

Dayton Herald

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DAYTON, OREGON

VALKYRIE III IS HERE

The America Cup Challenger in Our Waters.

A TWENTY-TWO DAYS' VOYAGE

Who Was Met Down the Bay by the Defender and the Vigilant and a Host of Other Craft.

New York, August 20.—Thousands of people were on the lookout today for the arrival of the Valkyrie III, and the British racer did not disappoint them. At 1:45 the wire said she had passed Moriche's life-saving station. Soon afterward there was a scene of commotion in the harbor. Crafts of all kinds were gotten under way to meet and welcome the foreign visitor. Among the first to get in motion was the freight steamer City of Bridgeport, with Lord Durrant's representative in America, M. Maitland Kersey, and a large party of friends aboard. The Vigilant, in tow of the tender Aero-naut, and the Defender, towed by her tender, the Hattie H. Almer, were sent hastening to welcome the foreign yacht. The larger vessels went away outside of Sandy Hook, but the little fellows did not have the courage to venture into the choppy sea. The schooners and larger sloops remained in the open until given the opportunity of seeing the English boat. Several tugs were sent out by the newspapers and most of these went close enough to give her a becoming welcome.

The fleet of vessels was the largest that ever sailed to meet an incoming yacht. The Vigilant was towed down through the Narrows to Sandy Hook, passing Quarantine at about 9:30 A. M. and dropped anchor in the Horseshoe. The Defender turned westward on leaving the dock and went up the East river and thence to New Rochelle.

It was a long wait for the boats that went to meet the Valkyrie, and for the crowds on shore, for the whole forenoon went away without a sign of her. The dock at Quarantine was crowded with people, when, at 9:30, the word was given that the English craft was heading toward the upper bay. At 9:45 the Valkyrie, in tow, slowly passed Quarantine and was boarded by the health officers. The cup-challenger looked trim and neat in the glimmering lights. On her decks were apparently all the members of her crew. Hoarse cheers of welcome were exchanged with the English sailors and the usual formalities having been complied with, the Valkyrie continued on her journey up the bay. Off Quarantine the Valkyrie was boarded by a representative of the press, who obtained the following story of the voyage from Captain W. W. Cranfield.

"We left Gourock July 27 with a full crew of forty-two men. After leaving Torbay, Sunday, July 28, we ran into a fresh north-easterly gale, accompanied by high seas, which blew hard for twenty-four hours and then moderated. Wednesday morning, July 31, it commenced to blow again from the northwest to southeast. It blew hard for five days, when the weather moderated to light southwest winds, which lasted up to Cape Race. There we caught a northeast wind which carried us to Sable Island, when the wind became light and left us becalmed at times. It lasted up to our arrival here.

"We sighted Shinn Rock light at noon today, and at 6:30 this afternoon, when twenty miles west of Fire Island, we were taken in tow by the World tug, C. P. Raymond, and here we are. We made 3,016 miles in all, and one day only made about seventy miles.

"We never carried a rope or yarn throughout the voyage." The Valkyrie looks a monster. When one steps on board of her one can almost fancy himself on an ocean steamer. Her beam is simply immense, and she shows tremendous length. Her bowsprit for her ketch rig is very short, quite a little spar, and her masts are splendid sticks. In a word she may be labeled "dangerous."

The Valkyrie will anchor off Liberty Island for one night, and will be taken to the Erie basin in the morning. Her time of passage was twenty-two days. The Valkyrie II made it in 29 days 18 hours, and the Vigilant in 29 days.

THE POSTAL CLERKS' DOG.

The Famous Traveler Will Now Tour the World.

Tacoma, August 20.—"Owney," the postal clerk's famous dog, who has traveled all over the United States, sails at 4 o'clock tomorrow on a trip around the world from Tacoma. Early in July "Owney" came to Tacoma and made a trip to Alaska. Returning, he inspected a China steamer lying at the dock and seemed much interested in it. This led to Assistant Postmaster Stockings making arrangements for him to go around the world. He will go to Hong Kong on the Northern Pacific steamer Victoria, as the guest of Captain John Pantan. There Captain Pantan will put him aboard a Pacific & Oriental English steamer, bound for London, via India and Suez. Owney will thence be sent to New York and back to Tacoma. Owney is now 35 years old. He started traveling from Albany, N. Y., many years ago. A postal clerk took a fancy to him and put about his neck a tag bearing the inscription:

"Be kind to Owney."

Ever since he has been traveling with the postal clerks. He is now fat and lazy and will probably die eventually of overfeeding, for the clerks take with each other in taking good care of him. About his neck and attached to a large ring which goes with him are a hundred tags bearing names of various towns he has visited. A bunch of them have been sent to Washington, the ring being released every little while.

BLUEFIELDS IS CLOSER.

A Telegraph Line Is Built to the Mexican Territory.

Managua, Nicaragua, August 20.—The National telegraph has been completed through the sparsely populated district of the eastern part of the department of Chontal, to the town of Rama, at the head of steamship navigation, on the Bluefields river. From Rama to Bluefields by steamer (the only route) requires eight hours, and from Rama by steamship, to New Orleans, is four and a half to five days. The government of Nicaragua has not yet opened this line to the public, but will likely do so in a few days. It is possible, however, that this telegraph, built by natives and extended through the green and frequently wet foliage of trees, will be unreliable, as the telegraph line constructed three years ago has become from San Juan del Norte westward.

The Indians in the department of Matagalpa have suddenly changed from their usual sullen manner to open threats and disturbances. There were about 5,000 Indians in that and the adjoining department at Jinotega. The soldiers in Nicaragua are nearly all either Indians or half-breeds. Few of the Latin-Americans are enlisted, or conscripted into the army, except as officers, consequently the conditions of the Latin-Americans and of the North Americans in that department became very alarming. The government of Nicaragua dispatched additional soldiers there, and recently a commissioner, in the hope of influencing the Indians to become quiet, and comply with the labor obligations to which they have bound themselves. At this date the results are not known. The Indians are not known to be friendly to the Virgin Mary recently, in friendship to the Indians, informed some of their principal men and women that the Great Spirit intended to visit that section with a series of severe disasters, intended to punish the occupiers of those lands until twelve or thirteen years ago owned by the Indians, and that the Indians must assemble at the parochial church frequently and attend mass.

A dispatch has been received since this letter was written announcing that the trouble has been settled by the Indians agreeing to fulfill their "labor obligations."

IDENTITY OF "HATCH."

He Is Supposed to Be Charles Brace, of Providence.

Providence, R. I., August 20.—Inspectors in the Providence police department have discovered that "Hatch," the much wanted accomplice of the notorious Holmes, formerly lived in this city, and that his deserted wife is living here at present. They have suspected for some time that "Hatch" and one Charles Brace, formerly a photographer here, were the same person, but were unable until a few days ago to confirm their suspicions. Samuel L. Kirk, of this city, is a friend of Brace. Kirk willingly admitted that his sister married Brace twelve years ago. He was considered a model young man, and was a Sunday school teacher. Soon after Dr. Mudgett came to board in the family, and young Brace and the doctor became fast friends. One day the elder Brace and Dr. Mudgett quarrelled, and the latter moved. Young Brace and his wife soon after this went to Boston. One day Brace was reported missing. Soon after he appeared in this city, having secured a position with a photographer named Rose. He subsequently took charge of Mr. Rose's Narragansett pier office, and while thus engaged, one day, after kissing his wife good-bye, left the city and never returned.

In Chicago Brace assumed the name of Charles Gilbert. Through a brother who lived in Chicago his identity was established, and it was learned that he had married a 19-year old girl. Mrs. Brace followed her husband to Chicago, but he refused to give her any satisfaction, and the next day, with his second wife, he left Chicago. Later it was learned the young woman whom Brace married in Chicago was not with him, and Brace advanced the opinion that she became a victim of Holmes.

He Will Explore Alaska.

London, August 20.—Harry Dwynt, the well-known traveler and explorer, in an interview said today: "After a winter lecture tour in America I start in April from Vancouver, via Sitka, to Mount St. Elias, whence I will attempt to cross an unexplored part of Alaska to Prince of Wales Cape, and thence across to East Iceland, proceed to Chukotka, and home through Russia. The object of the journey is to explore Alaska and to study the condition of the political exiles of Siberia."

Sickness Among the Spanish Troops.

London, August 20.—The Times' dispatch from Havana says: The sickness among the Spanish troops does not abate. A battalion of the Guadalupe regiment, quartered at Mayar, province of Santiago de Cuba, report that six officers died within a few days. The volunteers display no enthusiasm. They are paid \$30 in gold monthly while serving. Reports from all the provinces concur that the condition of the country grows worse daily. It is impossible to obtain an advance to pay laborers on the plantations.

Mexican Matters.

City of Mexico, August 20.—Preparations are making on a grand scale for celebrating the anniversary of national independence and the birthday of President Diaz, whose nomination by the liberal party for the fourth consecutive term is practically assured. Although he has given no intimation that he is going to accept, leaders of his party are going ahead with preparations for renominating him, and it is now reported that a grand convention of the party will be called for a date early in the coming year.

THE LAST LINK ADDED

More Damaging Proof of Theodore Durrant's Guilt.

AN AGED LADY'S STATEMENTS

She Is Positive That She Saw Blanche Lamont and Durrant Enter Emanuel Church.

San Francisco, August 19.—Since the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont has been pending, both the prosecution and defense have intimated from time to time that they have important additional evidence, which had not been developed at the preliminary examination.

The strong card of the prosecution has been sprung at last to the infinite disgust of the police authorities. Mrs. Leak, a member of Emanuel Baptist church, who resides opposite the sanctuary, and who was intimately acquainted with both Durrant and Miss Lamont, voluntarily gave the police the last and most important link in the chain of evidence against the prisoner.

Mrs. Leak is 70 years old, and has been a member of the church several years. She knew both Durrant and Miss Lamont intimately and therefore cannot be mistaken with regard to the identity of either. She says she has remained silent since the discovery of the two girls because she did not wish to undergo the annoyance of being a witness, and did not consent to divulge her information to the police until she became convinced that it was a duty she owed to the state.

April 3 Mrs. Leak sat at the window of her residence nearly all the afternoon looking for her daughter whom she expected from San Mateo. At 4 o'clock she saw a couple coming up the street, one of whom she recognized as Durrant, but at first she was puzzled over the identity of the girl. She first thought the young lady was Lucille Turner, but as the couple came nearer Mrs. Leak recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. Miss Lamont was a school girl's short dress and carried a package of school books. The dress and the school books were afterward found secreted in the church.

When the couple reached the church gate they stopped for a moment. Durrant opened the gate and they passed through. Mrs. Leak from her point of observation was watching them, and when the girl stepped through the gate she said to herself, "What an impudent thing for her to do." Mrs. Leak knew nothing detrimental to Durrant. She had always considered him "such an exemplary young man," but, notwithstanding that fact, she thought it exceedingly imprudent for the girl to go into the church with him alone. She feared some one might have seen them and make unpleasant remarks. She imagined they had some errand in the church, and expected in a few minutes they would come out. She watched carefully, but the gate did not open. There is only one entrance to Emanuel church during the week, and that is by the side gate and rear door. Mrs. Leak knew the young man and Miss Lamont would have to pass through the gate and she waited to see them on the street again before she left the window. She waited a long time, but household duties finally called her to another part of the flat, and she was obliged to give up the vigil.

Mrs. Leak's testimony completes the chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant. Three school girls saw Blanche and Durrant riding on a Powell street car at 3:30 on the day that Miss Lamont disappeared. Attorney Quintan saw the couple a few blocks from the church a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Now comes Mrs. Leak, who says she saw Durrant and Miss Lamont enter the church a few minutes later.

George King, the organist, has already testified that he entered the church about 5 o'clock and saw Durrant coming down from the attic. Durrant's hair was disheveled, his face was red, he was panting for breath and was in a state of utter physical and nervous collapse. In answer to inquiries he explained that he had been engaged in repairing electric light wires in the organ loft and had been overcome by gas. An expert electrician afterward examined the wires and testified that no repairs of the nature Durrant claimed to have made had been made within six months.

The attorneys for the defense were disturbed in court today over the publication of Mrs. Leak's narrative. The prisoner also showed signs of uneasiness for the first time since his arrest. The defendant's counsel refused to discuss Mrs. Leak's story, but admit its seriousness.

Senator Foley's Estate.

Reno, Nev., August 19.—What appears to be the opening gun in the contest for the late Senator Foley's estate appeared today in the form of a petition filed with the county clerk by the counsel for Vernon Harrison Hartley, the illegitimate child of the late senator, and Mrs. Alice M. Hartley. The paper sets forth that Senator Foley had acknowledged the parentage of the child in writing before good witnesses, and prays that one-half of the entire estate be made over to the child and the other half go to the other heirs. It is believed that the paper acknowledging the facts is now locked up in the vault of a safe at Lake. At any rate, Mrs. Hartley, in her testimony in the murder trial, said that Senator Foley went to Salt Lake with the intention of filing the document with a lot of other private papers.

The Work of a Mob in Florida.

West Palm Beach, Fla., August 20.—Sam Lewis, murderer of three men, was taken from jail at 3 A. M. by a mob of masked men and lynched. When the mob demanded the keys the jailer said they could have him if they would harm no one else, to which they consented. As the door was opened a negro ran out. Some one fired missing him and killing Gustav Kaiser, the jailer. The mob continued firing at the negro but he escaped. Four men then entered the jail and took Lewis to a telegraph pole where he was hanged after which the body was riddled with bullets.

INDUSTRIES PROSPER.

The Particularly Bright Spot in a Dull Summer Season.

New York, August 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their Review of Trade: "A belated season and a frozen May set everything back. The heavy business which ought to have been done in May and June was pushed into July, so that the midsummer decline due in July comes in August, and it is not surprising to find the shrinkage from July to August rather more conspicuous than usual.

"The disappointing crop reports of last Saturday, though evidently distorted, lessened confidence in regard to the future of trade, even while some speculators gain by them. Back of all doubts is the fact that the industries are doing better than anybody could have expected. The output of pig iron last week was 180,525 tons weekly, or 176,505 by another report, in either case close to the largest output in 1903. Unsold stocks are 85,000 tons smaller, the steel companies having made heavy purchases in advance of needs, but the actual consumption is large, and prices rise in the face of an increasing output. Bessemer iron is \$14.15 at Pittsburgh, and plates have advanced \$1 per ton. The sale of steel rails in 1895 to August 1 were 20,000 tons, and the deliveries 592,000. Wages in this industry have been generally advanced, and strikes are few. Minor meals changed little, though large sales lifted lake copper to 13 1/2 cents.

"Textile imports have been very heavy, and advances in cotton goods of some extent check buying. Fall River spinners are organizing for restoration of wages paid before the panic. The sales of wool were 6,313, 600 domestic, and 5,374,900 foreign, this month, against 12,870,650 domestic and 1,602,500 foreign last year, and 11,889,800 domestic and 4,566,500 foreign in 1892, indicating that the domestic wool is largely held for speculation at prices about 1 cent higher than manufacturers feel able to pay.

"Failures for the week were 196 in the United States, against 226 last week, and 39 in Canada, against 45 last week."

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

Still Another Complication Between England and Venezuela.

New York, August 19.—Advice from Barbados, under date of July 26, state that breaches of international law, like filibustering expeditions, seem to be on the increase in the Caribbean sea. The latest as well as the one most likely to attract considerable attention is the firing upon a British schooner in British waters by a Venezuelan gunboat. The schooner Ellen, which is owned and sailed by Captain Truxillo, a Britisher, and registered at Trinidad, passed under the muzzle of a Venezuelan gunboat, and though the captain sent the English flag to the masthead, the Venezuelan simply ignored it and continued their firing, injuring the sails of the British vessel in several places, and declined to cease firing until the British vessel had been hove to and allowed the Venezuelan cruiser to come alongside.

Captain Truxillo reported as above to the harbor master at Port au Spain. He was asked to make a sworn declaration of the facts as stated, which he immediately did. The captain explains that he was on a voyage out from Trinidad to the Venezuelan port of Maturin, and when within two miles of Trinidad a Venezuelan coast-guard cruiser fired a shot at his vessel. The British ensign was sent up on the mainmast, but no notice was taken of it. He kept the vessel on its course, believing it would be all right when the Venezuelan sent a shot through the schooner's sails. The passengers and crew threw themselves upon the deck to escape the shot which was raking the vessel. He was compelled to heave to and the Venezuelan came alongside. Captain Truxillo, passengers and crew were forced to enter a small boat, and were kept there for nearly four hours, when they were released. In the meantime the Venezuelan had searched the ship, but finding nothing to take in her, she was allowed to continue the voyage.

The Trinidad government has reported the matter to the colonial office at London, and the outcome is anxiously awaited.

That Alleged Mailstuffing.

San Francisco, August 19.—Samuel Flint, general superintendent of the railway mail service on the coast, has turned the tables upon F. E. Colver, of the Los Angeles mail service, who accused him of stuffing the mails for the purpose of swelling the profits of the Southern Pacific Company. Colver has been suspended from duty, and it is believed that this is only preliminary to his permanent dismissal. The order was issued by the general superintendent of the railway mail service at Washington. No reason was given for the suspension, but it is believed that he will be charged with insubordination in making accusations against Flint to the newspapers, thus violating one of the most stringent rules of the department. Postoffice Inspectors Irwin and Monroe, who have been investigating Colver's charges against Flint, have completed their report, and it is believed in postal circles that the report practically exonerates Flint from the charges of mail-stuffing.

Peace Arbitration.

Brussels, August 19.—The international parliamentary conference on peace arbitration today adopted a resolution declaring that when a state had proclaimed permanent neutrality, such neutrality should be recognized by the powers. The conference also adopted a resolution introduced by W. R. Cremer, the British delegate, authorizing the president of the conference to ascertain whether two or more governments were prepared to take the initiative in the establishment of an international court for the settlement of disputes by pacific methods.

Complicated Street-Railway Affairs.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 19.—The contemplated foreclosure sale of the Los Angeles consolidated railway property was prevented today by the issuance of an injunction of which the restraining order by Judge Smith yesterday was forerunner. A complicated state of affairs is thus brought on.

THE FIRST SUSPENSION

Exciting Scene in the English House of Commons.

TANNER THE CENTRAL FIGURE

After an Attack Upon Balfour, the Government Leader, He Gave Harrington the Lie Direct.

London, August 17.—During the debate upon the queen's speech to parliament, there was an exciting scene in the house of lords, with the usual formalities, and the queen's speech was read by Lord Chancellor Baron Salisbury, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Communications which I have received from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe.

"The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by peace, which I trust will endure. I observed a strict neutrality during the war and took no action in respect thereto, except such as appeared to me likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities.

"I deeply regret to say that the most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries are reported from the province of Su Chuen, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese government by my direction, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"International troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved to indignation the Christian nations of Europe generally, and my people especially. The English ambassador and the ambassador of the emperor of Russia and the president of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the sultan reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of the constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision."

The speech concludes with reference to the incorporation of Bechuanaland into Cape Colony.

The speech to the commons merely says estimates for the service for the year not voted at the last session will be laid before them.

The second portion of the speech says: "My Lords and Gentlemen: At this session of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer to a later session the consideration of any important legislative measures except those which are necessary to provide for administrative changes of the year."

After adjournment the house of commons met again at 4 o'clock, and the formal business in connection with the queen's speech was disposed of. Then Sir Richard Webster, conservative member for the Isle of Wight, division of Hampshire, and formerly attorney-general, moved that a certified copy of the trial and conviction of Michael Daly, the dynamiter, representing Limerick, although he was convicted in 1884 of having been engaged in dynamite conspiracies, be furnished by the house, and that the governor of Portland prison present a certificate that Daly is still a prisoner in that prison.

The Santa Cruz Indians. Merida, Yucatan, August 17.—There is great enthusiasm over the intention of President Diaz, as announced in the City of Mexico, to occupy Bacalar with a strong force of troops. The Santa Cruz Indians are filled with dismay because they now realize that their depredations are to be severely punished. Many of these Indians are fleeing to Belize to accept British hospitality among the people who for many years have been furnishing them arms and ammunition.

It is not believed that the leaders of the Indians can bring over 600 into the field against the Mexican troops. Ten thousand Yucatan, now employed in cutting dyewoods in Honduras, will return to take up farms at Bacalar directly the troops succeed in dislodging the hostile Indians now there.

Vanderbilt's Ball at Newport.

Newport, R. I., August 17.—The new and elegant villa, "The Breakers," built by Cornelius Vanderbilt on the site of the residence destroyed by fire two years ago, was formally opened last evening with a dinner, followed by a ball, the most elaborate social function ever given here. The occasion was most select, only thirty invitations having been issued to the dinner and those to the ball were limited to 150. The large ballroom which runs across the building, was the scene of the dancing. The contition, of which the favors were trinkets of foreign workmanship, was led by Hon. Lisenard Stewart and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

Affects the Fair Case.

San Francisco, August 17.—The trial of the Haskins will case began today. Nephews of the late James Haskins allege that Mrs. Elizabeth Haskins forged the will. She is the witness to Farg's pencil will, and the Fair executors will try to connect her with writing the pencil will if the Haskins will is broken.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Oregon peaches have taken the place of the California fruit in the local market. Several carloads have been received from Southern Oregon and met with remarkably good sale at the established quotations. Oregon melons have not yet arrived, but will be here next week. California watermelons and cantaloupes are heavy supply. Grapes, plums and pears are also plentiful. There is no change in country produce. Groceries, etc., are unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market has not yet opened up and quotations are wholly nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 48c; Valley, 50c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.35 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$2.85; Benton county, \$2.85; Graham, \$2.50; 2.55; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 24c; milling, 23c; gray, 22c; 25c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$5.75; 6.00; barrels, \$6.00; 6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Timothy, \$9.50 per ton; clover, \$5.50; 6.00.

Barley—Feed barley, 62c; 65c per cental; brewing, 80c; 85c per cental, according to quality.

Milk—Butter, \$11.50; shorts, \$12.50; chop feed, \$12.15; middlings \$12.50; chicken wheat, 35c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 17c; fancy dairy, 15c; fair to good, 10c; 12c; common, 8c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 35c; 55c per sack.

Onions—New California, \$1.25; 1.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, old, \$3.50; 3.00 per dozen; young, \$1.50; 3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50; 3.50; geese, \$4.00; 6.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, as demanded.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 11c per dozen.

Chickens—Oregon fall cream, 10c; 11c per pound; half cream, 7c; 8c; skinned, 4c; 5c; Young America, 1c; 1c higher.

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FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

CAUSTIC POTASH FOR DEHORNING

Good Management Necessary to Make Wheat a Profitable Crop—Sowing Alfalfa—Preventing Horns.

Even at the recent advance in price it requires the best of management to make wheat a profitable crop. And yet when a regular system of rotation is carried out in many cases wheat can form a part of it to a good advantage. But all reasonable care must be taken to secure the best quality of product at the lowest cost. Cutting at the right stage and managing so as to secure in the best condition, are important items in this. If wheat is cut too early the grain will shrivel more or less in curing, and if allowed to become too ripe it will bleach and waste more in handling.

The self binder not only lessens the cost but does the work so much faster than the old reaper that a much better opportunity is afforded of getting the crop harvested in good season. So far as can be done, the cutting should begin as soon as the grain begins to harden well. Have sufficient help to shock up well as fast as cut and bound. See that it is well capped or a hard driving rain may do serious damage. Unless it is to be threshed out of the shock there is no possible advantage in allowing the wheat to stand in the shock more than two or three days. Ordinarily wheat cut at the right stage needs very little curing, and the sooner it is stacked the better. It will lessen the risk of loss as well as make the task of threshing somewhat easier, if it is put up in small ricks rather than stacks. If to be threshed from the stack so far as possible arrangements should be made to do the work as soon as possible. So long as the weather is dry wheat well shocked up can stand some time without injury, but the sooner the threshing is done, the better; and in order to make sure of having it done, arrangements should be made in advance. Have the machinery needed for harvest in a good condition so that there need be no chance for delay than can be avoided.

When wheat is to be stored in the granary it will pay to clean out thoroughly and whitewash. Adding a small quantity of carbolic acid will be a help in purifying and killing out vermin.

Care should be taken in getting wheat harvested at the right stage and in stacking or threshing so as to save in the best condition, doing the work in as economical a manner as possible without lowering the quality of the product. Plan also to save the straw as on the farm nothing should be wasted.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Sowing Alfalfa.

By way of recapitulation I will repeat the rules for the successful starting of a crop:

First—The ground should be lightly plowed and then well harrowed and finely pulverized. If the farmer has at his disposal water for irrigating the land he should begin with a very thorough and deep soaking of the land before plowing, which latter should be done as soon as the ground is in fit condition to work well.

Second—The seed should be sown upon the land at the rate of not less than twenty pounds per acre, and then lightly harrowed so as not to too deeply cover it; after this the field should be well rolled, which is very necessary when the soil is light, and the locality subject to high winds, and if there is water to be used for the purpose the field should be given an irrigation amounting to two or three inches