PLAYING AT POLITICS

SO E. V. SMALLEY CHARACTERIZES REPUBLICAN TACTICS IN CONGRESS

AFRAID OF CURRENCY ISSUE

Republicans, He Said, Dared Not Retire the Greenbacks and Extend Bank Circulation for Fear the Democrats Would Take an Opposite Position and Win in the Campaign of 1900.

E. V. Smalley, who returned yesterday from Washington, D. C., said to a Globe reporter:

"I spent the entire winter at the capital because I was interested, as an observer, in the various movements in congress for legislation on the currency question. I never believed that either of these movements would come to any result, and so it turned out. The members of the banking and currency committee were in a state of acute disagreement with each other upon the first principles of a currency bill, and the more they argued the questions involved the further they got apart. Nearly every member had his own bill and each was more anxious to get some personal reputation out of the question than to help accomplish any legislative result. Finally the coinage committee took in hand the questions with which the other committee had been wrestling for two years, and actually produced a bill. In the midst of all this confusion, Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis convention committee, pervaded the lobbies and committe rooms, reinforced by a number of his supporters, and clamoring for an extra session of congress to consider the bill of the monetary commission. Considerations of party expediency finally induced the Republican members of the house to put all the numerous currency bills aside. A caucus was held and a new committee was raised to incubate on the currency question during the recess of congress and to report a bill at the next session. This was, no doubt, wise policy, for the disagreements of the banking and currency committee would have been reproduced in the house had any attempt been made to pass a bill at the session just ended, and the Democrats would have profited from the turmoil. The proposition to have an extra session called to consider the currency question was simply fantastic when viewed in the light of ordinary political common sense. Nobody of any influence whatever in Republican circles gave the slightest encouragement to this scheme of Mr. Hanna.

"The real reason why no currency legislation is feasible at this time is that public opinion has not crystallized in favor of any one of the many schemes presented, and that these schemes all include the retirement of the greenbacks and the extension of bank circulation. The Republican politicians are afraid to indorse any scheme of this kind, apprehending that the Democrats might make a successful issue out of the question whether the government should furnish the paper money or the banks. A majority of the voters might prefer government money to bank money in spite of all the educational work done by the Indianapolis convention and the monetary commission.

"Everybody in congress was playing politics last winter with an eye on the presidential campaign of 1900."

SLIPPED HIS MIND.

Which Little Fact Proved Extremely Lucky for the Last "Next."

From the Sydney (Australia) Herald.

There were five of us hunting and fishing in the Queensland bush, when one rainy day a stranger appeared. He said he was a tramp barber, and as none of us had been shaved for a fortnight, we gave him half a day's work.

About four hours after he had left us a band of six men rode up and the leader inquired if we had seen a tall, roughly dressed man pass that way. We told him of the barber, and he looked from man to man and exclaimed:

"Good gracious, but you are all freshly shaved!"

"Yes, we gave the barber a job."

"And he shaved every one of you?"

"He did, and did it well."

"But, do you bear that?" shouted the man as he turned to his companions.

"What of it?" asked one of our party.

"Why, he went insane yesterday and cut a man's throat in his barber chair over at Unadilla, and we're after him to put him in an asylum."

They rode away at a gallop, and next morning returned to our camp with the man, who had been captured after a hard fight and was tied on his horse. He seemed to remember us when he was given a drink of water and as he handed the cup back he quietly remarked:

"I say, gentlemen, please excuse me. I meant to finish off the last man who got shaved, but I got thinking of something else and it slipped my mind."

END OF WITCHCRAFT.

Last Executions in England on Account of a Horrible Superstition.

Cornhill Magazine.

Sir Matthew Hale, it is true, had hanged two poor women at Cambridge in 1664, but a few years later Lord Chief Justice Holt set himself strongly against such charges, and in every case tried before him directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. In a celebrated trial at Guilford, 1701, not only was the supposed witch found not guilty, but her false accuser, one John Hathaway, was condemned to a year's imprisonment and to stand in the pillory three times. Yet, horrible to relate, a woman named Hicks and her daughter, a child of nine, were hanged together at Huntington on July 28, 1716, for raising a storm of wind in league with the devil.

The last judicial sentence for witchcraft in England was in 1736, one Jane Wenham being actually found guilty, according to the indictment, of "conversing familiarly with the devil in the form of a cat." The judge, however, procured a reprieve for poor old Jane, and she was ultimately released, to end her days in peace.

Last, the witchcraft act was repealed for the United Kingdom in the same year. It was quite time. For, only nine years earlier, in 1727, a woman was brought before Capt. David Ross, deputy sheriff of Sutherland, charged with "causing her daughter to be shod by the devil," and so making her lame both in the hands and feet. The fact having been proved to the captain's satisfaction, the old woman was put into a tar barrel and burned at Dornock. The weather being cold at the time, we are told that she "sat composedly warming herself by the fire prepared to consume her, while the other instruments of death were getting ready."

The last attempt to execute a witch in England ended disastrously for the perpetrators. In 1751, at Tring, two old people named Osborne, man and wife, being suspected of witchcraft, were seized by a crowd, stripped, cross-bound, and thrown into a pond. Both died of this brutal treatment. But the witchcraft act had been repealed, and a verdict of willful murder having been returned against one Colley, the chief instigator of the assault, he was in due course tried and hanged.

The repeal of the witchcraft act regarded by many persons with considerable misgiving. John Wesley, in 1768, entered in his journal, "the giving up of witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible."

DIME NOVEL LIFE.

Doc Middleton's Escapades as a Black Hills Desperado.

From the Kansas City Times.

"Doc" Middleton was the most daring desperado that ever terrorized the Elkhorn valley and ruled the Black Hills country with a high hand.

Middleton always bore the sobriquet of "Doc," but nobody seems to know how he was so dubbed. He was a powerful fellow, with quick, elastic step, and wore a dark sombrero, an overcoat of wildcat skins, and a bright handkerchief, and his cowboy make-up gave him the appearance of a typical Western frontiersman. Leading a band of rangers he waged war on the Sioux Indians and protected the settlers of the Elkhorn valley, Nebraska. Government officials in those days feared him, and for years he was the chief of desperadoes in those parts. But he settled down to a respectable life in Nebraska over fifteen years ago, and was engaged in the cattle business.

One night in a Sidney dancehouse a half-dozen soldiers engaged in a quarrel with "Doc," and there was a shooting scrape. Middleton escaped and hid in the sand hills of the Platte river. When living in the hills he picked up a bunch of horses and started out with them. He was captured and thrown into jail in Sidney. The second night there he got the jailer drunk and walked away.

He next appeared at a road ranch up the Elkhorn, having been without food for five days. Soon after that he was hurrying down the Elkhorn valley with a bunch of horses belonging to the Indians. "Doc" and his party were pursued by a company of United States soldiers, about fifty settlers and a band of Indians. The white men gave up the chase in a few days, but the Indians kept on the trail. One night the thieves were overtaken by the Indians. The red men dared not shoot Middleton, so they took the horses and returned home.

Middleton's front teeth were filled with gold, and he was known to all the redskins as "Gold Chief." The Indians believed that "Doc" must have been favored by the Great Spirit in order to have gold teeth, and they would not kill him.

One of Middleton's escapades was known over all the country. He was at North Platte and a sheriff tried to take him. "Doc" mounted his horse, pulled a couple of revolvers and rode through the town, daring any man to shoot at him. The government finally made a determined effort to capture "Doc" and sent out four secret service men. They met "Doc" at a Fourth of July celebration at Atchison, Neb. He took their pistols away from them and made them run foot races and join in the other festivities of the day. Once Judge Moody, of Deadwood, demanded Middleton's surrender. He made the judge throw up his hands, and then took all the valuables he had.

Middleton was finally captured by Deputies Lewellen and Hazen, who were sent out by Gov. Thayer, of Neb. "Doc" was taken to Omaha, where he received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. He was shown leniency because he always protected the white settlers and only stole the stock belonging to the Indians. At the expiration of his term "Doc" returned to Atchison, Neb., and became a law-abiding citizen.

To Be Consistent.

"My dear," remarked Mr. Merriman, "the doctor has just sent in his account, and I think we had better name the baby Bill."—New York Journal.

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a ***pound a day*** by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DEFENDS THE PAPACY

FATHER AMBROSE M'NULTY REPLIES TO BISHOP SEYMOUR'S RECENT ADDRESS

CITED AS A MISCONCEPTION

Some of the Statements Made by the Episcopal Ecclesiastic Are Contradicted as to Fact and as to Church Doctrine by the St. Paul Priest — Pope Peter's Authority. It Is Insisted, Was Divine.

In a sermon at St. Luke's church yesterday morning, Father McNulty replied at some length to a lecture delivered last Tuesday by Bishop Seymour, of the Episcopal church, at Christ church. Father McNulty said that Bishop Seymour was heralded as an authority on questions of church history and that his position and statements seemed to be sustained by the local clergy of his church. Having described the genius of the Roman empire and the relations obtaining between the decaying state and the nascent faith, Bishop Seymour is reported as saying:

"The papal power was welcomed, as the old civilization disappeared before the advance of the rude barbarians of the North, as the savior of mankind. The traditions of the ancient and universal empire of Rome passed as a bequest from the last emperor to the pope. He represented two ideas, and they were in conception august and grand when considered apart, but when united in one personality they rose to the highest limit of sublimity.

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"The needed correction was supplied, it was hoped, when the spiritual monarchy was introduced as the supreme government under Christ, vested in the bishop of Rome. He bore two swords which were placed in his hands by God. He ruled in both the church and state, and kings and princes were as truly his deputies as archbishops and bishops.

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"Would that men could have seen in our Lord's actions and words His repudiation of this ideal of absolute centralization in the church even, not to speak of the state, when He organized His apostles into a corporation for the government of His church for all time, and gave them a charter of prerogatives and limitations after He was risen and not long before His ascension. Christ showed by His arrangement that He was the center and His disciples around Him the innermost circle and the nearest approach to centralization which He authorized on earth. He placed no one disciple above or below His fellows. He drew no one apostle to Himself and bade him take His place when He was gone, but He spoke to them all alike and gave them commission, without distinction or difference, showing that so far as the divine command went, it stopped short of absolute centralization and limited the approach to monarchy at the episcopate as a solidarity. This is not saying that for purposes of practical administration there must not be metropolitans and archbishops, and patriarchs, and a pope, even, but these officers are simply and purely ecclesiastical; they come into existence as a matter of necessity in the conduct of business, whether sacred or secular, and have no more claim to be directly the creation of God than has the primate of all England, or our own presiding bishop, or the president of the United States."

You will notice in this statement that the apostles were declared to have been organized into a corporation. No one of them, we are told, had more power than the other; they were absolutely equal. Yet the bishop goes on to say that for purposes of practical administration there may be an archbishop, metropolitan, or even a pope. As if a Catholic ever believed that a pope was for any other purpose than administration and instruction. As if a Catholic ever believed that a pope had any right to temporal or material power. Whatever authority he divinely has is purely spiritual. How could it be possible, if the first bishops were absolutely equal, that one should have jurisdiction over the others? How could that power arise if it had not come from Christ?

Bishop Seymour goes on to say "that there rose upon the view three popes, almost in immediate succession, diverse from each other, but all as far removed as possible from the mind of Christ. These were Alexander VI., who was pope when Henry VIII. was a child, and when America was discovered, the monster of sensualism and vice; Julius II., who granted dispensation, in spite of God's law, for Henry, Prince of Wales, to marry Katherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow, and thus planted the seed whose fruit was the severance of England from the see of Rome, and Leo X., who was pope when Luther posted his theses in the public square of Wittenburg. Leo was the elegant scholar, devoted to letters, and if not tainted with infidelity at least caring little for the cause of religion. The sensualist, the warrior and the unbeliever succeed each other in the chief see of Christendom, and shock the world with the frightful contrasts thus presented between Christ and the popes."

The idea here conveyed is that, through the manipulation of the papal power and through the degradation of the papacy itself, the greatest evils were inflicted upon the world. It is true that there have been popes who were no credit to the church, and there have been Christians that were no credit to Christianity; but do you pick out one Christian and say that on account of his faults the whole system of Christianity is wrong? Do you select two or three popes out of more than 260 and, because they were not ideal, condemn the whole papacy? If I were to single out one or more bishops or clergymen of the Anglican or Episcopal church who happened to stray from the path of virtue, would I be justified in concluding that the whole episcopate is tainted? Is that a fair method of dealing with questions of history? The bishop continues:

"The whole system of mediaeval and modern Romanism rests upon causes which are directly human, partly accidental and partly designed, for the most part, for the acquisition of power and wealth. The awful crime of the system is its setting aside of the charter of Christ and substituting for it a constituion which revolutionized the divine policy instituted by our Lord into a mere human monarchy, claiming to be divine. This claim for the bishop of Rome that he is the vicar of Christ, the absolute monarch of the church, was not made a matter of faith until the Vatican council of 1870. But practically the claim was made and pressed from the seventh century..."

If it is a matter of faith that the pope of Rome is an absolute monarch, I am afraid there are very few good Catholics. I am sure that there are none here. At the Vatican council in 1870 it was decreed that the pope is infallible when he speaks on matters of faith and morals; that then he cannot err. This council did not decide, nor does the church mean, that he is a monarch or entrusted with civil supremacy, or that he is incapable of sinning. The very fact of Christ's having selected St. Peter, the man who had thrice denied Him, and made him, in spite of his human frailties, the head of His church, shows that the assistance of the Holy Ghost is not dependent upon human power or human strength, but comes absolutely from God.

No pope of Rome ever attempted to enthrone himself as a temporal ruler over the nations. It is true that we believe St. Peter was made the head of the apostles, and we believe that there is no other reasonable way of interpreting the Scriptures.

In the gospel of St. Matthew we are told that when Peter, replying to Christ's question, declared, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God," our Lord said to him: "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona. * * * And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven," etc. Did Christ ever use such language to any of the other apostles? Does it not seem that he had a special commission for Simon, henceforth to be known as Peter, the rock? Is not the entrusting of the keys—symbol of authority—to one and only one apostle a strange proceeding on the part of Christ if "espicopal equality and solidarity" were the divine ideal of God's city? But the bishop does not believe his own theory since he admits that an "ecclesiastical" pope might be tolerated.

After Peter had denied the Savior, he was made to profess his love for Him three times, and the Christ told Peter to feed His lambs and His sheep. And again He said to Peter: "Satan desired you that he might sift you like wheat, but I have prayed for you that your faith fail not, and that thou, being converted, confirm thy brethren." Why was Simon Peter selected and made the rock upon which the church was to be built? Why was he singled out and given the keys? Why was he alone commanded to feed the weaklings of the flock, and also the leaders? Why was all this done unless there was to be a head to the corporation which He established? If our Lord did not intend to put Peter in authority, who can explain these words?

We find St. Peter always in command. Immediately after the ascension of our Lord, St. Peter, standing before the other apostles, tells them the Scriptures must be fulfilled; and that, therefore, they are obliged to elect someone to take the place of Judas. After Pentecost, St. Peter was the first to preach to the people, and he gave out the Word with such an effect that 3,000 were baptized.

When dissensions arose in the church at Corinth or elsewhere, it was St. Peter who settled the disputes. As you know, a delegation was sent up to Jerusalem from Antioch to confer with St. Peter and the other apostles; and in a council which was held St. Peter stood forth as the one clothed with authority. The findings of this council were transmitted to the church in the most formal manner. And so it is all through the history of the church, the figure of St. Peter is most prominent, towering above the others, and commanding them.

You will find in the history of the church that while St. John was still living, the second pontiff after Peter, St. Clement, wrote to the church at Corinth, laying down rules for the management of the church, with authority as the head of the church. How could he have assumed such an authority if the supreme power left by Christ had not been transmitted? Do you thing it would be possible for the church, immediately after the apostles died, to change its charter and to organize an institution different from that of Christ? And if they did, how could the church have succeeded? Is there any institution upon earth the creation of human genius, which could have withstood the ravages of nineteen centuries?

There is nothing to show us that the church as instituted by Christ was not to have a head. No living thing can exist without a head; and when we are told that the papacy turned away from Christ, and that the church of the middle age became corrupt and was consumed with greed for power and wealth instead of holding up the teachings of Christ, we ask, where are the authorities for such sweeping statements?

When you consider the church's long career, that she has gathered to herself peoples of all nations and all classes, it would be surprising if charges were not brought against her; and it is surprising that the charges brought against her are so weak.

The pope speaks today as Peter, as Clement, spoke long ago, so long ago that we can just catch the echo of their voice, and to his lessons of morality the world listens. He has no mission in this world but to make men better. He has no power to make secure, except the power of virtue; he has no ambition to subserve except the ambition of bringing men from the lower planes of life to the higher planes of virtue and civilization; and finally to the eternal kingdom of truth with God.

"The Pioneer Limited."

One of the features of the celebrated United States band in its tour throughout the country is the "Pioneer Limited March"—a stirring and an attractive piece of music dedicated by the leader, Capt. Phinney, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The traveling public also have long been singing praises of this truly wonderful train. It runs every day in the year between the Twin Cities and Chicago, and is the only perfect train in the world. Its buffet library cars are cozy club houses on wheels.

Soldiers' Home Appropriation.

Capt. H. A. Castle Replies to Statements Recently Made by the Men Who Cut Off the Funds Two Years Ago.

When a delegation from the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic recently called on the legislature and vigorously protested against the action of the legislature of 1897 in cutting off the soldiers' home appropriation, the gentlemen who were in a measure responsible for depriving the home of the needed money put the blame on Capt. H. A. Castle, the president of the home board.

Representatives Staples and Jacobson, the men who figured most prominently in the economical action of two years ago, were the ones to shift the responsibility when confronted with a large number of inquiring veterans the other day, and they declared that Capt. Castle said the home could get along without the money.

A few days later The Globe printed an interview with a St. Paul man and an old soldier, who was familiar with the facts, and he denied the truth of the statement made on the floor of the house to the veterans. Now comes Capt. Castle himself and informs the public of the facts in the case so far as he is concerned. He writes from Washington to The Globe the following letter, which is interesting, especially to the old soldiers who took the matter up at the recent encampment, as well as those throughout the state who are not in favor of that economy which would not permit the state to give the home the wherewithal for its proper maintenance:

To The St. Paul Globe:

I have been interested in the recent newspaper publications concerning the action of the Grand Army encampment and certain members of the legislature, in regard to the restoration of the annual appropriation for supporting the Minnesota Soldiers' home. I desire to be placed correctly on the record as to my action two years ago.

I never advised or consented to the repeal of the $20,000 annual appropriation.

Members of the board of trustees and friends of the home had become wearied and disgusted with the ignorance and malevolence displayed by many during the Stockwell investigation, from which we had just triumphantly emerged. When the proposition was made to abolish the annual appropriation and force us to rely for home support on transfers from the relief fund, we at first decided to let the legislature take the responsibility without protest on our part.

Finally, however, on my own responsibility, I prepared a written memorandum, which I still preserve, showing reasons why this should not be done, went voluntarily before the joint committee, made my argument, answered their questions and left the matter entirely in their hands. I told them the result would be to cripple both the soldiers' home and the relief fund. Mr Staples, who said he then heard for the first time that there was a soldiers' relief fund, provided by a tenth-mill tax on all the property of the state, plainly intimated his belief that the whole thing was a humbug. This intensified my weariness, and I said to them: "Abolish this appropriation if you think it your duty to do so, and we will, of course, be obliged to obey the law. But I have given you the probable results of your action, and on you rests the responsibility."

The contemplated action was taken. At a meeting of the board a few days later measures were taken which resulted in reducing the membership of the board about one-fourth, and rules were adopted which greatly reduced the allowance from the relief fund.

It is absurd to quote me as stating that the large relief fund led to extravagance, for there has never been any extravagance. Both the relief fund and the home support fund have always been administered by the board as a sacred trust, to be economically expended so that the veteran beneficiaries would reap the largest possible advantage.

The annual report of the board for 1897, published more than eighteen months before I ever heard that the legislature tried to evade its responsibility, stated the exact facts in regard to the whole transaction, including the explicit affirmation that the board never advised or consented to this reduction in its resources.

Gen. Pope was certainly misquoted in the alleged statement that relief funds had been used for building sidewalks. Not a dollar of those funds was used, or could be used, for this purpose. Sidewalks were imperatively necessary, and, when built, were paid for out of the home support fund, that being our only resource for that purpose.

The Globe has stated the case correctly in regard to the repeal of the annual appropriation when it says that if I ever consented thereto, "it was the passive acquiescence of a man who saw the wisdom of making a virtue of necessity." On that basis I am perfectly willing to leave the matter. Very truly yours,

—Henry A. Castle.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1899.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds. Don't go to church and disturb the audience by incessant coughing; but use this wonderful remedy at once.

OLD COINS

For Which the Dealers Will Pay Fair Premiums.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

A business-like looking young man laid a dollar bill on the counter of a corner cigar stand the other day and received change for a nickel cigar. Among the coins was a quarter with an old-fashioned sprawling Goddess of Liberty on the face. The young man scrutinized the piece very closely for a moment and then pulled out a card covered with minute figures. "Ah! ha!" he said exultantly, "that pays for several cigars. There's 40 cents premium on that quarter." The dealer looked a little crestfallen, and his customer volunteered a few details. "That's a list of rare coins arranged by date,' he said, referring to the card. "I always carry it in my vest pocket, and month in and month out it comes pretty near paying my smoking bill. Sometimes it does a good deal better. It enables me to tell at a glance the premium on any particular piece of money I would be at all likely to encounter in general circulation, and you'd be surprised to know how much of that stuff is drifting around—particularly during the last year. It seems as if the people who had hoardings of small silver were obliged to spend them, and, at any rate, I've found more since last spring than I did for several preceding years. Do they bring very much as a rule, did you ask? No, the premiums are mostly 10, 15 and 20 cents, but by keeping one's eyes open they mount up. There are several issues of nickels in general circulation that are worth 10 cents apiece, and I never let one go by me. When I accumulate enough to make it worth while to pay express I send the lot to a dealer up in Chicago and he sends me back a postal order for the amount. The biggest find I ever made was a half dollar worth $3, and the next biggest was a silver three-cent piece worth $1.75. There are some coins, of course, that are worth very large prices, but I was never lucky enough to run across any. It's very seldom that one gets into general circulation. It's a great blunder, by the by, to suppose that a coin is valuable merely because it's old. The majority of the pieces on which the dealers pay premiums are comparatively recent and generally turn up in first rate condition. They are simply rare. Here in New Orleans one gets a chance now and then to pick up a piece from some of the Central American states that brings a decent figure. The Honduranian coins of the '70's are the most valuable."

IT IS CONSTANT CARE

PRIZE BUTTERMAKER'S RECIPE FOR MAKING GOLD MEDAL BRANDS

SAM HAUGDAHL'S ADDRESS

National Buttermakers' Association Found It an Interesting Feature at Its Recent Convention — Reports From Various Parts of the State Show Creameries Paying Big Money to Farmers.

One of the best features of the annual meetings of the National Buttermakers' association is the large number of instructive papers on dairy topics read by practical dairymen. The recent convention at Sioux Falls surpassed all previous years in this as it did in every other direction. This feature is good, because there are no perfect dairymen, although some few are running the 100 mark a tight race. All have experimented and failed in some things, but they are not all the same, so that when the dairymen all get together and address each other some are sure to refer to success and how it was reached along lines in which others have failed.

One of the best papers at the recent convention was read by Sam Haugdahl, of New Sweden, who has become justly celebrated owing to his buttermaking qualities. His subject was the "Best Way to Handle Cream From Separator to Finished Product," and incidently he told how it was possible to win a gold medal now and then. He said, in part:

"The best way to handle cream from separator to finished product is a way which I have not found yet, likely never will, though I am experimenting along that road with so many others. Sometimes I think I have got ahead of the other fellows but suddenly I get lost in the bacterial wilderness and am glad if I find my way out again without serious loss.

"Now, as I do not know the best way of handling cream from separator to finished product, I am unable to comply with our worthy secretary's request to point out this way for you. All I can do is to tell you the way which is followed at New Sweden.

"When the cream runs over an open cooler to be cooled and aerated before it is emptied into the cream vat and after all or part of the cream is in the vat a heavy starter is added to give a lighter flavor to the butter. During the day the cream is occasionally stirred and towards evening tested for acidity. I regulate by the temperature so the cream will be of the right acidity the next morning. In the morning the cream is again tested for acidity and the temperature looked after. If the cream is too cold it is warmed up in the vat by heating the water surrounding the vat. I do not use steam because it heats too quickly thereby melting some of the cream and this again causes hard specks in the butter. The cream is now emptied into the churn and if too warm fine crushed ice is used to cool with. I want to say right here, that I do not believe in holding the cream at a low temperature before it is churned as I have found this causes a poor yield, that is, the buttermilk will test from two to four-tenths of one per cent fat. This I have found to be the case every Monday morning when the cream has been kept at a low temperature over Sunday so as not to get over ripe.

"In the winter I churn at a temperature of 55 degrees and in the summer at about 52 degrees. In warm weather the temperature will rise from one to five degrees while churning and this will again cause the butter to become soft. Then I practice to have a tub of fine crushed ice ready to put into the churn when the butter begins to break out, this will lower the temperature down to about 50 degrees and the butter will then come in fine granulated form. After the buttermilk is drawn off the butter is washed once if it is in the right shape, and twice if it is a little soft. The butter is now drained a little and the salt put in by the hand evenly over the butter and the churn then revolved a few times. The rollers are put in gear to get the salt well mixed with the butter. The rollers are now started and the butter worked a little, just enough to get the salt well mixed with the butter. It is now left alone until it gets hard or firm and then worked a little again, not too much at the time. It generally takes me about two hours finishing the working, as I like to take a good care here.

"Want to have the salt all dissolved before I pack the butter and do not like to have mottles or streaks, and by taking a little time and good care we can easily get it just right. Sometimes I have to pour in the churn a dipper or two of water to get the salt all dissolved.

"Now being sure of having everything as it should be, the butter is packed into tubs thoroughly soaked in brine, parchment lined or sprinkled with salt, as the trade requires it. I pack it very carefully, finish off the tub level with the edges of tub, put on a cloth circle and on top of this some wet salt, weigh each tub and the butter is now ready, a product which will sell at highest market price or over and probably win a gold medal, or at least a prize, if there is a chance somewhere, just because I took good care and did the very best I could."

* * *

The dairymen of Kandiyohi county have formed an organization that will be known as the Kandiyohi County Dairymen's association, and will meet on the first Wednesday of each month. At these meetings practical speakers on the different subjects connected with dairying will be provided. These meetings will not be for managers and buttermakers alone, but it is earnestly hoped that creamery patrons and everybody interested in dairying will make a special effort to be present and reap the benefits of science and experience in that line of work. Eight creameries are represented in the organization, and it is believed that every creamery in the county will eventually come in.

The object of the dairymen in forming the association is that they may educate themselves more thoroughly in all things pertaining to dairying; to get cheaper supplies and better and more uniform prices for products, through the combined action of all the members.

The following officers were elected: J. P. Larson, of Mamre, president; J. A. Masters, of Harrison, vice president; P. H. Frye, of Willmar, treasurer, and Aslak O. Nasset, of Willmar, secretary.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Lily Creamery association, held at Lake Crystal recently, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: John J. Edwards, president; Charles A. Gilman, secretary; T. C. Norman, treasurer; M. B. Hart, C. M. Seward, J. W. Wigley, W. W. Nobles. The report of the secretary for the year was as follows:

Total number pounds milk received	1,483,881
Average test	3.71
Average yield	.442
Average price paid per cwt. of milk	65c
Total number lbs of butter made	65,525
Average price received, O. B. C.	17.21
Total receipts	$11,279 54
Total expenses	1,663 66
Total amount paid patrons for milk	9,615 88
Paid patrons in checks	8,048 81
Paid patrons in merchandise	1,109 55
Paid patrons in S. fund	464 47
	$9,616 83
Patrons over draw	.95
	$9,615 88
Number lbs of butter fat	55,059½
Price paid for butter fat	17.46
Average cost of manufacturing per lb.	2¼c
Average per cwt. of milk	.1105
Average lbs of over plus per 1,000 lbs of milk	7.1

* * *

The Nerstrand Creamery company held its annual meeting last Saturday and the following officers were all re-elected: President, F. A. Kolling; secretary and manager, George Kispert; W. H. Helberg, treasurer; M. Kispert and H. A. Eckert, directors. P. J. Gutzler still remains as buttermaker, the company having secured his services for at least two years yet on a contract. The creamery made but few changes, the sinking fund of one-half cent a pound on butter was abolished. They have paid out to their patrons for milk and cream $21,300 during the year just closed. This creamery boasts of being the champion high price institution in Goodhue county.

* * *

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Dairymen's association, was held at Jasper last Friday and was largely attended by stockmen and farmers interested in dairying, who live near Jasper. The programme was most entertaining as well as instructive and included addresses by Robert Crickmore, secretary of the State Dairymen's association, and C. L. Smith, until recently connected with the state dairy and food commission. These two gentlemen thoroughly discussed the feeding and breeding of dairy cattle, care of the milk, and other dairy topics.

* * *

The last issue of the Delano Eagle says: "It is very gratifying to the farmers of Franklin, as well as to the people of Delano, to know that the creamery at this place is in excellent shape, both financially and mechanically. Under the present management many improvements have been made and there is a disposition among the patrons to increase their herds. In fact, Delano has the largest creamery on the Great Northern line, with the exception of Litchfield, and there is every reason to believe that it has not yet attained its full size. While it would be unwise for farmers to depend entirely upon the sale of their milk for revenue, there can be no doubt that it is a very valuable source of income, and those who have as yet held aloof should engage in dairying to some extent.

* * *

The following balanced rations for dairy cattle have been used with excellent results: Corn ensilage, 40 lbs; English hay, 5 lbs; clover hay, 5 lbs; bran, 2 lbs; gluten meal, 2 lbs; cottonseed meal, 1 lb; oil meal, 1 lb. Or, ensilage, 35 lbs; tame hay, 10 lbs; bran, 3 lbs; corn and cob meal, 3 lbs; cottonseed meal, 2 lbs; Chicago gluten meal, 2 lbs. Or, timothy hay, 10 lbs; clover hay, 10 lbs; corn, 8 lbs; oats, 1½ lbs. Or, corn stover, 8 lbs; clover and timothy hay, 7 lbs; sheaf oats, 5 lbs; rutabagas, 3 lbs; bran, 2 lbs; oats, 3 lbs; corn meal, 3 lbs; oil meal, 2 lbs.

* * *

Dairymen in and about Sioux City, Io., have organized and employed counsel to test the Iowa law compelling them to submit to tests of their cattle by the state veterinarian for tuberculosis. They claim the test is injurious, and that the law is illegal in providing no compensation to owners of condemned animals.

* * *

The newly elected board of directors of the Crown creamery, of Steele county, held a meeting last Saturday and re-elected W. W. Day Jr. as secretary, and C. E. Raymond vice president. Arrangements were made with E. O. Quenvold to continue as buttermaker during this year.

One Way Out.

"I thought your doctor forbade you to smoke?"

"He did."

"And yet you're smoking?"

"Certainly."

"How does it happen?"

"Why, I changed doctors, of course."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR ILLS

THE ills of women conspire against domestic harmony. Some derangement of the generative organs is the main cause of most of the unhappiness in the household.

The husband can't understand these troubles. The male physician only knows of them theoretically and scientifically, and finds it hard to cure them.

But there is cure for them, certain, practical and sympathetic. Mrs. Pinkham has been curing these serious ills of women for a quarter of a century. Failure to secure proper advice should not excuse the women of to-day, for the wisest counsel can be had without charge. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for it. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Among the multitude of women helped by Mrs. Pinkham and by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is MRS. JOSEPH KING, Sabina, Ohio. She writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains, and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhœa, dull headaches, could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did. I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."

TWO FAMOUS ENGINEERS.

Valuable Inventions Produced by Archimedes and His Successor.

From Cassier's Magazine.

As a mechanician Archimedes produced the correct theory of the lever and invented no less than forty interesting devices, including the endless screw, the pump, the organ and the "burning glass," with which latter novel weapon he is said to have set fire to the ships of an enemy's fleet from a considerable distance. The story is probably fabulous, but none the less interesting, as exhibiting the faith of the people in the man and as indicating the character of his pursuits.

As an engineer Archimedes was looked upon as hardly less than a magician. He produced catapults, which threw enormous stones and heavy pikes, at long range, into the ranks of the enemy or into his ships, and great derricks were built by him with which to lift the attacking craft out of the water or to upset it, destroying all on board. His proposed use of the lever meant the production of then inconceivable inventions in machinery and engineering construction, and his own estimate of its importance was expressed by the familiar quotation, "Give me whereon to stand and I will lift the earth." Archimedes was the first and perhaps the most inventive and greatest of early engineers. His lever still moves the world and his spirit is inherited by generations of the men who have made modern civilization possible.

Hero was the most famous successor of Archimedes. His "Pneumatica" was published to the Alexandrian world after the death of Euclid and of Archimedes, and very likely includes inventions of the latter and of Ctesibus, for nothing is said to indicate what part of the collection of inventions there described is due to the author and what to earlier scientists and engineers. In this little volume, however, are contained descriptions of the germs of the "fire engine," or steam engine, of the Marquis of Worcester, of the steam turbine, of the water-tube steam boiler, of numerous steam and air fountains and of many other curious and undoubtedly, to the ancients, mysterious contrivances, but omitting the magician's marvelous bottle, the source of many wonders. He anticipates or supplies the germs of numbers of modern engineering apparatus and mechanisms.

In one of his "propositions" he shows how temple doors may be opened and closed by steam; in another how birds shall be made to appear to sing; in another he raises water in a fountain by fire, and in still another he accomplishes the same thing by a "solar motor." Hero was the great mechanical engineer and scientific author of his time. Perhaps the most remarkable event of the history of the mechanic arts and of engineering is the revival of the steam turbine in our own time as the rival of the modern steam engine, which, with its complication of parts, its extraordinary perfection of structure and workmanship, and its summary of the inventions of the great engineers and mechanics of a century or more, has been considered to be the crowning effort of modern inventive and constructive genius. Two thousand years after Hero the world now takes up his steam engine, and its modern reinventors and improvers promise that, with this instrument of the old Greek times, they will revolutionize steam engine construction, bringing about so complete a turn that the cycle shall take us back to the Alexandrian and his toy.

Church in Business.

The Methodist church in Canada is inaugurating a fire insurance business to take risks only on churches and parsonages. The profits will go to the fund for superannuated ministers.

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