

BY RIGHT OF DISCOVERY

United States Has a Valid Claim Upon Palmyra.

IT DATES BACK AS FAR AS 1802

British Occupation and So-Called Annexation Did Not Occur Until Eighty Years Later.

New York, Aug. 2.—A Herald special from Washington says: In support of their claim to Palmyra island, which has been taken possession of by the British government, the London authorities refer to the fact that the British flag was hoisted over the territory in 1859. Even if the official records of the Hawaiian government fail to show the title of the Dole regime to the island, the United States is in a position to raise the claim that the island belongs to this government by virtue of discovery by an American citizen. This fact is recognized by the authorities in an official publication which contains a reference to its discovery and the action of the British in placing their flag over it. The publication is the official directions of the hydrographic office of Great Britain issued by the admiralty. In regard to Palmyra island, the volume states:

"Palmyra was discovered by Captain Sable, of the American ship Palmyra, in 1802, and was formally annexed to Great Britain by Commander Nicholas, of H. M. S. Cormorant, May 18, 1859. There were no inhabitants on the island at the time of its annexation, although Messrs. Henderson and McFarlane, of New Zealand, contemplated cultivating it."

A high official of the state department said last night that an investigation regarding the rights of Hawaii and Great Britain to Palmyra island is now being made.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said he had not examined into the question of the validity of the Hawaiian title to Palmyra island, and was not prepared to express a definite opinion on the subject, though he was inclined to think it a matter of comparatively small importance to the United States whether Great Britain had the island or not, on account of its distance from the United States and Hawaii.

The action of Great Britain in taking possession of Palmyra at this time is generally regarded here as a step in her jubilee year policy of strengthening her military lines. Another step in that policy has been brought to the attention of the state department in a report of Consul Miller, at Port Stanley, Falkland isles, who reports that surveys are in progress at that point under the direction of Colonel Lewis, of the royal engineers, for the establishment of a naval station and hospital. Such a station at this point, with repair shops and fortifications would be of the utmost importance to a British fleet operating in the Southern Pacific.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

An Account of the Trial and Conviction of Murderer Butler.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steamship Alameda arrived from Australian ports this morning via Samoa and Honolulu.

The Alameda brings from Sydney papers describing the trial and conviction of Butler, the murderer, who was captured in San Francisco and returned to Australia, and who has since been hanged. The trial lasted three days, and in some respects was sensational. When the prosecution finished its case Butler was asked if he had anything to say. The murderer was in a state of collapse apparently and the court adjourned until afternoon. He then in low tone made a rambling statement to the effect that he had started for the mines with Weller at Weller's solicitation. On the way Weller acted queerly, and when he displayed a pistol Butler thought Weller was going to shoot him. Instead, however, Weller placed the pistol in his own hand and when Butler grabbed it in an endeavor to take it away the weapon was discharged and Weller was shot through the head.

Butler said he had used Weller's papers to enable him to ship as a stowaway. The case was then given to the jury, which deliberated for an hour and twenty minutes before bringing in a verdict of guilty.

Workmen Are Deserting.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy department has felt the evil effects of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located in Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan craze set in. Now they have informed the department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat.

The land office is receiving many applications for copies of the public land laws by persons who profess their intention of going to Alaska. The office has been obliged to notify the applicants that the land laws have not yet been extended to Alaska, though the mineral laws apply.

Decree Passed On In Omaha.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—Judge Sanborn passed on the decree of sale in the Union Pacific foreclosure case this morning. He accepted the Ames decree with but few corrections. There was a sharp debate over the government's decree that attorneys for the reorganization committee objecting. The upset price was placed at \$50,000,000. Judge Cornish was appointed special master to conduct the sale. He will fix the date later.

American Locomotives For Japan.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The Baldwin locomotive works yesterday booked an order for 20 locomotives for Japan. This, with other orders makes a total of 50 for that empire. Thirty have just been shipped. The order just received is for the Japanese government.

Captain Hatfield at Large.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 2.—A report has reached here that Captain Hatfield, the notorious outlaw, held for murder, escaped from the Miga jail this morning, by cutting his way out. A large reward is offered for him.

WORK FOR THE RAILROADS.

Big Grain and Fruit Crops East of the Cascades.

Portland, Or., Aug. 2.—General Agent R. P. Ober, of the Northern Pacific refrigerator-car system, was in the city yesterday. He has just made an extended tour of the fruit and grain districts of the country tributary to the Northern Pacific, and had this to say in the subject:

"There will be an enormous fruit crop in the Snake river valley, in the Yakima district, and in the Walla Walla district. In fact, there will be a heavy crop wherever there is an orchard in the Northwest. The Sound itself will ship a large quantity. The prices are uniformly good, growers being content to get one to one and a half cents net per pound in the Eastern markets.

"In this connection I observed a very noteworthy fact, that is, the immense shipment of green fruit and vegetables to Alaska. One Tacoma firm has a standing order to ship everything in this line that will, in their opinion, stand the trip. That's a pretty good order. Most Alaska boats have cold-storage facilities, and could use more, for the demand is surprising. It is a fact that two cents a pound is netted to the grower on fresh fruit sent to Alaska, and now that this mining excitement is raking such numbers of people into that region, it is easy to force a great and growing market for the green and dried fruit and vegetable products of the Northwest.

"The grain crop is everywhere most promising. With the advancing price for wheat, this will be a banner year in the annals of the grain industry. I was surprised to find that over in the Sprague and Ritzville region the wheat crop was even better than in the Palouse."

"Traveling Freight Agent Savage, of the Omaha line, who just returned from the Washington fruit and grain country, also says that no description of the crop outlook this year can be too glowing."

RETURNED YUKONER ROBBED.

Started Out to Do New York and Was Done Up by Thugs.

New York, Aug. 2.—The World says: Henry Gaudier, 35 years of age, was found in this city unconscious and bleeding from a wound in his head. Citizens picked him up and carried him to a saloon. His skull is probably fractured. He telegraphed for his brother, Phillip, of Lacombe, N. H., asking him to join him at once.

Gaudier said he was direct from the Clondyke, having left Dawson City June 18. He came on the steamer Portland, the first steamer down. When he arrived in New York he went to the Manhattan hotel. He had a receipt for \$500 deposited with the clerk of the hotel.

With \$200 he started out to do the town. He is not quite clear as to how he reached Harlem, or how he got to where he was found, but he had been robbed of the greater part of his money. When made comfortable in the hospital he said:

"I had had 'Old Bets' with me when those ruffians attacked me." He went to the Clondyke a year ago. He stopped at Junea and went thence to Dominion creek. He located several valuable claims. The stories told, he said, of the finds in that section do not begin to tell the truth. He refused to say how much money he had brought back, but said it was not uncommon to find a fortune in a few weeks.

"I only left at this time because a newcomer told me of my father's death. I ran away from home and have not seen my people in 20 years. Knowing that I had a rich find and wishing to share it with my people, I came back to get my brother to go with me. He will find our claims in good hands with good ready to be picked up."

Gaudier's story seems to be verified by papers found in his pockets, including a number on the banks of the Yukon. A receipt for a berth on the steamer Portland and the hat mark of a tradesman in Seattle. If his skull is not fractured he may be able to leave the hospital soon.

Pirates Are Feared.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The steamer Portland, which is expected to leave St. Michaels about September 15, will, it is said, have on board gold from the Alaskan gold fields valued at \$2,000,000. P. B. Wear, of Chicago, president of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, has advised the treasury department that he fears an attempt will be made by pirates to capture the cargo and has asked that the government detail a revenue cutter to convoy the Portland out of Behring sea. This request has been granted. The revenue cutter Bear and possibly one or two others will convoy the Portland.

A Canadian Mystery.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2.—Last Sunday a resident named Smith, while fishing with his son on Howe sound found on Bird's island the headless body of what appeared to be an Indian woman. Though the flesh was nearly all gone, the body which was lying in a canoe, cannot have been there long, as a shawl and other clothing was in a good state of preservation. The police are now investigating.

Laborer Badly Burned.

San Francisco, July 31.—While dipping lumber at the North beach creosote works today, J. Morris, a laborer, fell into a vat of boiling creosote and was so badly burned that his life is despaired of.

New York, July 31.—The Herald's

correspondent in San Salvador says that Otto Munchmeyer, United States consul in San Salvador, has committed suicide.

Tariff Bill Printed.

Washington, July 31.—The first copies of the tariff act in law form for circulation have been received at the document-rooms of the senate and house. The law makes a pamphlet of 70 pages. Members of the house will have 25,000, senators 10,000 and the senate committee on finance 15,000 copies, for distribution, making 50,000 in all to be circulated by congress.

The United Brethren conference in

Indiana has refused the request of many women to strike out the word "obey" in the marriage service.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Legitimate laws of supply and demand may at times be counterbalanced by speculation, but they cannot always be ignored with impunity. The advance in wheat values during the week has been long overdue. Nominally it has been caused by reported damages to the Russian wheat crop. In reality it is due to depleted reserves and small crops. A conservative statement of supplies at home and abroad is as follows: Importing countries require 100,000,000 bushels more than last year. The only countries with exportable surplus are America and Russia. The latter, according to latest reports, will have less than usual for export. America must therefore reap the benefit of the increased export demand. Fortunately, we have excellent crop prospects, promising at present the second largest wheat crop ever produced in this country. In this connection it must be borne in mind that our reserves are practically exhausted, and if they are to be replenished from the coming crop our exportable surplus will not exceed that of last year by over 20,000,000 bushels. Importers are waking up to the situation, and they have been large and persistent buyers of wheat in the markets during the week. The resulting advance, while large and rapid, is more than fully warranted, and the tendency of the market is to advance still further.

Exports for the week were somewhat higher than the previous one, wheat and flour equalling 1,978,000 bushels, while the world's shipments were reported at about 4,000,000 bushels. On ocean passage decreased 550,000 bushels, and our visible supply showed an increase of 708,000 bushels, and now totals 16,632,000 bushels, against 47,172,000 bushels a year ago this time. There were alarming reports of damage to the Russians' greatest food and cereal, the rye crop. An encouraging feature is the exceedingly light receipts of new wheat, the movement thus far being very limited and not amounting to more than one-third of that of a year ago. This indicates that there is a very heavy interior demand for new wheat, or else that the new crop is being held back in anticipation of higher prices. Cables have advanced daily and are very strong, bringing buying orders for both English and French accounts, mostly future delivery.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; Valley, 75c; Idaho, 75c; Oregon, 75c. Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; Graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—14c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.25 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.50; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$2.50@3.50; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per cental. Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental. Hops—10@11c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 11@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; gross lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Spring choice heavy, \$4½; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$6@7 per 100 lbs. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound. Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@18c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$24 per ton. Corn—Choice, per ton, \$21. Cows—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, 5½c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 3c; smelt, 2½c @4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@11c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings 41@42c; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton. Hay—Wheat, \$11.50; wheat and oat, \$7.50@11.00; \$7.50@9.50; river barley, \$5@6; best barley, \$6@9; alfalfa, \$6@6.50 clover, \$6@8. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@75c. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 75@90c per cental. Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 35@75c Royal apricots, 15@30c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per bushel; peaches, 25@30c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box. Butter—Fancy creamery, 18½c; do seconds, 17@18c; fancy dairy, 16@17c; good to choice, 14@15c per pound. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7@7½c per pound. Eggs—Store, 11½@14c; ranch, 15@18c; Eastern, 12@14c; duck, 14c per dozen. Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, \$1@2; seedlings, 75c@1.25; Mexican lemons, \$5@5.50; common lemons, \$1.50@3 per box. Pottery clays have been found in ten counties of Missouri. It is reported to be worth from \$5 to \$12 per ton.

Telegraphy Without Wires.

In the course of a lecture on "Telegraphy Without Wires," delivered recently in London by W. H. Preece, C. B., F. R. S., the lecturer said he had been studying this wonderful invention for the last 47 years. In his researches he had found that there was little difference between electricity and light. The first idea that he got of the invention was from the fact that the telephone company stated that in Gray's Inn road the messages which were sent to Bradford could be distinctly heard on their wire. This could not be understood, as the different wires stood at a distance of 80 feet. Experiments were made, and it was found that by vibration messages could be practically sent to any distance, and the first time it was tested it worked admirably at 2,000 feet. Later on messages in the Bristol channel were sent between two islands some miles apart.

This invention would be of great service to lighthouses, as although everything possible was done to keep up communication with them, it was sometimes impossible to carry this out in great gales. With this telegraphy it was possible to communicate in all weathers or under any conditions. Careful studies of the very best of the kinds I buy. It pays best in the long run. Second-hand tools are generally dear at any price. The other day I bought a second-hand buggy to hack about with dirt cheap, as I thought, but before I could use it I had to get a new pair of shafts, new this and new that, and repair here and fix there, until it has become a very dear buggy, and is an old one still. Then a lot of old things lying around my eye-sore, and no recommendation to a farmer's store, tact or thrift.

AROUSE TO ACTION

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headache, dyspepsia, turned tongue, and all the evils of the kind, will diminish you neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant bowels with Dr. Cassell's Bitter and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

The River Job.

England has sent an expedition to explore the River Jub, the boundary between the Italian and English spheres of influence in Somaliland. It is under command of Major Macdonald, who made the survey for the railroad from Mombasa to Lake Victoria.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in our courts our right to the EXPELLER'S CASTORIA, as our Trade Mark. L. D. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the distinctive signature of the name on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which CHAS. H. PITCHER is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Switzerland's new twenty-franc gold

piece has on its face the head of a peasant girl, representing Helvetia, with 22 stars around it for the cantons.

HOIT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Accredited at the State and Stanford universities. Hoit's School for Boys, 117th St., New York City. The school is open for the reception of boys from ten to twenty years of age. The school is open for the reception of boys from ten to twenty years of age. The school is open for the reception of boys from ten to twenty years of age.

A ray of light from Sirius can reach

us only after traveling for twenty-two years with a speed of 77,777 leagues a second.

Inever used so quick a cure as Pisco's

Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1896.

In the great church at Mengo, Uganda,

Africa, there are over 200 trees to support the roof. Each of these trees took 100 men to drag it up the hill.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have discovered a new and effective remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, and we have it in our possession. It is a sure cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, and we have it in our possession. It is a sure cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, and we have it in our possession.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's family pills are the best.

Dog Taxes in France.

In France it is a dog, but what amounts to practically the same thing, it is necessary to pay a dog tax, which varies according to the species—a watch dog paying less than a family poodle, and so forth. From the returns of this tax it is learned that there are 2,900,000 dogs in France, which bring in an annual revenue of 8,800,000 francs.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Head the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back, and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement. If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhoea, they are precursors of that which is the worst of that weak-ness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Water-villet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

Drinking the Grain.

Into the barn or barrack, it should be ricked. It is a very bad plan to thresh from the shock. There is too much delay in waiting for the machine, and even if the weather is dry, the grain is very liable to bleach from the hot sun, and then it does not go through the usual barn sweat. If the weather is showery, the grain is damaged; the straw is very hay injured for feeding purposes, and in most cases there is a heavy loss. Several farmers in our vicinity tried threshing from the shock last season, and in one or two instances their grain was badly damaged while waiting for the machine. If one has a machine, or can get the grain threshed without delay, of course, it may be the best to have it threshed at once and the grain sold, when the market is up. Grain threshed right from the shock is liable to heat in bulk. If the grain is ricked, and the sick long and narrow, and have the rick bed raised at least one foot above the ground. Have two large canvas covers handy to cover over the

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

The Farmer Should Use Good Implements and Buy Only What Is Needed—Qualities Needed to Make a Good Farmer—General Notes.

Tools for the Farmer.

That the farmer or gardener may be successful, the next thing to having good, rich soil lying well and well drained naturally or properly under-drained is to have the best of tools. Some tools are necessary, and, annually, more or less tools must be bought; but be careful as to what and how you buy. Plows, harrows, cultivators and most farming implements are now made on wheels that they may be the more easily used and the more easily transferred from field to field. I had often wondered years ago why these tools were not made on wheels—harrows especially, as they are so difficult and dangerous to load on a wagon, or even on a sled. I suppose this is the main reason this tool has had more fence-corner protection and exposure in the field than any other.

In buying tools my rules are these: I get only those I need. Tools not needed are useless, and to get them at any price is to throw money away. Get those most needed first, and then the way seems to open somehow to get others as necessity demands. I want my own tools—do not depend on borrowing. Neighbors that have good tools do not like to lend them, and anyhow I cannot afford to spend time to run after them and return them after waiting, perhaps, some time for their owners first to do their own work.

I try to get the very best of the kinds I buy. It pays best in the long run. Second-hand tools are generally dear at any price. The other day I bought a second-hand buggy to hack about with dirt cheap, as I thought, but before I could use it I had to get a new pair of shafts, new this and new that, and repair here and fix there, until it has become a very dear buggy, and is an old one still. Then a lot of old things lying around my eye-sore, and no recommendation to a farmer's store, tact or thrift.

There are several makes of good plows, good harrows and good cultivators, but I think it wise to prove the different makes and then choose the best. A plow that will not scour in all soils, that will not run deep and steady and cut and turn nicely and smoothly a good furrow, is a poor tool—should be let alone.

I would not now purchase a harrow or cultivator that was not on good wheels. A few years ago I purchased a horse hoe—an excellent buy, by the way, but the wheel was so small that to me it was a nuisance. I made a notice of it about twenty-three times as large as the one furnished by the company, and it is a success. Going to and from the field, running along the rows, at the ends, in turning—in short, in all kinds of work, the large wheel is vastly superior to the small one.

So, when I came to buy a hand wheel hoe, I tried to get one that suited me in every respect with wheels from twenty to thirty inches high, but failing to find one at the time to suit me, I concluded against my better judgment to take one with small wheels—about ten inches high—and how annoying they were! Every little clod, or stone, or depression was in the way. It was difficult to run across its own markings. So at considerable expense I had one made about twenty-four inches high, and thus converted the troublesome, provoking tool into one of pleasure.—Practical Farmer.

Success in Farming.

To be a successfully all-around, successful farmer, a man must be something of a chemist to understand the soil he has to deal with and the elements he must supply. He must be something of a botanist to understand the needs of the crops, and the weeds he must contend against. He must be considerable of a carpenter, mechanic and blacksmith, in order to keep his farm buildings and tools in good condition. He must be something of a veterinarian, so as to be able to relieve the sufferings of the animals under his care. He should have a knowledge of the birds, who are both his friends and enemies. It is necessary that he should keep his eyes open to the events of the day, in order that he may intelligently protect himself whenever his interests are threatened. He must be able to plan his work, and be possessed of executive ability, so that those who work under him may have their efforts directed to the best advantage. He should be a good business man, so as to be able to prepare and sell his products advantageously. Last, but not least, he should be possessed of a good wife, who can supplement all his efforts. These are only a few of the qualifications necessary for a successful farmer, and yet there are men who think any "colleagues" can be a farmer. Let them try it, and they will find that in farming, as in all business, there is a bottom, as well as top, to the ladder. Still, there is hardly any business which can be carried on with so little special training as can farming.—Massachusetts Plowman.

At the last cultivation of the corn, if the ground is not wanted for grain, crimson clover and turnips may be sown. One pound of turnips and fifteen pounds of cloverseed to the acre; the seed should be fresh. The one-horse harrow should be run through the rows before sowing the acre. Cover the corn with the harrow, and then drag the ground to make it smooth. It is too late to sow millet or Hungarian grass, unless the ground is made very fine and heavily dressed with fine, well-rotted manure. At least twelve two-horse cartloads should be spread to the acre.

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Porace Crops for Feeding Green.

Corn is the best crop to sow for feeding green. Early pea ground or land from which a first crop of clover has been cut, is the best for fodder corn. The ground should be plowed—harrowing or cultivating the ground is not enough. Plow the land deeply; harrow it both ways; get it mellow; throw out and sow four hundred pounds of phosphate and one bushel of clover to the acre. Cover the corn with the harrow, and then drag the ground to make it smooth. It is too late to sow millet or Hungarian grass, unless the ground is made very fine and heavily dressed with fine, well-rotted manure. At least twelve two-horse cartloads should be spread to the acre.

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The Winner

of one of those \$100 prizes got her yellow tickets in this way:

1. By using the tea herself.
2. By asking some friends who use the tea to give her their tickets.
3. By inducing some friends to try the tea and give her their tickets.

One of her friends kept a boarding house, and sent her lots of tickets.