

LOCAL DIRECTORY

Fayetteville Village Officials

President—William Austin.
Vice-Pres.—F. W. Cook, Abram Salg, M. S. Levi E. Swan.

Board of Health

President—Daniel W. Griffin
Vice-President—George J. Bryan
Secretary—J. H. Bristol.

Board of Education

President—Dr. N. Wilbur
Trustees—Thomas W. Sheedy, John D. Pratt, T. Armstrong, William Morrison, Nelson W. M. D.

Fire Department

Chief—Hiram Agans
First Assistant—Chas. Pratt.
Second Assistant—Carl Graham.

Manlius Town Officials

Supervisor—A. Cady Palmer.
Town Clerk—Patrick H. Keohane.
Justices of the Peace—William Austin, Chas. E. Cole, Thomas M. Ainslee, Elbridge M. Lyon.

Local Societies

Fayetteville Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 578.—Meets first and third Tuesday in each month. Rooms in Baker block, Genesee street. H. J. Knapp, W. M.; C. H. Peck, Secretary.

G. A. R. Post, R. B. Hayes, No. 667.—Meets first and third Monday in the month. Rooms in Baker block, on Mill street. Duane Babcock, Com.; James Law, Adjutant.

Fayetteville Grange No. 610.—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Walrath Hall on Genesee Street, Hubert Bender, Master; E. L. Parker, Secretary.

O. M. B. A., Branch No. 108.—Meetings first and fourth Monday of each month, rooms in Baker block on Genesee street. John F. Coughlin, President, Henry Straub, Secretary.

I. O. G. T. Lodge No. 40.—Meets every Thursday evening, at a place appointed at the preceding meeting. Miss Coral Worden, C. T., Frank F. Allen, Secretary.

Theta Phi.—Meets first and third Tuesday evening of each month at the High School Library. Arthur Williams, President; Robert Deerp, Secretary.

Fayetteville Club.—Open every day and evening. Thomas Sheedy, President, H. B. Clark, Secretary.

Fayetteville Improvement Association.—Meets first and third Tuesday evening of each month at Independent office. President Platt H. Smith, Secretary, Ellis Woodworth; Treasurer, P. F. Keohane; Chairman Executive Committee E. J. Hopkins.

The Churches

Methodist—East Genesee street, services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school after morning service. Pastor Rev. E. B. Williams, parsonage first house east of church.

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic)—East Genesee street, services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Pastor Rev. M. Joyce, residence next to the church.

Episcopal (Episcopal)—East Genesee street, services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Baptist—East Genesee street, services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school after morning service. The manse on West Clinton Street. Pastor Rev. Percy B. Wightman.

Methodist Episcopal—East Genesee street, services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school immediately after morning service, parsonage on West Clinton Street. Pastor Rev. George M. Perkins, residence on street.

Fayetteville Post Office

Arrive 7:40 a. m.
Syracuse 7:40 a. m.
Syracuse 8:15 a. m.
Syracuse 8:40 a. m.
Manlius 8:25 p. m.
Close as follows
Manlius—South 7:30 a. m.
Syracuse 8:15 a. m.
Syracuse 8:40 a. m.
Syracuse 12:15 p. m.
Syracuse 6:15 p. m.
Hours 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Frank Boynton, P. M.
Agnes L. Walker, Assistant P. M.

County and District Officials

County Judge—William M. Ross, Syracuse.
Surrogate—Edgar P. Glass, Syracuse.
Sheriff—Stephen Thornton, Syracuse.
Deputy Sheriff—H. S. Polly, Skaneateles.
County Clerk—George J. Neckel.
District Attorney—Jay B. Kline, Syracuse.
County Treasurer—Nicholas Grumbach, Syracuse.
Superintendent of the Poor—Smith Rice, East Syracuse.
Coroner—Louis F. Weaver, Syracuse.
Loan Commissioner—George C. Nichols, Otisco.
Henry L. Cole, Collingswood.
School Commissioners—First District W. G. Frawley, Baldwinsville; Second District, A. F. Presley, Skaneateles; Third District N. F. Benedict, DeWitt.
Members of Assembly—First District W. G. Cottle, Elbridge; Second District E. G. TenEyck, Fabius; Third District Edward Sabine, Syracuse; Fourth District John T. Delaney, Syracuse.
State Senator—Horace White, Syracuse.
Representative in Congress—Michael E. Driscoll, Syracuse.

Public Telephone Office

Long distance telephone is located in the store of V. H. Nichols & Son, Genesee street.

Telegraph Office

Western Union telegraph office is located in the store of Everingham & Carr, Mill street.

Local Telephone Exchange

The local exchange of the Fayetteville Telephone and Telegraph Co. is located in the independent office, corner Mill and Elm Streets.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Trains arrive at and depart from Fayetteville on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad as follows

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH

Table with columns: Lv. Syracuse (a), DuSoto, Fayetteville, Manlius, Cazenovia, Rippleton (b), Ballina, Earlville, Georgetown, Lebanon. Columns for A. M., P. M., P. M.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Table with columns: Lv. Earlville (c), Lebanon, Georgetown, Earlville, Ballina, Rippleton (b), Cazenovia, Oran, Manlius, Fayetteville, DeSoto, Ar. Syracuse (a). Columns for A. M., A. M., P. M.

* Stops on signal.
(a) Connects with main line West Shore, R. W. & O., N. Y. C. & H. R. and D. L. & W. Ry.
(b) Connects with Lehigh Valley R. R.
(c) Connects with N. Y. O. & W. Railroad.

Syracuse and Suburban Railway

Electric cars leave corner of East Fayette and Montgomery streets, Syracuse for Fayetteville and Manlius as follows

7 a. m. and every 30 minutes thereafter until 12 midnight
Leave Fayetteville for Manlius 7:40 a. m. and every 30 minutes thereafter until 12:40 a. m.
Leave Edwards' Falls for Syracuse 5:45 a. m., 6 a. m. and every 30 minutes thereafter until 11:05 p. m.
Leave Manlius for Syracuse from 5 to 7 minutes later than Edwards' Falls leaving time.
Leave Fayetteville for Syracuse 6 a. m., 6:30 a. m. and every 30 minutes thereafter until 11:20 p. m.

F. G. TIBBITTS

Resident Dentist

BAKER BLOCK

Absent Occasionally Fridays

GROVE HOTEL

Fayetteville, N. Y.

HORACE S. GROVE

Special attention paid to Traveling men. Located convenient to Business section. First Class service.

Charles L. Collin

HEMLOCK and HARDWOOD LUMBER

Custom Sawing Hard and Soft Stove Wood

Orders left at mill or received by mail will receive prompt attention

Advertisement for SYRACUSE STAMP WORKS, RUBBER & METAL STAMPS, STENCILS, CHECKS, SEALS ETC. Includes an illustration of a stamping machine.

The Boer Constitution.

The constitution of the republic of the Transvaal is a lengthy and somewhat ambiguous document, the provisions of which are just now of especial public interest. It declares that equality between the white and colored races shall not be tolerated either in state or church. It forbids the existence within its borders of any churches whatever save such as teach the doctrines of the Heidelberg catechism, which is the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed church. This prohibition has to some extent been ignored, so that a few churches other than those of the Dutch faith are permitted to exist in the Transvaal. It is, however, unlawful for a Dutch minister to baptize a negro or to administer to him the Lord's supper or to perform the marriage ceremony for negro couples, the Boers holding the rather unique belief that negroes have no souls.

The supreme authority of the republic is vested in a legislative body, elected by the people, though not in a representative manner, and the supremacy is merely nominal, its power being subordinated to the executive. Only members of the Dutch Reformed church are eligible to positions in the legislature. All laws considered by the legislative branch of the government must first have been suggested by the president of the republic, who is chosen by popular vote, and must be a member of the Dutch Reformed church. The members of his cabinet must also be members of that church. The courts are subordinate to the executive and are not permitted to interpret or pass upon the constitutionality of laws. The executive is vested with more autocratic power than is vested in the crown in most limited monarchies, while the religious and sectarian qualifications of administrative and legislative officials make the Transvaal one of the most ecclesiastically illiberal states in the civilized world. While the narrowness and bigotry of the Boers may not be regarded as a sufficient justification for the existence of war in South Africa, they have unquestionably strongly contributed to the existing hostilities.

How oddly civilization works her votaries at times is illustrated in the history of the Osage Indians. The Osage Nation is reputed the richest per capita in the world, they having 900 acres of government land for every man, woman and child and receiving besides \$50 every three months. They recently had handsome houses built by speculative traders, though after a short trial of them they moved back into their teepees and left their fine houses vacant. There are 250 families, and they owe the traders \$400,000, and now more than two-thirds of them are going into bankruptcy to shirk their debts, for their land cannot be taken from them and their quarterly stipend will continue to come. If only the Indian traders themselves enjoyed better reputations for honesty, no doubt the country would heartily sympathize with them for being done out of their money by these savages, who have learned the tricks of the whites. As the Indians did to the whites just about what the Indians had been led to believe from past experiences the whites would have done to them, these promoters of civilization will receive very little pity on account of their losses.

Benjamin Franklin, who died in 1790, bequeathed \$5,000 each to Boston and Philadelphia, with directions that the money, in charge of a board of trustees, should be placed at interest for 100 years, and the accumulation then be devoted to a public purpose, which he defined in a general way. The Boston fund now amounts to \$370,000, and the trustees propose to erect on a leading street a large building to combine the advantages of the People's palace in London and Cooper institute in New York. It is planned to include a hall seating 2,000, to which the great Boston organ will be removed; public lavatories, a reading room where smoking will be allowed, reading rooms for women and children, a room for local meetings, classrooms for instruction, a permanent exhibition of science and art and a branch of the public library. Franklin's intentions will be thoroughly realized in Boston.

Milk From Individual Cows.

Twenty years ago milkmen were greatly bothered by customers who demanded the milk from one cow regularly. They thought this insured a more uniform sample of milk. That idea is now pretty well exploded. Herd milk, or the milk of all the cows thoroughly mixed, is safer and more uniform in the long run than the milk of any single cow.—Rural New Yorker.

MILK AND BEEF.

Possibilities of the General Purpose Cow—Do Not Confound Her With the Scrub.

A. G. Judd of Warren, O., is an enthusiastic advocate of the general purpose cow. In a recent letter to Hoard's Dairyman he says:

"I decided that the general purpose cow should be my sheet anchor and mainsail. I rented 150 acres of land adjoining mine and a dairy of 43 general purpose cows, with an established milk route in the city of Dixon. Now, Mr. Editor, if you could see and realize what the general purpose cow has done for me and others as plainly as I see it, you would have a standing reward of



AN OHIO GENERAL PURPOSE COW

\$1,000 printed in great primer type on the front page of your paper for the conviction of any person guilty of defaming the general purpose cow

"Why do I make that bold statement? Because she has lifted out of debt more farmers, 10 to 1, than the special purpose cows. She has done it in the past ages and will do it for many more to come. First, she is vastly more numerous and will be for generations to come; second, her dual qualities are being improved. Do her critics ever stop to think how much easier it is to raise a general purpose herd, from 4,000 pound producers to 6,000 pound producers, than it is to raise a herd of specials a like amount?

"I did not realize it until I tried it. Now, if there are 50 general purpose cows to one special purpose cow and only 25 of the 50 belong to the progressive farmers and are being improved, you must admit she is adding to our wealth vastly more each year than the other class.

"Now, after years of such breeding and weeding and the building up of such a herd free from kickers, steppers or hard milkers, with the milk yield doubled, the testing of each individual satisfactory, absolutely healthy, raised on and wanted to the farm, gentle as kittens and handsome in form and color and such profit producers that the debt on the farm has long since disappeared and peace and plenty make life worth the living—I say under such circumstances is it any wonder it makes me sick to think of having to sell them to appease the distaste of a corporation that sees fit to condemn a whole class of individuals because some few members of that great class have not tested up to their idea of a proper standard?

"Now, in conclusion, do you wonder that I love and praise the general purpose cow when I have had such a profitable experience with her? Then, when I see her lifting other young men all around me into homes on beautiful farms, costing \$100 per acre, and paying for rubber tired surroys and their families dressing and living in style equal to the aristocracy of the cities, I am doubly convinced.

"As I got able I experimented along special lines and convinced myself that the improvement is so slow and failures so much more common in the thoroughbred families, on account of the high tension to which they are already pitched, that nine times out of ten the young farmer will make a failure instead of a success.

"I will save you lots of printing and manuscript reading by warning those that have made up their mind to reply to this that I have not used the term scrub cow. I understand a general purpose cow to be one that gives milk enough to pay a profit and can be disposed of at any time by a little extra feeding for beef, and that at a profit; that a special purpose cow is one bred so strongly in certain lines that it practically eliminates all other characteristics and can produce only milk or only beef at a profit; that a scrub is one that has no predominating tendency and is a failure for both milk and beef."

Food Value of Koumiss.

According to one authority, 1 1/2 gallons of mare's koumiss contain as much nutriment as a strong adult requires during one day. Many persons prefer skimmilk koumiss. During the warm weather, when every one is inclined to drink freely, the use of koumiss is a wholesome and nutritious addition to our summer drinks.

MILK IN AUTUMN.

Care of Cows, Which Tends to Keep Up the Supply.

At this season of the year it is too cool for cows to lie out in open pasture at night and not cold enough perhaps to warrant housing them in the winter stable, writes George E. Newell. An intermediary place should be provided that will afford sufficient shelter to keep the milk cattle from getting chilled.

A shed tightly boarded and open on the least exposed side will answer this purpose admirably and add many more pounds of milk to the fall yield of cows. It is best situated near the exit gate of the pasture, so that the cattle may be readily found and driven up in the morning.

Such a shed need not be erected for the purpose alone of protecting cows on cool autumn nights, for it will serve as a shelter against cold rains and hot sun alike. In my opinion, no pasture should be without one.

By leaving it open on one side and of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all the milk stock no floor or stalls need be provided. The ground under it should be elevated and well drained, however, and kept covered with dry litter for comfortable bedding.

Where, on the majority of dairy farms, cows receive no shelter at all in autumn until they go into the winter stable at "freezing up time" this will keep them from suffering and from physical and lactal decadence.

To get them accustomed to the new shelter drive them into it at dusk a few times, and they will find it themselves thereafter. A few salt boxes attached to the wall will also bait them to the place more surely.

One has got to be but half way observant to notice how rapidly cows that are not sheltered shrink in milk yield following cold nights. It has seemed strange to the writer many times that this fact was not more generally appreciated and remedied by dairymen at large.

I can only explain it by the hypothesis that most dairymen consider the fall shrinkage of milk inevitable, which, I contend, is a mistake, at least to the extent now prevailing.

Besides attending to the bodily comfort of cows as cool weather advances, their food supply should be kept at its maximum instead of allowing the vagaries of the season to regulate it.

At no season of the year is milk more profitable for butter and cheese making than during the autumn months, but a limited yield means only a limited amount of profit.

Result of Poor Milk.

A certain class of patrons delude themselves that their work consists solely of delivering the milk regardless of quality. That they should be held responsible for its condition is shown by the following from Chicago Produce: In a letter on cleanliness W. J. Kennedy says: In butter one of the most annoying effects of undesirable bacteria is the earlier development of butyric acid and the consequent rancidity of butter. From some experiments made here at the Iowa college creamery, in regard to the keeping qualities of butter made from cream that had been separated from milk which had been exposed to unfavorable conditions that are so frequently to be met with and other cream that was free from all undesirable kinds of bacteria, I am firmly convinced that uncleanly conditions are more directly responsible for rancidity in butter than is indicated by any authority that I have read upon that subject. While it is possible by resorting to pasteurization and pure culture starters to improve the quality of butter made from milk that has been poorly cared for, I think it is admitted that there is no process by which poor milk can be made to produce the very best butter or cheese. We must also bear in mind that while commission merchants purchase the poor butter with reluctance at a lower price than is profitable to the producer, they are eagerly watching for the very best and will often pay from half a cent to one-cent a pound above market quotations to customers who can always supply them with the very finest article.

Salt in the Tubs.

Packing a tub of butter has much to do with its value. Recently on South Water street, in Chicago, says The Creamery Journal, several tubs of a shipment just received were opened, and the packing was nowhere near right. The surface of the butter was at least three inches below the head of the tub, and about half the intervening space was filled in with several pounds of coarse dairy salt, which lay in a heap on top of the cloth circle. There should have been at least ten pounds more of butter in each tub. The result of such packing was that the butter sold for a cent a pound less than would otherwise have been obtained. In addition, the salt was wasted, and the bill for tubs was larger at the end of the season than would otherwise have been the case.