

TRIBUTE TO JEFFERSON DAVIS

Memorial Park Is Dedicated at The Birthplace Of The South's Chieftain--Memorial Temple Proposed.

Fairview, Ky., Special.—Among the trees which have grown up about the birthplace of Jefferson Davis since the year, early in the nineteenth century, when the Davis family removed to Mississippi, the Jefferson Davis memorial park was simply dedicated Thursday. Northeast across the State is Hodgenville, near which Abraham Lincoln was born eight months after his great opponent. Fairview is still a tiny town rimmed with forests and sloping gently toward the grass grown battlefields of Tennessee.

In September, 1907, when the gray grown and enfiladed ranks of Kentucky's famous "orphan brigade" met in Glasgow, Ky., at the grave of Joseph H. Lewis, their commander, former Governor Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky broached the plan of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association. Subscriptions were started, the women of the South aiding nobly, and when all but \$4,000 had been raised to purchase seventeen acres at Fairview, General Bennett H. Young, commanding the Kentucky division, United Confederate Veterans, advanced that sum and made the monument possible.

Oratory, music and flowers made today notable. A basket dinner and a barbecue were provided by the people of Todd and Christian counties, which share equally the Town of Fairview and when Col. W. A. Milton, of Louisville, as chairman in the absence of General Young, who was detained in Chicago, opened the meeting, the homestead of the Davis' was crowded. General Young, a prominent Louisville lawyer, wrote the chief address of the day, and it was read by Colonel Milton. He as-

serted that every Southern State should rear a shaft to Jefferson Davis whose character and sufferings he dwelt upon sympathetically. He paid high tribute to Lincoln, saying that the time had come when men might speak kindly and truly of the past. He said the message which the united South gave to the world today was one of everlasting peace.

The plan is to raise \$30,000 more with which to build a memorial temple to contain all the records of the Confederacy, and to remodel a two-story residence upon the Davis farm to house the widows of Confederate soldiers.

The seventeen acres which are to enclose the memorial buildings to be erected adjoin the original nine acres which were the remnants of the plantation upon which Samuel Davis, father of the President, settled when he came from Virginia in 1793. These nine were given by Mr. Davis to Bethel church on the occasion, June 21, 1886, of his last visit to his first home. To the people of the neighborhood this church stands as a memorial to their neighbor, and to his pride in his old Kentucky home they ascribe the fancy which led him to call his land along to Mississippi shore of the Gulf, "Beauvoir."

The site of the memorial slopes softly from a splendid grove which crowns its highest point. It is in the heart of Fairview, and the present plan is to place all the records of the Confederacy in the temple to be built within the shadow of the trees. A two-story residence is also on the land, and the intent is to make of this a home for the widows of the Confederates whom age has rendered decrepit and from whom the years and the wars have taken husbands and sons.

MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED IN GEORGIA CYCLONE

Sylvania, Ga., Special.—A half dozen persons, probably more, were injured in a terrific cyclone that passed over the lower part of Seveven county at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon and, while no life has yet been lost because of its passage, many persons escaped by seeming miracles, houses falling about and upon them without inflicting fatal injuries.

The cyclone came from the direction of Dover and disappeared from there in a northeasterly direction. It completely wrecked the home of Stephen Thomson, a white farmer, and buried under its ruins the farmer and his wife. An act of heroism followed, when the older of their sons after working valiantly despite his injuries, managed to extricate himself from the fallen timbers and debris of the house and then rescued the other members of the family in

turn. Mrs. Thompson was very seriously hurt, but the others of the family sustained injuries less grave, though very painful.

Two tenant houses on the place of J. C. Walker were destroyed and their colored occupants injured. Tenant houses on the places of Thomas Lee and John Robbins were also wrecked but no one was killed. In places large pine trees were twisted from their roots, so great was the storm's violence.

Many of those who were caught by the cyclone saw it approaching but owing to its velocity were unable to find places of safety before it struck. It is stated that the storm's appearance was that of an ordinary whirlwind, such as are frequently seen in summer, though it was very much larger and moved with much greater rapidity.

TRAIN TOPPLES INTO CREEK--EIGHT ARE INJURED

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Eight persons were injured, none fatally, this afternoon when a combination freight and passenger train on the Short creek division of the Southern Railway toppled into Black creek; near Maxine, Ala. The injured are: E. V. Lambeth, engineer; G. R. Woodall, brakeman; H. C. Collins, brakeman, and George Rutledge, freman, and four negro passengers. The train ran upon a fill, supporting the approach to the trestle, which

had been softened by the hard rains. The engine and some of the freight cars got across but the fill gave way under the strain and the passenger coaches were precipitated into the creek and entirely submerged. Trainmen regard it as remarkable that the negroes were able to get out of the submerged coaches and swim to land.

After crossing the trestle, the engine was overturned, and the men on the locomotive were injured in jumping.

PATRICK'S APPEAL FOR LIBERTY OR DEATH DENIED

New York, Special.—Albert T. Patrick's appeal for liberty or death was denied by the appellate division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn Friday. Patrick had appealed to that court for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, which he had obtained from an individual justice of the Supreme Court, ordering the prosecuting officers to show cause why he should not be released from prison or put to death for the murder of Wil-

liam Marsh Rice. In support of the writ, Patrick several weeks ago made a sensational personal appeal to the appellate division in which he declared that the commutation of death sentence to that of life imprisonment made by Governor Higgins constituted the imposition of a sentence worse than death. Patrick also attacked the legality of his conviction on the ground of conspiracy. All the justices of the division concurred.

HEALTH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MANY DISEASES

Washington, Special.—Leprosy, tuberculosis and the pollution of streams formed the principal themes of discussion Friday at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the conference of State and provincial boards of health of North America.

Woodward, of the District of Columbia, chairman of the committee on a national leprosiarium, reported that no progress had been made toward the establishment of such an institution, but he argued that the dictates of humanity have upon the government a most impelling force in this connection.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSIT STRIKE IS NOW SETTLED

Philadelphia, Special.—The strike has been settled. The men receive 22 cents an hour, beginning Saturday morning, and ten hours will constitute a day's work.

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This statement from C. O. Pratt, chairman of the executive committee of the Amalgamation of Street Railway Employees, the leader of the striking mortomen and conductors, followed by the deportation of the 450 strike-breakers, who came here from New York, ends the strike of the employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The men agreed to accept 22 cents an hour in-

stead of 25 they had demanded originally. The old "swing system" has been abolished; ten hours will constitute a day's work; all employes will be permitted to purchase their uniforms in the open market; all future differences are to be adjusted between the company and a grievance committee chosen by the employes. If, after an investigation by the city controller of the books of the company it can be shown that more than 22 cents an hour can be paid without crippling the finances of the rapid transit company, then the men will insist upon a further advance.

BONING FOR GRADUATION.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

NEW EMPIRES FOR PIONEERS.

Millions of Acres of Indian Lands to Be Thrown Open For Settlement—Offer Homes and Wealth—Include Rich Farming, Timber and Mineral Tracts in Idaho, Montana and Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Millions of acres of fertile Western lands will be made available by President Taft for homeseekers during the next nine months if he follows the policy which has been laid down by the Department of the Interior. The settler may make his selection in any one of the three States of Idaho, Montana and Washington.

It is proposed to throw open 2,872,600 acres, comprising part of five different allotments to Indians. They include farming, timber and mineral lands, sufficient not only to provide homes but wealth to the successful applicants.

The sections under consideration include 310,000 acres at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; 64,000 acres at Lemhi, Idaho; 1,200,000 acres near Flathead, Mont.; 153,600 acres near Spokane, Wash.; and 1,145,000 acres in the vicinity of Yakima, Wash.

Long ago it was decided that the Indian reservation must go, the Indian be absorbed into the civilization of the American continent, and the districts set aside for him made available for homes for sturdy Americans. It has been decided that the present year is the time to do this.

The readiness of the people of the United States to gamble has led the Government to surround its land openings with restrictions. Even with these the proportion of those who applied for lands at last year's openings to those who obtained them was fifty-seven to one. There were 114,769 in the first class, and it is estimated that only about 2000 were rewarded with good farms. It cost the applicants on an average of \$20

each to go to the sections where the openings took place, which is one of the requirements.

Almost all the applicants for the new lands come from east of the States in which the new lands are located, but very few leave the Atlantic slope to try their fortunes in the West. Twenty States furnished the greater part of the applicants last year. Nebraska headed the list with 37,268 applicants. This is accounted for at the Land Office by the fact that the settlers in Nebraska were pioneers, and while they have been successful they have in many cases insufficient wealth to establish their sons in the high priced lands of that State. This is true, perhaps in a less degree, of the fertile State of Iowa, which is credited with 32,413 applicants. South Dakota furnished 17,124; Illinois, 7988; Indiana, 918; Kansas, 5371; Kentucky, 153; Michigan, 726; Minnesota, 3020; Missouri, 6058; New York, 191; North Dakota, 554; Ohio, 344; Oklahoma, 364; Pennsylvania, 190; Texas, 134; Washington, 19; West Virginia, 19; Wisconsin, 1778; and Wyoming, 38.

Lands were offered last year in the town of Gregory, S. D., at not less than \$1 an acre, after having been subject to entry at the rate of \$2.50 an acre for four years previous. These were suitable for grazing, but in many cases could be made to yield good crops. There is the word of the Government for the statement that lands in that locality entered four years before have not only produced good crops, but were selling at the time the opening was advertised at \$20 to \$50 an acre.

JAMES J. HILL DEFENDS PATTEN.

Predicts Country Will Need All Its Wheat to Feed the People.

Seattle, Wash.—J. J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Board of Directors, discussing the recent wheat corner, said:

"It is a mistake to say James A. Patten cornered the wheat market. It is merely a case of a man taking advantage of an opportunity. It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of Eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of Eastern and Central Western States.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of live stock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska can get sixty-five cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and the labor incident to hog raising, but will sell all their grain."

BELL SOLVES PROBLEMS OF AIR.

His Tetrahedral Kite, Will Settle, Not Fall, if Shot to Pieces.

Philadelphia.—Expressing the hope that in the very near future, perhaps some time this summer, he will have perfected a flying machine that will revolutionize navigation of the air in at least two important particulars, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, detailed to the American Philosophical Society the experiments he has made and those that are to come.

In his effort to evolve a perfect machine Professor Bell will place his dependence in what he has designated the tetrahedral kite, a kite which has the form of a huge triangle and is composed of many small cells.

"All of the machines now in use," the inventor said, "even that of the Wrights, who lead the world in flying machine construction, lack stability in the air. That is one fault. Another is dangerous flaw is the

fact that when an accident happens to one of these machines it falls to the earth with extreme rapidity, endangering the life of the aviator. On account of their lack of stability in the air the safety of the aviator depends almost entirely upon his skill. The tetrahedral kite is perfectly stable in the air, as has been demonstrated by repeated tests. In case of an accident it will descend to the earth gently and smoothly as a bird would. It could even be broken in half and still reach the earth in safety. In times of war this would be an invaluable attribute, as the kite would be able to stand any amount of shelling."

It is these two things that will be the subject of the experiments this summer. Professor Bell has been conducting his work at his summer house in Braddock, Nova Scotia, a small town on the shore of Lake Bras d'Or, and in Hammondsport, N. Y.

Steel Trust to Drop Dealings

With Unions Altogether. Pittsburgh.—Notices were posted at the various plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company that on and after June 30 the company will refuse to deal with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers. The company is the last of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation to deal with union labor, and it is asserted that the corporation has now decided to drop dealings with the union altogether.

Chicago Roads Order Special Cars

To Run to Cemeteries. Chicago.—Plans for funeral cars for the surface lines were sent to the officers of the Chicago City Railway Company by Blon J. Arnold, chief traction engineer. Haste in getting the cars has been precipitated by the carriage drivers' strike. The first test on the surface lines is to be made on the Calumet and South Chicago Railway, now operated by the City Railway. They are already used by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Cotton-Seed Meal For Horses.

Many inquiries come to us requesting information as to the value and advisability of feeding cotton-seed meal to horses and mules. We always recommend it in limited amounts, of course; and believe there is no better source for protein in a horse's ration than cotton-seed meal. All farmers are interested in securing more efficient labor from their teams, and, if possible, without additional expense. The writer proposed a horse feeding experiment to test the advantages of cotton-seed meal a year ago, and has again proposed it with some prospect of doing this valuable work for the benefit of the farmers, all of whom are interested in teams and their best feeding for returns in labor or breeding. We shall endeavor to begin the work in a short time.

Some have thought that feeding cotton-seed meal would not be advisable for brood mares. Good horse sense would indicate to us that if not deleterious to cows, the most easily excited to abortion of any of our domestic animals, it would not be to mares. We know cows are often fed as much as three or four pounds per day. The writer fed cotton-seed meal to horses and mules in Indiana, and to three mares in the winter and spring, all of which had spring colts, and there were never any bad effects observable at any time. Horses thrive on cotton-seed meal, and while they do not take to it very kindly at first, yet the fact that they do so well when it forms a part of their ration, is sufficient to justify the use of this great Southern feed, both for them and mares. Judge Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., says there is not the remotest danger of abortion from feeding cotton-seed meal to brood mares in reasonable quantities, say, not to exceed two pounds per day. It must be remembered that they do not take to it kindly if on full feed of good grain, and a very small amount must be fed in the beginning, coaxing them to the new taste, as it were, which is better than forcing them to it by a semi-starvation process. But it is not inadvisable to keep horses a little hungry until they take to eating a little of the meal, when they will then soon eat a full ration with such an amount of the new feed as you desire to incorporate therein. It certainly keeps work stock in good condition, both body and coat. As much as three pounds may be fed to hard-worked horses.—Walter J. Quick, Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

How to Get Better Cottonseed.

An examination of a cotton field will reveal all types of plants growing within the space of a few feet. Some of them are admirably formed and developed and neatly fruited; others undesirable in shape and character, and bearing but a few bolls. Observation will reveal the fact that there are many blank spaces in the field; hence the stand is not uniform, and as a result the yield of seed cotton per acre is considerably lower than it would have been were a perfect stand obtained.

The selection of seed of the highest vitality and the greatest weight would have insured a much better stand, and have added from fifty to 200 pounds of seed cotton per acre to the yield.

Since the per cent. of lint yielded by plants varies from twenty-five up to more than forty, and the length of the staple which may be grown even on uplands from seven-eighths to one and one-half inches, is it not important and necessary that greater attention be given to the question of the selection of cottonseed? But this is not all. It is well known that some individuals have the power of reproducing themselves with greater vigor than others; that some are more prepotent than others, less subject to disease and to unfavorable influences of soil and climate. These qualities in themselves represent a fortune to the individual grower of a given community.

The farmer can afford to select his seed. No person can do it for him half so well, as cotton is influenced markedly by even slight changes in soil and climatic conditions. Therefore some individual in each community must undertake the work, and in order to maintain the desirable qualities which superior skill and selection may have grafted upon a certain type, must select his seed from the most desirable plants as they grow in the field, have the lint picked out separately and ginned with a small gin on his own premises, since taking it to a public gin means to have it mixed in most cases with unselected seed and his effort at improvement practically nullified.—A. M. Soule.

The Stallion Between Seasons.

Many good stallions are injured, not by lack of proper care during the season, or even by excessive use, but by being kept idle during the

Sentence Sermons.

By Henry F. Cope. No man ever overshoots his own moral aim. All worthy education is training of will. The dogmatic are always strong on barking. Counting your blessings discounts your burdens. No one was ever left sad by giving happiness away.

Why not put the stallion to work?

It is no more trouble to handle a stallion than a mare if it is done in a proper way by an intelligent man. In point of fact, if the stallion is to maintain his vigor and be fit for service, he should be kept steadily at work during the entire fall and winter and early spring. We have heretofore given the reasons for this at some length. We think every stallion will bear us out in this. The stallion may not be as good looking in the spring, but his flesh will be hard, and all experience shows that his colts will have superior vitality. The worst place for the stallion to be kept during the winter is in the stable without exercise, and about the worst feed he can be fed is corn. The run of a paddock with an opportunity for shelter is a great improvement over this, but this in itself will not maintain sufficient vigor. The draft stallion should be taught to pull and thus develop the pulling instinct. Therefore, the right and proper way to handle a stallion between seasons is simply to give him the same care that an intelligent man will give any other horse—no more and no less.—Southern Planter.

The Same Old Story.

I cannot too often repeat that no cotton farmer, who farms in a good rotation, grows an abundance of peas and crimson clover, and feeds stock, will ever need to buy nitrogen or ammonia in any form, but can get more and more of nitrogen in his soil annually, and that after a few years of a good rotation with legumes, the only fertilizer he will need to buy will be phosphoric acid and potash for the pea crop. The peas will do the rest through their feeding of the stock; and the crops that are now merely looked upon as "supplies" will bring cash into his pockets at all seasons of the year, and enable him to say something about the prices of his crops, since they will then belong to him and not to the merchant.—Professor Massey, in Progressive Farmer.

A Sad Commentary.

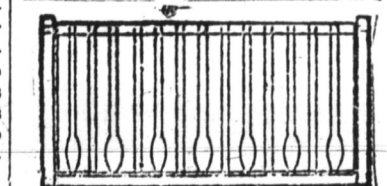
It is not a sad commentary on the farming conditions in the Cotton Belt that farmers need to borrow money every spring, depending on the one crop of cotton to pay the debt, and then to start in another season in the same old hopeless way, never getting ahead, never with cash, but always at the mercy of the fertilizer man, the merchant and the money lender? No section can be permanently prosperous when her farmers are working year after year simply to pay debts contracted for the purpose of growing cotton.—Progressive Farmer.

A Device For Killing Lice Easily.

Lice do much damage to hogs which might be prevented at a small cost. The hogs like to wallow, and a vat twelve or fourteen inches deep filled with water and on top of which is placed of gallon of crude petroleum will serve as a wallowing place for them and at the same time keep them free of lice. Such a vat should be thoroughly cleaned out occasionally.

Alfalfa Hog Feeder.

Hogs are very fond of alfalfa, and they will eat a good deal of it if given a chance. They will also waste a whole lot unless you stand and feed it to them a handful at a time. A rack with a swinging front works very well, says a writer in the Farm Press. The punching the hogs give it will work the hay down within reach until the rack is empty. The openings in front should be large



Front View.

enough to let a hog's head through, but not much larger. The rack may be any length and should be about four feet high, and from three feet to three and a half feet wide at the top. Make it strong or they will soon punch it to pieces. Make the floor tight to hold chaff and lay a floor in front to keep the hogs out of the mud. Brood sows fed all the good alfalfa hay and clean water they want will winter well if given one good ear of corn each day.

A Contrast.

The greater part of the hay used in our cities and towns is shipped in from the North, yet the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia average more hay per acre than the three States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, which produce over twenty-five times as much.

Proverbs and Phrases

The ability to learn marks the limits of actual living. Too many men lay to a gentle heart the faults of a soft head. You cannot improve the breed by polishing the brass on the harness. It's no use paying for plush in the pews if you've got putty in the pulpit. No man is master of himself who can not control the guests in his heart.