# The Enterprise.

A. S. GODFREY, Editor.

MALTA. - - MONT.


# NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

**MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.**

## GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

**Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.**

### THE THAW TRIAL.

Harry Thaw's mother arrived in New York to testify in his defense. More evidence as to his irrational actions was presented.

After the state had presented its direct case against Thaw, and Assistant Attorney Garvin had characterized the killing of Stanford White as "premeditated, deliberate and cowardly murder," Martin W. Littleton, for the defense, made the opening plea for the prisoner. He promised new evidence to prove that Thaw had been insane from his boyhood.

The two principal witnesses in the Thaw trial were Prof. Charles H. Koehler of Winona, Minn., who acted as instructor to Thaw in the Wooster (O.) university in 1886, and Mrs. Amy Crosette of San Mateo, Cal., who attended Thaw as a trained nurse at Monte Carlo in 1897. They both told of the young man's eccentricities and declared that his manner always was irrational.

Some of Thaw's alleged eccentricities, revealed for the first time, were related at his trial by Christopher Baggan, steward of the New York Whist club; by Miss Matilda Stein, a telephone operator, and by Per August Weber, a former butler in the Thaw household.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

In a terrific ten hours' engagement in a ravine near Settat, Morocco, between a French column under the command of Gen. d'Amade, and a column commanded by Mulai Rachid, one of the chiefs of Mulai Hafid's forces, the French gained a splendid victory in the face of heavy odds, succeeding in dispersing the enemy and occupying Settat.

Edward S. Whitaker, inspector of police in New Orleans, fired two shots at J. M. Leveque, editor of the Morning World, because that paper had criticised him severely.

After one of the bitterest fights in its existence the New York county Republican committee adjourned without having indorsed Gov. Hughes or any other candidate for the presidential nomination.

The Western Bank & Trust company of Dallas, the largest savings deposit bank in Texas, was placed in the hands of a receiver, all its quick assets having been exhausted by a long run.

The British ship Hartfield, from Liverpool to Seattle, is believed to have gone down with all on board off the west coast of Vancouver island.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed at Denver, Col., by Orman & Crook, railroad contractors. The total liabilities are given as $741,136 and the total assets as $1,282,771.

Mrs. Lydia K. Bradley, one of the richest women in Illinois, died at Peoria, Ill., aged 92. She was particularly known for her philanthropy, having endowed the Bradley Polytechnic institute.

John C. Guinn, a millionaire mine owner, 65 years old, was severely beaten and robbed at his home in Georgia City, Mo., by robbers who first cut the telephone wires.

H. R. Drew, a prominent real estate man and one of the pioneer residents of Minneapolis, Minn., died.

E. H. Harriman was directed in a decision given by Judge Hough in the United States circuit court to answer all questions propounded to him by the interstate commerce commission except those relating to the purchase of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad stock in connection with the dividend of August, 1906.

The Lake Carriers' association, in convention at Detroit, Mich., placed itself on record as opposing the diversion into the Chicago sanitary canal of water enough to make it a commercial waterway.

Fire in East St. Louis destroyed an elevator, a grain storehouse and some freight cars, the loss being $150,000.

Mrs. Eliza Matsen of Duluth, Minn., confessed that she murdered her husband.

Ezekiel Gregory, an aged farmer, was slain by his son in a quarrel near Davidson, N. C.

Misses Annie and Maggie Wade, sisters, of Oak Park, Ill., went insane at Ocean park, near Los Angeles, Cal., as a result of the financial depression.

The British steamer Tolesby was wrecked on Cape Race, the crew being saved.

Two members of the Japanese cabinet resigned and the resignation of all was narrowly averted, the trouble being over the budget.

Smoke entering the Nixon theater at Pittsburg, Pa., started a panic that was quieted by the efforts of a detective.

Vandals have stolen and ruined $25,000 worth of pictures, furniture and bric-a-brac in the home of F. P. Earle in New York. Mr. Earle is in Italy.

Robert Maclay & Son, members of the New York stock exchange, failed for $1,500,000.

Secretary Taft has written a letter to the president recommending an increase of the width of the Panama canal locks from 100 feet, as at present planned, to 110 feet.

Emmett R. Olcott, a well-known New York lawyer, fell dead of apoplexy.

Over 165 persons were killed and many injured at Boyertown, Pa., when the opera house burned. The explosion of a moving picture tank started a wild panic; oil lamps were upset and blew up and the floor collapsed. The victims were mostly women and children and belonged to the leading families of the town.

John F. Betz, one of the best known brewers in the country, and one of Philadelphia's wealthiest citizens, died after a long illness.

Prince Edward F. L. Zu Innhausen Und Kuyphausen, president of the Prussian house of lords, died in Berlin. He was born in 1827.

Mayor R. A. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., and his family were poisoned by tainted chicken.

One person was fatally injured and others hurt by a panic caused by the explosion of a moving picture machine in St. Catherines, Ont.

Another New York tenement house was wrecked by a bomb supposedly placed by Black Hand members.

The new German armored cruiser Scharnhorst ran aground and was badly damaged.

Secretary Taft told the senate committee in interoceanic canals that the Panama canal might be completed in about six years.

Isaac W. Baird, who 20 years ago was proprietor of a celebrated minstrel troupe, is dead in Portland, Ore., aged 61 years.

The special grand jury which was sworn in to investigate the conduct of certain banks in New York county returned two indictments against William R. Montgomery, president of the Hamilton bank.

A serious earthquake occurred at Gonaives, Hayti. A few houses were destroyed and others were damaged. No loss of life has been reported.

At their annual meeting in Detroit the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Great Lakes decided that it would be impossible to operate their boats during the coming season at the same expense and under the same conditions as prevailed during 1907. It is predicted that there will be a great labor struggle.

The Maple-Leaf mills at Kenora, Ont., were destroyed by fire. The elevator, in which was stored over 300,000 bushels of wheat, was also destroyed. The loss was $1,000,000; insured.

Oil-producing firms at St. Petersburg received news from the Caucasus of the opening of a mammoth oil gusher in the Bibi-Eybat field at Baku, flowing at the rate of 120,000 barrels a day.

Farmers in Stanley county, South Dakota, were plowing during the first week in January.

The coroner's jury practically exonerated the coal mining company for the great disaster at Monongah, W. Va.

Edward Henry Strobel, general adviser of the government of Siam, died after a long illness.

The body of Lieut. John W. Crawford, private secretary to Admiral Dewey, was found in the Potomac.

The prince regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

The officers of the American battleship fleet were breakfasted by President Penna at Petropolis and later attended a garden party at the American embassy.

It was positively asserted that Secretary Cortelyou would not resign though he was virtually offered the presidency of the Knickerbocker Trust company.

John S. Peters, one of the jurymen who found R. Meade Shumway guilty of murder at Beatrice, Neb., affixing the death penalty, committed suicide.

Five persons were drowned while skating in the Jimtown reservoir, near Connellsville, Pa.

Hepburn hall, the girls' dormitory at Miami university, Oxford, O., was destroyed by fire.

E. D. Scott, cashier, and Roy W. Van Hoesen, bookkeeper of the People's National bank of Franklinville, N. Y., were arrested, charged with violation of the revised statutes relating to the making of false statements of a bank's condition to the controller.

Denmark's greatest modern poet, Holger Drachmann, died suddenly at Copenhagen, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Prof. Charles Baetens, for many years solo cellist in the Thomas orchestra, committed suicide in Omaha, Neb.

The City National bank of Muskogee, Okla., purchased by Dr. J. L. Johnson of St. Louis, was merged with the First National. The Bank of Commerce will go into liquidation, its business having been sold to the Oklahoma State bank.

Mayor William B. Thompson of Detroit, Mich., in his annual message, calls attention to the fact that the city will have to deal with the street railway franchise question in another year and urges that "no new leases of life be given except on the basis of a three-cent fare."

The high court of Monaco has refused the appeal of the Goold couple, who were convicted December 4 last of the murder of the Swedish woman, Emma Levin.

Ten persons were hurt and a tenement house wrecked in New York by three dynamite bombs, exploded presumably by Black Hand members.

Edward Keiper, who was tied to a tombstone in a cemetery for several hours at night as part of his hazing at Rose Polytechnic institute, Terre Haute, last fall, died in San Antonio, Tex., as a result.

Samuel V. Proudfit of Iowa, first assistant attorney in the office of the attorney general of the interior department, has been appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office.

Prof. B. M. Reynolds, for the past 30 years one of the best-known educators of Wisconsin and Minnesota, died in a hospital at Morgan City, Ala.

J. Gilman Chouteau, 72 years old, a descendant of the founder of St. Louis, who was born in 1836 in the first house erected in the city, died at the hotel at which he had been living for 22 years.

Marvin R. Reynolds, 20 years old, night clerk at the Oliva apartments hotel in Joplin, Mo., was killed, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Stephens were seriously injured by an explosion of natural gas.

Frank Nunno, a wealthy young banker, was found murdered near Ardsley, N. Y.

Hypno-suggestion treatment is said to have determined the sex of a baby boy born to Mrs. H. A. Folgen, New York.

The trial of Rocco Quinto was brought to a sudden end at Long Island City, L. I., by order of the judge because a juror fell in a fit after the verdict had been agreed on but which had not been returned into court.

Senators Foraker and Dick obtained in the senate the rejection of four Ohio postmastership nominations, alleging they were given as political bargains.

J. J. Fitzmaurice, a blind man, is accused at Butte, Mont., of beating a cripple and leaving him to freeze to death on the prairie.

Suffering from insomnia a woman named Mrs. Kitchener, widow of a brother of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, committed suicide in the port of Colon by drowning.

James Randall, famous as a war poet, died in Augusta, Ga. He was born in Baltimore in 1843. Among other products of his pen was "Maryland, My Maryland."

Elias Matson of Chisholm, Minn., was murdered as he lay asleep beside his wife, who was not awakened.

A general inquiry into the conduct of all state charitable institutions was ordered by the legislature of Illinois.

It was reported that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou had resigned and would become president of the Knickerbocker Trust company of New York.

G. Washington Smith, a prominent planter, was shot and killed at Rosemark, Tenn., in a pistol duel with M. W. Yarbrough.

The convention of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association met in Minneapolis, and the feature of the first session was a defense of the organized lumber trade against the charge of being a trust by W. G. Hollis, secretary of the association.

Benjamin Emmons, former clerk in the post office at St. Charles, Mo., was adjudged guilty of having embezzled $988.01 in office funds by a jury in the United States district court.

President Roosevelt's declaration that the turning over of the government to the new Cuban president and congress must occur not later than February 1, 1909, was given out at the palace in Havana and was received everywhere with expressions of the keenest satisfaction.

J. T. Melchers, a noted sculptor, died in Detroit as the result of a stroke of paralysis. He was the father of Carl Melchers, the well-known painter.

Mayor Gerber of Reading, Pa., received a "black hand" letter in which not only his life but the lives of the entire police force of Reading are threatened if any harm comes to the two Italians under arrest charged with the murder of State Trooper Kelleher.

After a strenuous and exciting campaign Shreveport, La., was carried in favor of prohibition.

The supreme court of Ohio sentenced former Supreme Court Clerk Lawson W. Emerson to ten days in jail and State Senator Austin of Toledo to ten days in jail and $100 fine in connection with the charge of securing the latter's certificate to practice law without proper examination.

Fire Chief Harding of Jackson, O., was run over and killed while answering a fire call.

Eight hundred unemployed men marched to the city hall in St. Louis and asked Mayor Wells for work.

Harvey Lockner of Tuscola, Ill., while insane killed his wife, his baby and himself.

Representative Sabath of Chicago introduced a bill imposing a "tax upon all dowries, gifts, settlements, or advances of property made in consideration of or in contemplation of marriage by citizens or subjects of the United States of America to persons other than citizens or subjects of the United States of America."

The great Mexican gold mining camp of El Oro was reported to be burning up.

Testimony in the court-martial of Gen. Stoessel at St. Petersburg showed that the Russian soldiers defended Port Arthur with desperate bravery, and called forth cheers from the hearers.

The festivities in honor of the American fleet at Rio were marred by the illness of Rear Admiral Evans.

The Citizens' Telephone company of Batavia, O., went into the hands of a receiver Monday.

Edwin J. Collier of Cleveland, who killed his blind son and then shot himself at the grave of his wife at Ravenna, O., is dead.

Frank Purdy of Chicago, a freshman in the college of agriculture of the Wisconsin university, was run down by an ice yacht while skating and so badly injured that he died.

The saloonkeepers will make an attempt to enforce the closing of the churches in Waukesha on Sunday because, through the work of the ministers, the saloon proprietors have been compelled to close their places of business on the Sabbath.

Canon William S. Chase, rector of Christ Episcopal church, New York, was found guilty of contempt of court by Justice Marean of the New York state supreme court for questioning the legality of an injunction. Sentence was suspended.

The socialists of Berlin, 40,000 strong, made a remarkable demonstration against the government and Chancellor von Buelow because their demand for direct universal suffrage was rejected. There was great disorder in the streets and the manifestations were helped along by about 30,000 sympathizers with the socialists.

That former Attorney General Judson Harman will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States was confirmed by John W. Hill of Cincinnati.

Raisuli, the bandit, has joined Mulai Hafid, the new sultan of Morocco, and still persists in his refusal to give up Caid Sir Harry McLean, except by order of the new leader.

John Ullery of Indianapolis, a Pennsylvania freight conductor, was instantly killed at Richmond, Ind., by another freight train, of which his brother, William Ullery, was engineer.

# MOTHER AND WIFE IN THAW DEFENSE

**FORMER TALKS AT LENGTH, AND EVELYN IS CALLED SOON AFTERWARD.**

## AGED PARENT TELLS KNOWLEDGE OF CASE

**Relates Son's Grief at Learning of Stanford White Story—Introduction of More "Irrational" Evidence Marks Friday's Proceedings.**

New York, Jan. 18.—In defense of Harry K. Thaw, on trial for his life, charged with the murder of Stanford White, Mrs. William Thaw, his mother, took the stand late Thursday afternoon, relating Evelyn Nesbit's story as told to her by her son.

Mrs. Thaw saw her son for the first time in months during the noon recess. The meeting was affectionatet. Evelyn Thaw, the wife, came in during the interview, and, it is said, she was cordially greeted by the elder woman. Mrs. Harry Thaw was called to the stand, but dismissed without testifying.

**Thaw Eyes Mother.**

Thaw looked intently and earnestly at his mother, who was very pale and weak, in sharp contrast to the ruddy good health which marked her appearance a year ago. Her testimony closely followed that of the last trial, beginning with the return of her son at his Pittsburg home in November, 1903, after Evelyn Nesbit had told him her story in Paris that summer. "Usually Harry came home buoyant and joyous," she declared, "but this time there was not a smile." Mrs. Thaw said she asked her son what was the matter. "I can't tell you, mother," he replied. "I never can tell you."

**Tells Name of Wife.**

Harry Thaw eventually told his mother the young girl's name was Nesbit. "The name meant nothing to me," declared the witness, "for I had never heard of the young woman before. Harry said it had all occurred when Miss Nesbit was a little girl. It was in New York, she said. I tried to impress upon him that he was not responsible for the sins of other men." "Did you call in a physician?" asked Mr. Littleton. "I did not, but Harry called in Dr. Bingaman, our old family physician."

**Young Mrs. Thaw Talks.**

Young Mrs. Thaw finally was allowed to say that when living in Philadelphia before coming to New York she posed for various artists, among them Elizabeth Shippen Green, Jessie Wilcox Smith, George Gibbs and Peel Thompson. At this time she was 14 years of age. Only about one question in five was allowed to be answered by the court, the others being ruled out on the ground of immateriality. The witness was allowed to tell of coming to New York at the age of 15 and of posing for Carroll Beckwith, Carl Bleuner and other artists here. She was not allowed to tell how much compensation she obtained or whether her mother was employed at the time.

**New Witnesses Introduced.**

The defense continued Friday to build up its ever-tightening net of irrationality around the man accused of the murder of Stanford White. Two important witnesses were Miss Alice C. Fletcher of the archaeological bureau of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, a long-time friend of the Thaws and a frequent visitor at their home, and Miss Catherine O'Neill, who nursed Thaw during six years of his childhood. They both declared he was an irrational youth, and detailed the many incidents in his life which had led them to the conclusion. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, unexpectedly, was called to the stand, but was withdrawn later to make way for other witnesses.

**Thaw Visitor Explains Actions.**

Miss Alice C. Fletcher of Washington, D. C., who said she had been a frequent visitor at the Thaw household in Pittsburg and had known Harry K. Thaw for 26 years, was the first witness Friday. She declared that Thaw was an unusual child—nervous and moody, with wild and staring eyes. He seldom talked coherently and was unable to carry on a sustained conversation. "Throughout the period you knew Harry Thaw did his acts and appearance impress you as rational or irrational?" asked Mr. Littleton. "Irrational," declared the witness.

**Says Defendant Wanted to Die.**

Miss Fletcher told of seeing Thaw at his mother's home in 1903. Thaw said he had had an awful experience; that he believed he had a terrible disease of the eyes and thought he was going to die—in fact, he wanted to die. He mentioned Evelyn Nesbit's name frequently, but his talk usually was too incoherent to follow. His eyes looked without seeing, apparently.

On cross-examination Miss Fletcher said that although a frequent guest at the Thaws she had never known Harry to be placed under restraint in any way.

**Illinois Millionaire Dead.**

Freeport, Ill., Jan. 18.—Daniel C. Stover, millionaire manufacturer of stoves, windmills and farm machinery, died Friday. He was 68 years of age.

**Wichita Postmaster Named.**

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president has nominated William C. Edwards as postmaster at Wichita, Kan.

**Easier.**

"Why," inquired the promoter, "do you pay rent instead of owning your home?"

"Because," answered the conscienceless person, "I have found that it is easier to stand off a landlord than the holder of a mortgage note."

**Confession of Weakness.**

Teacher—If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?

Scholar—They'll think they can lick me!—Stray Stories.


**The General Demand**

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.


**A Busy Locality.**

Jack is the eight-year-old son of a Philadelphia suburban merchant, and not long ago made his first visit to New York with his father. The strenuosity of the big town got on the boy's nerves, and by bedtime he was about run down. He tumbled into bed quite regardless of certain duties, but his father was more observant.

"Don't forget to say your prayers, my boy," he said.

"O, what's the use, pop?" responded the boy. "God's too busy over here to bother with a little thing like that."

The father was shocked, but under the circumstances he thought it best not to urge his son.—Lippincott's Magazine.

**He Was Willing.**

In the morning mail the busy editor found the following written on a postal card: "Dear Sir—I have just graduated from a correspondence school of journalism. Would you like to have me write for your paper? J. Alexander McNutt."

Seizing his trusty pencil, the busy editor dashed off the following reply: "Dear J. Alex.—Certainly we would be pleased to have you write for our paper. Kindly address your letter to the circulation manager and inclose the regular subscription price."

**The Matter With It.**

"What is the matter with my poem?" asked the amateur contributor; "isn't the meter all right?"

"Oh, yes," replied the editor, "the meter is excellent."

"I think if you look again you will find that the rhymes are faultless."

"The rhymes are very good, quite ingenious, I might say."

"Then why do you decline it?"

"You have forgotten to say anything."

**Was an Attendant.**

As the new minister was on his way to evening service in the village he met a young man whom he was anxious to have become an active member of the congregation.

"Good evening, my young friend," he said, solemnly. "Do you ever attend a place of worship?"

"Yes, indeed, sir; regularly every Sunday night," replied the young man, with a smile. "I'm on my way to see her now."

Hath any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight it, and the work is begun; pardon it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.—Boileau.


**Many Professional Men,**

clergymen, teachers and singers use Brown's Bronchial Troches for curing hoarseness and coughs.


Why do we so often prefer to believe in the necessity of suffering and weakness, rather than in the possibility of strength and gladness?—C. Wagner.


**Cash for Cream and Poultry.**

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.


There is no earthly reason why lightning shouldn't strike twice in the same place—that is, providing it can find the place.


**A Beautiful Watch Fob Free**

to those who ship us $5 worth of hides or furs or buy guns or traps to that amount. N. W. HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis.


A man who says a mean thing about another man isn't half as mean as the man who repeats it.


**For Best Results Ship**

BUTTER, POULTRY, VEAL, BEANS to Jordan Bros., Dept. F, Minneapolis.


We are not in this world to do what we wish, but to be willing to do that which it is our duty to do.—Gounod.


**Hides and Furs Tanned for Robes,**

Coats or Rugs. Send for Price List to Taubert Tannery, Minneapolis, Minn.


From first to last a man should maintain his chaarcter and in all things be consistent.—Horace.


**If You Want Better Lamp Oil**

Ask your dealer for Cream of Oil, or write The Van Tilburg Co., Minneapolis, Minn.


Our great care should be not to live long, but to live well.—Seneca.


**ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"**

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.


We must ever improve our time; time goes with rapid foot.—Ovid.


Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicating rheumatism, gout and other chronic diseases. It is made of Herbs—not drugs!


An ounce of help is better than a ton of hot air on the subject.


**We Pay Top Price for Cream.**

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.


Better die 10,000 deaths than wound my honor.—Addison.


**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.


For he that once is good is ever great.—Ben Johnson.

### WATERING THE COW.

**It Should Be Done in the Same Place Every Day Thinks One Dairyman**

For years I had the impression that a cow must be allowed in the barnyard at least an hour or more a day to do her best and kept healthy. Also, if the weather was of an extreme nature, that she should be kept in and watered inside. Close observation has taught me that a cow wants the same deal every day and should be watered the one way, either inside or outside. If cows are used to being turned out they will frequently refuse water when given them in the barn, and they will also chafe and get very uneasy when not let out at their regular time.

We have learned by close observation covering a long period, that cows give decidedly more milk when watered inside, if the barn is kept clean and comfortable. When I say comfortable, writes the correspondent of The Farmer, I mean warm and well ventilated and the cows confined in a manner that is not tiresome. With a good, dry, soft bed and plenty of room and freedom so they can change their position and lick themselves when they choose, a cow is comfortable providing she gets plenty of sunlight. Comfort and good feed is what they want and what makes them yield up.

When it comes to the matter of exercise, a cow that is giving a good mess of milk does not have a disposition to move about much when turned out in the yard. This is particularly true when the weather is cold. I have watched them by the hour and find that they seldom go farther than the tank unless there be something to entice them away. On the contrary they will seek the most sheltered spots in the yard and stand humped up until it is time to go back to the barn. Cows that are dry and in calf, and younger animals, need and will take more exercise. Young heifers that are to become the future dairy cows on the farm will be all the better for daily exercise, in being compelled to rustle. I do not mean being starved or neglected. On the other hand, if cows are kept in all-ventilated barns where cow comfort has never been studied, and closely confined in rigid stanchions, a barn where sunlight is unknown, better let them outside. Outdoor freedom is better than indoor suffering and discomfort.

### CLEAN AND COOL.

**Two Conditions Which Should Make the Handling of the Milk.**

To attain success in the dairy business it is important that every branch of the work be faultless in itself. A dairyman may have a clean herd and an excellent barn built on modern principles, but if he lacks the facilities for properly handling the milk or cleaning the utensils, or if his storage is faulty—one of these things alone may cause failure.

He must have a suitable building and apparatus for cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils, cooling and storing the milk and cream, or make butter and cheese.

It is not uncommon, says Coleman's Rural World, to find a milk cooler hung in or near the cow stable, where the air is laden with dust, dirt, foul odors, and possibly disease germs, which readily pass into the milk.

The best dairy practice requires that the milk shall be removed from the stable as quickly as possible after it is drawn, preferably to a building or room independent of the barn, where it can be aerated with pure air and cooled at once in clean surroundings.

### SILAGE FOR THE DRY COW.

**It Will Prove Profitable by Keeping Animal in Condition Until Fresh.**

Any farmer will admit that the cow in milk will be benefitted by silage, but many do not recognize its importance for the dry cow, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. If you still cling to the old-fashioned method of dairying which finds the cows dry at Christmas time but fresh in March or April, you need silage almost as much as if you were milking the cows when the profits are greatest.

The cow that is going to give a good yield throughout the whole period of lactation must begin that period in good condition. The best way to get her in that condition is to feed her silage during the winter months. So you see you need a silo just as much when your cows are dry in the winter as you do when they are being milked in the winter.

You need a silo, anyway, concludes this writer, and you are standing in your own light as long as you do not build one.

**Marks Her as a Failure.**

If a cow appropriates all the nourishment taken from her food to build up fat cells and does not divert it to the udder to be drawn off in the form of milk, she is a failure as a milker and belongs nowhere else than with the beef cattle. On the other hand, if a cow has the milk-producing qualities, is small of stature and appropriates practically all of her food to the cause of increasing the milk supply, she is pretty apt to be a success as a dairy cow and a safe investment for speculation in that particular class of specializing.

**Feed for Milk.**

Cows will in time become what their surroundings tend to make them. Feed the kind of feed that makes milk. Without system nothing of value will be accomplished. Have comfortable quarters for your cows and get their confidence through kind treatment. In this way and in no other can a dairy herd be built up and maintained that will be a profit and a pride to its owner.

**The Average Cow.**

The average cow on the American farm produces only about 150 pounds of butter per year. That will hardly pay for her food and care. The government report shows an even lower average, but it is fair to assume that some improvement has been made since the last report by the government.

### AND SHE BELIEVED HIM.

**After This Who Can Doubt the Power of Love?**

George had been away on business for a whole long week, and during that time he had sent Clara ten letters, six letter-cards and 42 picture postcards.

Why, then, was there a touch of coldness in her greeting when he flew to her arms on his return?

"Dearest," he whispered, "what is the matter?"

"Oh, George," she said, "you didn't send a kiss in your ninth letter."

"My precious," he replied, "that night I had steak and onions for dinner, and you wouldn't have liked a kiss after onions, would you?"

And, such is the unfathomable power of love, she was satisfied, and nestled to him.

### THE LIMITATIONS OF THE CLOTH

His Reverence (whose caddie has sneezed at the moment of putting).—You—you—you naughty caddie!

**Where She Should Live.**

"What under the sun," asked a father of his daughter who wanted her to make a match with a young man whose only qualification was the possession of a goodly fortune—"what earthly objection can you possibly find to Mr. Spriggins?"

"He has habits,' replied the daughter, "which I detest! When I marry I want a husband who does not smoke, chew, drink, swear, belong to clubs, play cards, stay out late or go motoring by himself."

The father looked at his daughter for a moment or two in silence and then said:

"My child, you are but a stranger here; heaven is your home."

**Shielded.**

"I suppose you think you could run the government better than we do?" said the statesman.

"I do," answered the energetic citizen.

"And I do not doubt you are happy and hopeful in that belief?"

"I am."

"It is a beautiful state of mind. It would be a pity to destroy it by allowing you to be elected to office."

**May Change Conditions.**

A process has been discovered by a Shanghai scientist of softening and degumming the ramie fiber, by which it becomes superior to cotton yarn and much like silk. A secret process does the work in ten minutes. This is likely to revolutionize the textile trade of China and to affect the United States cotton exports.


# NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.

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