MUCH PERPLEXED

TION IN NEW YORK L UNSETTLED.

MMANYITES MAY BOLT.

eracy Wing of the ly Hostile to Hill's The Senator Getting the Land-Bitunced by Two vump Papers.

Oct. 1.-Of almost as t in this state is the insettled as to whether vill or will not accept orial nomination is the what the state Demher bodies of Democrats Tammany and machine Opinion is divided as to and more than one cian declares that Hill reply to the committee until he can receive information as to the ve heretofore been open-him and his machine statement yesterday open the campaign in ovided a united Dem-greet him, is peculiarly this point. nificant the other way is

ex-Secretary Charles S. irman of the state Demive committee, and two Democratic leaders of a conference yesterday. refused to say what the ne conference would be, that the state Democracy blicly indorse the Saraand acknowledged that members of that faction hostile to the head of ticket. RDS BY TWO PAPERS.

which has been an adorgan, in an editorial rning said: nation of Mr. Hill wrecks

arty harmony, since he rand creator of the is responsible for inter loudly proclaiming was hopeless without I's friends have taken a disunion chronic, and into expiring dissent. and destruction for the nd of management. It nt and unnatural. It usiasm, weakens party and destroys the basis alty. The Times would aty to the Democracy if it unce the work of begun in such hopefulding in this act of incred-Democracy has lost a tunity."
ing Post, administration

ing Post, administration leading editorial said: sider Mr. Hill the most man in American public a 'dare devil,' and dee considered such. He is to Tammany hall and all and bad elements of ise he represents what at and strive for. Look-the list of Democratic New York, where do we ess? Where is his place with Van Buren, Marcy, mour, Tilden, Cleveland? f all these men is found the state. They all had They had their battles, and their enemies, yet judgment of to-day ac-that each and all of them ims to statesmanship.

S David B. Hill done or

that entitles him to a procession? The people owe themselves the duty n end to his unprincipled bad example. That they in the coming election we e least doubt. The mast him ought to be larger against Maynard, because principal, where Maynard e puppet and tool."

S LIFE AIMED AT? nittee Witness Appo Claims Foes Tried to Kill Him.

K, Oct. 1.—George Appo, committee witness who the doings of the green and who was found yesteroon with his throat cut, ned in the Tombs police y. The cut is not serious. was arrigned Michael J. who, Appo says, cut him. held for examination on of having attempted sui-ardon for felonous assault. Appo said that he went to River hotel to serve some for the Lexow committee. e," he continued, "I met ietor. Baar. Baar's place rendezvous of the green He used to get \$10 for that was steered in there. me to have a drink. He open a bottle of wine, but ky. Baar then asked me mention his place testimony I might give e Lexow committee. I

drinks and became dizzy. ing I remember is seeing standing over me with a id not cut myself and made of to stab Reardon. The I remember was when me bound down in Chamet hospital. I wanted to elf, but one of the police-ading over me threat-gouge my eyes out. I marked man ever

s a witness before the Lex-tee. I was followed last when I pointed out the man

ter me to the policeman, I ughter for my pains. and Baar repeated their sterday that Appo went to crazy drunk and said his ot worth \$2. He said he he was square by cutting

MAYOR HOPKINS IMPUGNED. Directly Charged With Accepting Bribes

from Chicago Gamblers CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- During the gambling investigation to-day by the grand jury Detective Matt Pinkerton swore that he had positive evidence that Mayor Hopkins had received money from the gamblers. He said the money was given by the gamblers with the understanding that they were not to be interfered with. The matter was not gone into thoroughly, but it will be made the subject of further investigation.

The Trade and Labor assembly, it is reported, is to start a crusade against high-toned gambling. The board of trade, it is said, is to be attacked, and Washington park race track is also in line as a place where rich people bet their money. Club waiters, it is claimed, will reveal secrets, and card games on Michigan secrets, and card games on Michigan boulevard as well as on Clark street

will be made public.

It is reported that repeated attempts have been made on the life of Judge Brentano, who in his judicial capacity has ordered the destruction of paraphernalia taken in raids upon gambling hells. In one instance it is said he was fired upon in his bedchamber. The bullets came from across the way. There is no clue to the would be assassin.

The present grand jury returned its final report to-day, finding twenty in-dictments against owners of property used for gambling rooms. Several leading people were among those in-dicted, among them J. Irving Pierce, proprietor of the Sherman house; Owen F. Aldice, the capitalist, and James R. Todd, a wealthy real estate

The grand jury will be reconvened and the investigation carried on, backed by the civic federation. In addition to the property owners

about fifty men were indicted, charged with keeping gambling houses. Among those indicted was George V. Hankins, owner of the New Harlem race track, and his business partner, William Wightman.

HER DRESS BULLET PROOF. Captain Manard Fires Shots at His Sister

in the Presence of Reporters. CHICAGO, Oct 1. - Captain Manard, the English marksman, last night gave a private exhibition to newspaper men of his new bullet proof dress. He used a Martin-Henry rifle. The first test was at a piece of steel about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The cartridges which the captain intended to use were handed to the members of the press for safe-keeping. The first of these was fired at the steel plate and the result was a jagged hole.

"Shall I fire at the plate or the lady this time?" asked Captain Man-

ard, and there was a chorus of "At the plate." Again the bullet plowed way through the steel.

Those present refused a second time to ask the young lady, who was Manard's sister, to pose as a mark, but the captain told her to step forward and she did so without hesitation. His sister held a pack of white cards in front of her body and Manard fired. Miss Manard moved just a trifle as a result of the shock, but the smile never left her face that had come to it at the refusal of those present to ask her to stand in front of the rifle.

Other tests were made with the regulation Springfield rifle in use in the American army and with the same result.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

A Chicago Chinese Merchant Predicts One There Shortly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.-Speakings of the report of the rebellion of the troops in China, Sam Moy, the local mandarin, said: "It means the beginning of the end. We Chinamen wish to see China win, but more than that we wish our own emperor back in place of the usurper who now reigns over us. For years the 'Gee-Hings' have been growing in power and today they have generals and officers in command of the army. The sole object of the 'Gee-Hing' society is to overtheow the present emperor and restore the old dynasty. It is a secret society with millions of members in China and 8,000 in California. emperor has offered \$1,000 ward for the head of every Hing,' but there is not enough money in the treasury to pay for the heads. The war with Japan will not last much longer, for the Gee Hings will soon be strong enough to come out openly

and dethrone the emperor."

Mandarin Moy thinks this winter will see a new emperor and an elaborate coronation in China, which many Chinamen now in America will tend if they can beg or borrow the money to cross the Pacific.

NEWS NOTES.

The president has appointed James Comiskey as postmaster at St. Mary's Kan.

Twenty-five squatters on school lands in Oklahoma have been arrested on orders of the governor.

Elder Charles Baker of the Central Christian church at Denton, Texas, who disappeared June 14, has re-turned. He claims to have been the victim of nervous prostration.

The meeting of the Christian Endeavor convention next year has been changed from San Franciscso to Bos-

Fire in Leoti, Kar., destroyed the Leoti Mercantile company's building and stock and two other buildings. Losses \$11,000.

Seventeen philanthropic societies of Chicago joined in a welcome to Miss Frances E. Willard on her return from Europe. Many noted persons spoke.

In payment of the interest due October 1, 1794, on United States registered 4 per cent consols of 1907 the treasury mailed 26,832 checks aggregating \$4,895,059.

The striking Newcastle, Col., coal miners have adopted resolutions peti-tioning the Colorado fuel and iron company to reopen the mines, agreeing to work at the old wages, not to strike for a year at least, and to give thirty days' notice when any change in the wage scale is desired.

UGLY CHARGES MADE

EXPLORERS OF THE PEARY EX-PEDITION COMPLAIN.

Claim That They Were Very Badly Treated-Peary Did Not Allow Them Enough to Eat While Waiting for the Relief Party-Mrs. Peary Comes in for a Share of the Complaint-No Arctic Expedition Can Succeed With a Woman

The Peary Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.-Since the return of the Peary expedition from North Greenland on Tuesday last, there have been stories of dissatisfaction on the part of the members concerning Peary's conduct on the enterprise and the quality and quantity

of the food he compelled them to eat. The interview had with Mrs. Peary in Washington, in which she said she was at a loss to understand the complaints, has caused much discussion here, and yesterday afternoon mem-bers of the party held a conference at the Bingham house to consider the advisability of making a statement of their reasons for dissatisfaction. The conference was held behind closed doors and lasted several hours.

At its conclusion the members de-clined to state what had been decided upon, further than it was not the intention to make an answer to Mrs. Peary's statements at this time. The has not yet disbanded, however, and a further consultation may be held to-day.

W. T. Swayne, who was one of the party and went out with Peary as pri-vate secretary, said: "We are under no contract with Peary. As regards dissatisfaction with his management. the only agreement that exists was made by us on board ship while we were returning to Philadelphia. We

were returning to Philadelphia. We then agreed we would say nothing unless Mrs. Peary opened her lips.

"This she did yesterday, and I consider myself at perfect liberty to speak. As for my contract with Peary, it has been broken by him repeatedly during the course of the expedition.

"He agreed that we were to be treated as gentlemen. For one thing I can say that Lieutenant Peary cer-tainly did not act as a gentleman among gentlemen. I see Mrs. Peary has something to say about the food. Let me give you our menu during the last two months of our stav, while we waited for the relief party. The menu was the outcome of Peary's arrangements and was due to insufficient provision in the beginning: Breakfast, corn meal mush, sprinkled by Penry with sugar and with a sparing hand; bacon with all the fat fried out of it; an occasional spoonful of Boston beans out of a can; coffee. Lunch, boiled seal meat, tasting like stale mutton flavored with coal oil; corn bread; tea. Dinner, reindeer meat, when we could Let me give you our menu during the Dinner, reindeer meat, when we could get it; seal meat, when we could get it; and—don't omit this—one-half a slice of white bread; coffee.

"On Sunday evening, as a special treat, we had for desert one can of to-

matoes among the party.
"What Peary and his wife had we don't know. They lived apart and not one of us was ever admitted to their quarters. Peary treated us to a lot of red tape and autocratic rule that had serious consequences. I am lame on account of it. He would order some of us to go a seventy-five mile sledge journey to get food for his dogs and only give us an hour's warning, when half a day should have been accorded. My toe, which lames me, was frozen in just that

"And one thing that I can add, no Arctic expedition can ever succeed with a woman along to hamper it."

KANSAS FREIGHT RATES. Attorney General Little Holds County

Attorneys Must Enforce Schedulls. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29.-Yesterday Governor Lewelling received a communication from I. P. Cunningham of Wichita, complaining of excessive freight charges by the railroad companies. He referred it to Attorney General Little, who, in an opinion rendered to the governor to-day, says that the state board of railroad commissioners reached the limit of its authority when it promulgated a lower schedule of rates for the entire state a few months ago, and the county attorneys must enforce the penalties provided by statutes for violations of the new schedule.

Shots at a President.

PANAMA, Sept. 29. - News has been received from Costa Rica of an anarchist's attempt to assassinate President Yglesias during the military review in San Jose. Five shots were fired. Dynamite was found in the house where an accomplice named Jimenez lives. The police seized documents which give evidence of a wides pread conspiracy.

Loved Her Wheel Best. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The bicycle has at last come to the front as the cause of the separation of a couple and of divorce proceedings.
Matthias L. La Freve, in his petition
for divorce from his wife, charges
that she deserted him because he was
unable to ride his wheel any longer and wanted her to give hers up.

New York's Constitution Adopted. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 29.-The constitutional convention has adopted the new constitution as reported from committee of the whole. The vote was 95 ayes and 45 noes, two Republican members voting with the mi-

Five Thousand gar Thompson Steel Works Men Must Meet a Reduction.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 29.-The Carnegie company proposes to "readjust" the wages of its 5,000 employes in the Edgar Thomson steel works. This, of course, means a reduction. The men have been working under a three year scale which will expire October 30. Since the scale was formulated the Amalgamated association has agreed to several heavy cuts in wages paid by union competitors of the Carnegie company and the latter claims that it must meet these reductions. SENATOR HILL'S POLICY.

He Will Not Resign His Seat in the U. Benate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Close friends of Senator Hill declare that if he should finally decide to accept the Democratic nomination for governor he will not resign his sent in the senate and it is also said that he will remain in the senate even if he should be elected governor because the legislature is Republican and would, in the event of his resignation, send a Republican to the senate. Some of his friends, among them Congressman Tim Campbell, declare that he will accept the Democratic nomination for governor and go into the campaign to win. If he is elected he will qualify as governor and immediately resign to resume his career in the senate. Lieutenant Governor Lockwood will succeed to the governorship, and in this way it is hoped that harmony will be restored in the Democratic party in New York. Hill will then bide his time until the national convention in 1896. His name will then be placed in nomination for the presidency, and the fact will be cited that he carried New York in the doubtful year of 1894, when candidates were scarce and when candidates were scarce and issues very complex.

The senator anticipates that there

will be no objection to this program, his friends say, on the part of the Cleveland Democrats of New York. It is pointed out that Democratic success in New York in November virtually means the election of Represen-tative Daniel L. Lockwood of Buffalo, an ardent supporter of President Cleveland, as governor. Senator Hill will, it is said, not occupy the office more than a week at most.

Lockwood has the prestige of being an original Cleveland man. He nom-inated Grover Cleveland for sheriff of Erie county, for mayor of Buffalo, for governor of New York and finally for president of the United States. His acceptation of the nomination for lieutenant governor cannot, it is argued, fail to elicit the support of the president and of the administration generally, especially as it is understood that he is to be the governor de facto in the event that the Democrats carry the election.

The Times and the Post repudiate the "harmony" deal warmly, and the former declares that Hill will be held responsible for the Maynard disgrace, while the latter holds that Hill is the most dangerous man in American public life, unprincipled in every way and with no claim to statesmanship. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles R. Defreest, clerk of the Democratic state convention, has appointed the following committee to wait upon Messrs. Hill, Lockwood and Gaynor and notify them of their nomination: James W. Hinckley, chairman of the Democratic state committee; Congressmae Bourke Cockran, James D. Bell, senator Amasa J. Parker and ex-Senator Charles P. McLelland. Of course none of the candidates will show discourtesy to the committee by giving their answer to the people before the visit of the committee. visit of the committee

CORBETT FEELING SORE.

The Champion Resents Criticisims of Sul-

livan and Fitzsimmons. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.-Pugilist Corbett was indignant to-day when shown the dispatch sent out by John L. Sullivan, accusing him of beating about the bush. He said; "These people do not cut any ice with me. Sullivan has always had more mouth than courage. He is a quitter from the word go, and I don't want to have anything to do with him. He is out of it. But there is one thing-if I ever meet Fitzsimmons in the ring I will make a better fight than Sullivan did with me. Of course, Jake Kilrain, Sullivan and Jackson are sore and I know it, but that does not make any difference with me. The Olympic club does not want a fight; they want to make money out of me. Now, I am not inclined to let them until I have proof that Fitzsimmons is somewhere in my class, and this he can demonstrate by knocking out O'Donnell. I am making good money now and am not taking any risks to

please any number of soreheads."
Corbett became excited as he talk and plainly showed that he was deeply touched by the various stories which had been circulated within the

past few hours.

cution.

Mrs. Stanford Handles Millions. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29. - Jane Lathrop Stanford has filed in the probate court her first annual account as executrix of the estate of the late Senator Stanford. The account covers the period from June, 1893, to Seper, 1894, during which time Mrs. Stanford has handled money from the estate to the amount of \$1,575,000 and has disbursed during the same prriod \$1,371,000.

The Debs Argument Concluded. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The arguments in the Debs case were completed today, Attorney Irwin of St. Paul finishing for the defense in an address. in which he intimated that the rumors that the railroad officials were responsible for the burning of cars during the strike would be investigated, and Associate Counsel Edwin Walker making the closing speech for the prese-

Mexican Cattle Coming.

Danver, Col., Sept. 29.-Colorado cattlemen and ranchmen are considerably excited over reports that Mexican cattle barons intend to ship stock into Colorado to fatten on government lands. Efforts will be made to shut out foreign cattle by means of national and state quarantine regula-

Warden Pace Vindicated.

JEEFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 20. - The board of prison inspectors to-day investigated the charges against War-den Pace preferred by W. C. Belt, late usher of the prison, of using beef belonging to the prison for his private use, keeping a negro driver in his employ at the penitentiary who was trapped stealing letters, etc. The inspectors examined a large number of witnesses under oath and found in favor of the warden in all respects, but in regard to the negro driver, Charles Dorton, recommended his immediate dismissal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof--Horticulture Viticulture and Flori-

Plowing.

A sub-committee, instructed to report its suggestions on plowing to the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, submitted the following:

The importance of the proper preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed can not be too highly estimated. The correctness of this proposition will be readily admitted those who remember the fact that such a preparation is absolutely necessary to insure paying success in the raising of any given crop. Not only is the germination of the seed affected by neglect in this matter; but the future growth of the embryo plant will also be seriously, if not disastrously, retarded by it. The laws of nature will not be annulled nor suspended to accommodate those who from ignorance neglect, or from shilflessness fail, to obey those laws. The complete and thorough pulverization of the soil is essential in order that the tiny and tender rootlets of the growing plant may not be hindered or baffled in their tireless search for subsistence. In this preparatory work the plow performs the initial, and, in some respects, the most important part; for no succeeding operations with harrow, cultivator, horse or hand hoe, can compensate for the failure of the plow to do its work well. The application of scientific rules and principles in the con-struction of this important implement, so as to secure ease in draft as well as in the holding, has made this part of the work comparatively easy and pleasant to both team and plowman. To secure first-class work (and no other will answer the purpose), three things are absolutely necessary—a good plow, that is, one well adapted to the nature of the work to be done, a well-trained and able team, and last, though by no means least in importance, a skillful plowman. The improvements in the construction of the plow that the last forty years have witnessed have been wonderful in-deed. The contrast between the clumsy, ill-constructed, and unsightly wooden plow, shod with wrought iron, used forty years ago, and the trim, bright, and sharp-cutting steel plow of to-day, though great indeed, is not greater than the difference in the character of the work performed. The "cut and cover" work of former years, with, in many instances, but a precious little of either "cut or cover," has been succeeded by the well-cut, neatly turned, and properly disintegrated furrow of to-day, with the difference in ease of after cultivation, and the ultimate results secured as widely variant.

Points on Buckwheat. W. E. Farmer, writing in American Cultivator, says: Despite the low prices of wheat, corn and many other grains, buckwheat has sold fairly well this season, and proved remunerative to those who happened to grow it last season. Many farmers will be turning their attention from corn and wheat to oats and buckwheat this season, and a word about its culture may not be amiss just before the seeding time. If the market reports of any of the leading cities are studied they will find that there is a wide difference in the quotations of buckwheat, different qualities and varieties varying, from 1 to 6 or 7 cents per bushel. Even 4 cents a bushel would mean enough on products of a large farm to determine the question of profit and

If the buckwheat brought to market. and thus variously rated in value, was examined by any practical farmer or grower it would not take him long to decide that there is really a great difference in the grain. Such an exami nation would be of benefit to every one engaged in agriculture. He would go home again and decide to raise only the finest. It is true that there are certain soils and localities that are just suited to the culture of buckwheat, and excellent grain is grown there without very much cultivation. But the fair buckwheat soil can be made to produce as good grain as any that comes to market. The soil for buckwheat needs to be only medium in fertility, but the culture must be good. Virgin woodland soil is excellent for this grain. If the soil is too rich the grain does not fill well, and the stalks take all the nutriment. Buckwheat can consequently come after another crop very well without extra fertilizing. It is an excellent crop to sow on land where oats, barley or corn have been sown, but destroyed by bad weather. Such land seeded to buckwheat right away will help the owner out of his difficulty and save him from the entire loss of

his crop. The best time for sowing the crop is the last of June or the first of July. Very early vegetables can be sown on the land and harvested before it is necessary to sow the buckwheat, and two crops may thus be gathered. Good pasture or clover land may be used for the purpose, and the first crop of grass can be fed to the cattle, or harvested before it is time to sow the buckwheat. The ground should be worked over well, however, before the seed is sown, and then half a bushel of seed drilled in or sown broadcast to the acre will yield a good crop. After sowing the ground should be rolled evenly. If fertilizers are to be used it should be remembered that potash and phosphoric acld are the elements

most needed. Prolonged and excess sive drouth in August will sometimes blast some of the flowers, but taking it all in all the crop is about as sure as any that we can raise on the farm.

Peas and Cowpeas for the North

The value of peas as a fodder crop is just beginning to be appreciated by northern and western farmers, writes C. S. Walters in Germantown Telegraph. Until very recently the cow-peas were supposed to be fit only for southern land where the grass would not grow well. But we are now pretty well satisfied from experience that cowpeas should not be restricted to the south, but there is a real mission for them to perform in the north. But the mission is not the same probably in the two sections. In the south cowpeas are essentially for a forage crop, but in our colder climates they are more valuable for turning under as green manure. Clover and corn grow so rapidly and luxuriantly here that it will be some time before better forage plants can be obtained. Still, cowpeas can and have been cultivated in the north for forage crops with results that are highly satisfactory. The cowpeas are rapid growers, and in eighty-five days from sowing the crop is a large one and ready for turning under. As a fertilizer this crop ranks almost equal to clover, but we have to wait eighteen months for a good crop of the latter to turn under. The cowpeas are sown early in the spring as soon as the land is warm enough for seeds, and they spring up rapidly and mature without any danger from being killed by extreme weather. In the case of clover, however, considerable risk is run, and there is danger of the whole crop being killed either in the middle of the summer or from winter cold. Besides, clover is hard to "catch" on most soils, whereas cowpeas do well on any kind of a fair soil. The contrast between the two crops for green manure is thus all in favor of the cowpeas. The vines of the cowpeas are large enough to separate the soil in which they are plowed so that they induce porosity in very thick, heavy land. The vines rot and decompose rapidly, so that within a few months after they have been turned under the green manure is almost ready to be absorbed by the plants. Two bushels of seed to the acre will yield a very large crop even in our cold states, and the vines should grow over two feet high. In the south the pes vines have considerable feeding value that nearly all farmers avail themselves of For sheep the cowpeas might prove of considerable value in the north. We have just had it demonstrated to us at the experiment stations that there is no better food for sheep than our common garden peas. The pea vines are all rich in nutritious food, and the peas themselves contain elements that can not be supplied in any more convenient form. Those interested in raising peas for sheep should sow the field with about two bushels of the small Canada field pea with one bushel of oats to the acre. About as many peas are obtained in this way as if hey were sown alone. The results are much better by mixing, for the oats will yield a fair crop after the peas have been gathered. The sheep should be fed most of the crop green, but when the vines are cured and kept for winter use they eat nearly every-thing up, including vines and old

Importance of Thinning Crops. I am satisfied that but few farmers know the importance of thinning. They seem to think that nothing needs thinning but corn, says L. W. Anderson in Farm and Home. One bought some raspberries of me and said:

"Come look at my vines and tell me what is the matter with them; they are a good kind, but won't bear.'

I looked and saw at once. I said: "How many stalks have you in each He laughed and said, "About forty."

I said: "What is the use of carrying your brains around with you if you don't

use them?" There are ten strawberry plants where should be one as a rule. One good, thrifty, well-formed blackberry or raspberry stalk is worth a dozen over-crowded, thriftless limbless ones. I once planted a big potato whole to get big potatoes and got a big hill full of little potatoes. It would have been all the same if I had planted a big ear of corn whole in a hill and expected big corn. Potatoes should be thinned to one or two eyes before planting. Few farmers do it. To thin my crop as I ought has taken more nerve than anything I have undertaken on the

THE FARM DAY-We do not look favorably upon this fourteen hours a day on the farm as the period set apart for hard labor. It is a slavish practice and never ends well. A man may occasionally in some unforeseen way get into circumstances that compel such a sacrifice for a limited time, and this is excusable, but to go deliberately about arranging one's affairs with the expectation of putting in this amount of time at manual labor in each twentyfour hours of the season is out of reason. It is not consistent with the fundamental ideas of existence. From dawn till dark is a long time in early summer. It should afford a period of rest in the middle of the day for farm laborers who begin early and late. It will pay better in the end.

BLACKBERRIES require no trimming in the spring, excepting to prevent too large a growth of fruit. For large fruit trim freely.

IF FARMERS fully appreciated the great advantage of a fruit garden few would be without one.

BLACKBERR'ES should be pinched back when fifteen inches high.