

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

CLEVELAND FIRM.

Issues a Proclamation Against Striking Railway Men.

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED.

General Miles Given Ample Authority to Handle His Forces as He Likes in Chicago—Troops to Act with Moderation and Forbearance.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Just before midnight President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said State; and

Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons, who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, inciting or assisting in any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I do hereby warn all persons engaging in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 9th day of July, instant. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or with interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or obstructing the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes or at least not to be in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

It is a Battle for Supremacy Among the Labor Unions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A prominent official of the Knights of Labor said today:

"The strike is not now and from its inception never has been a battle between organized labor and capital in behalf of the Pullman workers. It is the result pure and simple of a fight for supremacy among labor organizations. In other words the strike is a trump card played by the labor leaders in the game which they are playing against the rivals in their own orders. Six months ago the Knights of Labor found positive proof of the fact that the great body of the order was in sympathy with the strike. The order was on the verge of falling to pieces. The decision was soon reached that the only salvation for them lay in a general uprising of labor. They were also urged to this determination by the fact that the Federation of Labor was waging war to the death against the Knights. There was but one young and vigorous order built upon the Knights of Labor's idea, favorable to striking. That order was the American Railway Union. The leaders of the Knights of Labor at once proceeded to fraternize with the Railway Union for the defeat of the Federation. At a conference in January it was decided to issue a secret order to the Master Workmen of every local assembly of the Knights, asking him to call upon all members to pay in 5 cents weekly to an emergency fund to be used in a convention of national importance. Meantime the leaders waited for an opportunity for the proposed uprising.

"Plans were laid for the present uprising, and the Pullman strike offered the desired opportunity. All plans were perfected and funds made ready before a move was made. This strike is the most formidable and most deeply planned of any uprising that has ever occurred in a civilized country in half a century. If its outcome will only serve to convince honest laboring men that they are being used as footballs by a lot of high-salaried officials, and that the convention will eventuate in the construction of organizations with the scheming leaders conspicuous by their absence, the cost will not be so great as may appear."

Excursion's Formal Destination.

OSCEOLA, July 9.—At a meeting of the Middleknap Liberal Association a letter from Gladstone was read in which he formally places himself out of the race for reelection.

THE WALLACE OUTRAGE.

Governor McConnell Offers a Reward for Kneebone's Murderers.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 9.—The trouble which resulted in the killing of John Kneebone, blacksmith, at the Gem mine on the afternoon of July 3 originated in his giving damaging testimony against the strikers in their great trial here just two years ago. About a month ago he and about thirty others were blacklisted by the miners' unions of Gem and Burke, and their employers were requested to discharge them. The mine owners refused either to discharge or protect them, allowing them to take their own chances. About half a dozen left at the time, the rest remaining. On the date mentioned about forty masked men, armed with rifles, walked through the town of Gem and up to the Gem blacksmith shop. They were close upon Kneebone before he saw them. He started to run, but was held back by a man who told him to whom they sought in the mine and will had been warned, and hid themselves. They took Superintendent R. K. McNeill, William Cramer, the mine foreman, and two others, and marched them up Canyon creek, through Burke, until near the Montana line, where they made a break and fled. Kneebone was taken to the Cour d'Alene country and let them go. Their captors returned to Gem and Burke. McNeill and his companions were subsequently found by men who went in search of them, and were taken to Murray. Knowing the difficulty of abouting a strike against the assassins, nothing has been done toward their arrest, although the crime was witnessed by at least 150 people. To-day Governor McConnell offers \$1,000 for their conviction. An inquest has not yet been held. Twelve to fifteen of the blacklisted men were killed since Kneebone was killed. Every citizen is taking precautions for his own protection. All mines but two have closed down, and these are likely to close. Troops have been called for. An attempt was made to blow up the Banker Hill electric power-house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and failed. A dynamite fuse was struck and exploded near the building instead of under it, as was intended. This town is guarded nightly by sentries, and signals are arranged for summoning assistance in case of surprise.

SEVERE LIES PROPAGATED.

The French Government's Measures Against Anarchists.

PARIS, July 9.—A special cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held today. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of Ministers the day after Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the Chamber tomorrow, and the government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the removal of the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the Assizes for trial before juries. Among the offenses covered by the Ministers are incitement through the press to outrage or crime, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the State and the defense of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties. The reason for dispensing with jury trials in cases of persons charged with the above offenses is that the juries have always hesitated to convict, because the Assizes Judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

President Barrios Working for the Central American Union.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The World's Guatemala special says: A conference of political leaders has been held at the government house. The government is playing a deep game in behalf of Central American unity, to accomplish which is President Barrios' greatest ambition. Reports are that he is continually receiving agents sent to their Republics to spread the propaganda. There is much speculation regarding Mexico's real attitude toward this movement.

Distillery at Grants.

It Will Be in Operation as Soon as Repairs Can Be Made.

GOLDENDALE, July 10.—G. B. Goodell, President of the Distilling Company at Grants, says the distillery will be in operation as soon as the necessary repairs can be made. At present they are supplying their local trade from the stock they have on hand, which is handled by teams from Grants to The Dalles for shipment. Mr. Goodell has made inquiry of the Indians to ascertain if they have any tradition of high water equal to that of 1894. He came to the conclusion that no such flood was ever known to the present race, from the fact that the Indian burying ground, known to us as Celilo tilikum's men-a-loose-ill-a-he, was by the recent flood totally submerged. As the water recedes, it is said the Indians are growing frantic over the fact that many of the graves of their forefathers are being washed away. In some places the graves are washed out, while at others parts of the bones and skulls remain to mark the place where thousands of Indians have been buried. It is said when there were wars among the various tribes of Columbia Valley the Indians deemed it a social obligation to bury all their dead warriors. One Indian, who claims to have seen more than 100 snags, or years, says his tribe always buried its dead in the water, as it was considered above the high-water mark.

Investigating Smuggling of Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Carlisle said this morning that he had ordered several weeks ago an investigation into the alleged smuggling of Chinamen into the United States from Canada on the northern frontier. The subject is still under investigation, and all parties found guilty will be prosecuted. If any of the government's officials are implicated, they will be summarily removed first and prosecuted afterwards. Special attention is being paid to violation of the law at Burlington, Vt.

At Tacoma the Case of the Interstate Commerce Commission Against the Canadian Pacific Railroad Has Been Stricken from the Federal Court Docket, and the Case of Citizens of Tacoma Against Hugh Wallace et al., Growing out of the Sale of Land near Tacoma, Was Dismissed by Stipulation.

The Puyallup Commerce is occupying itself mostly with an unlicensed saloon, which it has found there working on the back-door principle. The license is \$750, and the Commerce wants it collected. Sirs was originally used to designate the proprietor of a farm. Rising in dignity, it was afterward applied to a nobleman, then used in addressing a monarch.

Love with a Young Man is Next Serious as with a Young Girl, because his must be to distract his attention.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President today sent to Congress a communication received by the German Ambassador from Apia regarding the recent trouble in Samoa, together with a letter from Secretary Gresham, in which the latter says the communication is a preliminary outline of the case as reported by him that the United States has gained nothing by its entering into the tripartite agreement for the government of the islands by "disagreeable disentanglements." The correspondence tells of the recent outbreak in Samoa, and asks that the United States should attempt to propose to take in regard thereto.

LAND FOR MANY.

Valuable Information for Intending Immigrants.

THE SEATTLE LAND OFFICE.

The Acreage in the Land District—Acres Disposed Of—Amounts Received From Settlement—Unappropriated and Unreserved.

SEATTLE, July 9.—Percy F. Smith, the land clerk at the United States land office, has completed his annual report to the bureau of statistics at Washington, D. C., of the condition of the lands in the Seattle land district.

The total acreage in the land district is 7,501,600; acres disposed of, 2,876,700; acres reserved from settlement, 703,601; total acres unappropriated and unreserved, 4,554,299, of which 173,196 are surveyed and 4,381,093 are unsurveyed.

The report is a valuable one, and contains much information of value to settlers and prospective immigrants to Puget Sound. It is the result of much careful work. The report is full, and by counties is as given below:

Chelan county—Total acreage of county in the Seattle land district, 1,501,240; acres disposed of, 216,240; acres reserved from settlement, 3,549; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 817,960; of which 83,081 acres are surveyed and 734,879 acres unsurveyed.

Island county—Total acreage of county in land district, 129,730; acres disposed of, 128,198; acres reserved from settlement, 2,193; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 1,329; of which 1,329 acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

Jefferson county—Total acreage of county in land district, 983,390; acres disposed of, 192,776; acres reserved from settlement, 6,300; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 786,935; of which 19,480 acres are surveyed and 767,455 unsurveyed.

King county—Total acreage of the county in the Seattle land district, 1,117,880; acres disposed of, 537,903; acres reserved from settlement, 6,300; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 473,677; of which 4,300 acres are surveyed and 469,377 acres unsurveyed.

Kittitas county—Total acreage of county in land district, 190,600; acres disposed of, 180,805; acres reserved from settlement, 9,214; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 10,481; of which 1,481 acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

Pierce county—Total acreage of county in land district, 46,000; acres disposed of, 42,549; acres reserved from settlement, 3,451; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, none, of which no acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

San Juan county—Total acreage of the county in the Seattle land district, 101,000; acres disposed of, 94,000; acres reserved from settlement, 2,955; area in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 3,985; of which 3,985 acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Oregon.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court last week affirming the famous case of Raymond vs. Flavel, decided by the lower court in favor of the defendant some time ago. This case involves the title to a large tract of land now included within the city limits of Astoria, and the opinion of the Supreme Court confirms the title of the Flavel estate, which was attacked by the plaintiff, Raymond. C. W. Fulton represented the Flavel heirs, and both he and his clients are being congratulated on the favorable termination of the case.

The State improvements of the public mineral springs at Sodalville are now in course of construction. The State owns an acre of land surrounding and including the mineral springs, and the last Legislature appropriated \$500 to improve the work. Those who have charge of the work have planned a great deal more than the \$500 will do, and the next Legislature will be asked to appropriate more money. The work already begun consists of a large summer-house covering the springs. It is to have cement floors on the lower story and, to be a handsome structure when completed.

Washington.

An order for 72,000,000 matches has been received from the East at a Tacoma match factory.

Several carloads of cattle blockaded at Riverville were unloaded and driven across country to the Great Northern.

Skagit county School Commissioners have bought 250,000 feet of three-inch planks for planing roads on the Samish flats.

An effort is being made to stop the wanton slaughter of elk in the Olympia Mountains. The Indians kill them simply for the hides and tallow.

A handsome traveling salesman is doing the South towns for a San Francisco grocery house, and even Washington civility does not prevent the local trade journal from laughing her to scorn.

Chief Mah-sa-lah of a tribe of the Kallispel Indians is at Colville on a tour of surgery. Mah-sa-lah stole some provisions from a farmer's cabin about two weeks ago, and was apprehended for the offense. The Chief says he feels very bad about going to jail, for the reason that his father and all his relatives before him were good men and the thing which he did was to commit suicide on account of the disgrace they feel over the unfortunate affair.

Receiver F. D. Barto of the Bank of Puyallup has sued the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company of Kansas City for \$148,960. Whittaker College, president of the institution against whom by any criminal negligence on the part of Cashier S. B. Dusenberre, now serving a term in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

A year ago the State had 151 Christian Endeavor Societies. Now there are 188. There are nearly 6,000 members. Pierce county has 22 societies. Values of real estate in Spokane. Of those reported Congressional Churches have 43 societies, Presbyterian 35, Christian 10, Methodist 6, Baptist 2 and Episcopal 2, the rest being union societies in small places.

The total valuation of assessable property in Walla Walla is shown by the Assessor's return for the year 1894 to be \$2,402,528, as follows: Value of real estate, \$1,418,960; value of improvements, \$92,620; value of personal property, \$1,161,041. The assessed valuation of real estate and improvements in the city exempt from taxation is \$410,000, as follows: Walla Walla county, \$120,000; Walla Walla city, \$50,000; School District No. 1, \$34,000; Whitman College, \$50,000; State of Washington, \$52,000; church property, \$44,000. The city owes \$78,000.

A MILITARY EDICT.

General Miles Issues Instructions to His Troops.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

To Aid the United States Marshals to Disperse, Capture or Destroy All Bodies of Men Obstructing the Mail Routes in Hostility to Injunctions.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following order was issued this afternoon by General Miles, addressed to all United States troops serving in the Department of the Missouri:

The acts of violence committed in the last few days in the stopping of mail trains and postroads; the blocking of interstate commerce; the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States Courts; the assaults upon the Federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the different States, and other acts of rebellion and lawlessness have been of such a nature that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

The proclamation of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, and the State militia, when called on to serve, is understood by the military to be in the interests of humanity and to avoid the useless waste of life, if possible, it is an executive order for all law-abiding citizens to separate themselves from the law-breakers and those in actual hostility to the action of the United States Courts and the laws of the national government. He has defined the attitude of these law-breakers to be enemies of the government, and hence it is the duty of the military forces to aid the United States Marshals to disperse, capture or destroy all bodies of men obstructing the mail routes, and in actual hostility to the injunction of the United States Courts and the laws of the United States.

This does not change the relationship of the Federal officials with the local authorities, as it is expected the State and municipal governments will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction. Should any fall in line with the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of leaving unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States. The officer in the immediate command of the troops must be the judge as to what use to make of the forces at his command in executing the various orders of the military authorities, and when he has the time he will communicate with his next superior for his instructions. The earnest efforts of the law-abiding citizens have done much to improve the condition of affairs during the last few days, and I earnestly request all law-abiding citizens to do whatever is possible to assist in maintaining the civil government and the authority of the municipal, State and Federal governments in preserving peace and good order.

DECREASE IN THE CATCH.

Pack of Royal Chinook Will Fall Far Short of Previous Years.

ASTORIA, Or., July 10.—During the past week there was a marked decrease in the quantity of salmon received at the various canneries here. M. J. Kinney who began operations at the old Devlin cannery thirty-six hours after the fire which destroyed the great buildings of the Astoria Packing Company, put up but 1,700 cases of Chinook fish during the six days ending Saturday night, which is a shortage of over 4,000 cases as compared with the corresponding week last year. From almost all of the other packing establishments reports of large shortages are received. It has been the custom of the industry to pack the total pack for the season would not be more than 50,000 or 75,000 cases short, but fears are now entertained that the shortage will be much greater.

The traps are yielding large quantities of bluebacks, and at the Cascades McGowan Bros. are doing well in packing this variety of fish. It is not for some years past, but it is almost a settled fact that the pack of royal chinook fish will fall far short of that of any previous year in the history of the industry. Usually July is the best month of the season, but it is thought that the generally fine weather of the month is the reason of bringing the fish in earlier than has been the rule formerly. Preparations are being made at the site of the Astoria Packing Company to resume operations there on a small scale Wednesday, in order that, should there be an improvement in the catch, the fish may be sent to market as early as possible at the old Devlin cannery, now the property of the Astoria Packing Company, which has been much more than adequate to take care of all the salmon that was required.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Curtis has filed with Fish and Game Protector McGowan his report of arrests during the month of June for violations of the fish and game laws, particularly fishing for salmon during the weekly close seasons in all were arrested, the fine in each case being \$50, which, with the sales of fish seized by the officers, brought the forfeitures up to \$520. Several nets were seized, the owners of which were not arrested, and in these cases civil suits have been brought by the State to have the nets forfeited and sold to pay costs.

THE SUCKER STATE.

It Appears to be the Storm Center of the Labor Troubles.

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.—Illinois seems to be the storm center of labor troubles. In addition to all the trouble at Chicago and vicinity striking miners and railroad men are causing disturbances in other localities in the State. President Cable of the Rock Island wired the Governor of the day regarding the situation at Springfield, and asked that the troops be retained there. Chief Levy of Macon wired for guns and ammunition, and the Mayor of Topeka also made requisition for guns. Chief Cox at Pontiac and Mayor Sampson of Minonk also sent urgent requests for guns and ammunition, and in response to these requests the Governor has sent fifty rifles and one ammunition to each point. An uprising is imminent in Grundy county, and a force of Deputy Sheriffs has gone to Coal City to quell it. A mob of foreigners stoned an Atchison and Topeka train today, and hundreds of Italians from the city are congregating there, buying arms and making threatening demonstrations. At Morris the Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans have been asked to assist the Sheriff. The English-speaking miners voted to go to work, but the Italians drove them out and threatened to kill them if they did so.

NEZ PERCE TREATY.

It Will Open Half a Million Acres of Land to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Wilson from the Committee on Indian Affairs has submitted an extended report on the bill to ratify the agreement made with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, submitting also a substitute measure, the passage of which is strongly recommended.

May 1, 1863, Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen and Cyrus Beede concluded an agreement with the Nez Perces by which they released to the United States about 550,207 acres of land to be opened to settlement under the provisions of the Homestead, townsite, timber and stone and mineral laws of the United States. The bill reported by the committee provided that persons entering these lands shall pay \$3.75 per acre for agricultural lands, and \$5 per acre for timber and stone and mineral lands.

It is believed by the Committee on Indian Affairs that the money received from the sale of these lands at the prices fixed in the bill will fully reimburse the government for all expenditures made in connection with the purchase of the land or negotiation of the treaty, and all incidental expenses in any manner connected therewith. The committee also believe that the first payment made under the treaty will be returned to the treasury as quickly as settlers can make the payments required under the bill. In support of this proposition two statements are submitted, estimating, each independently of the other, the classes of land and the acreage thereunder, thrown open to settlement by the terms of the treaty referred to.

The first estimate was submitted by Robert Schleicher, Chairman of the commission which negotiated the treaty, and is as follows:

	Acres.
Prairie agricultural land	50,000
Timber agricultural land	70,000
Mineral land	20,000
Timber and stone land	70,000
Mountains land not estimated	48,207
Total number acres under this estimate	558,207

The estimate thus made at the prices fixed by the bill would bring to the government the following sum:

	Per Acre	Total
50,000 acres agricultural land at \$3.75	\$3.75	\$187,500
70,000 acres timber agricultural land at \$5	\$5	\$350,000
20,000 acres mineral land at \$5 per acre	\$5	\$100,000
70,000 acres timber and stone at \$5 per acre	\$5	\$350,000
Total		\$1,087,500

It further appears, says the committee, that Mr. Schleicher has resided near this reservation and in the country in which it is situated many years. He is familiar with the resources of that country, a conservative man in all things, and his judgment good with reference to the matter upon which he has expressed an opinion.

VERY LITTLE FRICTION.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The naval appropriation bill was passed in the Senate today with very little friction or delay. There was one amendment offered that might have led to considerable debate. It was for the construction of two new steel-armored cruisers at a cost not exceeding \$2,750,000 each. Gorman, who was in charge of the bill, requested that the amendment should be withdrawn on the grounds that by 1896 the thirteen cruisers now in course of construction would be completed and would furnish a very respectable navy, and that in the present depressed condition of business and the existing state of the nation's finances it was desirable to keep down expenses. Daniel, who offered the amendment, recognized the force of the suggestions, and in accordance with Gorman's request withdrew the amendment. White of California called attention to the fact that the bill provided for striking out the appropriation of \$50,000 for steam tug for the Mare Island navy yard, and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy indorsing the necessity for the tug. The appropriation was allowed to stand. Allen offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all appointments as naval cadets shall have been actual residents of the district from which appointed for at least two years previous to their appointments.

The House bill to amend the law relative to mining claims was also passed. It provides for the temporary suspension of the requirement that a certain sum of money shall be expended each year on mining claims until a patent shall have been granted.

CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

A Law to Punish Leaders of Unlawful Unions and Combinations.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Senator Sherman today presented to the Senate the petition of J. B. Corey of Pittsburg, requesting the passage of a law to punish the leaders of labor organizations for obstructing the civil process of State and national authority and also unlawful combinations of capitalists. The petition asks that a law be passed making all unlawful labor unions, unknown to our civil laws, treasonable conspiracies against the government and membership thereof as prima-facie evidence of intent to commit treason, making the members of any trades union liable for all treasonable acts committed against State or national authority by members of these unions who shall be engaged in conducting a strike for wages or other grievances. Upon conviction of any acts in pursuance of any orders of any officer of a labor union by a member thereof, such as murder, arson, obstructing the civil process of State and national authority, the President or officers of the labor organization shall be deemed guilty of conspiring to incite treason, and shall be disfranchised from citizenship in the United States and from owning property. These penalties are to equally apply against all unlawful combinations of capitalists who form against the people of the civil governments of State and nation.

PEPPER'S OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

He Would Like to Have the Government be a Father to Us.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the Senate today Pepper offered an omnibus resolution providing that all public functions ought to be exercised through public agents; that all interstate roads ought to be brought under one control and the supervision of public officers, and charges for train transportation of all kinds of property throughout the United States ought to be uniform, and that the wages of employes ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; that all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the government, and that the wages of employes should be paid in money when due; that all money need by the people ought to be supplied only by the government of the United States, and that the rate of interest ought to be uniform in all the States; that all revenues from the government ought to be raised by taxes on real estate.

MARKET ANIMALS.

They Should be Reasonably Fat for This Purpose.

TO TRAIN TOMATO PLANTS.

Pruning Away Surplus Shoots and Tying the Plants to Supports Exposes the Fruit to the Sunlight and Favors Its Early Development.

The Ohio experiment station in one of its bulletins gives the following directions for staking and pruning: When pruned and staked tomato plants will bear much closer planting in the field than if left to themselves. Two feet by four is about the proper distance. As soon as the plants are set in the field they ought to be tied. In order to provide for this the following plan has been found to be satisfactory: Set strong stakes at each end of every row, and brace carefully. Smaller stakes may be set at intervals of two rods along the rows. These stakes should be about three and one-half feet in height. Next stretch two wires of good size across the field along the tops of the stakes in each row. Take ordinary lath or small sticks of any kind, of the same length as lath, and stick one just at the side of the place that each plant is to occupy. The upper ends of the stakes are held in place by crossing the two wires back and forth—that is, by weaving the wires around the tops of the stakes or lath. This makes a neat little trellis, sufficiently substantial for one season, but the material can be used several years in succession. The plants are trained to single stems and tied to the lath supports. Of course, tying must be done at successive intervals as the plants increase in height, until the top of the trellis is reached, after which nothing further need be done in the way of training. All side shoots near the ground and suckers must be kept pinched off, as the object to be gained in staking would be lost otherwise. None of the blossoms are to be removed, but simply the leafy shoots and such, which bear no blossoms and come out near the ground and at intervals along the main stock. Pruning away these surplus shoots and tying the plants to supports exposes the fruit to the sunlight, and favors early development in a marked degree. Tomatoes thus trained ripen about two weeks in advance of those which are allowed to grow on the ground, are free from rot and larger. The crop per plant is less than by the ordinary method, but because of the higher prices obtained for the fruit the profits are larger.

HOW TO FATTEN.

All Animals Intended for Market Should be Reasonably Fat.

The market demands that all animals intended for meat should be reasonably fat before they can be considered as being fit for market. Generally this implies the feeding of a fattening ration for at least a short time before sending to market. How long this feeding should be kept up must be largely determined by the condition of the animal. One advantage in keeping all animals intended for market in good, thrifty condition during growth is that but a short feed will be required to properly finish for market. While fat is essential in securing the best price, an excess of fat rather reduces than increases the profit. The careful feeder must be able to determine when the most profitable stage has been reached, and then sell. In nearly all cases and in nearly all seasons in order to feed to the best advantage it will be best in fattening to gradually increase the rations until they are on full feed rather than to feed heavily from the start. One objection to putting on feed too suddenly is the danger of putting the animal off its feed. Often when this is done it will require several days of careful feeding to get back to a good, thrifty gain, and this is so much really lost. Stock can be fattened at any time, provided good care is taken in the management, but the hot weather of the summer and the extremely dry weather of winter are the most unfavorable seasons, and generally it will be found a good plan to manage to feed so that it will not be necessary to fatten at these times.

NITROGEN FOR PLANTS.

It is the Most Valuable Element of Fertility in the Soil.

Nitrogen is the most valuable element of fertility in soil, is the most abundant one in nature, and is about the hardest one to get in a form available for plant food. The air we breathe is about four-fifths nitrogen, the other fifth being oxygen. In breathing we use the oxygen and discard the nitrogen. Pure oxygen would be too strong, and we should be killed by breathing it, and the air should be regarded as merely a diluting material. All attempts to secure this nitrogen from the air in a shape in which it would be available for plant food have failed, but it has been discovered within a few years that the leguminous plants, clovers, peas, beans, vetches, can grow without being supplied with nitrogen through the agency of bacteria of microbes, very low forms of life, certain varieties of which are found where leguminous plants have been grown. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that crops of any of these leguminous plants plowed under and left in the soil will fertilize the soil and enable it to produce good crops sooner and cheaper than any other agency. For this reason those who own farms which are at all sterile in the North should grow clover, and those in the South should grow cow peas. The study of farm chemistry is a very interesting one.

A Coop for Chickens.

A cheap and easily-cleaned coop for young chicks is made as follows: Take common weather boarding or any waste lumber you may have on hand. Saw a sufficient number of these thirty inches long to make when placed side by side a width of four feet. Next saw from a 2x4 scantling four pieces thirty inches long. Nail these together in the form of a square. To either of the opposite sides of this square nail the boards first sawed, allowing them to meet at the top so as to form an A-shaped roof. Next board up one end, but simply the leafy shoots in the opposite end large enough to allow the entrance of the hens. Now make a bottom sufficiently large to allow of the coop being placed upon it and extending two inches all around the outside of the coop. Nail slats around the outer edge of the bottom so that drainage, which will allow the coop to be placed on the ground of the slats. Don't nail or fasten the bottom to the coop in any manner. This makes a coop that is dry, vermin-proof, and admits of being easily cleaned—three essential properties connected with successful poultry-raising.