THE BEAVER HERALD

Maud O. Thomas, Pub.

BEAVER, . . . OKLAHOMA.

"See if thou canst find out Sneak's noise; Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music," says one drawer to the other at the Boar's Head tavern, and just as Ben Jonson has "a noise of fiddlers" and "a noise of trumpets."

Sardine Industry.

Sardines used to be brought into the markets of Europe pressed and salted. Not much more than half a century ago the custom arose of canning them in oil. For a time, butter was used.

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL ON ALL OVER THE WORLD

Beyond Precedent

HARVEST OF CONVERTS LARGER THAN EVER KNOWN.

Historic Movement of 1857 Far Eclipsed in Intensity and Fervor—Starting with the Work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia Four Years Ago It Has Spread to All Civilized Countries—What the Evangelists Say of It.

Chicago.—The greatest religious revival of modern times is in progress. Throughout the United States the manifestations of enthusiasm have been no more marked than in foreign countries. The movement seems to be world-wide. China and India are sending to this country most remarkable reports of the religious awakening in those countries. Everywhere the revival spirit is marked beyond all precedent.

In the central part of the United States, with Chicago as the focal point, the series of "old-time" religious meetings and the harvest of converts have been the most notable in the history of the country since 1857.

In that year occurred a religious movement that has become historic by virtue of its intensity and scope. Considered in proportion to population then and now, the movement of 1857 probably was as important as the one

Dr. R. A. Torrey.

now in progress. Taken without reference to population, the movement of 50 years ago was but as a drop in a bucket compared with the scope of the revival movement that is abroad to-day.

The history of religious movements of this kind shows that they almost invariably have followed on the heels or have occurred during periods of deep industrial distress. In the United States this has been particularly true.

Distress Affected Souls.

The religious outbreak of 1857 apparently had its origin in the distress of the people, and thousands of those who had suffered financial losses in material things flocked to the churches to pray for relief from their troubles. Monetary disaster rendered the people susceptible to religious influences, just as misfortune in individual cases is a potent factor in the introspection that often leads to the acceptance of religion. The great revival of the late '70s appears to have had its origin in a similar national condition. The historic religious movement led by the late Dwight L. Moody in Chicago and running synchronous to the world's fair took place when the country was entering the throes of one of the most disastrous industrial panics in its history. The same is true of other nations.

In this respect the present religious movement differs from nearly all others. There have been ten years of unprecedented prosperity. In material things the country and the people as individuals have been and are more prosperous than ever before. Yet, contrary to history, in the midst of this marvellous prosperity there arises and is maintained for at least four years a constantly growing tide of religious enthusiasm. The men guiding the movement say that they see no evidence of the approach of the end of the revival spirit. The number of converts is increasing daily, more men are going into the evangelistic work, and everywhere preparations are being made for wider activities in the revival movement.

Revival Began in Australia.

The current religious enthusiasm, in its world-wide sense, dates from the work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia four years ago. On this Australian tour these evangelists made 10,000 converts in a month and thousands upon thousands followed the first great crowd of converts in their acceptance of religion. The fire thus kindled spread throughout New Zealand and Australasia. It has continued to burn steadily in that part of the world, flaming all the time and breaking out fiercely at intervals. The men who started it went to London and the results of their work there are well remembered. England, Scotland and Ireland caught the contagion. The famous Torrey and Alexander meeting at Cardiff, Wales, started the Welsh revival, which was one of the most amazing religious manifestations of either ancient or modern times. Since that time the movement has gone on as a rising tide.

New England in a Fever.

The present revival spirit in this country appeared in its most distinct form soon after the wonderful successes of Torrey and Alexander in England. New England, cold temperamentally and rock-bound religiously, cast off its traditional reserve and laid itself open to the influences of the "old-time" religion. In Boston the evangelistic work under Rev. A. C. Dixon and others resulted in an unprecedented number of conversions. All over Canada the same was true. A four weeks' campaign in Toronto by Torrey and Alexander resulted in 4,300 conversions.

Philadelphia next was attacked by the evangelists, and the enthusiasm whipped to a high pitch, a small army of men, women and children professing conversion. Every section of the country, outside possibly of the Pacific coast, has fallen under the wave of religious enthusiasm.

Felt Throughout the West.

The revival in the middle west cannot properly be said to have spread from Chicago, because the religious fervor in this part of the United States has been as much in evidence in the cities surrounding Chicago for as long as it has been in the city. The proportion of converts to population in the smaller cities and towns also has been much greater than in Chicago for obvious reasons.

The exact number of converts in Chicago within the last six months is not obtainable, for the reason there have been so many individual revival movements in Chicago without any central controlling organization whose business it is to keep track of the converts, each church doing this work for itself. The principal evangelists working in this city estimate the number to date at from 4,000 to 5,000. Besides these, many "backsliders" have been reclaimed and much interest has been aroused among persons who have not affiliated themselves with any church.

Enthusiasm in England.

In England in the Established church the religious enthusiasm within the last year has been unprecedented, and evangelical work of wide scope is being carried on in much the same manner as the revival work is being done in the United States.

From the headquarters of the Salvation Army there come reports of extraordinary interest in the work of that remarkable organization and of an unusually large number of "saved." The work of the army, however, following the great humanitarian dictum of Gen. Booth that "we should be willing to do as much for a man as for a horse," partakes in its daily manifestation much of the character of a revival and the difference therefore is not so noticeable. As an army officer said: "We are whooping 'er up all the time, anyway. With us it's always revival time."

Standing out as the chief feature of the present movement is the blotting out of sectarian lines in the evangelistic work. The men who have met with the greatest success are those who have paid no attention to either sectarianism or denominational-

Wm. A. Sunday.

ism. Some of the most effective evangelists in the field decline even to tell their audiences what church they are formally affiliated with. In most cases this is known, but doctrinal prejudices and preferences are being kept in the background as never before.

This elimination of sectarianism in the evangelical movement may be either cause or effect—even the evangelists differ on this point. Some say that the movement is unprecedentedly strong because those lines are being ignored, while others protest that they are being ignored because the general revival spirit is so strong.

What the Evangelists Say.

If you ask one of the evangelists who are making big successes in the revival field for the cause of the present movement he will tell you that it is answer to prayer. This is what Rev. A. C. Dixon said:

"We who believe in the efficacy of prayer believe that God is answering the petitions that have been going up for ten years all over the earth for a world-wide revival of religion. Although the non-church population does not know it, the fact is that Christians for a decade have prayed persistently, earnestly and confidently for just such a movement as is now in progress. We are still praying and the movement is increasing. How much stronger it will get only God knows.

"But I realize this answer will not satisfy those who do not believe in prayer. The unchurched, while forced by what they see to admit the strength and scope of the present revival movement, demand other reasons for its existence. And there probably are other reasons. History shows us that faith comes in waves. For some years we have had the higher criticism, and educational force destructive of faith in the Bible. Dr. Briggs in the east, Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago in the west, the leaders of the Weihausen-Graffi school in Germany and many others who have been in the front of the higher criticism movement have done much to destroy faith. But there is a swinging back from this fad. Darwinism is on the wane. These things seem to come in cycles, but each wave of faith in the Bible that appears is much stronger than its predecessor, and in the end faith must triumph."

Rev. Mr. Sunday's Views.

"Billy" Sunday has some very material reasons for the strength of the present movement. Here they are:

"The plan of gathering together great audiences under one roof is one source of success. There is enthusiasm in numbers. Formerly they tried to convert a town by holding revival meetings in a church that would not seat one-fiftieth of the population. Most of the successful revivalists insist nowadays on the erection of a tabernacle big enough to hold thousands, if there is no such building already in the town. And people now are so prosperous that they freely give money for this purpose where they formerly would not.

"Gypsy" Smith.

"But back of it all is prayer. The scoffers deny this, but if a large number of scoffers were to ask a human power to give them a certain thing in a certain way at a certain time and they received this thing they would be pretty likely to think it came from the power they petitioned for it, even if they could not actually see it given."

SHEEP DOGS KNOW A LOT.

Have Repeatedly Given Proof of Remarkable Intelligence.

What a herd dog has first to learn is to know every one of 200 or 300 sheep, and to know them, both by sight and smell. This he does thoroughly. When Watterson was running sheep on the plains he had a young collie not yet put to the herd, but kept about the pumping plant, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. As the sheep came in by hundreds to the troughs, the dog grew so as to know them that when they had picked up a stray from another band he discovered it from afar off, and, darting as a hornet, nipping and yelping, parted it out from the band. At the time no mere man would have pretended, without the aid of the brand, to recognize any of the thousands that bore it.

How long recollection stays by the dog is not certain, but at least a twelvemonth, as was proved to Filon Girard after he had lost a third of his band when the Santa Anna came roaring up Lone Pine with a cloud of saffron-colored dust on its wings. After shearing of next year, passing close to another band, Filon's dogs set themselves unbidden to routing out of it, and rounding with their own, nearly 20 head, which the herder, being an honest man, freely admitted he had picked up on the mesa following after Filon the spring before.

Quick to know the willful and unbiddable members of a flock, the wise collie is not sparing of bites, and, following after a stubborn stray, will often throw it and stand guard until help arrives or the sheep shows a better mind. But the herder who has a dog trained at the difficult work of herding sheep through the chutes and runways into boats and cars for transportation is the fortunate fellow.

There was Pete's dog, Bourdalous, that, at the Stockton landing, with no assistance, put 600 wild sheep from the highlands on the boat in eight minutes, by running along the backs of the flock until he had picked out the stubborn or stupid leaders that caused the sheep to jam in the runway, and, by sharp bites, set them forward, himself treading the backs of the racing flock, like the premiere equestrienne of the circus, which all the men of the shipping cheered to see.

Uplift Movement in Alabama.

In Alabama Miss Lutona Burns has been appointed by the board of education to organize a concerted movement for the improvement of the public schools of the state. She will be sent into every city and town in Alabama to form school improvement associations and to try and awaken an active interest in public education in the public officials and in mothers as well as fathers as well.

GROWING GRAPES AND TOMATOES ON SAME TRELLIS

The Former Are Trained to the Top Wires, While the Latter Occupy the Lower Ones.

A New Jersey fruit grower tells of a unique method he has of growing tomatoes under his grape vines, which latter are trained high on the top wires of the trellis, leaving the lower vines for the support of the tomato vines. He says:

All the tomatoes are under the grapevines, on the three lower wires, the upper wire being from three and a half to four feet from the ground. As fast as the tomatoes are set and vines are large enough they are tied on either side side of wires, the lower wire about 12 inches above the ground. I use grocer's cotton twine; fine white is the best. Its cost is about five cents per ball by the pound; one ball will tie up over one acre in one tying. It will take one person about half a day to tie up properly one acre, and will take at least three tyings during season. It is a beautiful sight to see the ripe, red tomatoes extending fully three feet on either side of the grape rows; it attracts much attention from visitors.

The grape posts are seven feet above ground and set 30 feet apart in rows, braced at each end of field. Two wires only are used for growing grapes; all vines are tied in spring to lower wire about six feet from the ground. The upper wire is run on top of posts, for the fruit canes to be fastened to. In order to keep wind from breaking the canes off in early summer, all vines are summer-pruned, and weak and useless vines rubbed off until all fine large bunches are set and bagged. After that all vines are kept cut, only enough left to ripen the grapes properly. Plenty of air is left between grapes and tomatoes. I can assure you it is a beautiful sight to see two totally different crops growing on same row.

Grapes and Tomatoes Grown on Same Trellis.

The diagram above, taken from Rural New Yorker, shows grapes and tomatoes grown on same rows. The tomatoes grow no higher than the fourth wire from bottom, which is four feet from the ground. The grape vines are tied to the fifth wire, and then grow up and fall over the top wire. All the wires are fastened by cut wire staples. Grapevines are set about 14 feet apart, rows about nine to ten feet apart. Strawberries are grown between the rows, about four rows of berries between each two rows of grapes.

Pontiac Rag Apple, the $8,000 Cow

Eight thousand dollars, recently paid by Daniel W. Field, a Brockton, Mass., shoe manufacturer and farmer, for a meek eyed, pale faced but industrious cow, makes this acquisition to Mr. Field's herd of full blooded stock the highest priced bovine in the United States, says the New York Herald.

And Pontiac Rag Apple, this euphoniously dubbed Holstein-Friesian, although she has been in the hands of her present owner only a month, has already returned $4,000, or one-half of the price paid for her, a sum agreed for her next calf, which has already been sold to a New York breeder of fancy stock.

In addition to having immediately halved her cost this wonderful animal holds the second highest record for the amount of milk and butter produced by any one cow in the world.

It is expected by her present owner that she will reach the champion production mark during the next year. She is at present less than five years old.

Breeders all over the world look to Pontiac Rag Apple as the coming champion of dairy cows.

With the bluest of the bovine blood in her veins and with a record of production that has jumped in three years from 190 to 272 to 369 quarts of milk per week, Mr. Field is confident that this cow will soon easily carry away the world's honors.

One of Rag Apple's records is 44 quarts of milk per day for 100 days at a stretch. Another is the production of 31.62 pounds of butter in a week, less than three pounds below the championship mark of 34.21 pounds.

As to her pedigree, Rag Apple stands nee high in the stock breeding world, her sire being Pontiac Klondyke, the son of Belle Klondyke, one of the most noted Holsteins in the country, and her dam being P. Clotilde De Kohl, the daughter of Hengerwold De Kohl, who was the brother of the greatest sire of Holstein-Friesian breed that ever lived.

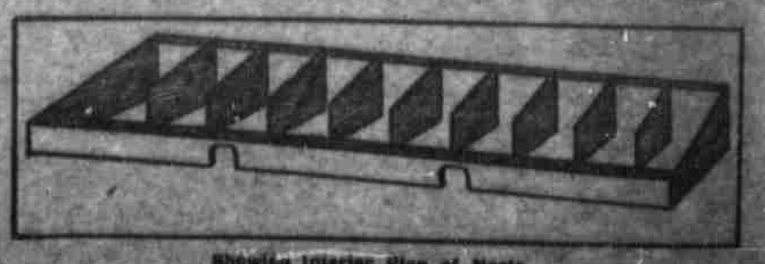
At five cents per quart for milk Rag Apple is to-day netting her owner an income of $2.20, or if her milk is turned into butter, the yield is about three and three-quarter pounds per day.

In case of future sons or daughters, each of the former will bring from $4,000 to $5,000, while the latter, owing to the royal breed of the mother, can easily be disposed of at or before birth for from $1,000 to $2,000.

Rag Apple is as mild as a summer afternoon. She is hornless and clear white, with the exception of a few scattering dark spots on her neck and flanks.

Since her arrival at Mr. Field's farm in Brockton she has been convalescing from her long trip in a box car from Heuvelton, N. Y., where she was purchased.

A Good and Easily-Made Nest Box



Showing Interior Plan of Nests.

Any old box or barrel is apt to be pressed into service on the farm to do duty as a nest box, but it is a poor practice. Here is how a Minnesota farmer made a serviceable nest box at small cost as told by the Farmer: The frame is 20 inches wide and 14 feet long, 16 inches high on the back and eight inches high in front. No. 1 partition boards are made of ten-inch boards set 12 inches apart making nests 12x12 inches. No. 2 is a board four inches wide nailed to the partition board at the bottom to rest, and at the top on the back, to hold them in place. No. 3 is an eight-inch board making the body frame with entrance large enough to let a good sized hen in. Cover this with two 15-inch boards cutting one to board No. 2 and to partition board No. 1. The other board with strap hinges so as to open back on the roof when gathering the eggs.