# INSTITUTE A SUCCESS

**Second Week of the Institute Well Attended.**

## ALL DOING HARD WORK

**Names of Teachers Who Came in the Second Week--Social Events the Past Few Evenings.**

The institute is still in a growing condition. To date the enrollment is about 250. This is one of the largest ever held in the county. Below we give the enrollment since our last issue.

A GRADE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Emily McAndrews | Bertha McAndrews |
| W A McGuire | Lillie Lewis |
| Lulu Howorth | Minnie Christie |
| Margaret Gillmor | Grace Faskett |
| Nellie Meehan | Emma Raine |
| Abbie Goodrich | Chas Flint |
| J S Beans | W A White |
| Elizabeth Allen | E W Houston |
| E Laughery | E Jackson |
| W R Town | C Bock |
| D Hall | Ed Rhodenbaugh |
| Adda Edwards | E H Hird |

Phoebe Craps

B GRADE

| | |
|---|---|
| Luella Crandall | Letta Wright |
| Ethel Christie | Lena Engberg |
| Lizzie Champion | Amanda Nicholison |
| Alice Baters | Clara McAhren |
| Goldie Thompson | Maggie Breen |
| Effie Ericksen | Katie Goodrich |

Hattie Duesber

C GRADE

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas Dougherty | Mayme Servoss |
| Christine Sheridan | J E Jorgensen |
| Howard Hughs | John Curry |

Lizzie Mitchell

D GRADE

| | |
|---|---|
| Maggie Massy | Lena A Peck |
| Thos Buton | Paul B Poltevin |

**Institute Notes.**

The promptness and regularity of the institute was nicely demonstrated in the C grade Tuesday morning when only three of the fifty-three members were absent.

Elizabeth P. Allen, primary teacher of the Kellon school, Omaha, is at the institute for several days' visit with teachers. Miss Allen is one of the best known and most successful primary teachers of Nebraska.

Rev. Farrelly led in devotion Monday morning, and gave a talk to the teachers at the chapel exercises. Father Farrelly is a progressive propounder of his faith, and is held in high esteem by his church society.

E. H. Hird, general agent for E. O. Vaile, publisher of Intelligence, Week's Current and Teachers' Aids, is at the institute. This is his seventh season in this line. He has visited institutes in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, and thinks that a majority of the Iowa institutes rank as the best he has visited in the several states.

Supt. Failor gave a short talk on the Amana Society, of Iowa county. While the system is a failure generally applied there are many excellent virtues to be observed and emulated. Honesty, frugality and industry are developed as habits and the people prosper in their way with apparent comfort and happiness. The central aim of the society is to "Expect from each man according to his ability and administer to him according to his needs."

The examinations will be held at the college building on Friday and Saturday of this week. They are to test the ability of applicants for certificates and classify the teachers in the profession for the ensuing year.

Supt. Holst is one of the busy men of the business world. He has taught in twenty Iowa institutes the past two years. He is the patriarch of the county superintendency at present, having the longest line of experience of those now in office—two years. This year he taught and lectured before over 1500 teachers.

Did you ever see an all-around man? If not, look at Prof. VanNess. He can with gallantry meet the ladies, conduct a Sunday school, manage a picnic, lead in institute and aggressively teach the classes. There is much to be attributed to the "Van."

Prof. J. H. Holmes is to be complimented on his success in Algebra. In his manner of presenting the subject his aim is to lead to a clear conception and a logical line of reasoning. Few instructors equal him in power to cause the student to think.

Miss Wilson excels in methodic work. Her classes are always interesting and her students interested.

Prof. Hess is bringing the West Side schools to a high grade. He is a school man not afraid of work and consecutive application. The people of West Side chose wisely when putting him at the head of the schools.

A social was given the teachers last evening. A fine program of music, recitations and lemonade was the chief attraction.

Prof. and Mrs. VanNess entertain the county superintendent and institute instructors to tea Tuesday evening.

**Indianapolis Chosen.**

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 8.—The North American Turnerbund executive committee met here Sunday. It was decided to remove the headquarters from St. Louis to Indianapolis.

**Maria Teresa Floated.**

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa has been floated and will be taken to Hampton Roads under her own steam.

# CHARTER OAK CHATS

The Misses Goldie and Sylvia Thompson went to Denison Sunday evening.

Miss Lucy Healy, of Kenwood, is spending the week with her sister, Katie.

Master Burton Evans, of Arion, visited his friend, Johnnie Koup, a few days the first of the week.

T. A. Harris returned from Sac City and is now recuperating at Colfax.

B. Y. Nicholson and Attorney Shaw Van, of Denison, were at the "Oak" Monday.

J. G. Shumaker transacted business the first of the week at Red Oak.

Mrs. W. P. O'Brien returned Monday from a visit with her mother at Neligh, Nebraska.

Mr. Criswell, of Ute, was a Charter Oak caller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Roup were over Sunday visitors at Arion.

A blind man with an accordeon did a good business on our streets Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Slocum came Monday to take possession of the "Hotel Brewer." Mr. Brewer removed to Mr. Michaelson's building for a short time.

Miss May McCoy, of Ogden, Utah arrived Monday for a visit with her friend Miss Maggie Armstrong.

Mrs. Dave Palmer started Monday for a week's sojourn at Colfax Springs.

Frank Bates returned Monday from his visit at Denison.

A number of people were down from Ute Monday to attend the show.

Robert Adams, of Sigourney, visited the last of the week with his sister, Mrs. I. A. Mains.

Ray Atwood came down from Rodney the first of the week to spend a few days visiting friends in town.

Prof. Garrett is having a house erected on his lots west of the school house.

Henry Nobles and son, Clarence were over from Denison the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Dubois were at the "Oak" on a visit Monday.

Charter Oak was visited Friday evening with the hardest rain and electrical storm for years. It rained five continuous hours. The railroad track was washed out in a number of places. The morning train was held at the "Oak" from 8 o'clock until afternoon on account of a bad washout near Ute. During the storm lightning struck the horse barn of Clark Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were away, but by hard work of those at home, all of the horses except one were saved. A number of sets of harness were burned, also a quantity of hay and corn. The adjoining building caught fire several times, but were promptly put out.

## JAPANESE MUSIC.

**There's Art In It That Cannot Be Analyzed by Occidentals.**

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract, for its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demand a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations. It is as if a hitherto closed door between sense and spirit had been suddenly thrown open. One feels that if reincarnation be true, one might through this door alone remember and reconstruct those vanished existences. Only in the tones of their own unguisu, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which, with its unperceived spirit, sense and symbolism, its strange method of brush handling, might seem merely grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of artistic form and perception, until presently one finds oneself encompassed by a new art world, where technic is subordinated to feeling and whose finest effects are obtained through the art of omission. As, for instance, in the greatest paintings of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain itself is discovered to be the bare, white, unpainted silk, as if color and line could be but the boundaries and outer confines of pure isolated idea. So in Japanese music, its methods are not ours, its climaxes come in crashes of silence, in sustained and soundless pause, the notes subordinated to a silent something, an inner sense, which, while restraining or even repressing sound, is the very ecstasy of musical sensation.

In vain we attempted to analyze this subtle effect, to reduce it to the terms of our musical consciousness. It defied and eluded us as spirit must always defy and elude sense, and we perforce contented ourselves with following the strange, rounded, isolated notes, sustaining ourselves breathlessly on its wonderful pauses and yielding to the irregular cadenced charm of the singer, whose face, at first so unremarkable, seemed to grow of a shining effulgence as she thus interpreted to us an unknown world.—Washington Star.

A salute in the British navy between two ships of equal rank is made by firing an equal number of guns. If the vessels are of unequal rank, the superior fires the fewer rounds. A royal salute consists of (1) in firing 21 great guns, (2) in the officers lowering their sword points and (3) in dipping the colors.

Phillips Brooks once said that "the shortness of life is bound up with its fullness. It is to him who is most active, always thinking, feeling, working, caring for people, that life seems short. Strip a life empty and it will seem long enough."

# HAPPENINGS AT VAIL.

George Enright visited at Denison last week.

S. B. Greek, of Denison, was a Vailite Thursday.

John Knowles was at Denison last Friday.

Dr. Wright, of Denison, was a visitor here Thursday night.

Miss Maggie Mitchell returned to Omaha Thursday after a visit with relatives and friends.

Misses Ella Casey and Ollie Barden, of Denison, visited at Vail over Sunday.

Mrs. Nolan returned to her home at St. Louis Sunday, after a few weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. N. Casey.

Frank Rucker and Fred Swoop, of Belle Plaine, spent Sunday with B. Fanske.

P. E. C. Lally, of Denison, was a legal visitor Monday.

John McGovern, of Hays township, is enjoying a visit from his mother and sister.

A phrenologist held forth on our streets last Thursday.

Mrs. Capt. Familton, of Denison, visited at the Geo. DeWolf home last Saturday.

Miss Maud Paine went to Denison Friday for a visit. She will also visit at Dow City and Omaha before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Vail, Miss Watland and Miss Eaton spent the afternoon at Denison last Thursday.

Miss Rosa Floyd spent Sunday at Carroll.

The Misses Mary and Nellie Lyden, of Dunlap, are visiting their cousin, Johnnie Quirk.

The C. & N. W. is having wells put down at all the tower houses.

The race tract will be put in shape and some horse races added to the list of amusements for the 15th.

## THE NEW PRIMARY LAW.

The following is the law governing primary elections as enacted by the Iowa legislature at its session last winter:

SEC. 1. Whenever any political party shall hold a primary election for the purpose of nominating a candidate for any public office or for the purpose of selecting delegates to any convention of such party, it shall be unlawful for any person, not a qualified elector, or any qualified elector, not at the time a member in good faith of such political party, to vote at such primary or caucus. Any person violating the provisions of this section, and any person knowingly procuring, aiding or abetting such violations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction will be fined not to exceed $100 or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 2. It shall be prima facia evidence of the violation of the preceding section, for any person who has participated in any caucus or primary of one political party, to vote or offer to vote, at a primary held by another political party to select candidates to be voted for at the same election, or to select delegates to any convention of the party holding such primary.

SEC. 3. The presiding officer of such primary, or any judge of such primary election, shall have power to administer oaths to, and examine under oath, any person offering to vote at such election, touching his qualification to participate in such primary election, and it shall be the duty of such presiding officer or judge of election to so examine or cause to be examined any person challenged as to his right to vote. Any person testifying falsely as to any material matter touching his qualifications to participate in such primary election, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

## IN LEAGUE WITH MAGIC.

**Some Heathens Who Did Good Missionary Work at a Pump.**

Lobengula, the late king of the Matabele of South Africa, was afraid of Rev. E. Carnegie, an English missionary at Hope Fountain, several miles from Bulawayo. The Matabele warriors, on the other hand, looked with suspicion on the missionary and all his works, but they knew better than to molest the friend of their king.

Time after time in passing the mission house they noticed a force pump at work, supplying water for the family and for irrigating the garden. Not understanding what it was for, their untutored minds concluded it was some sort of magic. It was "intagati," or bewitched, and they watched to see how it was managed that they might turn the white man's magic against himself.

One moonlight night a party of picked warriors repaired to the bank of the stream where the pump was. On trying it they were jubilant to find that two men at either handle could do the trick. Turn and turn about they kept the pump going for two hours, determined that the missionary should have all the magic he wanted and a balance in hand.

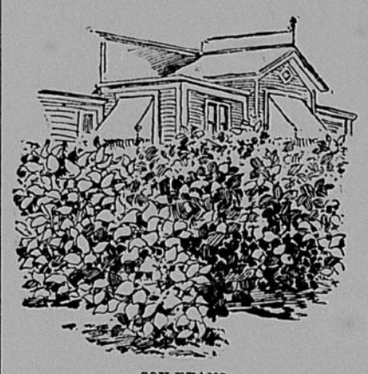
Then, exhausted, they went homeward, ignorant of the fact that they had filled the missionary's tank to overflowing. His good wife hoped that a similar supply of "magic" might be furnished every week. — New York Mail and Express.

# FARM AND GARDEN

## THE SOY BEAN.

**One of the Most Promising of Annual Leguminous Forage Plants.**

The soy bean ranks high among the leguminous forage plants of comparatively recent introduction in this country. Of all legumes in cultivation the



SOY BEANS.

peanut alone exceeds it in the amount and digestibility of its food constituents. The soy bean requires about the same class of soils as Indian corn and will grow about as far north as that crop can be depended on. The best results with it have been obtained in the region between the thirty-seventh and forty-fourth parallel east of the Rocky mountains. The region best adapted to it, then, is the "corn belt," a circumstance which argues well for its future use and value in conjunction with corn for fattening animals.

The soy bean should be planted in late spring or early summer after the ground has become warm. In general the early varieties should be used if a seed crop is desired and the medium or late varieties if it is to be used as forage, it having been found that the latter much excel the former in value for that purpose. In some parts of Virginia the soy bean is planted in the corn rows in alternate hills or between the rows at the time of the final cultivation. Usually, however, it is grown as a main crop, either broadcast for forage or in drills when cultivated for seed. The amount of seed required when it is sown in drills is less than when planted broadcast, varying from two to three pecks per acre and in the latter case three to four pecks. The rate of growth is quite rapid, and unless the field is very weedy the crop does not require much cultivation.

The crop should be cut for hay from the time of flowering until the pods are half formed. Later than that the stems are coarse and woody and the feeding value rapidly declines.

The crop may be converted into good silage and for this purpose should not be cut until the seed is nearly ripe. The chief value of silage is that it provides a succulent food during the winter time when green forage is not available, but as certain changes take place in the silo, which render a large part of the protein indigestible, it is better to depend upon corn than to use any leguminous crop for this purpose.

The ripe soy beans are among the richest of concentrated foods. The yield varies, according to soil and season, from 6 to 13 tons of green forage. The

ROOTS OF YELLOW SOY BEAN.

yield of seed varies from as low as 15 to as high as 100 bushels per acre, the average being about that of corn, from 25 to 40 bushels.

This crop is a heavy potash feeder and requires fertilization with lime and with potash and phosphoric acid when grown on such lighter soils as are deficient in these elements.

According to the year book of the department of agriculture, the source of these statements and illustrations, the soy bean is one of the most promising of the annual leguminous forage crops, and, as before indicated, may prove of special value in connection with Indian corn, the latter supplying the "roughness," the soy bean producing the digestible crude protein necessary to make a complete and well balanced ration.

**A Haying Implement.**

The bull rake, go devil or bucker, as it is sometimes called, has large teeth 1½ inches by 2 inches, tapering up to larger size next to the frame of the rake. These teeth are 7 feet long. The hay gathering portion of the teeth is 5½ or 6 feet long, and the other 16 inches is bolted to the frame and axle. The axle consists of a holllow iron tube about 2 inches in diameter. The frame is about 14 inches high and serves to stop the hay as it slips back on the rake teeth. A seat beam reaches out five feet or so behind the rake, and the driver's weight will balance the teeth and hold them up when he sits near the outer end of this beam and allows them to run low and gather hay when he sits close to the frame, while some other machines have a lifting gear for this purpose. The rake is 12 feet wide and consists of 13 teeth. It is drawn by two horses, one hitched on each side of the rake, beams being arranged to which singletrees can attach, and a long beam also to which the pole and breast straps fasten for guiding the rake and backing.—Denver Field and Farm.

## THE BREATH OF ARBUTUS.

What is it in the summer air tonight
That brings me dreams of dear days long ago
And memories of hearts that have for years
Been colder than the Alps' eternal snow?

The dewy violet of heav'nly blue,
The faint breath of arbutus on the air,
Bring sadly back those dear dead days
And one who told me I was fair.

We stood amid the flowers, dewy, sweet,
My hero in his coat of loyal blue.
He kissed my tears away and said: "Farewell!
My country needs me, dear, more than do you."

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There came a day. The sun refused to shine.
High heaven tried to wash away the stain.
Night spread her mantle gently o'er the field—
The south wind moaned a requiem for the slain.

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Back in a corner of the garret dark
There stands an oaken chest, and buried deep
Within it lies a package worn and old,
But when 'tis ashes still my heart will keep

In sacred memory the love that gave
To me the sweet arbutus, faded, dead,
But gave to God and country all he had
And in the southland found a narrow bed.

'Tis this the south wind wafts to me tonight—
Fond mem'ry is the harp o'er which she plays—
The gentle breath of sweet arbutus flowers
And tender thoughts of unforgotten days.

—R. V. B. S. in Scranton Republican.

## TOILERS OF THE AIR.

**How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.**

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without flinching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet, they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a redhot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pinchers and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position, and the end welded into the redhot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

To them their dizzy height is no more than the 15 or 20 feet are to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way. If they want to reach a higher framework, they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—George E. Walsh in Godey's Magazine.

**Free Shows In Paris.**

The theaters of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theaters give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blases, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquests; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.—Outlook.

**The Flow of Blood.**

Professor Mosso, the Italian physiologist, constructed a couch so arranged that it could be accurately balanced in the middle when the slightest change of weight should make either end incline. A man was laid upon it, balanced in a horizontal position. As he went to sleep his head rose and his feet sank. As he awoke the opposite occurred, proving that the blood left the head in the one condition and returned to it in the other.

In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized till both parties produce certificates attesting that they bear genuine vaccination marks.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

## THE LIMING OF SOILS.

**Its Chemical and Physical Effects—A Renovator of Alkali Land.**

Great interest has again arisen in the use of lime for the improvement of soil, and the experiment stations have been working on the problems involved in its proper application. Perhaps no clearer and more practical exposition of the subject has appeared than that of Dr. H. J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island station, presented in farmers' bulletin No. 77, on the liming of the soil, from which the following extracts are made:

Lime is said to take the place of potash in certain chemical compounds which exist in soils, thus liberating the potash and placing it at the disposal of plants. In this particular, gypsum (land plaster or calcium sulphate) is believed to act more energetically than carbonate of lime, air slacked or water slacked lime.

When soluble phosphates are applied to soils deficient in lime and magnesia, the phosphoric acid combines with the iron and alumina of the soil to form compounds which are not readily utilized by plants. If, however, the soil is fairly well supplied with lime and magnesia, this transformation is retarded so that the plant is afforded an opportunity to utilize much of the phosphoric acid before it becomes unassimilable. If a soil containing a certain inert phosphate of iron is heavily limed, it is believed that this phosphate will be changed into a form which the plant can utilize. Lime may therefore not only help to maintain fresh applications of phosphoric acid for a long time in assimilable condition, but it may, if applied in sufficient quantity, help to unlock stores of phosphoric acid which plants would otherwise be unable to use.

Hilgard has abundantly demonstrated the great value of gypsum (land plaster) in renovating "alkali" oils in the arid portions of the United States. Wherever too much sodium carbonate (black alkali) is the cause of the unproductive condition of the soil the gypsum reacts with it, producing sodium sulphate and carbonate of lime, whereby the alkalinity may be sufficiently reduced to render possible the profitable production of crops. In case protosulphate of iron and certain other poisonous compounds are present in soils, liming so changes them as to render them harmless to plants.

When the remains of plants undergo decay upon soils deficient in carbonates of lime and magnesia, acid or sour humus is liable to be produced, which is particularly noxious to most agricultural plants, though perhaps helpful to the growth of lupines and a few others. Such conditions are liable to occur even in upland and naturally well drained soils. Liming is in all such cases an effectual and probably the most economical remedy.

Many clay lands when wet by rains are not porous enough to allow the water to pass through them with sufficient rapidity, in consequence of which they become waterlogged, and the air which is necessary for the healthful development of plant roots within the soil is excluded. In times of drought also such soils cake readily, thus becoming more difficult to till and less adapted physically to the growth of plants. Liming is an effective preventive or remedy for all of these unfavorable conditions. Upon certain loamy soils, containing considerable clay, liming often renders the surface more friable and less liable to form a crust upon drying.

The improvement of drainage brought about by liming is one of the most effective means of preventing surface washing. When heavy rains occur on limed soils, the water sinks into the soil, instead of rushing over the surface, carrying the fine soil particles and thus producing gullies and washes.

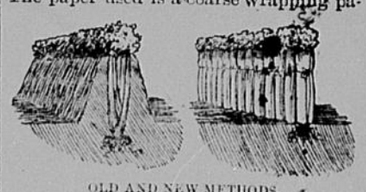
Soils composed of siliceous sand are frequently benefited by being rendered more compact by liming. On such soils carbonate of lime is preferable to air or water slacked lime, owing to the caustic nature of the latter, and the best material to employ, where it is obtainable, is a clay marl containing a fair amount of carbonate of lime. The clay, as well as the lime, tends to materially improve the physical condition of the soil. It should also be the aim to increase the amount of organic matter in such soils, by the use of muck and stable manures or by the occasional plowing under of a green crop or a sward.

**What to Do With the Strawberry Bed.**

Our usual method of treating a strawberry bed after the first picking season is to invert it and sow either cowpeas or clover, says a correspondent of Rural New Yorker. The only profitable crop we have ever gathered immediately succeeding turning under a strawberry bed is medium clover. Any strawberry bed which needs a plow to assist in cleaning it up should never be run a second season. We would remove the mulch and cultivate and hoe as we did the previous season if we wished to carry over the bed and begin at once after the first hoeing to spray with bordeaux and continue spraying at intervals until growth ceases, repeating twice the following spring.

**Celery Blanching Simplified.**

A simplified form of paper blanching in connection with dwarf celery has been illustrated in Vick's Monthly. The paper used is a coarse wrapping pa-



OLD AND NEW METHODS.

per cut into pieces about a foot wide. When the celery is nearly grown, a strip of this paper is wound around each plant after the stems are brought closely together, and a single tie of twine is all that is needed to complete the operation. Usually a little earth is also drawn up against the base of the row. The accompanying engraving shows the old and the new method side by side.