

ENROUTE TO GOTHAM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE ON HIS WAY EAST.

Greeted by Thousands at Iowa and Illinois Points—Big Demonstration at Des Moines—Makes Several Speeches and Says Pleasant Things.

GRINNELL, Ia., Aug. 13.—Early breakfast was served at the hotel to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at Des Moines and at 5:30 they went to the depot where 200 or 300 people were assembled. General Weaver accompanied Mr. Bryan to Newton and Mrs. Watts of Des Moines rode with Mrs. Bryan as far as Colfax. The train was a local passenger.

At Altoona about twenty men were on the platform and they cheered until Mr. Bryan appeared. General Weaver said they were nearly all Republicans who had fallen into line for silver.

At Mitchellville there were 200 people at the depot and Mr. Bryan shook hands during the brief stop.

Colfax was reached a few minutes before 8 o'clock and about 1,000 people, many of them miners with lamps in caps, were present. General Weaver introduced Mr. Bryan as the next president and he paid compliments to General Weaver as a pioneer for free silver. The train was moving as his last sentence was uttered.

At Newton at 8:15 there were about 1,200 people on the platform, on box cars, on buildings, and in carriages. General Weaver presented Mr. Bryan, who said: "If I am not mistaken, your town bears the name of a man who is given credit for starting the law of gravitation. Some of the laws of finance—I may say all the great laws of finance—are as certain in their operation and as irresistible in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone in the air you say it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn toward the center of the earth. The law upon which we base our fight is as sure as that. If we have a gold standard prices will go down."

At Kellogg the 500 people were appressed when Mr. Bryan shook hands with as many of them as could push through the crowd and there was no demand for a speech.

At Grinnell 2,000 people were in waiting. In the midst of the handshaking there were many cries for a speech and Mr. Bryan responded, though a freight train partly spoiled the speech.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 8.—At Brooklyn about 500 people listened to a short address which Mr. Bryan delivered from a box car.

There were 2,000 people at the Marango depot, but only about half of those present could get within hearing distance of the rear platform. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen: The name of your town, they tell me, is Marango, and it recalls one of the great battles of history. I have been told by some of those who met me in the train that the battle fought at Marango was no more bitter a struggle than the battle that is going to be fought here for the purpose of restoring the gold and silver standard of the constitution. I am glad to hear of it, and I wish you success in your efforts. I am not going to enter into a discussion of politics, because I have not been notified of my nomination."

At Downey 1,300 people cheered as the train passed, and at West Liberty, where the train stopped for twenty minutes for dinner, over a thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan. He declined to say anything for the present when his attention was called to the decision of the gold standard Democrats to hold a national convention at Indianapolis. He was shown a dispatch announcing that employes of Pittsburg iron mills had been called upon to contribute to the McKinley campaign fund, and said: "I very much prefer that they contribute their funds to McKinley and their votes to the cause of free silver."

After dinner Mr. Bryan addressed the people from the porch, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen: I suppose that this is what may be called an after dinner speech, since I have just finished an excellent dinner. I am very glad to see you and to give you a chance to meet a candidate. I believe it is the duty of any person who is a candidate for office to become acquainted with the people whom he is to serve if elected. There is an old fashioned idea which to my mind is the idea to be entertained in this country, that the party chosen is nothing but a hired man, no matter how well attested the office he holds. He is simply employed for a certain time at a certain salary to do certain work and the people employ him, not because they desire to, but because they are too numerous to do the work themselves."

"And you have the right to choose the persons who are to do your work and to watch them all the time they are at work. In other words we live in a land where the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Not only the powers of government, but all the authority of those who govern is derived from the people themselves, and it is my opinion that the people ought to keep themselves in a position where they can exercise as much restraint as possible over those who temporarily serve them. This is the best country in the world. You pick out a person, put him in office; he serves you awhile and then steps down and becomes one of you again, and someone else takes the place, and so we go on from time to time. I am glad to have a chance to see some of the people whose servant I shall be if in November I shall receive a constitutional majority of the vote of the people."

IN FAVOR OF REVOLUTION.

The Irish National Alliance of America Issues a Fervid Address.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—William Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance, and other officers have issued a long address to men of the Irish race denouncing John Dillon, member of Parliament, and the proposed convention of the Irish race. It concludes with the declaration: "There is no hope for Ireland within the scope of the British constitution. To revolution alone she must look for her redemption. God save Ireland."

BRYAN OFF FOR NEW YORK.

Goes There to be Notified of His Nomination.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—The Bryan tour through the East was inaugurated at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon under decidedly favorable conditions and auspices. It was a day of torrid temperature, but long before time for the departure of the Bryan party the Rock Island depot platform was crowded, and when the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, drove up, a round of cheers went up from over 2,000 throats. From that time until the train pulled out, anxious people, jostled each other without compunction as they pressed around their honored fellow citizen, and eagerly grasped his hand and clung to it long enough to breathe a fervent God-speed for himself and his mission.

In response to continued and persistent calls for a speech, Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—In ordinary times I would have desired to have the notification take place at my home. But this is not an ordinary campaign and I felt that the cause should arise above any personal desires we might have and therefore expressed the desire to be notified in New York, in order that our cause might be presented first in the heart of what now seems to be the enemy's country, but which we hope to be our country before this campaign is over." (Great applause and cheering.)

There were 500 people gathered around the depot when the train bearing the Bryan party pulled into Omaha. These, however, were enthusiastic in the extreme, many of them being personal acquaintances of the candidate. There was a stop of fifty-five minutes in that city and the nominee went out on the walks about the depot and shook hands with his visitors. There was no speechmaking.

There was no demonstration of any note during the stay in Omaha. Short stops were made at the Union depot in Council Bluffs and the local Rock Island depot, and at each about 100 people were assembled. At the latter place, the women were in the majority, and as they expressed a desire to meet Mrs. Bryan, the latter also came upon the platform and held a reception.

At many places between Omaha and Des Moines, Ia., the train stopped while Mr. Bryan made speeches to crowds of varying size. At Des Moines Mr. Bryan made two speeches.

NO GIVE UP TO CUBA

Premier Castillo of Spain Talks Plain to the Cortes.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—There was a long debate over the budget in the chamber of deputies yesterday which had especial interest in view of the riots in the province of Valencia over the imposition of fresh taxes and the dissatisfaction over the war in Cuba. Senor Maret criticized the dangerous government policies.

Premier Canovas del Castillo replied as follows: "The government only desires to meet the necessities of the Cuban war which, having spread over the whole island, prevents Cuba from contributing for its cost. Therefore an extraordinary budget is necessary. The government has already been authorized to borrow 500,000,000 pesetas (\$100,000,000), but to apply to the bank of Spain for such a loan would make the fiduciary circulation enormous. I cannot content myself with the proposals of the liberal minority."

Senor Silvea, the leader of the dissenting conservatives, questioned the government as to the duration of the war in Cuba and Senor Canovas replied that the rebels would never vanquish the Spanish army. Unless this happened he refused to believe that the Spanish people would become tired of the war. In that case he would renounce public life forever. This assertion was treated with cheers. Spain was determined at all hazards to maintain her sovereignty in Cuba.

BRAGG AND BUCKNER.

They Are Said to Have Been Agreed Upon for Nominees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—The Courier-Journal in its reports of the "sound money" Democratic meeting at Indianapolis says that Generals Bragg and Buckner have been agreed upon as "sound money" candidates for president and vice president. Both, it is said, have consented to make the race, and as neither is a politician in the broad sense of the word they probably will command the business vote of the "sound money" men. Strangely enough, both men were soldiers and opposed one another in the war, each with a valiant record. It is argued that this also will give the ticket the support of a large share of Federal and Confederate veterans.

Secretary Smith's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hoke Smith has decided in favor of the townsite settlers of Manchester, Ok., in their case against Gilbert M. Morrison as to lands in the Enid district, and sustains the general land office in rejecting the claim of Jefferson county, Illinois, for the swamp land indemnity under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Trans-Atlantic Record Broken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The American line steamer, St. Louis, which arrived yesterday afternoon, broke the Southampton-New York record, making the passage in six days, two hours and twenty-four minutes, thus eclipsing the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June, of six days, five hours and thirty-two minutes.

Republican Campaign Divisions.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—Chairman Hanna, Major C. F. Dick and Colonel Haskell will leave for Chicago on Sunday and thenceforth the Republican national campaign will be managed entirely from the Eastern and Western headquarters. The territory which the New York office will care for consists of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The Chicago office will look after the rest of the country.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

Name of the New Gold Democratic Party—Its Purpose.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—The provisional national committee of those Democrats who do not endorse the recent Chicago platform, met here yesterday and decided to call a national convention to place a third ticket in the field. The movement was given the name of the National Democratic party. Its organizers call those supporting the Chicago platform and ticket the Populist Democratic party. The national convention of the new party will be held at Indianapolis the first week in September.

Some of the Eastern and Southern members opposed a third ticket at first, but when they were told that in the Middle States party fealty was so regarded that many Democrats would not vote unless there was a third ticket, then all objections from the East and South were withdrawn and the decision to hold a convention was unanimous.

The strongest opposition to a third ticket came from Rhode Island and Texas—the smallest and the largest State. They were given the fullest consideration because of the desire for unanimous action, which was finally secured.

The Illinois and Ohio delegation did not ask for anything, but there was a general drift for Senator Palmer for President. The Kentucky delegation also asked for the convention at Louisville, but Indianapolis showed a guaranteed fund of \$100,000 in expenses, and the guarantee in this case was made to a body of very substantial men, who duly appreciated the best bid. There were objections from all to holding the convention in any city in which a national convention had been held this year. The committee said: "We will go before the people on the difference between the Indianapolis platform and ticket, and the platform and ticket that bear the brands of other cities."

General John M. Palmer of Illinois was unanimously chosen chairman of the national committee. John R. Wilson of Indiana was elected secretary. John P. F. Frenzel of Indiana was elected treasurer. Hon. Joseph H. Outwaite of Ohio as chairman of the committee on a call for the national convention and plan of organization, reported the following, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause in its reading, and adopted unanimously:

The Address.

To the Democrats of the United States:

"A political party has always been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principle held in common. The Democratic party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It has always insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions established by the constitution. These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago."

"The Democratic party will, therefore, cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to the fundamental principles. No majority of the members of that convention, however large, had any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so, that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic convention. The action taken, the irregular proceedings, and the platform enunciated by that body were and are utterly and indefensibly revolutionary and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true Democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats."

"Therefore, the National Democratic party of the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a national convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, and the transaction of such business as is incidental thereto, to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 20 day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and hereby request that the members of the party in the several states who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select, in such manner as to them shall seem best, a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such states are respectively entitled."

Andree and His Balloons.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 10.—A paper here published a dispatch received from Spitzbergen, saying that Professor Andree declares that unless the wind soon changes he will pack away his balloons and postpone his attempt to cross the arctic region until 1897, as there is no midnight sun after August 24.

Lewelling for the Senate.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The friends of Governor Lewelling of this county have entered him in the race for United States Senator. Their plan is to first send him to the State Senate, and they propose to nominate him next to the office. They claim that Leedy, if elected, and Leedy's friends, will be for him, and that they have promises to that effect.

Silver Transformed Into Gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, the chemist and inventor of the explosive known as "Emmensite," which has been adopted by the United States government, said to-day that plans are under consideration for a completely equipped laboratory in New York for the treatment of silver. Dr. Emmens asserts that he has discovered a process by which silver can be transformed into gold. While unwilling to reveal his secret, the doctor is sanguine of success and believes that silver will soon be at a premium commercially, instead of gold.

BEAUTY AT THE RACES

ENGLAND'S FAIREST WOMEN ATTEND ASCOT TRACK.

London Dressmakers Agitated—The Princess Maud to Have Her Trouseau Made in Paris—The Book of Beauty—Gossip of Fashionable Women.

(London Letter)

OME people claim that Englishwomen are the ugliest women in the world—taken, of course, in bulk. Other authorities assert, on the other hand, that they are the prettiest. I will take a fair medium course and say

that there are many pretty women in England and that the majority of them seem to have assembled on Ascot race course on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. To head all the beauties there was, of course, the Princess of Wales, who looked as lovely as a fairy book princess in robes of shimmering gray silk with a small bonnet touched with pink and violet on her graceful head, outlined sharply against the circling background of her black and white chiffon-draped parasol. And then there was pretty little Princess Maud, in cool-looking black and white, and her sister, Princess Victoria (not at all good looking) in the same combination. If you take the whole list of names from Debrett's Peerage, a good sprinkling of selections from the Almanach de Gotha, and a representative contingent from the lists of County Families, and you will get an excellent idea of the brilliant gathering that assembled on each of the four days to watch the running of the most fashionable races of the year. One of the prettiest gowns I saw in the royal enclosure was specially admirable because of its comparative simplicity, most of the toilettes I noticed erring on the side of over elaboration. The costume that earned my critical attention was a very fine grass lawn with applied Renaissance lace over rose-pink satin, the lace being deep and particularly handsome at the foot of the skirt. The bodice was accordeon-pleated chiffon, the applique grass lawn forming a smart little jacket with basque. Round the waist was a wide rose-pink mitrol velvet belt fastened with eight small paste buttons. The sleeves were made tight of accordeon-pleated chiffon, and large bows of grass lawn caught with paste buckles falling over them. This particularly striking costume was completed by an enormous Leghorn hat with pink roses laid around the brim and surmounted by white feathers and Paradise plumes.

COUNTESS HUNTINGTON.

damped. A royal order does not by any means imply that royalty is going to pay the biggest prices for everything. Princesses usually recognize their own value very well, and a trousseau is frequently supplied to a princess at a cheaper rate than it would be to an ordinary person because of the advertisement that is sure to accrue from such a distinction.

Naturally quite the loveliest thing that has been produced in recent years is "The Book of Beauty," about which there has been such a lot of gossip lately. Some of the prettiest women and most artistic pictures in the volume have been painted by that justly well-known artist, Mr. Percy Anderson, whose portraits in water colors have come to be considered very much "the thing" among the most fashionable people in London. He has painted most of the most beautiful women of the day and his success as a portrait painter has been as rapid as it has been well-deserved. He lives in a most attractive house close to Regent's park, and, by the way, an earnest advocate of the bicycle. His studio is quite unique and remarkably pretty. It was originally the brick-paved "yard" of the house, but he has built it in with a glass roof and deep-windowed walls, and the result is a spacious and well-lighted studio. Here in a deep angle-woodwork and crimson hangings forming an admirable contrast to the wealth of light that pours through the glass-paneled ceiling. One of the walls is the original "garden wall," and up its side traverses the green luxuriance of a fig tree, and the effect of color and freshness is as pretty as it is original. A flight of stairs leads to a balcony overlooking this curious room, in which abound lovely pictures, rare crockery, masses of flowers and an entire restfulness and reposefulness of aspect that is conducive to an unruffled frame of mind.

Lady Beatrice Butler, for example the daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde, a perfect type of an Irish girl, tall, splendidly formed, with limpid gray-green eyes and a mass of curly hair, brown in the shade and gold where the sun strikes it. And then there is that other lovely young debutante, Miss Enid Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby-Croft fame. And then there is the Countess of Huntingdon, who was also a Wilcox—Miss Maud Wilson—but no relation to Miss Enid Wilson. Lady Huntingdon is tall and slender, with blue eyes and dark hair. She is remarkable more for her grace and charm of manner than for her special beauty of feature. Mr. Anderson's picture, without having idealized her, gives the compiler of the "beauty book" every reason for including her in this collection of lovely women. Another lovely picture that Mr. Anderson has just completed is that of Countess Eugene Winsky. It shows the shoulders of the pretty Hungarian enveloped in clouds of filmy gauze, her head thrown back, the chin slightly lifted. There is no coloring in the composition, only the yellowish tone of the hair, the red of the lips and the soft pink of the cheeks giving relief to the almost neutral tint of the rest of the picture. The effect is quite lovely, and the face looks out from its gauzy, colorless surroundings like a flower. But I might go on forever about Mr. Anderson, his studio and the lovely women he paints, for they are all attractive subjects, and none more so than the artist himself.

ANNIE MORTON LANE.



MISS ENID WILSON.

muslin, shirred and drawn up into a slight puff on the shoulders, from which fell small frills of the black lace. Black gloves and a big black hat, in which waved purple orchids and black feathers, with a big buckle of silver and turquoise defining the crown on the left side, and holding a band of turquoise blue mitrol velvet. With this lovely gown was carried a large parasol of black lace closely frilled inside and out, over a lining of brilliant blue silk. The whole effect was as extraordinary as it was harmonious. The Duchess of Marlborough I was able to see very distinctly, for she did not move about much, but her gown was all blue and white, very frilly and diaphanous looking, with an immense ruffle about her throat and a huge black hat tilted rather far forward over her quaint little face. The Duchess of Sutherland was much in evidence, as usual, looking pretty and artistic in cream-colored muslin over white silk.

There is much weeping and gnashing of teeth among many of the smart dressmakers in London, for it is evident that Princess Maud is not patronizing "home-made" gowns, bonnets or lingerie for her trousseau. She has a distinct preference for Paris-made articles, and as the orders from Marlborough house to the various establishments have not been specially generous. General consternation also prevails in the newspaper world, especially in that portion of it where "illustrated articles" are a specialty. It is said that the Princess of Wales means to adopt the same measures used by the Duchess of Teck when "Princess May" married the Duke of York. At that time all the royal trousseau was made in London, and, as is usual under the circumstances, two weeks before the ceremony notifications were sent around to the different illustrated papers by the various firms who were intrusted with the preparation of the corbelles that the royal trousseau was ready for inspection.

It is said now that the Princess of Wales means to adopt the same course in reference to her daughter's trousseau, and the ladies' papers are waiting with bated breath for the issuing of such an order. Of course to "dress" royalty is a great advertisement for a dressmaker, and, therefore, when they find that nothing in the way of illustration of their confections may appear in any newspapers their joy is greatly



COUNTESS HUNTINGTON.

damped. A royal order does not by any means imply that royalty is going to pay the biggest prices for everything. Princesses usually recognize their own value very well, and a trousseau is frequently supplied to a princess at a cheaper rate than it would be to an ordinary person because of the advertisement that is sure to accrue from such a distinction.

Naturally quite the loveliest thing that has been produced in recent years is "The Book of Beauty," about which there has been such a lot of gossip lately. Some of the prettiest women and most artistic pictures in the volume have been painted by that justly well-known artist, Mr. Percy Anderson, whose portraits in water colors have come to be considered very much "the thing" among the most fashionable people in London. He has painted most of the most beautiful women of the day and his success as a portrait painter has been as rapid as it has been well-deserved. He lives in a most attractive house close to Regent's park, and, by the way, an earnest advocate of the bicycle. His studio is quite unique and remarkably pretty. It was originally the brick-paved "yard" of the house, but he has built it in with a glass roof and deep-windowed walls, and the result is a spacious and well-lighted studio. Here in a deep angle-woodwork and crimson hangings forming an admirable contrast to the wealth of light that pours through the glass-paneled ceiling. One of the walls is the original "garden wall," and up its side traverses the green luxuriance of a fig tree, and the effect of color and freshness is as pretty as it is original. A flight of stairs leads to a balcony overlooking this curious room, in which abound lovely pictures, rare crockery, masses of flowers and an entire restfulness and reposefulness of aspect that is conducive to an unruffled frame of mind.

Lady Beatrice Butler, for example the daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde, a perfect type of an Irish girl, tall, splendidly formed, with limpid gray-green eyes and a mass of curly hair, brown in the shade and gold where the sun strikes it. And then there is that other lovely young debutante, Miss Enid Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby-Croft fame. And then there is the Countess of Huntingdon, who was also a Wilcox—Miss Maud Wilson—but no relation to Miss Enid Wilson. Lady Huntingdon is tall and slender, with blue eyes and dark hair. She is remarkable more for her grace and charm of manner than for her special beauty of feature. Mr. Anderson's picture, without having idealized her, gives the compiler of the "beauty book" every reason for including her in this collection of lovely women. Another lovely picture that Mr. Anderson has just completed is that of Countess Eugene Winsky. It shows the shoulders of the pretty Hungarian enveloped in clouds of filmy gauze, her head thrown back, the chin slightly lifted. There is no coloring in the composition, only the yellowish tone of the hair, the red of the lips and the soft pink of the cheeks giving relief to the almost neutral tint of the rest of the picture. The effect is quite lovely, and the face looks out from its gauzy, colorless surroundings like a flower. But I might go on forever about Mr. Anderson, his studio and the lovely women he paints, for they are all attractive subjects, and none more so than the artist himself.

Decline of British Farming.

The British Board of Agriculture has just issued its official figures for 1895, which tell an interesting and significant story. Incidentally it appears that the extent of woodlands in Great Britain is 2,726,000 acres, of which 132,000 acres have been planted in the last fifteen years. During the last year there has been a gain of about 60,000 acres. The most striking figures relate to the shrinkage in the amount of land under the plow, which was increased by the unpropitious character of the autumn seed time of 1894 and early spring of 1895. More than 510,000 acres less of wheat were grown and 57,000 acres less of minor grain crops, rye, beans and peas. One-fifth part of the surface withdrawn from these crops or from wheat was devoted to barley and oats; but the corn land of 1895 was less by nearly 455,000 acres than that of 1894, while weather conditions, checking the preparation of the customary area for turnips and other green crops, caused a further reduction of 112,000 acres under this cultivation. The surface under potatoes, small fruit, lucerne and flax was larger by 45,000 acres, and the acreage left under bare fallow was extended by nearly 100,000 acres.

The net reduction of arable land was 197,000 acres, and the net addition to the permanent pasture a little over 145,000 acres. The actual loss of arable area in the last two decades is 2,137,000 acres. The reduction of wheat growing alone accounts for most of this loss. Under this head there was a total diminution of more than 1,900,000 acres between 1875 and 1895. More than a third of the decline in the arable area, and more than half of this reduction in wheat acreage, occurred in the last five years of the twenty.

The Vast Wealth in Trees.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over \$1,000,000,000, or twice the value of the entire output of all the mines put together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc and the rest. This is a resource worth keeping, and yet we are cutting into our capital at the rate of 75 per cent each year, as only about 25 per cent of the timber market is represented by new growth. As for losses from the fires that are started by locomotives, cattlemen, berrypickers, hunters and incendiaries, it gives a sufficient idea of what they cost us to be told by the forestry commissioner of Pennsylvania that his state alone probably suffers to the extent of \$20,000,000 annually from this one cause. Not only the trees are lost in these mighty conflagrations; the vegetable mold which would supply fertility to the soil for future agricultural purposes, or food for the roots of a second growth of forest, is burnt; and the first step is taken on that easy descent to landslide or flood-bed.—From Scribner's.

Quality in Horses.

The European countries prefer to improve the quality more vigorously than to increase the numbers of their horses. England has only 1,529,000, while we have in the United States 16,000,000 horses, a very small per cent of which are suitable for city market and export. Russia has 20,000,000 horses of still more inferior quality, unfit for any market and too small for farm work. The Russian trotter has had the encouragement of the government. Now the peasants are urging the government to furnish them with draft horses suitable for their farm work to haul the heavy farm machines. Small horses in large numbers will impoverish any country, and it is well for America that the ranch horse and the little trotter no longer pay for their feed, while there is such great demand for high-class draft and coach horses at high prices because they are so scarce.—Ex.

The Check Rein.

The old, cruel check rein has stiffened up the fore legs of more lively horses than all the work they have done. So, too, of many track and driving horses in the country. The check rein injures the muscles of the neck, and the fore legs are affected. Often the shoe is blamed when it is the check rein. The humane societies have the co-operation of the city horse owners who have taken off the cruel check rein from the carriage horses and work horses. Aside from the cruelty, this affection of the usefulness of the horse should induce the thoughtless, kind-hearted people who drive horses to forever banish the tortuous check rein as a savage relic that is painful to the horse and painful for most people to see. In behalf of the horse, we entreat you to abolish the check rein if you still thoughtlessly torture your horse with it.—Ex.

Breaking a Kicker.

An exchange says that a veteran broncho buster gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking: "The way we fix a kicking horse is to the end of his forelegs with a rope to the hind leg on the other side. Then, as soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground and goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

The Lily for Shady Positions.

Thirty years ago we had on the old homestead a row of lilies and other perennials. On one side of it—only four feet distant—we set nursery rows of Scotch pine and on the other side of Austrian pine, with a row of chestnuts on the east side of the whole. The evergreens were thinned by nursery sales, and those that stood are now quite large trees, under which grass and weeds do not grow, except such wild plants as can thrive in dense shade. Among the perennials the only thing that endured the dense shade was the yellow day lily. This has spread until it has made a thick growth over a spot twelve feet square, and its foliage and flowers appear nearly as perfect as in open sunshine.—Rural Life.