Slightly Deeper Dye.

"Ever see an Indian policeman?" asked the passenger with the bristling moustache.

"Yes," said the passenger with the skull cap. "I used to know one in Omaha."

"How did he look in uniform?"

"Much like the ordinary copper, only a little more copper colored, of course."

Wireless to Japan.

The efforts made by the United States government to establish a wireless communication between Japan and San Francisco, by way of Hawaii, have been in the main unsuccessful, although messages have been successfully forwarded.

Lively Times Ahead.

Game Beater (to his new associate)—The fat man always aims too high and the thin man too low. Now, when the fat one shoots you'll have to duck and when the thin one pulls the trigger jump.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

PNU No. 29—'10

Unavoidable Delay.

These are the telegrams that passed between the publishing house and the owner of the summer resort hotel:

"What is the reason you have not sent us the copy for the pamphlet announcing your summer opening?"

"I mailed the copy all right, but the train was delayed several days by snow drifts along the route."—Chicago Tribune.

Inside Baseball.

The catcher flashed an almost imperceptible signal at the first baseman.

The first baseman glanced at the sun.

The pitcher, who had paid no attention to either, then noticed that the third baseman had changed his quid of tobacco to the other cheek.

Whereupon he sent a straight, fast ball right over the plate, and the batter made a two base hit.

It doesn't always work.

Knew of One.

"Tommy," said his teacher, "the rattlesnake always sounds a warning before it strikes. Do you know of anything else that does?"

"Yes'm," responded Tommy. "Our old clock always does."

His Reason.

"Why do you always leave the house, James, when I begin to sing the old songs?" pouted Mrs. Howlit.

"Fresh air," said Howlit.—Harper's Weekly.

WILL HELP MADRIZ

Kaiser Shows Great Interest In Welfare and Success.

Practically Takes Opposite Stand From United States—Something Back of Movement.

Washington—Germany has formally put the stamp of her approval on the Madriz government in Nicaragua.

This information reached Washington through confidential channels outside the State department on the heels of the announcement of a recent engagement at Pearl lagoon, in which the Estrada forces, aided by a force of American planters, inflicted a serious defeat on the Madriz navy and disabled the gunboat San Jacinto.

Germany's action was taken in April, before the recent series of Estrada victories.

No other European government, so far as available information shows, has adopted a similar attitude. With the exception of Germany, they have contented themselves with retaining, with the Madriz government, the relations which had existed with that of Zelaya, the predecessor of Madriz, and have taken no particular notice of the struggle which has been devastating Nicaragua.

Germany, however, has made a definite though confidential announcement of her sympathy with the Madriz faction. This declaration was contained in a letter from Emperor William of Germany to Madriz, written on April 26 from Strasburg. Following is a translation of the document:

"Wilhelm, by the grace of God, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, to the president of Nicaragua:

"Great and Good Friend: I am informed by your letter of the 27th of December of the year past, that your excellency was elected president of the republic by the merited confidence of your fellow citizens and that your excellency entered upon your most honorable duties on the 21st of said month.

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, my congratultaions on this event and be assured also that my government will endeavor to maintain and cultivate the best relations which happily already exist between the German Empire and the Republic of Nicaragua.

"Extending to you thanks for your benevolent desires, I assure you of my best wishes for your personal welcome and for that of the Republic of Nicaragua, and for both my greatest respect. WILHELM II."

The significance of the personal letter from the emperor of Germany to Madriz, in the opinion of those who are acquainted with its existence, is considerably increased by information, which was permitted to emanate from the State department.

This was to the effect that the department has received a communication which stated that the Madriz faction had offered a Nicaraguan island as a coaling station to a European power in return for intervention in behalf of the Madriz government.

MONOPLANES ARE BEST.

Win Nearly All Prizes and Make Best Records at Rheims Meet.

Bethany Plains, Rheims, France—The international meeting, at which new records for height, distance, speed and time were set, closed July 10. The meeting was a triumph for monoplanes, which made all the records and carried off the majority of the prizes.

The experts declare that the most important achievement was the record made by Leon Morane, who attained a speed of 106 kilometers—65.93 miles—an hour. They believe that this will be followed soon by a speed of 180 to 200 kilometers.

The distance and duration records established by M. Labouchere, 340 kilometers — 211.14 miles — in four hours, 37 minutes and 45 seconds were broken by Olieslagers, who made a magnificent flight of 393 kilometers—244.44 miles—in five hours, three minutes and five seconds.

Flames Under Control.

Visalia, Cal.—The forest fire which has been burning on the Sierra slopes near General Grant National park, and which entered the forest of giant trees 50 miles east of here, is thought to be now under control. Backfiring has been resorted to in order to save the big trees and it is planned to corral the fire between two creeks. The fire had eaten into the reserve but none of the trees were burned, although the escape was narrow. A large force of soldiers, civilians and rangers has been fighting the flames for three days.

500 Americans Will Fight.

Montgomery, Ala.—An officer of the Alabama National Guard will pick 500 men at the encampmnet at Chickamauga next week, who will volunteer for duty in Nicaragua, according to a report here. It is declared that this officer and his men will sail for Nicaragua soon after the encampment closes and will be used to bring to an end the hostilitiies between Madriz and Estrada. It is not stated on which side the Americans will fight. Neither can it be learned from what point the expedition will sail nor the date.

Coach Drops Over Cliff.

Yosemite, Cal.—A four-horse stagecoach, carrying 11 passengers, for El Portal, the gateway of the Yosemite national park, went over a cliff into the Merced river, a fall of 100 feet. One man and three women were carried down with the stage and injured severely. The other passengers and driver jumped in time. Two horses were killed. The identity of the victims of the accident or extent of their injuries could not be learned.

Forest Fires Disastrous.

Eau Clair, Wis.—A survey of the districts in Northern Wisconsin which have suffered through forest fires brings the estimate of the total damage of the past three weeks to about $4,000,000.

A Movable Feast.

She has a biscuit-colored hat,
With plumes of olive green.
Beneath the mushroom crown so flat
A bunch of cherries may be seen.

'Tis perched upon her chestnut hair
Above her shrimp-pink gown.
And from her little neck so fair
A chain of oyster pearls hangs down.

Her coat is made of Persian lamb,
And frogs are all the style.
She doesn't mind at all the "jam,"
Because she's got 'em beat a mile.

And scallops, points of every size,
Go floating round her feet.
When she goes mincing down the street
She looks just good enough to eat!
—Harper's Weekly.

Gave Himself Away.

"I've made a discovery about Mrs. Blockaway's husband," said Mrs. Kawner. "At some time in his life he was a professional cook."

"How do you know?" asked Mrs. Crossway.

"I happened in there yesterday and found him getting the dinner himself. The girl had left and his wife was sick. He was putting on the table a lot of things he had got at a delicatessen store, and he was doing it properly. If he had been just an ordinary husband, you know, he would have put them all on in the original packages."—Chicago Tribune.

Probably Accidental.

Mrs. Highmus—I was glad to learn from the report the president read last night that our club is still progressing.

Mrs. Upmore—Yes; but I thought she made too long a pause between "still" and "progressing."—Chicago Tribune.

One Woman Has Her Rights.

Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Rafferty were exchanging ideas across the shabby fence which separated their respective domains. The conversation turned on the subject of woman suffrage. The Philadelphia Record quotes the first lady as saying, "Are ye taking much stock in this attempt that a lot iv th' wimmin are making to get th' vote fr us, Mrs. Rafferty?"

"I ain't bothering me head about it," declared Mrs. Rafferty. "I'm satisfied to let Dinny and th' bys do all th' voting for me family. But I do think that a lady shud get a man's pay."

"Well," replied Mrs. Kelly, "all I kin say is, Mrs. Rafferty, that I get one man's pay, or know the reason why, ivery Saturday night."

Short and Sharp.

Urchin—Is this the office of the Bugle? Well, sir, I have come to subscribe for your paper.

Editor (with a genial smile)—Why, sonny, you don't look quite big enough to do such a thing as that.

Urchin—Sir, if a man has to be measured for his subscription at this office I shall subscribe for the Palladium, just across the street. Good day, sir.—Chicago Tribune.

Prisoner—Yes, sir; I'm serving a term in the penitentiary for a crime I never committed. The real criminal is still at large. I tell you, it's pretty tough!

Philanthropic Visitor—It ought not to be. The joke isn't on you; it's on the jury that convicted you and the judge who sentenced you. The trouble with you, my friend, is that you don't catch the humor of the situation.—Chicago Tribune.

Onward and Upward.

"We should keep going onward and upward," said the earnest citizen, "with our eyes fixed on higher things."

"That's what I'm doing," replied the busy person. "I have traded my automobile in as part payment on an aeroplane."—Washington Star.

DROUTH RESISTANT ALFALFA VARIETIES

Drouth resistance of alfalfas is discussed in bureau of plant industry bulletin No. 169, by J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge of alfalfa and clover investigations. He says:

In addition to the variegated strains of alfalfa being hardier than corresponding strains of ordinary alfalfa, it has also been observed that the variegated alfalfas are usually somewhat more drouth resistant than the ordinary variety. The apparent corelation between hardiness and drouth never received an entirely satisfactory explanation. The fact that the hardy, drouth-resistant, yellow-flowered alfalfa constitutes a small percentage of the parentage of these variegated strains suggests the origin of these characteristics. It is possible that the smaller number of stomata observed in both the Medicago falcata and the variegated alfalfa may offer a partial explanation of the drouth resistance, but it is difficult to see how this would materially affect the hardiness of strain unless the growth be rendered less succulent during the periods of relative high winter temperatures which sometimes occur. The Grimm alfalfa, sand lucern and Baltic alfalfa have all proved relatively drouth resistant. In certain tests the Grimm alfalfa has proved drouth resistant in North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Utah and Eastern Washington. The Baltic alfalfa has proved drouth resistant at Highmore, South Dakota.

The following weights of hay are reported to have been produced without irrigation by Mr. Paris Gibson, of Great Falls, Mont., in 1908. Each plot was one acre in extent and the entire product was weighed. The hay was weighed when in the usual condition for stacking and was not entirely dry.

Canadian alfalfa, (variegated), 7,505 pounds; sand lucern (variegated), 6,425; Turkestan alfalfa, 5,490; Wheeler alfalfa (variegated), 5,490; Nebraska dry land alfalfa, 4,700.

The normal rainfall at Great Falls, Mont., is 14 inches.

Kherson Oats.

The Kherson oat was brought from Russia by Professor F. W. Taylor, of the University of Nebraska, in 1896, and thoroughly tested by the Nebraska station as to its adaptability to the corn belt of the United States, according to Farmers' bulletin 222, U. S. department of agriculture, which quotes from Nebraska station bulletin 82 as follows:

"The climatic condition most favorable to the growth of oats does not usually obtain in the 'corn belt,' and it has been difficult to find a variety of oats well adapted to this region. It is a curious fact that although the great corn-producing states are the largest producers of oats, they are not states in which the yield per acre is high. An oat to produce well in Nebraska, and particularly in the central and western part, should be very early in maturing and should not run to straw." Such a variety was found in the Kherson government in Russia, where the soil and climatic conditions (small and uncertain rainfall) are similar to those of the Great Plains.

The Kherson oat is vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is very short, the leaves are broad and expose a laarge surface. The panicles are spreading, i. e., it is not a side oat. The berries are light yellow, small, but numerous, and have a thin hull. It usually weighs well to the bushel and matures very early.

The results of careful tests of the variety in different parts of Nebraska indicate that it is "peculiarly suited to Central and Western Nebraska on account of its habits of growth. Although it usually yields well in Eastern Nebraska, there are other varieties that, in the river counties at least, compare favorably with it. West of that the tests indicate that it is earlier, yields better and weighs heavier than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Texas Red. It has steadily outyielded the Texas Red on the station farm. In the dry season of 1901 it showed remarkable drouth-resisting qualities."

The indications, the bulletin states, are that in introducing the Kherson oats the Nebraska station has rendered a great service to farmers of that large section of our western domain where the rainfall is too scanty or uncertain to insure good crops of ordinary varieties of oats.

Seeding Grains.

A recent bulletin on crops for dry farming, issued by the experiment station of Montana Agricultural college, contains the following regarding seeding grains:

The crops ought to be planted on a moist., well pulverized seed bed. This can best be brought about by plowing in the spring, following immediately with the disc and harrow and cultivating the surface after each rainy period. Early seeding, from August 1 to September 10, is recommended.

New Varieties Promising.

After having discovered the first causes and worked out our methods of soil culture and crop management, our increased development and success will depend upon two kinds of invention. It is probable that our present methods of applying power and our present implements and machines will become obsolete with perfection of mechanical invention. It seems to me, however, that the greatest promise centers in improvement and creation of new forms of domesticated plants.—B. C. Buffum, in dry farming bulletin.

Dry Farming Trees.

An interesting and valuable bulletin (Farm Bulletin 165, Kansas State Agricultural College, March, 1910, Report of State Forester) has just been issued by Prof. Ed. H. Webster, director of the Kansas experiment station, containing a profusely illustrated report from Albert Dickens, state forester, giving results of several years of experimental work in reforestation and establishing of windbreaks. Address Ed H. Webster, dean.

For suggestions as to methods of organizing local dry farming clubs or associations, address the secretary, of the Dry Farming Congress, Hutton building, Spokane, Wash.

A Budding Financier.

"I've got a boy in my employ who will be a king of finance some day," said a man who has a factory in New York. "A few weeks ago he sold a pair of homing pigeons to a man in Brooklyn. Two days afterward the pigeons appeared at his window. Another Brooklynite bought them, and again the birds came back. The boy has just made a third sale. I am wondering if I had not better get rid of him before he tries to sell me my own factory."

Foxy.

Rita (looking at photo)—Oh, yes, he's handsome enough, but he's an awful bounder. Stella—What did he do? Rita—Didn't I tell you? He made an awful fuss with me one season and then asked me if I thought that dad would object to him as a son-in-law. I said no, I thought not, and he went away and proposed to my sister.—Illustrated Bits.

Correcting a Wrong Impression.

"Mrs. Winkler, what I am going to say will surprise you, I have no doubt, but I love your daughter Minerva, and——"

"Mr. Spoonamore, do you think any young man ever stole a march on a watchful mamma? According to my calculations you were due to say two weeks ago to-night what you have said to me just now."

Trouble Ahead for Percy.

"Miriam," said her mother, "Percy Flaxham is an excellent young man, with desirable family connections, and upon the whole I have no objection to your receiving him on a familiar footing, but you must not allow him to presume upon the fact that you have accepted a present from him."

"I won't, mamma," said the proud young beauty. "If he gets chesty over it I'll give him the clammy flipper the next time he blows in here."—Chicago Tribune.

Assisting Him.

"Hello!"

"Hello!"

"Is this the complaint department of the Daily Bread?"

"Yes."

"What's the matter with your thundering old shebang, anyhow! I've been trying for five minutes to get you!"

"I know it. I thought I'd give you something more to holler about. What's the kick this time?"—Chicago Tribune.