

TOWN OF CARNEY HELD UP

Gold Bandits Terrorize the Inhabitants

ROBBED AND LOOTED A STORE

Outlaws Supposed to Have Been Headed by the Notorious "Dynamite Dick." One of the Dalton Associates

Guthrie, Oct. 20.—Particulars were received today of the raid on the little town of Carney, about twenty miles east of here, yesterday. About 9 o'clock at night, six masked and armed outlaws, supposed to have been headed by the notorious "Dynamite Dick," one of the associates of the Daltons, rode into the place and held up the town. Carney is a town of about 100 people.

The robbers entered the village from the north with a great show of firearms. Two of the outlaws entered the general store of B. Fouts and compelled him and his son to open the safe. After securing about \$800 from them, they bound both father and son, threw them upon horses and carried them about two miles out of town and tied them to a tree.

In the meantime, the rest of the gang had entered the postoffice, but, failing to secure anything of value, they raided the hotel, compelling the proprietor and several traveling men who were stopping there to turn over their money, watches and jewelry. Several smaller stores were also raided.

Before entering Carney, the outlaws had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires leading to Candler, so that there might be no chance of a failure.

During the raid, the bandits kept up a fusillade of bullets in all directions, terrorizing the inhabitants so that very little effort was made to resist the raiders. It was some time after the bandits had left before order could be restored and an organized pursuit begun. Finally, after considerable delay, about 100 armed men began the chase. The pursuers were divided into three bands, and went in different directions. At dark tonight, the bandits had not been overtaken.

News was received today at the United States marshal's office that two men, supposed to have been members of the gang, had called at a farmhouse about fifteen miles northeast of here and demanded food. Several deputy United States marshals are in pursuit.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

Beginning of an Historical Arch in Golden Gate Park.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—The ladies of Sequoia chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will participate today in the realization of a cherished scheme—the tree planting to form the historical arch in Golden Gate Park. The 20th of October has been chosen because it marks the 115th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. It has taken many months and a lot of perseverance to bring about the issue.

The arch to be planted, consisting of a tree from each of the original states, is 50 feet in length, and the distance between each tree will be 37½ feet. Pennsylvania has the central position. On one side are the northern states, on the other the Southern. In addition to the trees and their native earth will be placed with appropriate ceremony soil from famous battlefields and historic places. Earth from the grave of Lafayette and from the cemetery of Picpus, Paris, will be deposited by M. L. de Leland, consul-general from France.

An interesting feature will be the planting of a year-old miniature oak by Helen Hollowell, registrar, and Herbert R. Baker, colorbearer of Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution. This tree has been grown from an acorn from the famous charter oak, of Connecticut, presented to the society by Mabel Burgess Hough, of Norwich, Conn.

INSISTED UPON HIS RIGHTS.

Captain of an American Steamer Refused to Give up a Passenger.

Havana, Oct. 19.—Another international incident occurred in the harbor here today. The police attempted to arrest on the Ward line steamer Vigilance a passenger on the way from New York to Mexico. His name was Angel Fernandez. He was born in Asturias, Spain, but claimed to be a Mexican citizen. Captain McIntosh, of the Vigilance, refused to deliver the man up. The police ordered the Vigilance to be detained, whereupon Captain McIntosh consulted with General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul-general, and soon afterwards the Vigilance was allowed to sail, with Fernandez on board, to Mexico.

Portuguese Bark Foundered.

Lisbon, Oct. 20.—The Portuguese bark Venus, Captain Pinto, sailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff October 1 for Lisbon, foundered in a gale on October 9, off Azores island. Twenty persons were drowned. The Venus was a bark of 647 tons register, and was built in 1862, at Liverpool.

Wreck on the Big Four.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 20.—Twenty-five freight cars, with their contents, were destroyed in a wreck on the Big Four near Wellington, O., last night. The train will reach \$100,000. The track has been completely blocked all day, and trains are running around the wreck over other roads.

Tampa, Fla., is banking on becoming a metropolis of the state. It has now a population of 80,000.

WORLD'S FAIR REPORT.

Will Embrace Nearly Forty Large Volumes.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Palmer, of the world's fair commission, and his associates on the committee on final report, assembled here for a session of several days' duration, at which the reports to the president and to congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about twenty-five volumes of 800 pages each; that of the director general ten volumes; that of the president and secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the ladies' board is not yet determined. These, it is intended, shall constitute a permanent history and memorial of what the exposition did. The Philadelphia centennial commission's report embraced nine volumes. That of the Paris exposition was an elaborate scale, with steel engravings, showing to the world the best features of the French exposition. The present work will be handsomely illustrated and somewhat similar, though less elaborate than the French reports. The work has progressed since the fair closed, and is now complete, so that the board meets to pass upon it finally before laying it before the president and congress. Its publication will depend upon congress. The reports will also wind up the financial affairs of the national commission, and will show a balance in favor of the government of about \$24,000. This includes the ladies' board, which has a credit balance.

WINERY BURNED.

Water Being Scarce, They Turned Wine on the Flames.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 19.—Korbel's big winery, at Korbel's station, a few miles from Guerneville, was badly damaged by fire last night. The fire broke out in the second story of the winery and soon worked into the third story, causing the roof to fall in. One of the large presses was destroyed, and about 150,000 gallons of new wine were turned loose. Water being scarce, pumps were applied to the wine casks, the wine being thrown on the flames with good effect. The cellar in which were 100,000 gallons of old wine stored was saved. The loss will be about \$40,000.

In Dirty Business.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—J. H. Cummings, who is said to have been at one time a newspaperman in San Francisco and the East, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail on a charge of extortion today. Some years ago Miss Julia Adler kept company and corresponded with Henry Tillenburg. After Miss Adler's marriage to R. Barrati, a stock broker, Tillenburg is said to have shown her letters to Cummings. Both Tillenburg and Cummings were nearly penniless, and formed a plan to extort money from Mrs. Barrati by means of the letters. The dates were changed to make them appear to have been written after her marriage. Then Cummings demanded \$50 apiece for the letters, threatening to show them to Mr. Barrati, in case of her refusal. In this way \$40 was secured, \$10 at a time. Cummings gave the lady a part of one of the letters in return. Finally, Mrs. Barrati told her husband. The arrest of Cummings and Tillenburg followed. Tillenburg secured his release on bail, and has not since been seen. He is said to be well connected in Chicago.

Wheat Growers on Their Feet.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19.—State Grain Inspector Lawrence reports that wheat growers throughout the Inland Empire are in hopes of getting fairly started on the way to success this season. They will be put well on their feet, he says, if no untoward occurrence prevents them from receiving all for their grain that circumstances now promise. He says the greater part of the season's crop is still in the hands of the grower, and he, as usual, is inclined to hold for higher prices. Quotations at all points east of Sprague are 52 cents a bushel in the warehouse today for No. 1 club. For wheat on board cars, the price paid is two cents higher. In the Walla Walla district, the quotations are as high as 57 cents a bushel on bluestem wheat. Idaho growers receive the same for their grain as Washington growers.

Sealer San Jose Wrecked.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—Among the passengers by the City of Topeka arriving from the North tonight were Captain Coles and crew, of the little thirty-one ton sealer San Jose, which left here for Behring sea early in June last. While homeward bound with 610 skins on September 22, she was caught in a fierce gale at Unimak pass, and, dragging her anchor, became a total wreck. The season's catch was saved with difficulty and no lives were lost.

Financial Situation in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 19.—The financial situation is extremely serious. The Brazilian foreign minister has held a conference with the Chilean minister in relation to a commercial treaty. Dr. Cerqueira has expressed his intention of beginning negotiations with a view to a commercial union of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

Steel Companies Wanted Too Much.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Having finally decided that the prices asked by the competing steel companies for supplying the steel forgings for army guns were excessive, in the case of the small forgings, Secretary Lamont has made a readjustment, again calling for bids. The forgings wanted are for five-inch guns, mortars and field guns. The price asked in the former bidding ranged from 39½ to 60 cents per pound.

CUBA WILL SOON BE FREE

Spain Is Soon to Cease Hostilities.

THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER

Island Will Be Surrendered to the Insurgents—Spain Cannot Expect to Hold Both Cuba and the Philippines

Cadiz, Oct. 19.—If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the 1st of March, it is the intention of the government to give up the struggle and let the island go. The significance of this statement, coming direct from an officer of rank in the Spanish army, within the week, must certainly be regarded as of no little importance. The above determination is an open secret among those who are close to the government, and it is said that the policy is being adopted of exaggerating the magnitude of the trouble in the Philippine islands with a view of preparing the people for the ultimate design of letting Cuba go.

By way of further corroboration of this estimate of the situation it may be remarked that while Spain is sending more than 200,000 troops to Cuba, who are in the main very young and undisciplined, she is carefully keeping her 80,000 well-disciplined and efficient soldiers who may be available in case of an outbreak at home. She is also keeping in Spanish waters twelve war ships which are ready for sea, and which could be of great service in Cuban waters in aiding the United States in that police work which she now asks that country to do for her.

W. G. Foster, manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company here, speaking of the situation, said:

"There is no question that the government is trying to use the Philippine islands troubles to distract the people's attention from Cuba. There is no doubt that Spain intends to do her utmost to crush the Cuban insurrection between now and March. Failing in that, I am informed that she will give up the struggle."

"An important issue is the fact that Cuba has a debt of \$500,000,000, and that if Spain puts down the insurrection, Cuba will have to pay that debt, whereas if Cuba wins, the payment of that debt will fall on Spain, who contracted it on behalf of Cuba. Naturally the planters who have been driven from the half-ruined plantations, however loyal they may appear to be to Spain, really want to see the Cubans succeed, as in that case they would not be taxed by Spain to pay the interest on the debt, and could then start again under more favorable auspices."

"Meanwhile every one is talking about Cuba, and little is said of the Philippine islands, although the latter comprises 115,000 square miles, against 49,000 for Cuba. In point of population the Philippines have 5,636,000 as against 2,276,000 for Cuba and Porto Rico combined. I am satisfied that Spain will either have won in Cuba by March 1 next or have given up the struggle."

Governor Abril, governor of the province of Cadiz, was next interviewed. In substance he said that Cleveland had not done much for Spain, and he did not see how a change in administration could make matters worse, unless the independence of Cuba should be acknowledged. He says he does not contemplate a war between Spain and the United States. The governor would not say that a great Cuban victory would precipitate trouble in Spain, and did not think that such an event was likely to take place.

As to the effect of the war upon Cuba the governor did not seem to think it had been very grave. He added that the Compania Transatlantica Espanola was almost altogether occupied in transporting government troops and munitions of war, so that there naturally had been no falling off in its traffic.

Bad Season for Dishonest Bankers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.—Adolphus Cole, who in 1894 operated the Bank of New York, was arrested here today on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. Cole's bank, which was patronized by Italians and the poorer class of people, failed in 1894. Cole disappeared. It was found that he got away with between \$100,000 and \$200,000. He was seen in the Broad street station by two Italians who had been depositors in the bank, and who informed the detective department.

A Triple Tragedy.

Centerville, Mo., Oct. 19.—A triple tragedy occurred in this (Reynolds) county yesterday, near Ellington. John Imboden, with an ax, brained his sister, about 15 years of age; his brother, somewhat older, who was sick in bed, and a very old man named Jacob Wilhelm. Two months ago Imboden lost his wife and two daughters suddenly, and it is supposed he is insane.

Rothschild Will Aid.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 19.—The Rothschilds have granted a credit to the Bank of Ecuador of \$125,000. The banks and the principal commercial houses will resume business during the current week.

In Farmers' Pockets.

Oakdale, Wash., Oct. 19.—Yesterday was the most exciting day in the history of the wheat market in this section. The town was full of farmers, and many of them pooled their grain. The market opened at 50 cents net to the farmers, and 150,000 bushels changed hands at that figure. One hundred thousand bushels were sold in Colfax at 50 cents a bushel, and about 150,000 bushels in Moscow and other points in the wheat belt.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$3.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$3.25; Graham, \$2.75; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 61¢@63¢; Valley, 65¢@66¢ per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 33¢@34¢ per bushel; choice gray, 31¢@32¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$1.25@1.25; barrels, \$1.50@1.75; cases, \$3.75.
Hay—Timothy, \$10.50 per ton; cheat, \$10.75; clover, \$8.50@7.50; oat, \$7.50; wheat, \$7.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$14@18.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.00; shorts, \$12.50; middlings, \$19.50; rye, 90¢ per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45¢; fancy dairy, 35¢; fair to good, 20¢@22½¢.

Potatoes—California, 55¢; Oregon, 35¢@45¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Onions—65¢ per cwt.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@2.50; broilers, \$1.00@1.75; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 17¢@20¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 10¢; California, 8¢; Young America, 11¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Garlic, new, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; tomatoes, 20¢ per box; string beans, 2½¢@3¢ per pound; cucumbers, 15¢@25¢ per box; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; corn, 10¢@12½¢ per dozen; summer squash, 25¢ per box; green peppers, \$1 per box.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, fancy, are quoted at \$3.50@4.50 per box; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$1.50@5.00; pineapples, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen.

Fresh Fruit—California apples, \$1.00@1.50; Oregon, \$1 per box; crab apples, 65¢; pears, 75¢@85¢; prune, 2½¢ per pound; Salaway peaches, 10¢@75¢; Snake river and Indian Red, 70¢ per box; watermelons, Rogue river, \$1.00 per dozen; California, \$1.25 per dozen; canteloupes, Oregon, 60¢@1 per crate; quinces, 8¢; grapes, 40¢@80¢ per crate; Hungarian plums, 60¢ per box; egg, 1½¢ per pound; Eastern Concord grapes, 30¢ per basket.

Dried Fruits—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4¢@4½¢; unbleached, 3½¢@4¢; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 4¢@6¢; pears, sun and evaporated, 5¢@6¢; prunes, 3¢@5¢ per pound; figs, 10¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 9¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5¢@7¢.

Horns—New crop, 7¢; old, 2¢.

Nuts—Peanuts, 6¢@7¢ per pound for raw, 10¢ for roasted; cocoanuts, 90¢ per dozen; walnuts, 12¢@14¢; pine nuts, 15¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; chestnuts, 17¢; Brazil, 12¢; pecans, large, 14¢; Jumbo, 16¢; filberts, 12½¢; fancy, large, 14¢; hard-shell, 8¢; paper-shell, 10¢@12½¢.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 9.10¢ per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 10 pounds, 7¢ per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 11¢@13¢; dry salted, one-third less than dry flint. Salted hides, sound steers, 60 pounds, and over, 6¢; do, 50 to 60 pounds, 5¢; do, under 50 pounds and cows, 3½¢@4¢; do, kip, sound steers, 15 to 30 pounds, 4¢; do, veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 5¢; do, calf, under 10 pounds, 5¢@6¢; green (unsalted), 1¢ per pound less; culs (bulls, stags, mott-eaten, badly cut, scored, hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby) one-third less.

Beeswax—20¢@22¢ per pound.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 2½¢@3¢; No. 2 and grease, 2¢@2½¢.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

Cordage—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 8¢; White sisal, hard twisted; Rope, 1½-in. cir. and upward, 6½¢; rope, 12-twisted, 6½¢.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 5¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢ per pound; 1½¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 15¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

COFFEE—Mocha, 27¢@31¢ per pound; Java, fancy, 24¢@26¢; Costa Rica, 20¢@23¢; Caracal, 22¢@25¢; Salvador, 19¢@22¢; Arabica, \$18.15; Lion, \$18.15; Columbia, \$18.15 per case.

RICE—Island, 5½¢@5¢; Japan, 4½¢@5¢; New Orleans, 4¢@4½¢.

COAL OIL—Cases, 19¢; barrels, 17½¢; tanks, 15½¢ per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, \$4.25@4.37½ for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.25; cows, \$1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½¢@4½¢ per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$1.75; ewes, \$1.50; dressed mutton, 3½¢ per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 4½¢; large, 2¢@3½¢ per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50; dressed, \$1.50@3.75 per cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 40¢@60¢; Salinas Burbanks, 50¢@60¢; Early Rose, 25¢@30¢; River Burbanks, 25¢@30¢; sweets, 75¢@81¢ per cental.

ONIONS—30¢@35¢ per sack for yellow, 40¢ for pickle.

Eggs—Store, 19¢@20¢; ranch, 25¢@27¢; ducks, 20¢@22¢ per dozen.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 9¢@10¢; fair to good, 7½¢@8½¢; Young America, 9¢@10¢; Eastern, 12¢@13¢ per pound.

Wool—San Joaquin and Southern coast, poor, 4.25¢; do good, 4½¢@6¢; San Joaquin foothill, good to choice, 6½¢@7½¢; do year's fleece, 4.85¢; Nevada, heavy, 6.75¢; do choice, 8.25¢; Northern, choice, 10¢@11¢ per pound.

HAY—Wheat, \$7.50@10¢; wheat and oat, \$6.50@9¢; oat, \$8.50@10¢; alfalfa, \$5.00; alfalfa, first crop, \$4.50; do second crop, \$5.50@6¢; clover, \$6.75@7.50; stock, \$4.50@5¢ per ton.

VEGETABLES—Bay tomatoes, 10¢@25¢; bay cucumbers, 25¢@40¢ per box; pickles, best, 1½¢ per pound; bay squash, 20¢@25¢; egg plant, 25¢@35¢; Alameda corn, 35¢; Berkeley, do, 50¢@60¢ per crate; green peppers, 25¢@50¢; green okra, 50¢@65¢ per box; Lima beans, 50¢@60¢; string beans, 1¢ per sack; garlic, 1¢@2¢ per pound.



heavier hog costs more to keep, and its pork is neither so good nor will it now sell so well as pork that weighs 200 pounds or less per carcass.

Dark Stables. Every farmer and dairyman should have a stable than can be darkened, in which to put his cows morning and evening during milking time. Being in a darkened room the flies do not trouble them, and they stand quietly while being milked, and are glad to be freed from the pests which torture them when outside the stable. A cow must have the patience of Job to stand quietly and be milked, while the flies are sucking blood from almost every part of her body; and because she kicks and flops her tail around to drive off these pests, the patience of the milker becomes taxed, and the poor beast is too frequently beaten and kicked, because she tries to rid herself of the flies that are biting her. Try a dark stable for milking, and you will never be satisfied without one thereafter.

Mixing Fertilizers. Here is a plan of a mixing box for mixing home-made fertilizer, as illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. The box should be made stationary to a centerpiece so that it will revolve with a crank. Fig. 1 shows wooden pins

Feeding Hens Wheat. Wheat is good to make hens lay, but it must be fed in moderation. Hens are very fond of wheat, and if given what they will eat of it they will fatten as fast as if the grain were corn. It is best always to make the hens earn what they get by sprinkling their grain among cut hay or straw. If clover can be got that should be used, and when the wheat gets scarce the hens will fill up on clover, which is an excellent food for egg production. No kind of grain can be depended on for a full ration for fowls in winter. They need some grass or vegetables or clover, so that the grain may not lay in a hard lump on their gizzards.

Potato Assorting Device. The device shown below for assorting potatoes is made by constructing a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, with three partitions. The back piece is about 4 feet high, the next 3 and the third 1½ feet. Nail pickets on for screens. Put them rather closely together on the first incline, and further

running through centerpiece, necessary for good work. C, lid for opening and closing box. A should be turned to B for filling, and as shown for contents to be removed. The box should also be large enough to hold 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer, or about two-thirds full for satisfactory work.

Turnips Among Corn. Turnips will not only bear frost without injury, but it is the belief of many farmers that their quality is improved after the first frost. Certainly when they are grown among corn they make a large part of their growth after the corn is cut. This is commonly thought to be owing to the root crop being out from under the shade of the corn. This may be one reason, but another doubtless is that as soon as the corn is cut its roots cease to draw upon soil fertility. As the soil is warm and fermentation constantly goes on, nitrogenous plant food is constantly being liberated. This is still more so after a frost hard enough to kill most of the weeds, but not severe enough to affect the turnips. There is often a growing season of five or six weeks after the first frost, and in this time the turnips will often double the growth they had made before the frost.

Simple Framing of Building. There has been a wonderful change in recent years in the manner of framing buildings, reducing the size of timbers used and doing much less cutting of mortises and tenons. But there are still other changes in the direction of simplicity that are not commonly known. One of these is shown in the accompanying sketch, which very nearly explains itself. Instead of a heavy sill, a two-inch plank is laid upon the stone foundation, bedded into the cement. Upon this are laid the planks that are to support the floor boards. These are spiked to the uprights, which

are themselves spiked to the sill plank. The same plan of spiking the frame can be carried out in the upper portion of the building. In this way all the frame is made of plank, and no mortising or tenoning is required. This plan is highly useful for small buildings, while there are plans to use a somewhat similar construction in the framing of barns.

Destroying Burdock. The burdock is a bad weed for a careless or lazy farmer. If it is allowed to seed, the product of seed is so enormous from each plant that once they get scattered over the ground the place will not be free from them for years after. Yet it is not a hard weed to kill. All that is necessary at any stage of growth is to cut the plant off one to two inches below the surface and fill in the hole that the part of the root cut out has occupied with common soil. The root is full of sap, which first dissolves the soil, and then as the moisture gradually increases it rots away the root that is left in the ground, making a new growth of shoots above impossible. One application is enough, and it takes less than a minute to make it.

Quick Maturing. There is less demand every year for the extra large over-fattened hogs that have taken two years to reach maturity. What is wanted for profitable feeding is a thrifty pig that in six or seven or eight months' growth will average a pound of pork per day. This can usually be made at a profit. The

apart on the second. This separates into three grades. Shovel them on the slide above the first incline and push down slowly and the assorting is accomplished.—Farm and Home.

How to Hitch a Horse. To hitch a horse to a smooth post or tree without the rope slipping down or untying is shown in the illustration. The end is turned round the rope, forming a small circle, carried round the post, returned above the rope, passed round the post again, pulled over the last turn of the rope and through the first circular turn made by a, coming out at b.

Dairy Dots. Watering is as important as feeding. Winter the best, and make meat of the rest. The milk dairyman cannot feed exactly as the butter maker. A cow's biography is expressed, not in good deeds, but in quarts of milk. Cows which give a large quantity of yellow milk are not always the best butter cows.

Smoking an old pipe where there is milk or butter, is first-rate evidence that the smoker ought not to be in the dairy business.

Every time you swear at a cow she makes you pay for your ill manners. Every time you kick her you kick pennies out of your pocket-book.

Fine butter will always sell readily at a profitable price, while poor butter fails to find a customer and loses in quality daily, and in the end makes a loss to every one who has anything to do with it.

Farm Notes. Improvements are always in order, but—pay your debts first. Potato bugs appear to have been unusually numerous this year. Exports of wheat for July and August aggregated 12,755,100 bushels, against 8,515,288 for the same months of 1895.

The secret of grass culture is to save all liquid manures, and get both liquid and solid upon the grass land as soon as possible after made.

The old plan of a summer fallow for tillage land is hardly worth following. It pays best to keep the land busy and always covered with some crop.

The farmer or gardener who has permitted one weed to mature its seed has deliberately provided himself with the work of killing many weeds next season.

Some farmers do not make farming pay, others manage to get along fairly well, and some are making money. That is the sum of the situation, and it is about the same in every other business.