Discussing Bimetalism

HINGTON'Aug. 18. - The necessity ediate and thorough organizapush bimetallism to the front ussed at a special conference American bimetallic league, convened here yesterday. or forty members of the league various states were present. al A. J. Warner, president of ague, acted as chairman, and g those present were Sanator art of Nevada, Congressmen and Bell of Colorado, Judge ton of Connecticut and C. S. mpson of Colorado.

sident A. C. Fisk of the Panrican Bimetallic League, on beof that organization, has sent a able statement to the special comee of the United States senate inigating the industrial depression the remedy. He says:

ne or two more panics will find country in the condition of Rome other extinct republics when they t down. There was no necessity ssuing a government bond and y one issued, whatever the purmight have been, results in the ing of the people to the full ex-

would seem that congress has aly legislated in the interests of creditor class far beyond the ads of safety, and should take ning lest the people, who are fast oming aroused as to the real cause he difficulty, may take matters their own hands and elect both a ress and a chief executive who be their servants—not their mas-. With that day will come real sperity through the introduction o our statutes of justice to all sees, which may be partially and efly summarized as follows: he remonetization of silver to 15%

. All money issues by the govern-nt direct. All demonetized money be called in and full legal tender ney issued in lieu thereof. One ney for the bondholder, creditor, tor, office-holder, importer and ker. The establishing of postal ngs banks. .

ngs banks.
he adoption of the initiative and referendum. That would prove I to that political evil—the lobbyery would be an unsafe invest. I when the people themselves ind of a corrupt legislative body the decisive ballot. he power to coin money and ulate the value thereof to be taken

m congress by a constitutional endment. History has demon-ated that it is unsafe to entrust a gislative body with the power to superize and enslave the people. like manner the power to act tariff legislation will be ken from congress, a comissioner appointed free from all fluences to draft internal recognitions. luences to draft internal revenue s, which, when finally adopted (by e voice of the people) they cannot modified, changed or repealed in riven period of time, and then only a direct vote of the people, thus owing the business interests of the intry to adjust themselves to its evisions. This will prevent syndies from combining to elect presi-ats of the United States and a conwith the understanding that tain tariff legislation will be cted.

FOR FREE LEAD ORE.

Ways and Means Committee Decides to Present a Fifth Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The ways d means committee voted to-day to sent a fifth tariff bill making silver d ore free of duty. The Wilson I made these ores free, but the senput a duty of three-fourths of a t a pound on them.

at the meeting to-day the Demoand the Republicans against it. motion to report was carried, Mr. Tarsney of Missouri will be report Monday.

During the meeting Mr. Payne, publican, of New York facetiously ed the chairman if it would be in ler to move that the president be uested to return the original tariff to congress for repairs. The

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The senate diciary committee has made an adrse report on the nomination of mes D. Porter to be United States dge of the eastern and middle disicts of Tennessee. It is understood at the opposition is based on the ound that Mr. Porter, while a resint of the state lives outside the disover which he was appointed to

China Seeking a Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 18.-The financiers of I the capitals of Europe are discussthe proposed Chinese loan. At e office of Jardine, Matheson & Co., adon and China merchants, and of e Hong Kong and Shanghai bank mpany it is declared that the loan hich the great banking institutions. Berlin are said to be floating for hina amounts to \$14,000,000.

Heavy Internal Revenue Receipts. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—Yester-by was a record breakea at Collector inson's office, on whisky taken out bond. Over \$500,000 in taxes were id on Kentucky's product. These believed to be the largest reipts in one day at any office on

Nominated for Congress.

VERSAILLES, Mo., Aug. 18.—The pulist convention of this, the shth congressional district, met re yesterday and nominated W. C. dredge of Moniteau county for conssibly acclamation.

PULLMAN STRIKE HEARING

Evidence Taken by the National Board of Arbitration at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—This morning Roy M. Goodwin, a director of the American Railway union, after a long examination regarding the strike, declared that such troubles could be avoided by nationalizing railroads and all other extensive corporations and industries. He declared that he was a "Bellamyte" and believed that the United States should be conducted after the manner laid down by the author of "Looking Backward."

E. W. Bemis, associate professor of political economy in the Chicago university, advocated as a strike preventative a national and permanent board of arbitration. He cited the Massachusetts board of conciliation as an evidence of the good effects of such an organization would have, but said that a national arbitration board should have a wider scope and be en-dowed with greater powers. He had studied the great railroad strike and

F. R. Mills, a Baltimore and Chio engineer of Garrett, Ind., testified that he was discharged in July and told that he was not to be employed again. Since then he had sent a letter to W. G. Brimson, president of the Illinois Steel company, asking for employment, and had received an employment, and had received an answer that because of Mills' prominence in the American railway union

James B. Connors, a switchman, who had worked on the Grand Trunk road, testified that he had made application for work to the Union Stock Yards and Transit company and had been refused. The official to whom he applied told him that no man who had ever se. ved on labor committees woul be given work.

Charles Naylor of the American Railway Union, was dismissed June 28 from the Pennsylvania lines and knew that he was blacklisted because a general superintendent had told a friend of the witness that he could not get work. Workingmen would have no confidence in a permanent board of arbitration, whether elected or appointed. He thought a new board should be appointed for each case. "These officials get too far away from the people," said he.

Vice President Howard of the Amercan Reilway union reanneared to call not get work. Workingmen would

can Railway union reappeared to call the commission's attention to two matters—that the United States gov-ernment was now blacklisting or boy-cotting 3,000 ex-employes of the Union Pacific railroad because of their con-nection with the American Railway union, and that the railroads of the country were threatening to boycott the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road unless it withdrew its present low rate to Washington. "We think," he said, "that if the government can keep its state if the government can keep its hand off the railways and let them settle their differences by boycott or any other way they please, it should keep its hands off the employes as well." A burst of applause from the audience greeted this statement.

The audience to-day was larger than at any provious session. It is

than at any previous session. It is brobable that the question of the ex-tent of the jurisdiction of the com-mission will come up before the end of the investigation.

WAGES AT PULLMAN.

Employes Testify That They Have Been Gradually Cut to the Starvation Point. CHICAGO, Aug. 18. - Before the arbitration commission yesterday, Chairman Heathcote of the Pullman strike committe showed a table of the Pullman company's wages and claimed that wages had been cut 60 per cent in the last two years. Mr. Heathcote also exhibited what he claimed was a blacklist issued by the Pullman offi-cials requesting other institutions to

the men whos

to emp names appeared thereon.

Miss Jennie Curtis, president of the Girls' union at Pullman testified in the afternoon. Her father had been in the employ of the Pullman company for fifteen years until shortly before his death last year. He was delinquent in his rent to the amount of \$60. The company compelled her to assume the debt and sign a contract to pay it out of her wages at the rate of \$3 a week Some weeks she had so little left from her wages that she could not pay board. In 1893 the company was paying its girls 221/4 cents an hour and poorest seamstresses earned \$1.50 ay. Before the strike fhe best of them had got down to 70 or 80 cents a

day, while the poorer needle women could make only 40 to 50 cents. R. W. Coombes of the freight car shops had been in the employ for ten years. Where men in that department were able to earn \$2.25 a day, piece work, they were not able to make more than sixty-eight cents a day in March of this year. Between 1888 and 1891 there had been no reductions, but in November of 1893 came a cut that made a difference of \$8 in a freight car to the men who built it, and \$6 of this fell on the car carpenters. The witness said he had \$3.50 left from his February wages after he had paid his rent, and with the \$3.50 he was expected to support a wife and two children. After hearing the evidence of Coombes the commission adjourned for the day.

Incomes of This Year Taxable Washington, Aug. 18.-It is the belief of members of the house that the income tax clause of the tariff bill will become operative January 1 next, and that incomes earned this year will be the first to be assessed. The clause provides that after January 1 next the tax shall be assessed and collected on the gains, profits and in-comes of over \$4,000 for the year preceding. This would seem to clearly subject the incomes of 1894 to the tax.

A. P. A. Books Stolen

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—Between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. yesterday, A. D. Patrick's house was entered during the absence of the family, and the books of council No. 9, A. P. A., stolen. Patrick's son Albert is secre-tary of the council and the purloined books were in his custody.

Smith .. ants to Fight Corbett. DENVER, Aug. 18 .- Ed. Smith has sent instructions to J. J. Quinn, his backer, to try to arrange a match with either Corbett or Jackson. Smith expresses a willingness to put up \$10,000 on the match as a side bet.

FULL OF MISTAKES.

The Tariff Bill Full of Errors of Omis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The fact that copies of the tariff bill are being sent to officers of the treasury department in all parts of the country is generally accepted as indicating the presidential purpose to sign the bill. Inasmuch as the measure, if signed, will become immediately effective, copies of it must necessarily be at the time on the desk of each customs and internal revenue collector, that he intelligently execute it.

Secretary Carlisle is going over the bill to-day and finds it full of flaws. Errors of ommission and commission are embarrassingly abundant and in more than one instance officials will find themselves lost between two op-posing interpretations. Many of these defects were known to exist in the bill when it went to conference, but it was then proposed to cure them there. So well was this understood that Mr. Vilas was thereby induced to permit its return to the conference.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME. Mr. Cleveland Arrives at Gray Gables

and Is Met by His Family. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 18 .- The lighthouse tender John Rogers, with President Cleveland aboard, anchored off Gray Gables at 9:12 o'clock this morning. The president with Dr. O'Reilly went ashore immediately and reached Gray Gables at 9:36. He was warmly greeted by Mrs. Cleveland and the children.

Ex-Governor Robinson Dead.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 18.-Ex-Governor Charles Robinson died at his home, four miles from this city, at 3:10 this morning. His death was caused by paralysis of the bladder, from which he had been suffering for the past ten days. He had long been ill, but death was somewhat unexpected, as he was feeling better last evening.

Mr. Robinson was conscious to the last and died peacefully without pain. Mrs. Robinson had stepped from the room a moment and when she returned he had ceased breathing.

The funeral will be held at the Congregational church in this city on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Howland of the Unitarian church will

A PART OF KANSAS HISTORY.

Mr. Goodenow in his introduction to Mr. Robinson's book, "The Kansas Conflict," truly remarks: "Any history of Kansas without Governor Robinson as a prominent figure would be like the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out.'

Mr. Robinson was born at Hard-Mr. Robinson was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818—the eighth of a family of ten children. When 21 years of age he graduated from a medical college at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1848 he joined a party of forty which left Boston for California.

On his arrival in California, after a chart time count in proposeting and

short time spent in prospecting and mining, Mr. Robinson settled in Sacramento, and there opened an eating house, being of the opinion that there was as much money in meals of meat and bread at seventy-five cents to \$1.50 as in placer mining on a small scale. Trouble soon broke out between squatters and the speculators who coveted their claims. Mr. Rob-inson became the acknowledged leader of the squatters, and during one of the several riots that occurred was badly wounded. The mayor of Sacramento, who was in opposition to Mr. Robinson's party in this same riot was killed. While still suffering severely from his wound he was indicted for the murder of the mayor, assault with intent oner pending his trial, for ten weeks aboard a prison ship. His trial before the district court at Sacramento re-sulted in acquittal. During his imprisonment he was elected to the California legislature from the Sacramento district. He took a leading part in the legislative proceedings of his term and was one of the promi-nent supporters of "Pathfinder" John C. Fremont, who was elected a United States senator during the session. After his return to Sacramento from the capital he published a free soil paper for a short time.

RUNNING AT FULL CAPACITY. Distilling Plants All Over the Country Unusually Active.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Telegrams received at the internal revenue bureau show very unusual activity among owners of whisky in bond, and large quantities are being withdrawn at all of the distillery centers.

In addition to the withdrawals, distilleries are now running their plants to their full capacity with a view of getting the benefits of the new rates. One firm in Cincinnati yesterday increased its output of mash of grain from 800 to 1,800. As spirits are now distilled, only one week is needed to effect the change from rye and corn to spirits, and it is expected that many thousands of barrels will have been distilled and the tax paid before the new bill becomes a law.

The Senate Against Junkets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The senate has taken a decided stand against junketing committees during the approaching recess. The committee on contingent expenses has made adverse reports upon the resolution to permit the committee on commerce to the Pacific coast and the committee on patents to investigate irregularities in the patent system by visiting various parts of the country and inviting complaints

Killed at a Revival Meeting. Sikeston, Mo., Aug. 18. - News reached here of the killing of one

man and fatally wounding of another at a revival meeting near Grant's Mill. The participants were the three Albright brothers and the three Pardue brothers. One of the Albrights was killed and one of the Pardues fatally wounded.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 18.-The Democratic congressional convention at Maryville yesterday nominated William Ellison of Nodaway county.

LEAVES WASHINGTON

CLEVELAND SUDDENLY TAKES HIS DEPARTURM.

Gone to Gray Gables for a Short Rest-So Ordered by His Physician-Copies of the Tariff and River and Harbor Bills Taken Along-Free List Bills Referred to the Senate Finance Committee-Republican Steering Committee.

Gone to Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. — President Cleveland left Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:20 o'clock for Gray Gables. In explanation of his sudden departure the following statement was furnished by Private Secretary Thurber: "The president left this morning for a few days' absence under the advice of his physicians, in the hope of shaking off a malarial attack from which he has been suffering for several days. Yesterday the attack eral days. Yesterday the attack culminated in a fever, but which was under control this morning. Dr. O'Reilly, his physician, expresses no doubt but that a few days of salt air and rest will recuperate the president sufficiently to renew his official duties and he will return to Washington by the middle of next week. He has gone to Gray Gables accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly. Captain Dobley also accompanied the president, but it is believed that he will stop at New York, where he will take the command of his ship in a day or two." York, where he will take the mand of his ship in a day or two.

Senator Berry and Representatives Outhwaite and Turner and several congressmen called at the White house soon after 9 o'clock, and were surprised to find that the president had departed.

The president took with him an

ordinary printed copy of the tariff bill and also the river and harbor ap-propriation bill. The ten days within which the president has to set on the river and harbor bill will expire Saturday night, but he has until Monday, August 27, on which to act on the tariff bill. The president, it is believed, will return on the 24th or 25th

instant and probably on the 24th.

The enrolled copy of the tariff bill was taken from the White house about noon to the treasury depart-ment in the usual course of routine. It is not at all likely that this en-rolled copy will be sent to Gray Gables later, and the probabilities, therefore, are all in favor of presi-dential action being delayed until the president's return.

DIAMONDS ON THE FREE LIST. A Semicolon in the Enrolled Bill May

Make Much Trouble. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The copy of the tariff bill in the possession of the chairman of the house enrolling committee by which the bill sent to the president was compared and verified, and which was regarded as unquestionably the same as the president's copy, contains the following paragraph in the free list:

Free list 467-Diamonds; miners, glaziers and engravers diamonds not set, and diamon'l dust bort to be used in the manufacture of watches and clocks.

It is the semicolon after the word diamonds, at the beginning of the paragraph, that is considered of such importance. Senator Jones of Arkan-sas insists that it will not be construed so as to admit all diamonds free of The intention, he said, was to have the word diamonds made a subhead, and the mistake of a semicolon instead of a colon will not be allowed to admit diamonds free, especially when construed with the jewelry schedule, which especially provides "uncut precious gems of all kinds, 10 per cent ad valorem." He says the words quoted, taken in connection with the intention to make the word "dia-monds" in the free list a sub-head, will be construed to make diamonds subject to the duty on precious stones.

The statements of customs officers however, differ from the view of Senator Jones. They assert that strict letter and punctuation of tariff bills and not congressional intentions are followed by the courts. It is thought quite probable that the matter eventually may have to be settled by judicial construction provided, of course, that a curative act be not passed by congress before the new tariff becomes a law.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE. All House Free List Measures Similarly

Treated-Prompt Action Promised. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The motion to refer the free sugar bill to the committee on finance was carried in the senate to-day by a vote of 32 to 18.

The free coal bill was also referred to the committee on finance by the vote of 35 to 16.

The free iron bill was referred by a vote of 37 to 17 and the free barbed wire bill was sent to the committee without division.

Mr. Harris, acting chairman of the finance committee, at once informed the members that a meeting would be held for the consideration of the bills at 3:30 o'clock to-day. He hopes to be able to report them to-morrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. - President Cleveland has signed the bill authorizing the taxation of the treasury notes by states and municipalities on the same terms that other money is taxed. The bill goes into effect at once, but does not necessarily make any change in the standing of the greenbacks. It gives authority for

Treasury Notes May Be Taxed.

for the state to take advantage of Senator Martin's Daughter a Nun. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug 17 .- Miss Helen Martin, daughter of United States Senator John Martin of Kansas

has entered the novitiate at St.

Mary's academy at this place, to be-come a nun. Miss Martin recently

their taxation merely, and it remains

Over Twelve Hundred Ballots Cast. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 17 .-

became a convert to the faith.

The first district Republican congressional convention after being in session two nights and two days, to-day nom-inated Jesse R Strode of Lincoln on

KING OF SIAM DEAD.

Victoria, British Columbia, Aug. 17. -Dispatches by the steamer Tacoma announce the death of the king of Siam. The British war ship Rattler has been dispatched to the Slamese waters to anticipate possible trouble over the succession.

Though not a power ful monarch the king of Siam was an interesting personality and the recent imbroglio between France and Slam served to bring forth much information regarding him and his domain. The deceased was the eldest of eighty-four children and ascended the throne at the age of 15 years on the death of his father in October, 1868. His full name was Phrabat Sombeth Phra Para-mindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao Phra Chow Yuhma, or for short, King Chulalongkorn. In his death Siam loses the most progressive and intelligent monarch it ever had.

When the king assumed the chief office of Siam at the age of 15 he was then the father of three children. How many he had at his death is not known, but the children by the queen, who was his helf sites, numbered who was his half sister, numbered four sons and three daughters. Just how many wives he had is also unknown. By law he was only allowed one wife, but he was permitted as many concubines as he chose, and it is said that by 300 he had seventy-five children. children.

He was a man of considerable intelligence and spoke several languages, English almost perfectly. He was ed-ucated by an English governess and then entered the priesthood. After he came out he was again placed under English tutors and then trav-eled considerable, after which he took upon himself the burdensome cares of state. And yet, in Siam, these affairs could not have been very burdensome. The ministers, although Siam is an absolute monarchy, had absolute freedom in so far as the conduct of their own departments was concerned. Oc-casionally the king would offer sug-

some policy or question.

The king had a personal fortune estimated at about \$50,000,000, was the absolute owner of all the timber and other resources of the domain and drew annually a salary of \$10,-000,000. The area of the United States is about twelve times as large as that of Siam, which is estimated at about 300,000 square miles, and yet the president of the United States draws only one-half of one per cent as much salary as the ruler of the land of the White Elephant.

gestions or approve or disapprove of

The king followed in the footsteps of his father in the matter of progres siveness and spent immense sums in carrying out pet projects. He brought to Siam the telegraph, railroad and the street car, established a mint and a custom house and introduced other essentially modern inventions and innovations. He also organized a royal school with English teachers. He was beloved by his people and none thought of questioning his right to

rule or of overthrowing the dynasty.
In person the king was a handsome man, about five feet and a half high, with a cream colored face, half almond eyes and downy mustache showing out under a semi-flat nose over rather full lips. He took great interest in all things American.

TARIFF FIGHT NOT ENDED. Republican Senators Propose to Renew

the Contest on the Free List Bills. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The Republican steering committee met previous to the session of the senate to-day and resolved to support the motion to refer the free list tariff bills to the finance committee and to seek to amend them in various ways, the principal amendment to be offered for the repeal of the tariff bill just passed. Enough, they claim, was developed before the senate bill was accepted by the house to indicate that if could have been brought back to the senate in any way it would have been defeated and they assert a belief that the same votes on the Democratic side which would then have been cast against it would now be cast for its repeal. They count on the votes of Messrs. Hill, Caffrey, Blanchard, Allen and Kyle. If they should fail on the re-peal amendment they will substitute the bounty provision for the pending bill for free sugar and would expect to mentioned above, except Hill. They will also offer certain other amendments in certain contingencies including one for a duty on wool. They admit that if the sugar bill should pass with an amendment either for a bounty or repeal of the main bill the house probably would refuse to ac-cept it and it most likely would fail in conference, but they claim the senate and especially the Republican senators, would not be responsible

Assassinated as His Father Was. HYANNIS, Neb., Aug. 17.—Jason Cole, an influential farmer, was as-

sassinated yesterday by unknown parties, his body being found sitting on his own mower with a bullet in his brain. His father met a similar fate two years ago.

WOMAN SUFFRACE LOST.

The New York Constitutional Convention Adopts the Adverse Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- The adverse report of the suffragist committee of the constitutional convention on the proposition to allow the question of woman suffrage to go to the people was agreed to last night by a vote of 95 to 59. This kills the appeal for female suffrage

NEWS NOTES.

Delegates representing Ohio labor unions met at Columbus and formed an independent political party.

D. Grant Armstrong, dying at Covington, Ky., confessed to forging his brother's name to notes aggregating \$15,000.

George Fisher stabbed, probably fa-tally, Philip Wild of Spickards, Mo., because Wild asked him to pay a little bill.

C. F. Drake has sued the Chicago and Alton railway for \$50,000 damages for injuries received while acting as

EQUAL TO IRRIGATION.

Land of the White Elephant Loses Its How to Produce a Sure Crop-Sub-Sell Plowing.

A number of experiments in sub-soil plowing by Younger Bros., the well-known horticulturists of Geneva, Nebraska, have shown such astonishing results as to practically demonstrate two things: First, that in seasons of mormal rain fall the increased yield on land that has been sub-soil plowed, as compared with that which has received ordinary plowing, will of itself pay for the increased labor or cost many times over and leave a larger margin of profit over and leave a larger margin of profit besides, and second, that in years of extreme drouth a bountiful crop is as-sured, that would be considered large for a season of normal rain fall, so that

sured, that would be considered large for a season of normal rain fall, so that in very dry seasons the difference between sub-soil plowing and ordinary plowing may be expressed as the difference between a good crop and none at all. The Younger Broa., believing that the results obtained by them were remarkable enough in the light of their importance to the farmers of Nebraska made a special report to the secretary of agriculture at Washington from which we quote:

"Having practiced sub-soil plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with fruit and vegetables. After preparing the ground by subsoil plowing in the fall of 1892, the crop in 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum 40 bushels per acre, and the average not to exceed 20 bushels. vicinity (maximum 40 bushels per acre, and the average not to exceed 20 bushels per acre) we harvested a crop of 75 bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been sub-soiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a very good crop—about 125 bushels result of the crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a very good crop—about 125 bush-

els per acre.
"This season (1894) the crop consists of corn, oats, rye and potatoes. . Rye harvested indicates a yield of 35 bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field

per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest—will yield 10 bushels per acre.

"Outs on land sub-soil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield 40 to 45 bushels per acre; outs on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield 10 to 15 bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being identically the same.

and planting being identically the same.

"The superiority of sub-soil plowing is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground.

"The results of experiments with corn and potatoes cannot, at this time, be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on sub-soil plowed ground seems to possess an element of strength, that will in all probability, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of sub-soil cultiva-

The plan followed by Younger Bros. has been to first turn over a furrow to the depth of eight inches, in the ordinary way, and then run the sub-soil plow in that furrow gaged to a depth of six or eight inches; thus stirring up the soil to a depth of fourteen to sixteen inches. Inspection shows that even after our recent remarkable even after our recent remarkable drouth the nursery stock, as well as the field crop of Younger Bros. bears every appearance of a healthy and

more than ordinary yield.

The results achieved by sub-soil plowing require but one such plowing in about three years, so that the in-creased cost of labor as compared with results is merely nominal.

Interviewing an Actress.

Maybe the reporter didn't know how to interview an actress, and maybe that's why he had so much trouble. Having sent up his card and been ad-mitted to ber presence, he stated his husiness, and she said, languidly: "I'm sorry you've come; I don't fancy you newspaper men, and hate being interviewed." Maybe he knew this was just said for effect, and that she wouldn't just said for effect, and that she wouldn't miss the interview for a heap, but he replied, "Oh, well, then, I won't trouble you. Sorry I intruded. Good day." However, she got to the door first, and said, "Oh, now you're here, I'll oblige you." And he answered, "Oh, no; I wouldn't trouble you for the world." "But it won't be very much trouble." "Well, never mind; I don't care particularly about it." "But—but—in—fact—it will be a pleasure. I only object ularly about it." "But—but—in—fact—it will be a pleasure. I only object because reporters always ask the same questions, and then don't print just what you say." "Well, I'll try and do better than that," and they seated themselves. Then he asked:

"How did you celebrate your 34th birthday?" "Eh?"—jumping up—"what d'ye mean, sir! You're a mean wretch to ask such a question." Steps on her lapdog—addresses dog, "Drat your pelt, get out!" Then she abserved him writing, and asked what he was

him writing, and asked what he was doing. He replied, "I promised to print exactly what you said, and I have print exactly what you said, and I have taken down your very words." "About the dog?" "Yes." "Goodness gracious. You won't print that?" "I will." "But that wasn't meant to print." "Can't help it." "Oh, but it won't do. You mustn't. Let's begin the interview now." "Very well. Which do you prefer as an advertisement — being robbed of diamonds, run away with by a hack, or having a divorce suit?" "Sir, I—I—don't do such things! I never heard such questions!" "I promised to try to vary the list you said had become so monotonous. How many husto try to vary the list you said had become so monotonous. How many husbands have you living?" "See here, if
you don't stop this I'll send for one of
'em. That is—pease state that I'm not
married." "Just so. Do yeu shave
your head?" "Sir; of course not!
Are you crazy?"

"Look here, ma'am, I was to print
just what you said."

"But I don't want you to."

"But it must be done."

"But it must be done

"Well, then, if you don't ask me if the audiences everywhere are as enthusi-astic as they are here, and what I do with all my bouquets, and if I don't al-most feel that I ought to be in a boarding school instead of on the stage, as I'm so young, and if I don't find it very embarrassing to have all the men so madly in love with me, and several bank directors committing suicide because I won't marry them—if you don't ask me those questions I won't say another blessed word! So, there! And if you print what I've said I'll sue you for libel."—Boston Post.