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THE DAILY EXAMINER

OCTOBER 4, 1897.

HANGING HIS FORTE.

He has Executed Nearly One Hundred Men—Every Neck was Broken.

All kinds of people make up the world, and many are the employments which keep them busy or enable them to earn a living. Of these latter perhaps the most uncertain is that of public executioner. Of the men who operate the gallows, the guillotine and the garrote of European countries we read much time, but there is a man down in the State of Arkansas who has officiated at more hangings in the last twenty-five years than any other man in Europe. His name is George Maledon, and he resides in Fort Smith.

For Smith is the place in which most of the criminals of the Indian Territory are imprisoned and brought to trial. It is situated on the border of the Choctaw nation, and its jail is always filled with horse thieves, train robbers and murderers, brought there by Uncle Sam's officers from their hiding places in the Indian Territory.

Hanganman Maledon attended an old soldiers' reunion at Nevada, Mo., a few days ago, and while there fell into the clutches of a reporter. He is a small man with small iron gray chin whiskers. He was born in Bavaria in 1830, and went from Michigan to Fort Smith forty-one years ago. He hanged his first man there, sentenced by Judge Parker, in 1872. He has continued to act as hangman for the United States Court at Fort Smith ever since, hanging ninety eight men, sentenced by the late Judge Parker, who, during his term of service, sentenced 216 men to death and sent 10,000 to the penitentiary.

Speaking of his gruesome calling, Mr. Maledon said: "At one time I had twelve men on the scaffold. Five of them were commuted and seven dropped at one movement of the trigger. Every neck was broken. Throughout my entire service I never strangled a man or drew blood from him. When the neck is broken, the arms and shoulders drop down. When there is strangulation they shrug up. Ninety per cent. of the men I have hanged committed their crimes because of whiskey, either directly or indirectly.

"One of the worst men I ever hanged was Cherokee Bill. It was known that he killed twelve men and had doubtless murdered others. He was in the Fort Smith Jail, from which no man has ever escaped. He tried to get away, and the guards fired sixty-two shots at him without mortally wounding him. During the fight he shot and killed a very popular guard named Keaton.

"Dr. Alexander was a brilliant and highly educated man, but had a bad temper. He witnessed several of my executions and then he killed a man. He was sentenced and, knowing him so well I asked if he would prefer some other man to hang him. 'Do it yourself,' he said. 'You know how to break my neck short off.'

"I remember when Cherokee Bill was brought out to the scaffold. He looked at the crowd and exclaimed, 'H—! Look at the people. Wonder what's going to happen?' His neck was larger around than his head, and there were those who said the rope would slip off; but it didn't.

"The last man hanged was Casirago, an Italian. He was the handsomest man who ever went to the scaffold, and was sentenced for the murder of three girls and two men. One was his sweetheart, and he was jealous. He shot them all within a few minutes. It was believed that he had no grounds for his jealousy."

A FARM DANCE.

In the Lady appears an account of a dance at a South African farm. This farm is 24 miles from Grahamstown, which the writer describes as a pretty little English country town, much scattered and surrounded by hills, "boasting a cathedral one street of shops, one or two small hotels, a public library, and a Kaffir location." Of the dance she writes: "A farm dance is always an amusing sight. The rooms are usually long and low, with small, old-fashioned windows close to the ground,

and walls decorated with wild animals' heads, horns, Kaffir ornaments, and old-fashioned pictures. All the black servants on the farm were allowed to come and watch the—wonderful sight of white people in evening dress whirling each other round the room. They crowded round the windows, with their great eyes and mouths wide open, giving forth short ejaculations in Kaffir when their wonder from time to time became very great.

"We danced till twelve o'clock, and then went into supper in a large hall-house which had been cleared for the occasion. Long tables were placed down the centre of the room, round which we all sat, and our host, in a happy little speech, hoped that we should remember that we had come to dance till half-past five, and would therefore do justice to the repast before us. It is usual to dance till early morning at a farm house, because in this country to drive home after dark is not to be thought of, and it would be impossible to put up sixty or seventy people for the night. No one who has not tried it has any idea how fresh and spirited one feels from two to five, and how regretfully one notices the light creeping through the shutters and door-chinks, to remind one that it is time to get into one's travelling dress again. On this occasion we changed our clothes, hurried the others into their boxes, and returned to the dancing-room, to find that it was broad daylight. The windows were all open, and people were running hither and thither, while the carts were being spanned and our boxes packed inside. Large cups of coffee and biscuits were handed round and than "Good-byes" were said, and with many promises to meet again soon, we started home. Of course somebody's horses stuck. Has there ever been a farm dance yet without an excitement of this kind?"



One of a healthy woman's principal charms is her vivacity of carriage, the dainty, springy steps with which she walks. The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, who is troubled with back-aches, stitches in the sides, dragging down or burning sensations, sick headaches and the multitude of other ills that accompany these disorders, cannot have the dainty, bounding carriage of a healthy woman. She will show in every movement that she is a sufferer.

There is a wonderful medicine for troubles of this description, that has stood the test for thirty years, and has been used successfully by many thousands of women. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. This is one of the greatest medical institutions in the whole world. During the thirty years that Dr. Pierce has been at its head he has gained the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens at Buffalo, and they showed it by making him their representative in the National Congress, from which position he resigned to give the remainder of his life to the practice of his chosen profession. He will cheerfully answer, free of charge, any letters written to him by suffering women. Address, as above.

"A few years ago," writes Mrs. W. R. Bates, of Dilworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio, "I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

Dairy and Creamery.

When cream is allowed to get too sour before it is churned, the butter from it will contain white, cheesy curd specks. When they are present after churning, draw off the buttermilk and pour into the churn enough weak brine to float the butter. This must be done while the butter is in the granular state. You will find the cheesy curd specks, being heavier than the butter, will sink, while the butter will float.

It will not be many years, perhaps not later than 1900, when all large dairies will use milking machines.

Use only fine dairy salt and sprinkle it in when the butter is the size of grains of wheat. As to quantity of salt, anywhere from half an ounce to an ounce to the pound, according to the taste you enter for. More people prefer half an ounce than an ounce. Many again want three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter. Consult your customers' tastes in the locality in which the butter is to be consumed.

The author of the United States bulletin on butter making and salting says he has found the butter will be more evenly salted if it is taken out of the churn, laid upon the worker and part of the water drained and pressed out. Then he spreads upon the level butter surface upon the worker an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, afterward working in the usual manner. He always weighs both butter and salt to get the quantity exact.

Butter in the granular state is salted in the churn after the milk has been drawn off and the butter washed. The writer in the United States bulletin prefers first to take the butter out of the churn, spread it upon the worker and then salt it. We give both these ways, so that each may adopt the plan that seems to him best adapted to salt evenly.

COW FEED.

Economical to Feed Wheat, Bran and Other Substances Containing Protein.

The man who desires to feed home grown proteins more largely and in the form of clover, etc., often fails in getting full crops of it, owing to droughts, freeze outs and other causes. Then he performs must buy protein in some form to keep up the demand in the ration, and if he will take some observations he will see that where the manure was spread from the stables where the protein was fed the plant growth there was full evidence that the cost of the bran or other protein food was about balanced a second time. Last winter, I think, the price of oilmeal was "trusted" at too high a rate per ton. Bran at \$9.50 in our local market was by far the best and cheapest purchase the farmer could make, and out of it more milk and fertility for the outlay could be made than from any other food offered.

There is no doubt that the silo offers a great and economical possibility in the cheaper feeding of the cows and well cared for and well seeded pastures likewise for summer feeding, the one for winter and the other for summer, will never be very much cheapened so far as the roughage part of the feeding is concerned. When it comes to the proteins, they are about six times "shier" to raise than the carbos, and unless one can engage in wheat production on a large scale, grind out the flour and market it and save the "ship stuff" for the farm feeding it is a problem whether it is not the wiser of the two plans to buy a large part of the proteins, always having the two ends in view, that of getting the two values out of it, and it then becomes—unless all experiments are at fault—a most profitable investment for the dairyman to make.

Reference has been made to summer pasture as the most economical feed in the summer, and, other things being in harmony, it would be in practice, but it is a demonstrated condition that pastures afford this economic ration only for a brief period, and resort has to be made to other crops to be fed in conjunction, and here again we are met with matters that demand studious consideration. The clovers make a grand substitute for the wanted pasture, but their stay is brief, though clover may have other allies in the millets, peas, oats and the like, but after the flush of the feed is over, though it is supplemented with soiling crops, the fact remains that it is an economical plan to feed protein to the cows, not only to call them home and save the "wear and tear" on the dog, but preserve and maintain the milk flow, with which no other plan or system of feeding will correspond.

It is being demonstrated over and over that by the economical feeding of a cow is not attained the "economical" —withholding—process, but full feeding of the best to promote the largest milk yield, the economy being found along the line of cheaper production of the food, and in combinations which afford nature a better source of nutrients. To this end the world has been searched to get cheap proteins and supply the cow with the 2½ pounds daily which she must have to carry out in full the demands made upon her system in the time of milk giving. Do not hesitate to purchase the proteins. The carbohydrates, four-fifths of the ration, can be cheaply grown on the farm in the form of corn and its fodder, hay and like crops, and the proteins can be supplied to some extent in clover, but so long as 80 per cent—approximately—of the protein in bran, oilmeal and like foods is returned to the fertility supply there is no reason why these cannot be purchased and prove to be one of the most economic parts of the ration.

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ration. Fine grain is the best source of the needed protein.

Another feature of the matter is that crops like corn, potatoes and oats—starch crops—can be raised and exchanged often direct for proteins like bran or oilmeal. For the past three or four years at the writer's station a ton of oats and their grinding would procure 1½ tons of best fine bran, which was a big boot for the farmer, being in every way as good as or better for milk than the oats, and made the half over a clear gain. The 200 bushels per acre at 20 cents even would purchase over four tons of bran, and this would become a cheaper source of nitrogen, or rather protein, than could possibly be secured on the farm acre. Taking it all in all, when it comes to be demonstrated exactly, I hazard the opinion that if the resulting manure is carefully handled and applied to the land with as little loss as may be, the proteins needed for the cows can be purchased cheaper than they can be grown in the clover. On the other hand, clover is never to be overlooked as one of the greatest crops in the economics of farming. Its weak point is its uncertainty on the average farm, but bran and oilmeal well fed and cared for as a feed residue will soon put the farm into a condition where the clover will grow with a reasonable assurance of success, and fed with the purchased proteins it will soon solve the question of economy in feeding the cows.—John Gould in Country Gentleman.

It is to be feared that some of the noted cow tests are frauds of a most disgraceful kind. A writer records that once during the test of a famous cow for quantity of butter in a given time he caught the man who had charge of her slipping a quantity of the thickest cream through an aperture in the sealed vessel containing the cream from the cow's milk. The foreign cream was put in by means of a tube. There is reason to believe the like has been done more than once. The fellow who would be guilty of it ought to be drummed from one end of the country to the other with a placard bearing the word "thief" upon his back. Honest owners of fine cows are discouraged by such knavery and refuse to enter their cows for tests.



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