

# KANSAS NEWS.

Last year Eureka improved \$200,000 worth.

Anthony is to have a three story stone hotel building.

LeRoy has organized a Building and Loan Association.

Co. K, State Militia, of Abilene, have received their arms.

The first directory of the city of Newton is being compiled.

The Osborne City Cheese factory is making 2,500 pounds of that staple monthly.

The School Board census of Burrton, says the Monitor, gives that town a population of 709.

Valentine Staffer, a cow-boy, was killed at Garden City by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Col. E. C. Culp, of Salina, has been appointed Inspector of U. S. Land Offices on the Pacific coast.

It is said that Gen. Logan will attend the Old Settlers' meeting at Bismarck Grove, September 2d.

Yates Center, according to the Argus, has been cleaned, the first Kansas town to undergo the operation.

In repairing a threshing machine, Osborne county, two men had melted Babbitt metal thrown in their eyes.

The Sumner County Agricultural Society announces a bull fight as one of the attractions of their county fair to be held there this fall.

A sixteen-year-old son of J. H. Leffingwell accidentally shot and killed himself at Corning, a short time ago. The funeral was largely attended.

The Sentinel says, Kenneth has less number of dogs and cats than any other county seat in the State, there being only one canine and one feline in the town.

Hon. Nelson Adams was shot by the Marshal of Larned. He struck the Marshal twice with a heavy cane before the latter fired. Local politics caused the disturbance.

Nortonville, Jefferson county has secured articles of incorporation as a city of the second class. The first city election was held recently, and a mayor elected.

A. W. Ruoff, a German, established himself in a garden on an island in the Arkansas, twelve miles west of Dodge, and the high water kept him a prisoner there for two months.

Girard Press: The McCune postoffice has also been declared a money-order office. This makes eight money order offices in Crawford county. What other county in the State has more?

In one issue of the Oberlin Herald there are advertised one hundred and sixty-eight tracts of school land of forty acres each, for sale. This is a total of 6,720 acres brought into the market at one time.

A severe hail and wind storm is reported as having visited the northern part of Atchison and the southern part of Douglas counties a few days ago. The damages to houses and crops was considerable.

Hon. S. H. Fullenwider, of Butler county, has been appointed an agent of the Government, under the pleuro-pneumonia law passed at the last session of Congress, at a salary of \$2,400 per year and expenses. His duties are connected with the safe and healthy transportation of cattle, etc.

Wyandotte Herald: The case of Leadbetter against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company for the recovery of \$10,000 damages alleged to have been received by the plaintiff while in the employ of and through the negligence of the company's agents, occupied the attention of the courts for four days. The jury gave plaintiff \$5,000.

A shooting affray occurred at Lakin, Finney county, a short time ago, between James Green and one of his men by Clay Cooper, an employee of the Harwood Cattle Company, which occurred at Wagonbed Springs, on the Cimarron, four miles south of Lakin about noon to-day. Green was shot twice through the breast and is not expected to recover. Cooper was unhurt.

The Oklahoma Chief, published at Rock Falls, just over the Territory line near Caldwell, says: "There is a vein of coal from eight to ten inches thick cropping out in several places on our town site. A company is being organized and will soon commence to put down a shaft for a thicker vein." Old coal men think that it can be reached from eighty to one hundred feet, from four to six feet in thickness."

Emporia Republican: A box of fossil specimens was received the other day by Mr. Harry W. Norton from the officials of the State penitentiary. They were taken from a coal shaft 730 feet below the surface of the ground, and show plainly petrifications of wood and beautifully preserved traces of moss, leaves, fish, etc. As geological specimens they are very valuable. The stones were accompanied by several very fine photos of the penitentiary building and officials.

Mr. W. C. Hindeman, of two famous Arctic expeditions, is visiting friends in Madison, Lyon county. Mr. Hindeman sailed with about twenty others in 1871 in the "Polaris," under the command of Capt. Hall. He reached that winter the latitude of 81° 35' north latitude. The next winter he spent around the east side of Greenland, at a latitude of 82° 16', the highest point reached during the expedition. In 1879 he started from San Francisco on the Bennett expedition and wintered in the ice drifts of Bearing Strait, in the latitude of 74° 45'. After drifting around for months they finally landed on an island in the Arctic ocean north of Siberia, and thence made their way down through Europe and home.

Atchison Globe: The case of little Jesse Graham, who was bitten by a spider some weeks ago, has developed into a very peculiar one, and one which baffles medical skill. He was bitten under the left eye, and nothing was thought of it at first, the only mark of the spider's fangs being a little pimple about the size of a pin head. But this gradually became inflamed until both eyes were closed, the skin about them turning black. The wound was very painful, and

the little fellow had to be held by main force while the doctors were operating upon it. He has now lost the entire use of his left eye, the pupil being reduced to the size of a pin point. The right eye, however, has been saved through the skill of Dr. Campbell and good attendance.

Caldwell Journal: Wm. Corzine spent a night at his ranch in the Territory, recently, and sleep-out of doors, as is the custom. About 12 o'clock he was awakened by a cold wind blowing on him from the north. He got up, and while skimming around for more blankets—probably twenty minutes—the wind changed to the southwest. This is not a strange thing for the wind to do in this country, but the strange part of it was that the southwest wind was as hot as though it came from the mouth of a furnace. This wind continued for just half an hour. The cause of it remains a mystery. Hot winds sometimes prevail in this country in the day time, but never in the night, as this did, unless it had been prevailing during the day.

Arkansas City Traveler: An accident of the most heartrending nature, and resulting in the death of two well known residents of Bolton township transpired last week. The facts are as follows: A short time since Mr. Bristow purchased a farm about two miles south from Gueda, and upon said farm was an old disused well, some forty-five feet deep, which it was desired to have cleaned out and fitted for use. With this object in view Mr. Bristow and his nephew, C. W. Crank, left home on Thursday last and proceeded to the old well, which Mr. Crank at once descended and proceeded to work, but soon complained of the gas hurting his eyes and requested to be drawn up. This Mr. Bristow tried to do, but the well bucket having become lodged he was unable to draw him up, when Crank attempted to climb the curbing, but becoming overpowered by the gas, fell back, whereupon Bristow descended by the rope to his assistance, his wife and boy, in the meanwhile, raising an alarm. It would seem that both men were overpowered by the gas, and notwithstanding every effort, it was nearly two hours before the bodies were brought to the surface through the heroic efforts of Messrs. Willard and Tompkins, but unfortunately life was extinct.

## STOCK SQUIBS.

Points and Items About Kansas Stock.

The Polled Angus bull, "Judge," belonging to J. S. and W. R. Goodwin, of Beloit, was drowned recently. He cost the Goodwins \$6,000.

Dodge City Globe: Smith & Elliott sold to Green & Cogill, of Las Animas county, Col., last week three hundred and fifty head of yearling heifers at \$16.00, a very fair price.

Clay Center Firebrand: W. Carpenter, of Blaine township, has a yearling bull that weighs 700 pounds. He has weighed it every week for ten weeks and it has made an average gain of 35 pounds per week, during that time.

Dodge City Globe: Messrs. Crawford, Young & Co., of Hamilton county, who have been in this market for several weeks, made a purchase last week of eight hundred head of yearling heifers from Mr. Suggs at \$16 per head. They will be located in the western part of this State.

Lincoln Banner: On the sheep ranch of Green & Smith, about seven miles northeast of the city, a ram was born recently having four horns, two properly placed and the others between them. It seems that even the sheep of this county are willing to take another horn before breakfast.

Kansas Farmer: Some persons are of opinion that cockle burr plants will kill hogs if eaten by them. Experiment shows that hogs will not eat these plants except when very young and then no injury results. In test cases hogs refuse to eat the burr plants after they are about six inches high. They are fond of the plant while very young.

Emporia Republican: Recently about twenty head of cattle were stolen from a herd of 700 or 800 head, being herded by W. A. Smith on the edge of Chase county, southwest of Emporia. The stolen cattle belonged to Gerahy Bros. and Jas. O'Byrne. A vigilant search is now being made to recover the cattle and secure the thieves. So far as learned there is no clue.

Dodge City Globe: John Powers, who is interested with Doc. Day in the cattle business in the Panhandle of Texas, has just received and thirty head of yearling heifers ready for shipment. Mr. Powers had 2,000 head of yearlings on the trail bound for the North, which he has turned back and will winter them with the Dickey Bros., on the Canadian river, having made satisfactory arrangements for the same.

Cattle kings are no longer to have undisturbed sway in the stock world. Cattle queens are coming to the front, as we see by the last issue of Cowboy, which says: Miss Lee Jackson, of Denver, Colorado, is a guest of the Dodge House, and has purchased several thousand head of cattle which will be placed in the hands of Chas. T. Carroll, of New Haven, Conn., and B. Brinton, of Philadelphia, relatives of the young lady.

Salina Independent: D. B. and J. L. Powers are starting a horse farm at Ellsworth, and while at Zanesville, Ohio, recently purchased for the farm three young blooded horses from J. H. Jewett, paying \$3,000 for them. They are Fanny Almont (filly), 3 years old; Jorosta (filly); Herod (stud), 2 years old—all from Almont Chief. Almont Chief is also the sire of Westmont, the fastest pacer in the world. Herod is a full brother to Geo. E. Hutton's fast trotter, Clifford.

Hon. Geo. Y. Johnson, General Superintendent of the Agricultural and Cattle Departments of the Great World's Cotton Exposition, at New Orleans, has just appointed two chief assistants. J. H. Sanders, editor of the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, is to be Superintendent of the Cattle Department, and Hon. Dexter Curtis, of Madison, Wis., Superintendent of the Horse Department. They are expected at Topeka in a few days to consult with Mr. Johnson about arranging the premium list and other important matters.

Clay Center Times: Wm. Lockhart, of Oakland, reports an increase of sixteen pure bred calves to his herd of Short-horns this season. Of these ten are females and six males, making his herd number forty-six at this time. Mr. Lockhart has been breeding Short-horns for about six years in this county, and is

considered one of the most successful and intelligent breeders amongst us. His cow, Muscaton 2nd, gave two and one-half gallons of milk per day and the calf had taken all it would. For beef, milk, butter and docility the Short-horns rank with the highest.

Clay Center Times: J. W. Carpenter, one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of this vicinity, reports a gain of thirty-five pounds a week for the last eight weeks of a grade Short-horn one year old bull. His feed besides grass has been oats and corn chop once a day during that time. He also has a two year old filly that weighs 1,200 pounds. Mr. Carpenter says nothing pays so well on the farm as good stock, and that he is going to buy only the best in the future and get rid of his scrubs as fast as he can. The experience of such men as Mr. Carpenter in stock raising is very extensive, and their example worth following.

## KANSAS FARMING.

Noteworthy Incidents Among the Farmers of the State.

Potatoes are a drag on the Clay Center market.

The potato crop of Barton county will be immense.

Yates Center News: On the 15th day of May, 1884, Mr. Bathum, of Liberty township, planted a certain field in corn. Tuesday of this week, sixty-seven day after the corn was planted, Mr. Bathum measured several hills and found the average height to be twelve feet and nine inches.

Wichita Eagle: W. T. Jewett, who came in a few days ago from his farm near Valley Center, says that crops are looking splendid. He has three hundred acres in corn, which will yield fully sixty bushels to the acre. The same ground last season was in corn and averaged fifty bushels. This year the stand is much better.

Halstead Independent: Joseph Cook brought in a small branch of an apple tree of Cooper's Early White variety, planted in 1873, being at the time of planting one year old, which was loaded to beat anything we ever saw. The branch was one-half an inch in diameter and, in a space of 3 inches, had put out twigs which bore 17 large, fine apples. The fruit hung in a cluster, one touching another, yet all large and well formed. He also produced a twig of a Keifer hybrid pear, showing a cluster of nine pears. This had been grafted into a large pear tree in 1882.

Dodge City Cowboy: The other day we had a talk with E. B. Cogswell, of Sterling. Mr. Cogswell is an official agent of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, whose official duties are to investigate the business of the sorghum industry of Kansas and to furnish such information and suggestions to the bureau as will tend to the promotion of that industry. He has strong faith in the outcome of sorghum, and believes that the bulk of the sugar consumed in the West will be manufactured from sorghum. He left at this office a sample of the sugar made at the Sterling works by the Kansas Sugar company. The grade is "Extra C" and seems to possess as much saccharine matter as sugar of the same grade manufactured from tropical cane. The Sterling works last year declared a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. on a capital of \$50,000. They can be operated about ninety days. Under the present process of crushing cane only forty per cent of the juice is extracted. A new process of extracting juice called "Diffusion," has been invented, which will be thorough tested at Ottawa, Kan., this season. An appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose of obtaining machinery for making this test was made by the last Congress through the efforts of Senator Plumb. Under this new process it is expected that 98 per cent of the juice will be extracted. Mr. Cogswell has faith in the future of sorghum as feed for stock and says all that is wanted to make it a perfect stock feed is thorough curing, as last Winter and Spring feed he would have the sorghum cut before maturity. Rank cane, fully matured, will not hurt stock if eaten late in the fall or in early Spring.

## GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

Particulars Pertaining to the Posts.

A new Post has been established at White Cloud, Doniphan county.

The newly elected officers of the Sons of Veterans Camp at Ellsworth were installed at a recent meeting.

Sumpter Post No. 168, of Winchester, has adopted resolution endorsing the recommendations of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army.

Winfield Courier: About twenty-two names have been signed to a petition requesting the institution of a Grand Army Post in the prosperous little village of Udall.

Leavenworth Times: The survivors of the first and second Kansas regiments, veterans of the late war, will go on an excursion to Atchison on the 10th of August.

Independence Call: The old "Vets" of Elk and Chautauque counties contemplate holding a reunion sometime in September. We learn the place of holding the same has not been decided upon.

Sedgewick Pentagraph: At the last meeting of Stephenson Post No. 255, G. A. R., an invitation was extended to the members to meet with them on the fourth Friday evening of each month.

Leavenworth Standard: A call for a court martial has been issued by Custer Post, G. A. R., to meet Thursday afternoon at three o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms to try Comrade J. Mohr, O. R. McNary is present and H. Miles Moore, Judge Advocate.

Atchison Champion: The veterans of the First Kansas held a meeting recently, and effected an organization to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Wilson creek. The anniversary falls on Sunday, and probably the celebration will occur on the 14th.

Linwood Leader: Francis Mathews has been allowed an increase of pension, dating back to 1865, making a total which he will now draw of \$2,361.57, and hereafter \$50 per month for loss of sight and scrotal hernia. This increase was secured through F. M. Adams, with the assistance of Hon. P. B. Plumb. Mr. Mathews is a member of the G. A. R. Post here, and they also were largely instrumental in securing him his pension.

A correspondent writing for instruc-

tions in the formation of a Relief Corps, well says: "We think we might get a great deal of instruction and pleasure out of it, besides being ready whenever there is a call for our assistance, as there is sometimes at annual encampments, or Decoration Day, or sometimes a social, when no one is ready. What is everybody's business is nobody's business and not being organized we are like a company of soldiers without an officer, and do not get things to harmonize."

Burr Oak Reveille: It would seem that our G. A. R. boys should take a more lively interest in the coming Soldier's Reunion. It will certainly be a grand affair. The location of the grounds in the timber near the railroad track and between Mankato and Jewell City, is certainly favorable for us, as the train goes down in the morning and comes back at night. It is almost certain that John A. Logan will be there, while the presence of such orators as Gen. B. M. Prentiss, and Commander-in-Chief Vandevort, will make the occasion an impressive one.

## KANSAS WOMEN.

Various Things Concerning Them.

Minneapolis lays claim to having the prettiest girls of any city in the State.

Mrs. Maria Powell, of Halstead recently celebrated her eighty-first birthday.

Miss Mary E. Huntly superintendent of Public Instruction of Chase county, died a short time ago.

At a school house bond election held in Windham, McPherson county, Mrs. C. M. Case acted as one of the judges, and Mrs. Fred P. Halt and Miss Dixon Hall performed the duties of clerks, and a neat poll list, it is said, was never found anywhere. A good \$3,000 school house will now be erected.

Press: A young married woman living in the suburbs of Girard attempted suicide a few days ago, on account of domestic troubles. She took a dose of morphine, went into a darkened room, and, with her little baby in her arms, laid down on the floor, expecting never to rise again. She was discovered by other members of the family, antidotes administered, and a physician called. By strenuous efforts her life was saved, but if she had been left alone only a little while longer it would have been too late.

Emporia Republican: Lyon county will soon see what ladies can do in the way of farming and agricultural pursuits. Some time ago two ladies came here and began looking for a farm. When they made it known that they intended running the farm themselves, they were advised to give up the project as impractical, but they would not. They have accordingly purchased a tract of land about six miles northeast of the city, and will begin operations at once.

Humboldt Inter-State: One day last week a little child of L. Wilbitt was playing near their cistern, and it raised the lid and fell in. Mrs. Wilbitt climbed down into the cistern on the small rod which they drew water with, and hanging by that until the child came up for the second or the last time she caught and held it in that condition until their nearest neighbor came to her assistance and helped both out. The child was saved, but by good presence of mind of the mother.

Osage City Free Press: A few days ago Mrs. Patrick Kelley, living in Craigtown, just south of this place, left her child, eighteen months old, with a neighbor to be cared for while she made a visit to another neighbor's. The child was left with another child alone for a few moments, when it started to follow its mother. As it was crossing the railroad it was caught by a coal train and cut in two nearly through the body, and the mangled part thrown six or eight feet off to the side of the track.

## Feeding Young Pigs.

F. D. Curtis tells farmers the best way to handle pigs is to let them dry with their mothers until the mother is dry and to allow the young ones to go into an enclosure by themselves where they can be fed on extra milk, or wheat ground and mixed with milk or oatmeal. Any of these grains are good, and so is barley ground and mixed with milk, or fermented slightly. By feeding and sucking at the same time there is no sudden change, and the pigs will hardly miss the mother, when they are weaned when six or eight weeks old by being fed in the manner described, and they will be content in their feeding pen when kept entirely away from their mother. Wheat, oat, or barley meal may be cooked for the young pigs, but it is essential to have it fermented. The feedings should be often and a little at a time, and this should all be eaten up clean, or less should be given.

To fatten pigs six times a day is better than to do so less often. By "a little" is meant enough to fill the stomach moderately full, but in no case to the extent of stuffing or gorging. This latter manner of feeding will destroy the appetite or produce an inflated or puffy condition and stunt the pig. "Blind staggers" are caused by disordered stomachs. Rubbing turpentine on the top of the head causes an active evaporation, and no doubt has a stimulating effect on the whole system; but the best remedy is more in feeding, and feeding in such a way that the stomach is kept in a vigorous and healthful state, and then there will be no rush of blood to the head, but it will be equally distributed all over the body, and the stomach will retain its position. Young pigs should have an opportunity to get to the head some other sort of green food, as it helps them wonderfully. They like to root in the ground, and this, too, is a natural condition. They will eat more and thrive better when they can have these benefits. A sensible farmer will try to have the surroundings and food for his pigs conform to their nature as much as possible, and in so far as he does he will benefit himself. A pig appreciates all of these things as much as any animal, and far more so than most others.

Irrigation is of so much consequence in California that a State convention has just been held to consider the subject. Irrigation is only in its infancy in the State, and yet there are from 200,000 to 250,000 acres of irrigated land in the San Joaquin valley alone, and there is no part of the State, except the extreme northern counties, in which irrigation is not a live question.

## THE SPANISH FEVER.

An Official Report from Dr. A. A. Holcomb, the State Veterinarian, to Gov. Glick.

Dr. A. A. Holcomb, the State Veterinarian, who had been up to Manhattan investigating the Spanish fever in Maj. Adams' cattle, returned to the city yesterday and wrote out his official report to Gov. Glick, which is as follows:

To His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas.—SIR: I have the honor to report that in response to your telegram of the 20th inst., which reached me at Ottawa, Franklin County, I proceeded at once to Manhattan, Riley County, where I arrived on the morning of the 20th inst. An investigation revealed the following facts: Major N. A. Adams purchased in the Kansas City Stock Yards on the 20th inst. 220 grade steers, which had arrived that morning from Caldwell, Kansas. On the evening of the same day they were loaded and started for Manhattan over the Union Pacific road. Just after they were weighed in the yards the purchaser notified the consignor of the bestial condition of the animals and immediately in his gait. Calling attention to the fact the condition of the animal was explained on the ground that he had drunk to excess of water; but when the bunch was shipped west this one was left behind, and, as was afterward learned, he was the first to die. When the train reached Topeka it was found that a large number of the cattle in one car were piled on top of each other, and that some of them were badly injured, and in danger of being killed. Accordingly this car was cut out and left at the stock yards in North Topeka, where all but three of the most seriously injured were unloaded. The remaining car loads were taken on to Manhattan, where they arrived on Sunday. On Monday all but six of those which had been left in Topeka were forwarded to their destination; the remaining six died. During a portion of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday deaths were quite frequent and the nature of the disease was soon suspected. On Wednesday morning I found the entire herd which reached Manhattan held in quarantine by the Sheriff in the stock yards, adjoining commons, and in a field of full grown corn, all situated west of and adjoining the town. In the yards were seven which had died during the night, two that were too ill to stand up, and two others which were rapidly growing weak. The dead were being dragged away to the river bank, where they were buried in holes dug eight feet deep in the sand and covered with quick lime and soil. Between thirty and forty were crumbling to ashes in a pit where they had been burning for many hours. In the adjoining commons was one very sick steer and the carcass of one which had died during the night. In the cornfield were six miles northeast of the city, and will begin operations at once.

Humboldt Inter-State: One day last week a little child of L. Wilbitt was playing near their cistern, and it raised the lid and fell in. Mrs. Wilbitt climbed down into the cistern on the small rod which they drew water with, and hanging by that until the child came up for the second or the last time she caught and held it in that condition until their nearest neighbor came to her assistance and helped both out. The child was saved, but by good presence of mind of the mother.

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That Husband of Mine was lying on the lap of a young married woman who was about half filled with a very dark sticky urine. The small intestines were congested throughout and when washed showed that some of the smaller blood vessels had ruptured. The large bowels were congested in patches and the lining membrane here

was very red. In the fourth stomach were found marked congestion and some ulcers, varying in size from a pin head to a ten cent silver piece. The manly was filled with green corn stalks, grass, etc., in a natural condition. The rumen or paunch was partly filled with feed, and seemed entirely healthy. The meat was very dark brown in color, less firm than in health, and possessed of the peculiar odor so often noticed in this disease. The heart, lungs and nervous system were not examined.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK. At what time and in what place these animals became infected with the germs of the fever are not known to me; but if the information I have received bearing on this point is correct, they must have come in contact with the poison before they were shipped from Caldwell; for I am told that they went direct from the point of loading to Kansas City, and that they were in the yards there less than twenty-four hours, and that the cattle began to die with this disease in less than forty-eight hours after arriving in Kansas City. If these statements are true, and the period of incubation is not less than seven days, as a rule, then these cattle were not infected after leaving Caldwell, but were diseased at that time.

IS THE ADAMS HERD DANGEROUS? There is much apprehension felt by the people in the neighborhood regarding the liability of the disease to spread to other herds, and the probability, or possibility, of permanently infecting for the season the grounds over which these animals have passed or shall pass. In the light of past experience it would seem to me that there is but one question to be answered regarding these cattle, and that upon this answer must be based all future measures for the control of the disease. If there are any Texas, "wild," or "untamed" or "through" cattle in the herd then surely they are a dangerous lot; but if they are all "grades" or "native" cattle, or if they have never wintered north of the line of permanent Texas fever infection, there is no danger to be apprehended from their presence. I confess that my opinion as an expert in judging of the nativity of these animals might be valueless were we to be confined to the external form of the animal alone; but there are other evidences, I think, that these cattle are not capable of spreading the disease. The first place they all seem to be of near the same grade, accustomed to each other, and from appearances they have, at least, been wintered together. If they have been together for that length of time, then the fact that the disease has not appeared before this date, in a latitude so far south as the Territory, would seem to prove that none of these animals were "Texas" cattle, capable of conveying Texas fever. Another point is, these cattle are all branded with the same brand and judging from the immense size of the scar, they must have been branded when quite young—at least two years ago. If these cattle have all been branded, but one year even, with the same brand, they have no doubt been together that length of time, and consequently cannot now be dangerous to any other herd. Lastly, another point would send Texas and native cattle to market in the same bunch at this season of the year, unless, perhaps, he knew they would be butchered inside of a week. To send stock cattle to market in such a way would simply invite an inevitable disaster. The only conclusion then to which we can come is that there is no danger to be apprehended from this outbreak. Furthermore, the losses which will be sustained in the infected herd. How great these losses may be cannot now be determined, but judging from the appearance of the cattle last evening it is probable the majority of the infected animals have already died. About sixty-six had been buried up to 6 o'clock last evening, and about fifteen others were sick. Of these last fifteen several were improving and promising to recover, so that the reason to hope the losses will not exceed 40 per cent. of the total number.

ACCIDENTAL EXPERIMENT. An experiment was accidentally instituted during my presence on the infected premises, if such they may be called, which in a few days time, should satisfy every one as to the probable danger of these animals infecting others. I refer to the unexpected appearance on the grounds over which all these animals had passed of some of the cattle. If they had been affected, then the whole question of danger is settled.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
A. A. HOLCOMB.

was very red. In the fourth stomach were found marked congestion and some ulcers, varying in size from a pin head to a ten cent silver piece. The manly was filled with green corn stalks, grass, etc., in a natural condition. The rumen or paunch was partly filled with feed, and seemed entirely healthy. The meat was very dark brown in color, less firm than in health, and possessed of the peculiar odor so often noticed in this disease. The heart, lungs and nervous system were not examined.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK. At what time and in what place these animals became infected with the germs of the fever are not known to me; but if the information I have received bearing on this point is correct, they must have come in contact with the poison before they were shipped from Caldwell; for I am told that they went direct from the point of loading to Kansas City, and that they were in the yards there less than twenty-four hours, and that the cattle began to die with this disease in less than forty-eight hours after arriving in Kansas City. If these statements are true, and the period of incubation is not less than seven days, as a rule, then these cattle were not infected after leaving Caldwell, but were diseased at that time.

IS THE ADAMS HERD DANGEROUS? There is much apprehension felt by the people in the neighborhood regarding the liability of the disease to spread to other herds, and the probability, or possibility, of permanently infecting for the season the grounds over which these animals have passed or shall pass. In the light of past experience it would seem to me that there is but one question to be answered regarding these cattle, and that upon this answer must be based all future measures for the control of the disease. If there are any Texas, "wild," or "untamed" or "through" cattle in the herd then surely they are a dangerous lot; but if they are all "grades" or "native" cattle, or if they have never wintered north of the line of permanent Texas fever infection, there is no danger to be apprehended from their presence. I confess that my opinion as an expert in judging of the nativity of these animals might be valueless were we to be confined to the external form of the animal alone; but there are other evidences, I think, that these cattle are not capable of spreading the disease. The first place they all seem to be of near the same grade, accustomed to each other, and from appearances they have, at least, been wintered together. If they have been together for that length of time, then the fact that the disease has not appeared before this date, in a latitude so far south as the Territory, would seem to prove that none of these animals were "Texas" cattle, capable of conveying Texas fever. Another point is, these cattle are all branded with the same brand and judging from the immense size of the scar, they must have been branded when quite young—at least two years ago. If these cattle have all been branded, but one year even, with the same brand, they have no doubt been together that length of time, and consequently cannot now be dangerous to any other herd. Lastly, another point would send Texas and native cattle to market in the same bunch at this season of the year, unless, perhaps, he knew they would be butchered inside of a week. To send stock cattle to market in such a way would simply invite an inevitable disaster. The only conclusion then to which we can come is that there is no danger to be apprehended from this outbreak. Furthermore, the losses which will be sustained in the infected herd. How great these losses may be cannot now be determined, but judging from the appearance of the cattle last evening it is probable the majority of the infected animals have already died. About sixty-six had been buried up to 6 o'clock last evening, and about fifteen others were sick. Of these last fifteen several were improving and promising to recover, so that the reason to hope the losses will not exceed 40 per cent. of the total number.

ACCIDENTAL EXPERIMENT. An experiment was accidentally instituted during my presence on the infected premises, if such they may be called, which in a few days time, should satisfy every one as to the probable danger of these animals infecting others. I refer to the unexpected appearance on the grounds over which all these animals had passed of some of the cattle. If they had been affected, then the whole question of danger is settled.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
A. A. HOLCOMB.

## The Panama Canal and Eads' Ship Railway.

The latest advices from Panama are not all encouraging, and there is no doubt that the digging of the canal has not made the progress in the season now coming to a close which was anticipated a year ago, both by the officers of the general company and by the contractors. The delay seems to be due entirely to the local circumstances of disease