



If the boy is mechanically inclined see that he has good tools to work with.

The practice of wintering over stock has kept many a man poor. It's a poor policy to keep over inferior stuff.

Having an extra lantern globe on hand will sometimes save any one the trouble of stumbling around in the dark doing chores.

A change in feed is more than apt to affect the milk giving of the cow. However wise the change it is apt to reduce the flow until the cow gets thoroughly accustomed to the new ration.

Owing to the high price of feed and the comparatively low price of hogs the inexperienced feeder is liable to go out of the hog raising business only to buy brood sows at a rise when conditions are righted.

One's dignity does not depend on the profession he follows. No one can tell me that dignity cannot be surrounded by a wire fence or a willow hedge as well as by a stone or granite wall, or a bank cage railing.

With all the talk about corn improvement that is going on daily over the platform and through the press, it is said that to the two billion bushels grown in 1900 there has been added an increase of only forty million bushels in the last six years. The figures seem a trifle sarcastic.

Sleighting is productive of more colds and pneumonia among horses, than anything else, unless your horse is hardened up for it be careful about driving too fast. A speed clip against a cold wind is dangerous. It is better to let the other fellow beat you to town a few minutes than to hurt your horse trying to outdrive him.

In Colorado the State statute provides that all cheese shall be marked with a stencil brand that the purchaser may tell whether it is a cream or skimmed milk product. Cheese which has over thirty-five per cent butter fat in its composition may be labeled cream cheese, while that which contains less than thirty-five per cent is skimmed milk cheese, but the law is ignored.

Everybody wants country boys. If you don't believe it, stop to think of how often you have seen advertisements calling for this great resource of the country. Uncle Sam wants them. The telegraph college and business school wants them. The big corporation is constantly in the market for them. Still the farm needs them the worst, yet is doing the least to hold them.

Slopping hogs in winter is not altogether a joke. You have to feed carefully or the troughs get terribly bunged up. Your hogs may be going after their slop vigorously and cleaning everything up when a cold, stormy time will put their appetites out of business. The next time you feed you may discover that the troughs are heaping to start with. All in all, the weather has a good deal to do with one's feeding methods.

**Movable Henhouse.**  
Here in Newport County, R. I., the most successful hen men house their birds in small movable buildings.

We have learned by experience to build small, cheap houses of cull lumber on skids. Place them 25 to 30 feet apart in rows, and move them as often as need be a few feet on to clean ground, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. The grass and weeds will spring up and purify the ground long before it will be time to cover it again. Cement blocks may be cheap for a permanent building, but I can see but few situations where it would be best to use them for henhouses.

**The Feeding of Dogs.**  
"No dog kept indoors, and, indeed, very few outside, should be fed on meat; nor should he be fed from the table at meal times, as he will soon become a nuisance, especially when there are visitors. If he is always fed at the conclusion of a certain meal—dinner, for instance—he will wait patiently until the prescribed time. It is a good plan to feed after one's mid-day meal, giving plenty of green vegetables, bread and potatoes, with a very few scraps of finely cut meat, the whole well mixed and some gravy poured over it. If two meals are given, one should be at breakfast time and one in the evening. One should consist of only a little oatmeal and milk or a piece of dry dog biscuit.

"At no time should the dog have more than he will eat, and if he leaves anything on his plate except the pattern, his allowance should be reduced or a meal omitted."—Suburban Life.

**Winter Forage.**  
The question of winter forage and pasturage is one of the greatest importance in the Southern States, and Carlisle R. Ball, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was sent by the Department of Agriculture early in the past year to make an investigation in several of the Gulf States. In his report Mr. Ball says, amongst other things: "The production of Southern hay has been a question long under discussion. The amount produced and the yield per acre have both increased steadily and encouragingly during the last few years. On every hand it is admitted that it is both possible and necessary to raise all that is needed for home consumption. Alfalfa, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, crab grass and cowpeas furnish an abundance of hay of the very best quality. This hay can be produced much more cheaply than an equal quality can be shipped in from Northern and Western States. With better transportation facilities and an increasing demand, the production will become more and more profitable. At the same time, with hay raised on the home plantations, and hence cheaply and readily available, larger quantities are being used in feeding the plantation stock."

#### Crops of 1907.

Despite the fact that the cereal crop yield of the United States for 1907 is below that of the previous year, the money return on the 1907 crops promises to equal, if not exceed, that of 1906. This statement is contained in a bulletin issued by Bradstreet's:

"Owing to the very cold and backward spring season, only hay, sugar and rice crops promise greater yields than those of last year. The bulletin says in part:

"While the aggregate cereal yield, six crops being included, is 15 per cent smaller than a year ago, a counterbalance to the falling off in crop production is found in the generally higher level of prices of the leading cereals, guaranteeing that the producer at least will derive some compensation alike from the smaller yields, the amount of the old or 1906 crops left over, and the improved export inquiry, particularly for our wheat and flour, caused by less satisfactory harvests abroad. The price of wheat last week was 22 per cent higher than a year ago, while corn was 18 per cent higher. From this it may be gathered that the present money returns on these crops is better than at the outset of the cereal year, and the prospects are that taken as a whole, this year's cereal crops will yield fully as much, if not more, than they did a year ago.

"Following is an estimate of the yields of the leading crops for 1907, showing the per cent gain or loss from 1906:

	Yields	Per cent gain or loss from 1906
Corn, bu.	2,553,732,000	Dec. 12.7
Winter wheat, bu.	409,500,000	Dec. 10.7
Spring wheat, bu.	218,067,000	Dec. 17.0
Total wheat, bu.	627,567,000	Dec. 14.9
Oats, bushels	741,321,000	Dec. 22.1
Barley, bushels	147,192,000	Dec. 17.4
Rye, bu.	81,568,000	Dec. 5.4
Buckwheat, bu.	18,911,000	Dec. 4.0
Total, six leading cereals	4,113,489,000	Dec. 15.5
Flaxseed, bu.	23,420,000	Dec. 2
Potatoes, bu.	292,427,000	Dec. 5.2
Tobacco, lbs.	845,214,000	Dec. 5.4
Hay, tons	60,768,000	Dec. 8.4
Rice, bu.	21,412,000	Inc. 20.2
Sugar, tons	1,337,000	Inc. 9.0
Cotton, bales	11,600,000	Dec. 8.0

#### A Simple Way to Make Cheese.

The making of cheese is a very simple process, and almost any one can turn out a good article with little practice. I will give a method by which any one can make cheese successfully. Take evening's milk and strain it into some clean vessel and let it stand in a cool place until morning. Evening's milk should be warmed to about 96 degrees before adding morning's milk. A good way to warm it is to set a pail of boiling water into the milk. Prepare the rennet by soaking in one gallon of warm water for twenty-four hours before using. Add as much salt as it will dissolve, strain, let it settle and it is ready for use.

Use a tablespoonful for each three gallons of milk. If it is much over an hour coming increase the quantity, if much less decrease it. As soon as it is well curdled take a knife and cut the curd into blocks so that the whey can escape. As soon as the whey is mostly out of the curd take a basket and place a cloth in it so as to receive the curd. As the curd hardens continue to strain off the whey. Chop the curd fine, add salt—1 ounce to each five pounds of curd—and it is ready for the press. Put the curd in a tin hoop made like a peck measure without a bottom. It is a good idea to have two sizes, as the amount of curd will differ at times.

Almost any one with a few tools and a little ingenuity can construct a press that will answer the purpose very well. A simple way is to mortise a beam into a post so that it can work up or down, and hang a weight to the outer end of the beam. The hoop with the curd in it should be turned or reversed every eight or ten hours. From eighteen to twenty-four hours is generally long enough to press a cheese. Now comes the curing period, which requires considerable care and attention. The cheese when taken from the press should be rubbed with lard and a bandage of new muslin pinned loosely around it. The cheese must be greased every day. Do not remove the bandage, but apply the grease on it. In from four to five weeks the cheese should be ready for home use or market.—J. M. Smith.

## PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING POSTAL BANKS

How Bills of Carter and Hitchcock Differ from Madden-Snapp Measure.

### DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.

Democrat Provides for Board of Investment—All Fix Deposit Limit at \$1,000.

Upon the indorsement by Postmaster General Meyer and later by President Roosevelt of the postal savings bank system for the United States, three separate and distinct plans have been proposed to Congress as the proper procedure for establishing and putting into operation such banks. In the House of Representatives Representatives Madden, of Chicago, and Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., have introduced similar measures. Representative Hitchcock, of Omaha, a Democrat, has introduced another House bill, and Senator Thomas Carter, of Montana, is the father of a senate bill. The main differences in these bills lie in the protection afforded depositors and deposits and in the investment features of the funds of the postal savings banks.

All these bills place a limit on the interest-bearing deposits which can be made by any individual within any single calendar year and finally. The Madden-Snapp bill provides that \$300 may be deposited within one year and that no interest shall be paid to any depositor upon a deposit in excess of \$1,000. The Carter bill makes the limit of annual deposit \$500 and the final limit of interest-bearing deposit \$1,000, while the Hitchcock bill has a double-barreled provision which is more complex. It provides a limit of monthly deposit of \$100 and the final limit of any single deposit at \$1,000. In addition it provides that no interest shall be paid on more than \$500 to any depositor and that if any depositor deposits more than \$200 in any one year interest shall not be paid on new deposits in excess of that amount.

Both the Madden-Snapp and Carter bills provide an interest rate of 2 per cent on deposits, while the Hitchcock bill stipulates that the rate on \$200 or less shall be 2½ per cent, and over that amount and up to \$500 the rate shall be fixed by a board of investment, composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In establishing postal savings bank adjuncts to post offices there is also a difference between the Madden-Snapp bill and the others. The Madden-Snapp measure gives the Postmaster General discretion in the selection of offices for postal savings bank purposes; the Hitchcock bill is mandatory in that all money order post offices are made branches of the postal savings bank system, while the Carter bill makes all first, second and third-class post offices branch postal savings banks and gives the Postmaster General some discretion as to further extension into the fourth-class post offices.

In administration the Madden-Snapp bill provides a general superintendent of postal savings banks, with such assistants and clerks as may be necessary, while the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the auditor's force in the Post Office Department. The sum of \$50,000 is set aside to start the banks in operation. Both the Hitchcock and Carter bills stipulate that the head of the postal banks shall be an officer known to the Fifth Assistant Postmaster General, and ask \$100,000 to establish the banks.

#### Why More Boy Babies Die.

Dr. Francis Warner, senior physician of the London hospital, has drawn attention to a curious sex problem. Taking the births of 1905, he showed that 57 per cent were boys, yet the death rate of boys was so much higher than that of girls that of 5-year-old children only 43 per cent were boys. Further statistics showed that 27 per cent of boys, as compared with only 22 per cent of girls, died in the first year. Dr. Warner attributed the preponderance of females in England, despite the more numerous birth of boys, to the fact that a much larger proportion of males had the same physical defect. A minute examination of thousands of children showed that 9 per cent of boys were physically defective, as compared with 7 per cent of girls, but taking the children's medical wards, where practically all were physically defective, the mortality of defective girls was higher than that of the boys. Hence he deduced that while the female sex apparently approaches closer to normality than the male, yet when abnormalities are found equally in both, the girls have less vitality, a fact which causes a more rapid breakdown under an added strain. It was also noted that while the male sex supplied a great majority of criminals, yet in murders committed with lunacy women were in a great majority.

John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, and William O'Brien, nationalist member of the parliament for Cork, are unable to reach an agreement for summoning a national convention on a new basis of representation, according to a cable from Dublin, Ireland.

Clarence Darrow has so far recovered from his illness that he has been able to move from the California hospital in Los Angeles to private apartments. It is believed that all necessity of an operation has passed.

## Indiana State News

### ROWDY BOYS REAP DISASTER.

Stone a Hermit, Who Then Uses a Shotgun.

Six young men and a double-barreled shotgun in the hands of John Barrett, an eccentric hermit, living near Oatsville, have the neighborhood excited, and four of the young men are carrying buckshot in the bodies and faces. Rufus Creel, one of them, is so badly wounded that he has been taken to Vincennes for treatment. The sight of his right eye is destroyed. The shooting is said to be the result of a foolish escapade by the young men. The boys were passing the home in which Barrett lives, and one of them suggested that they throw stones on the roof to see what the old man would do. The stones had hardly struck the house before Barrett appeared at the door and emptied the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into the group.

### YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE.

Despondent Because His Sweetheart Was Sentenced to Girls' School.

Clifford Mack Smith, 18 years old and the only support of a widowed mother, committed suicide in Covington by swallowing carbolic acid. He was on the way home at the time, and on entering his mother's presence, he remarked, "Ma, I have taken it," and threw himself on the bed. Before anything could be done in relief he was unconscious, and he died before a physician could be called. Five months ago he attempted to commit suicide in a similar way, but was prevented. A few days ago Judge Schoonover sentenced Smith's sweetheart to the Indiana Girls' School. The young people had set Jan. 4 as their wedding day, and it is supposed that while brooding over the fate of the girl he renewed his determination to end his life.

### DECLARES UNION UNLAWFUL.

Son Fights for Estate Left Father's Second Wife.

Mary Johnson Strunk of Niles, Mich., is the defendant in a sensational case now on trial in the Porter county Circuit Court. An estate of \$40,000 is involved. The plaintiff is Jennings C. Strunk, who alleges he is the lawful heir to the estate, because his father's marriage to the Niles woman was bigamous, the elder Strunk having failed to obtain a divorce from his first wife, who was Jennings Strunk's mother. The second Mrs. Strunk has been in possession of the property since the death of John C. Strunk, who is alleged by the son to have led a dual life.

### BURGLARS FIRE STORE.

Use Kerosene to Saturate Grocery Establishment and Escape.

Angered by not finding money after they had broken into the Butterfly grocery store, in the heart of the business district of Muncie, burglars saturated the place with kerosene and set fire to it, and left through the rear door, which they had broken down to gain entrance. The firemen had a hard fight to check the flames, which had been started in several places.

### SHORT LIVED HONEYMOON.

Bridegroom Stricken with Double Pneumonia and Dies.

John Reedy, 19 years old, who was married on Christmas day, died the other afternoon at Decker of double pneumonia. He was taken sick on the day following his marriage to Miss Katherine Manning of Decker. At first little attention was paid to his ailment, under the belief that it was a cold, but later pneumonia developed. Mr. Reedy was well known as a melon raiser.

### Put to Flight by Gray Wolf.

A big gray wolf, the first seen in Cass county in many years, put John R. Douglas and Earl Smith, two hunters, to flight while they were setting traps in a woods three miles west of Logansport. They came upon the animal unexpectedly, and Douglas, who had a loaded shotgun in his hand, was so frightened that he could not shoot. He was afflicted with "back fever." The wolf stood its ground and Smith and Douglas, after glaring at it for several moments, turned and ran.

### Born with Set of Teeth.

Supplied with a full set of teeth, Baby Crow was born to Mrs. Elve Crow near Evansville. The infant is a girl and weighs about four pounds. She is in good health and exhibited the full power of her teeth by biting the nurse's finger on the twelfth hour after becoming a member of the family circle.

### County Jail Searched.

Fire originating from a defective fuse damaged the Knox county jail in Vincennes \$5,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The thirty-nine prisoners were housed in the basement while the fire was being suppressed, and no one was suffered to escape.

### Killed by Brother's Train.

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

### AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Rev. C. E. Weidner has resigned as pastor of the Brethren church at Napanee to accept a call to Carleton, Neb.

The safe in the postoffice and general store owned by F. O. Peckinbaugh, at Springfield, was raided by burglars, and a small amount of cash and stamps were carried off. After the robbery the burglars stole a horse and buggy from Clarence Swain, in which they drove to a point near Anderson, where they abandoned the rig.

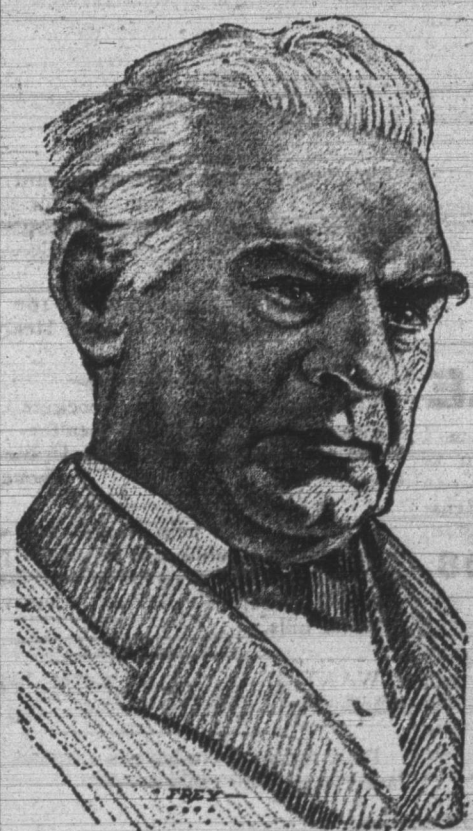
## BANKER WALSH GUILTY.

Former Financial and Political Chief in Chicago Is Convicted.

The jury in the case of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker and politician, found the defendant guilty. The trial was one of the most bitterly contested legal struggles known in the history of the Chicago federal courts.

Walsh was a unique figure in the history of Chicago. His growth has been practically coincident with the growth of the city. As a boy he came there when the city was a village, and as a man the village that he knew has grown to as great proportions as himself. Irish emigrant, newsboy, small merchant, politician, banker, railroad president, and newspaper publisher mark the chapters in the life of John R. Walsh, central figure in the great trial recently closed. It was in 1860 that he made his first great stride toward his millions. The war coming, and Walsh was the first man in the west to see the great possibilities of general circulation of the newspapers. In partnership with McNally he founded the Western News Company.

Dec. 18, 1905, it was announced that Walsh's banking institutions had been declared insolvent by the authorities. With this announcement came the assurance that the banks of the city had rallied to the assistance of the deposi-



JOHN R. WALSH.

—Chicago Post.

ors and would pay all indebtedness.

Investigation of the failure continued until early in 1906, when matters became serious for Walsh, and he was arrested on complaint of the district attorney. The main charge on which Walsh was placed on trial is in effect that he on Nov. 18, 1905, in sworn report to the comptroller, understated the amount of the bank's loans to its officers and directors by nearly \$3,000,000, and overstated other loans to a generally similar amount. The result was to hide the fact of \$3,000,000 loans by Walsh to himself. Tragedy and scandal entered the case for the first time when Attorney Hamill was made the target for the weapon of Mrs. Beatrice Metcalfe, who followed the lawyer out of the courtroom and fired at him in an effort to kill him.

John R. Walsh's conviction of felony in the seventy-first year of his age came as a shock to the community where he has lived and prospered for so long. Until a little over two years ago his position in Chicago was, and for many years had been, one of influence and respectability. He was supposed to be a very rich man. He had taken a part in every great enterprise for the building up of the city. His judgment was respected, his integrity unquestioned. And now, in his old age, twelve of his fellow citizens, after probing into his life, declare him guilty of a serious crime, punishment of which is imprisonment.

### \$149,000,000 in Benefactions.

According to statistics collected by the Chicago Tribune, the sum of \$149,902,130 was given away for the good of mankind during the year 1907. Of this amount educational institutions received \$70,915,542; religious institutions, \$3,343,892; museums, art galleries and public improvements, \$17,247,400; and libraries, \$2,943,000. The heaviest donors were John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage and Andrew Carnegie, in the order named, although there were more than a dozen others who gave amounts above \$100,000 each, and it is noted that over \$30,000,000 of the total sum was contributed by women.

### Philadelphia Traction Concessions.

President Parsons of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in a letter transmitted to Mayor Reyburn offers a plan of harmonizing the differences between the company and the employees who recently voted to strike. Mr. Parsons says he will set apart one day each month to confer with the committees of the men irrespective of union affiliations. He is also willing to reinstate forty-seven of the sixty men recently dismissed for associating with the union.

### SHORT NEWS NOTES.

The United States dredge boat Henry Fladd, worth \$175,000, was burned to the water's edge at her moorings in Memphis.

Fire in a New York factory building occupied by the Grossman Shoe Company and the Hoppel iron foundry caused a loss of \$200,000.

The four trust companies of St. Louis announced that they would pay 3½ per cent on savings deposits and 4 per cent on certificates of deposit.



The Signal Corps of the War Department has made public specifications for the construction of a dirigible balloon to be used in a series of tests at Fort Myer next spring. Proposals for furnishing the balloon will be opened at the department on Jan. 15 next. The balloon is to consist of a gas bag of silk, to be covered with an aluminum preparation. The material for the bag and the hydrogen with which it will be inflated will be furnished by the government. The dimensions and shape of the bag will be left to the bidders, except that the length must not exceed 120 feet. It must be designed to carry two persons having a combined weight of 350 pounds; also at least 100 pounds of ballast. A speed of twenty miles an hour in still air is desired, and the scheme of ascending, descending and maintaining equilibrium must be based on shifting weights, movable planes or some method which will not necessitate balancing or changing of position by the aeronaut. The balloon must have all the fittings necessary for successful and continuous flights. It will be accepted only after a trial flight to be held at Fort Myer next spring.

In a recent address at New York City Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, took occasion to reply to some of the criticisms that have been made regarding the treatment of the Indians by his bureau. He outlined the present policy of the government as that of absorbing the Indian into the white man's civilization, thus reversing the old policy of assisting him in his ardent desire of keeping as separate from the white man as he possibly could. He expressed the opinion that the final solution of the problem would be reached by intermarriage. He described the success of the government in making the Indian work; even the Utes, he said, were now working on the railroads and helping to build up the country of which they were a part. The commissioner said it was true that about 85 per cent of the Indians that went to Indian schools, such as Carlisle and others, and went back to the reservations sooner or later reverted to the blanket. But their children started away ahead of where their parents did, so that the schooling was by no means wasted.

An unusual view of the army has lately been presented in a complaint over the decrease in strength of the coast artillery regiments. The Tenth Company, for instance, which mustered a hundred and one men in 1900, was able to get out only fourteen in the ranks in October. The explanation offered is that the men in the coast artillery receive training in some branch of mechanics, and can get employment outside at good wages. One officer instructed his company in the art of telephone repairing, and made the men so efficient that the telephone company in the neighboring city offered them sixty and seventy dollars a month, and in some cases bought the discharge of the men, so that they might begin work before their enlistment expired. "If the army can train its men as effectively as this, it ought to be a pretty good school."

If there are not forty-eight stars on the flag within a year or two it will not be for lack of effort on the part of Arizona and New Mexico. A convention of delegates from every part of New Mexico adopted resolutions the other day demanding the admission of the territory as a State. The governor of Arizona has reported that the statehood sentiment in that territory is stronger than ever before. Bills were introduced in the Senate on the first working-day of the session of Congress, providing for the creation of two new States out of the territories. As the effort to pass a joint statehood bill has been abandoned, it is now necessary for the two territories to convince Congress that they are worthy to be admitted to the family of States.

According to Terence V. Powderly, formerly grand master of the Knights of Labor and now connected with the government Bureau of Immigration, extensive railroad building in Italy, the approach of the presidential election and scare headlines in the newspapers, aside from the financial flurry, are the causes for the present exodus of aliens from the United States. "No alarm need be felt because of the ebb in the tide," he says. "There is more work to do in this country than there ever was before; there is a necessity for men and women to do it, and the first months of the next year will see a return of aliens, who will be able to find remunerative employment in this country."

The War Department has published a general order of the President requiring every field officer to make each year practice marches of three consecutive days of not less than thirty miles each. In his order the President says it is just as much the duty of army officers "to pursue such habits as will maintain a physical condition fit for active service as to cultivate their minds for the intellectual duties of their profession."