milk yield were constant and regular throughout the test. And if animals could stand these excessive doses it is hardly likely that the quantities obtained by cows in ordinary cases could be harmful. The smut contains no ergotine nor other poisonous alkaloid, but resembles coarse feeders in composition. The cattle treated ate it readily and in preference to grain. It seems safe, therefore, to conclude that cattle under ordinary conditions will not suffer from eating this material.

M. G. KALINS.

American Meat in Scotland.

The public health act of 1897 applicable to Scotland contains provisions in regard to meat inspection which are more severe than the provisions of the public health act of 1875 applicable to England. The Scottish law not only gives the local sanitary officer full control over slaughterhouses, but also empowers inspectors to enter premises within the district of the local authority at any time, search any cart or vehicle or any barrow, basket, bag, or parcel, and examine any animal, alive or dead, or article intended for human food. If it appears to him to be unfit for human food, he may take it away to have it dealt with by a justice. The justice may condemn it and order it to be destroyed, and impose a penalty on the person to whom the condemned article belonged or in whose possession or on whose premises it was found. The department of sanitary and market inspection in Edinburgh was constituted on its present basis, under the public health act of 1897, in May, 1898. During the past year, not only have the slaughterhouses been under careful supervision, but inspectors have paid more than 6,000 visits to the butchers' and other shops. The quantity of meat seized or given up as unfit for human food was 149,163 pounds. One Canadian carcass was seized. Not a pound of American meat was condemned. Inasmuch as the butchers of Edinburgh handle a large amount of American chilled meat—the quantity of American chilled beef alone consumed in Edinburgh (not including Leith) averages 31,500 pounds per week—this evidence of its wholesomeness is noteworthy.

RUFUS FLEMING,
U. S. Consul at Edinburgh.

Swampy Bedding.

Scarcity of straw has for a year or so forced me to use saw shavings to be animals, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. I confess that for a long time I have been prejudiced against sawdust and shaving manure. At present I am very glad that I had to make the trial, for I can say that I am taking more comfort in the stables than when I used nothing but straw. Horses and cattle, and hogs, too, while bedded on shavings are always clean in the morning, and that is more than I could say of them when they were bedded on straw. In short, I have learned to like this material for the purpose, and shall continue to use the shavings as long as I can have them at a reasonable price. In the winter I can get them loose most of the time for the hauling. Now I am paying 35 cents a bale for them. Shavings are clean and tend to cleanliness. That much is settled in my mind for good. It means a good deal, too, so far as the cows and milk and butter are concerned. We want these things as clean as we possibly can. The only question about which there could be a possible

dispute is whether sawdust or shaving manure is as good for the land as manure from animals bedded with straw.

Varieties of Wheat.

The comparison of new and standard varieties of wheat by the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station has been continued through the present season. The six varieties giving the highest yield were:

Royal Red Clawson.....	26.87
Forty-Fold or Gold Corn.....	26.80
Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	26.43
Century.....	25.71
Rochester Red.....	25.40
Reliable.....	25.14

Twenty-two varieties were tested, the average yield being 22.02 bushels. There was an average difference of 3.02 bushels between the smooth and bearded varieties in favor of the smooth. About one-fourth of the grain was winter killed, which accounts for the small average yield, it being only about two-thirds of our usual crop. The average yield of straw was 2,450 pounds and the average weight per bushel 62.04 pounds. Turkish Red was the poorest variety, yielding 15.37 bushels of grain and 1,590 pounds of straw. The yield of ten varieties that have been tested for nine and ten years show no tendency to run out except a slight decrease in the yield of straw.

The Locust Saw-Flly.

In this column we illustrate a locust saw-fly. A report of the United States entomological commission says: Eating the leaves of the black locust is found a small, soft, green worm, two-fifths of an inch long, with twenty legs and a brownish head. It appears in Washington, D. C., late in August and remains until October. It transforms into a dark-brown oval cocoon, and two or three weeks later issues as a saw-fly nearly one-quarter of an inch long, of a dirty-yellow color, with a squarish black patch on the top of the head. The sides and front of the thorax are black, and there is a transverse band on top of each abdominal segment.

This saw-fly inserts its irregularly semi-ellipsoid eggs in a crescent-shaped cut made in the under surface of the leaf by the saw. In a few days the larva hatches. Professor Comstock



—Locust Saw-fly: a, eggs; b, c, worms; d, pupa of the same; e, cocoon; f, fly.—[After Comstock.]

thinks there are two and possibly three broods in a season, and that the insect may hibernate both in the adult and pupa stages. The head of the worm is amber-colored rather than brownish. The scientific name of this fly is *Nematostylis*.

Dip the Sheep.

There is but one efficient cure for sheep scab and that is the use of an efficient dip, says an exchange. If the farmer will not go to the trouble of dipping his sheep twice at an interval of from six to twelve days and put them on clean grounds where scab by sheep have never been in the interval, and after the second dipping that man had better sell his sheep and quit the business. The scab can be thoroughly cured in two weeks' time if the owner will implicitly follow directions. It cannot be cured in a year or any other length of time if he will not do it. Therefore, it is simply a question with a man who has scabby sheep to dip or not. The man who keeps scabby sheep willfully and after shearing time should be regarded as a menace to good farming in his neighborhood, and the public sentiment should compel him either to dip or ship his flock to the slaughter and quit business. There are some diseases for which no cure can be suggested.

Animal Excreta.—The excreta, solid and liquid, of a horse in a year, averages 20,000 pounds of an ox, 36,000 pounds; of a cow, 30,000 pounds; of a full grown hog, 6,000 pounds; of a sheep, 1,200 pounds. A moderate value of these manures is \$2 per thousand pounds for the horse, \$1.25 for the ox or cow, \$2.25 for the hog, if grain fed, and \$3 for the sheep. Total annual value: Horse, \$40; ox, \$45; cow, \$37.50; hog, \$13.50; sheep, \$3.60. Of course, all these estimates are subject to variations, owing to different conditions, such as food, size of animals, etc.

The Worden Grape.—The Worden to my mind is the best grape for home use. It is an enlarged Concord, which it closely resembles. More juicy and with less pulp. It ripens a few days before the Concord and is better flavored. It is not so vigorous in its growth as the Concord, but bears quite young, and if properly trimmed the bunches are quite large. The skin is not so thick as the Concord, and consequently not a good shipper. Concord is so well known that it needs no introduction, being indispensable.—Major Holsinger.

THE ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN.

Closely Connected with the Changes in National Character.

The fluctuations and history of the taste for flower gardening in England are more closely connected with the changes in national character than most of the decorative and creative arts, says the Spectator. There is clear evidence that when in the days of Elizabeth and James I. every one was building fine houses and "all England was a stone-cutter's yard" flowers were sought for beauty's sake—flowers which, as Gerard quaintly says of the sweet-william, "though not good for the belly, were meet to deck the breast of beauty." The building of the more purely renaissance houses in the days of Charles I. and Charles II. gave us much that was best in the Italian gardens—terraces and balustrades of perfect proportions, good statues, exquisite gates, fine old lead work. This is a great inheritance, and the work still remains, and if some complain of them as of the architecture of St. Peter's, that it is "too rational, far too earthly," others will never cease to enjoy the intellectual pleasure of seeing these fine forms, the terraces, the tripods and the sundials, and the winged horses and tritons by the lakes, which we borrowed from Italian brains. But the Italian garden is not a flower garden. The only thing which we borrowed from them on and under which flowers grow is the pergola. Their gardens meant shade, level walks in a country which was all hills, water and marble work, adorned with statues. Even the Spanish gardens of the Alcazar, though full of orange and citron, have few flowers. We now add to this the brilliant carpet bedding in the formal parts, and the modern "wilderness" with the intermediate herbaceous garden. The latter has not in the least killed the admiration for the outdoor architectural arts. At the present moment wrought iron gates, railings, statues of bronze, vases of lead and marble, are being imported from the ancient chateaus of France and the villas of Italy into England to be sold to owners of gardens, old and new.

NEWSPAPERS

Have Done More to Suppress Crime Than Any Other Agency.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "I see some fellow is going to start a paper that won't print any reports of crime," said an old detective. "He thinks such news is immoral and harmful to the public, and if he was in my line of business I dare say he would change his mind. The old-time professional crooks who went in for big game have ceased almost entirely to operate, and it is very seldom that one hears of a great bank robbery, a burglary on a large scale or a confidence game involving more than a few hundred dollars. In my opinion this is due entirely to the newspapers. When a big crime is committed it gets wide publicity, descriptions of suspects are circulated all over the country and the public generally is put on the alert. This greatly increases the chances of catching the criminals, and has made such jobs so dangerous that, as I said before, they have been practically abandoned. The newspapers have undoubtedly broken up 'bunko' and other dangerous confidence games that used to gather in thousands of victims every year. They did it by exposing them so thoroughly that at last it became next to impossible to find 'sucker' who wasn't posted in the scheme from top to bottom. Not long ago I was talking to a chap who used to be in the green goods business in New Jersey. He cursed the newspapers very bitterly and declared they had taken the bread out of his mouth, to say nothing of the Perfecto cigars and two-bit whisky he formerly put into it. I am absolutely certain that that gentleman would cordially indorse the new journal without any criminal items. I gathered from what he said that he regarded such news as highly damaging to commercial interests."

Kaiser Pleased with a Boy's Tenacity.

The German kaiser had the other day a curious adventure with one of his numerous godchildren. Every seventh boy in the same family, if the parents are in humble circumstances, is named after and educated at the expense of the kaiser. On the kaiser's arrival at Remscheid, one of these godchildren was deputed to offer him a bouquet. The small boy, however, at the last minute utterly refused to part with the flowers. The kaiser, however, only laughed and patted him on the head, and said, "Yes, when a German once lays his hands on anything he does not readily give it up," and ordered fifty marks to be given to the obstinate youngster.

The Czar's American Driving Teacher.

George J. Fuller, the trotting horse expert, who sailed for Russia a short time ago, will have the pleasant task of teaching the czar how to manage the trotting horse. He has been especially engaged by the Russian government to instruct the army and the royal family. Mr. Fuller is a veteran of the civil war, and is well over 60 years old. He said to a sportsman before leaving: "I know nearly every trotting horse in the country, and I think they all know me."

She Knew What That Meant.

Little Helen—Boo-hoo! I don't want to take that nasty, bitter stuff. Her Mamma—But how do you know it's nasty and bitter? You haven't tasted it. Little Helen—You said it would be good for me.—Stray Stories.

One in a Thousand.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of 100 years.

THE ARAB HORSE.

He Has Few Needs and Great Endurance and Spirit.

An Arab can not dispense with food altogether, like the legendary camel of travelers' tales, but his needs are few, and he will maintain his health and spirits under conditions which other horses would never be able to endure. Indeed, not only can he put up with hardships at a pinch, but he actually deteriorates under the generous regimen which is considered necessary for other horses. This has been proved over and over again by purchasers who have refused to believe the usual three feeds of corn to be supererogatory and the morning hour of walking exercise insufficient. There is probably no being so obstinately conservative as an English coachman, and even when he finds an Arab grow utterly unmanageable, he is not to be convinced that the simple cause is lack of exercise and exuberance of feeding. The fact is, an Arab is naturally so high-spirited and so difficult to tire that even a single feed of corn is excessive unless he is being subjected to exceptionally hard work. He will answer every requirement as a hunter if his diet be restricted to hay or even to grass, and in the summer time he is most satisfactory if he has the run of the paddock, where he can choose his own food and exercise. So far, the quality of the normal Arab in everyday life. What a picked horse can do when put upon his mettle almost baffles belief. An officer, recently returned from the Sudan, relates that after a ride of 800 miles his horse showed no signs of work, though he had cast all his shoes before accomplishing a quarter of the journey, though many of the camels had died and the others had suffered severely. Again, it was an Arab of 14.2 $\frac{1}{2}$, which carried ten stone six pounds and won a ten-mile race at Ferozepore in 25 minutes, a feat of endurance probably unequalled in equine annals. And Lord Roberts can bear testimony to the powers of the Arab which carried him through all his campaigns during 25 years, and, alone among the horses of history, received official authority to wear the Afghan medal with four clasps. Such qualities are worth insisting upon at the war office as a short cut to the solution of many problems of economy and dispatch in the transport service.—Saturday Review.

LIKE TOBACCO.

Old Trainers Claim That Animals Take To It Readily.

"I have been an inveterate user of tobacco in some form for the past forty years, and during that time have had much to do with all sorts of wild beasts, which I have found are nearly all more or less partial to the smell or taste of the weed," observed an old and experienced animal trainer. "For instance, the common brown bear is so fond of the fumes of tobacco that if you blow smoke through the bars of his cage it will, with evident delight, push forward and rub its back and head against the iron bars. Not long ago I blew through a hollow stick a pinch of snuff into the nose of a sleeping lion. The brute shortly after awoke, sat up straight, sneezed violently, and then lay down to sleep very contentedly again. All goats, deer, llamas and so on will chew and eat tobacco and snuff with great eagerness. Monkeys and big baboons also breathe with great satisfaction the smoke from cigars."

How to Stop Worrying.

"The usual way people set about stopping worry is a wrong one," writes Mary Boardman Page in the Ladies' Home Journal. "That is why it is so unsuccessful. If the doctor tells a patient he must stop worrying, the patient is likely to say, impatiently: 'Oh, doctor, don't I wish that I could. But I can't. If I could have stopped worrying a year ago I wouldn't be ill now.'—all of which is probably perfectly true. And the doctor does not always know how to help him, because both doctor and patient have an idea that it is impossible to suppress worry through an effort of the will. This is a mistake. It is not possible to repress worry. You have got to replace it with something else. Let me illustrate this by figure. Suppose you were to go into a completely dark room, wishing it to be light. How would you set about the work? Would you try to scoop the darkness up in buckets and carry it out at the door? Not at all. You would just open the windows and shutters and let in the blessed sunlight. You would replace the darkness with light. So it is with worry. The only possible way to get rid of it is to replace the worry attitude of the mind with the non-worry attitude. And this can always be done when the person is sincere and patient in his desire to bring it about. All he has to do is to be passive and let nature have her own perfect way with him."

A Remedy for Bad Language.

From the London Tit-Bits: An ocean-going captain was so much given to using bad language that his first mate made a bet with him that he could not do without swearing for a week. It went on all right for the first two or three days until a bit of a squall came on, and the sailors were up aloft doing their different duties. But their captain was displeased with their work. He stood it as long as he could and then he threw his cap on the deck in a towering rage, jumped on it, and shaking his fist up at the men with an angry scowl, he hissed: "Bless you, my dears; you know what I mean."

Early to Bed, Early to Rise.

Artificial light is always injurious, and a wise person goes to bed early and rises early.