

RACE TROUBLES SOUTH

An Outbreak Expected and the Sheriff Calls for Help.

RIOTERS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Blacks Are Massed in Delagell's Swamp Surrounded by Armed Force Which Is Known to Be Outnumbered—Decisive Action to Be Taken at Daylight.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 26.—While everything is quiet here tonight the day was one of intense anxiety. An outbreak by the negroes has been momentarily expected since the killing by John Delagell, a negro, of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and deputy sheriff of this county.

Today Sheriff Blount sent the following to Governor Candler: "Please order Liberty independent troop to report to me mounted at once. Situation critical. One deputy killed; another wounded."

Colonel A. R. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia regiment, U. S. V., also wired the governor to send a quantity of carbines and supply of ammunition for the soldiers. Colonel Lawton was here this morning to investigate the situation. After a conference with the officials he returned to Savannah. When the governor received the message from Sheriff Blount he ordered Colonel Lawton to return if necessary and take command of the militia. He is now here in that capacity and has enough men, it is believed, to easily handle the situation. The sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes and the jail has a large number in it now. The tow boat Irish left here this morning for Savannah with twenty-five rioters who had been arrested. This was a precautionary measure, and to make room for those who have been imprisoned since the removal. The situation here is regarded as critical, though with determined military control it is thought further trouble can be prevented. It is estimated that the negroes outnumber the white people in this part of Georgia five to one, and the whites are consequently apprehensive.

John Delagell, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins, who were trying to arrest him, could not be found. He is the son of Henry Delagell, whose arrest for assault started the trouble. The county officials have offered \$100 reward for John Delagell and Governor Candler will be asked to increase the amount.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia, who were left here two days ago when old man Delagell was taken to Savannah, are patrolling the town tonight. All saloons are closed and the strictest order is maintained. Nearly every negro left town this morning and tonight word comes that they are massed in Delagell's swamp, twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place tonight. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to bring them to this city and a special train will be ready in case more want to come. The presence of the whites is wanted to overawe the negroes who are well aware of their superiority in numbers. One hundred men of the First Georgia are under orders in Savannah to be in readiness to move and if more militia is wanted the Liberty Rifles will be sent. The calling out of these troops is within the discretion of Colonel Lawton.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Upon receipt of the alarming telegrams from Sheriff Blount of McIntosh county and Colonel Lawton at Darien, Governor Candler took immediate steps to render every assistance to those officers. The governor sent the following telegram to Colonel Lawton: "A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; Blount, sheriff, wires for Liberty troops. I doubt propriety of sending them and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hughes, captain Liberty troops, to hold command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but to do nothing until you order him. The people of McIntosh county are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion which I, so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary return to Darien."

"A. D. CANDLER, Governor." The governor was in conference with Acting Adjutant General Byrd during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it, owing to its explosive character.

Midnight—A conference was held at 11 o'clock tonight between Sheriff Blount, militia officials and a citizens' committee and it was decided to take decisive action at daylight against the negroes who are massed and armed in Delagell's swamp, twelve miles from this city. The sheriff wired Colonel Lawton, who is in Savannah, tonight to send the militia at once, and received a reply to the effect that the men are ready and Liberty county troops will start from Hinesville for Darien at 2 o'clock.

Miss Campbell Tries to Die. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 26.—Miss Gertrude Campbell, the young lady who eloped from Omaha about ten days ago, with Bert Campbell, tried to commit suicide here. She took a big dose of laudanum. She gave as her reason for committing the deed the articles which have appeared in the Leader-Democrat of this city, in which she was pictured as a thief and a woman of loose character. She and Campbell were arrested on their arrival here, on a telegram from the officers at Omaha.

PEACE REIGNS IN SAMOA.

The Provincial Government Being Carried on Without Hitch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The steamship Alameda arrived today from Samoa and brings the following correspondence to the Associated Press:

APIA, Samoa, Aug. 11.—When the commissioners left here it was feared by many natives and foreigners alike that serious trouble might immediately ensue, but such has not happened. Both factions are quiet and state that they will keep quiet. The Mataafa party has sent a large delegation into Apia since the Badger's departure. This party met the three consuls sitting as a provisional government and assured them of the desire of Mataafa and his followers to keep the peace. Nothing further took place at the meeting.

The provincial government is being carried on without any hitch so far by the three consuls. Of this body Luther Osborn, the American consul general, is chairman. He is also acting chief justice of Samoa and continues to act as the United States consular representative. Dr. Solif, as president, claimed the office, and has referred the whole matter to the German government. He was, however, persuaded ultimately to withdraw his resignation which he had written to the commissioners, and accept the holding of the office by Mr. Osborn. Mr. Osborn declined to accept the judgeship unless Dr. Solif was willing for him to act, and the doctor having given way, removed all difficulties.

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES.

It is Said to Be of a Decidedly Serious Character.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus. The steamer Saturnus of the Compania Martima, coasting under the American flag, was beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and burned August 2.

REJOICING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Troops Land and Receive Another Great Ovation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The California regiment landed from the transport Sherman yesterday and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment the demonstration today exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded to other regiments. People came from all parts of the state to see the show and in the morning there were fully 100,000 strangers in town. The troops landed at 7 o'clock and were given a breakfast at the ferry building. Then they marched to the Presidio, escorted by the Third artillery, the Colorado regiment and the National Guard. Immense crowds lined the streets for miles and gave the soldiers a rousing welcome home.

A Receiver Appointed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.—William C. Miller was today appointed receiver for the Mutual Fire Insurance company of this city. The officers are J. L. Gessler, president; C. G. Van Vleet, secretary. The state insurance examiner made an examination and revoked the authority to do business. The company, it is alleged, was carrying \$1,545,000 risks, owed \$10,000; had \$7,000 losses adjusted and not paid and \$12,000 in litigation.

Engineer in Trouble.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.—J. K. Meyers, an engineer of the Rock Island road, was arrested today, accused of criminally assaulting the 7-year-old daughter of W. F. Cherry of Valley Junction. Meyers waived examination till Monday, and in default of \$10,000 bond was sent to jail. The child alleged to be his victim is in a precarious condition. Feeling at Valley Junction was so strong that the officers took extra precautions to prevent violence.

Mr. Bryan's Kentucky Speeches.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the campaign committee today Senator Blackburn announced that he had received a letter from W. J. Bryan, in which he said he would be in Kentucky the latter part of September or the first of October, at a time agreeable to the party leaders. The letter was written just before Mr. Bryan left for the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain until September 15.

Fighting in San Domingo.

CAPE HAYTIE, Aug. 26.—Severe fighting took place yesterday and Wednesday in the neighborhood of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, between the government forces and the revolutionists. It is said the former lost heavily, while the latter, owing to the advantageous positions which they occupied, only suffered slight loss.

The revolutionists are reported to be continually receiving reinforcements.

Otis Doesn't Want Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is not likely that any more cavalry regiments will be organized, save the one which General Otis formed in the Philippines. General Otis has cabled that cavalry cannot be used to the best advantage in the islands, and in his judgment, the two regiments of regular cavalry and the volunteer regiment will be sufficient to meet all needs of the campaign.

California roses contain 20 per cent more perfume than those grown in other states.

WITH GREAT ACCLAM

Indescribable Scene Marks Arrival of First California Volunteers.

INNUMERABLE CRAFT MEETS SHIP

Sea Front is Crowded With Citizens Armed With Noise-Producing Instruments and Iowa's Guns Join in the Uproar—Recognition of Bravery of the Boys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—All morning long this city has been in a state of feverish excitement due to the arrival of the Golden Gate of the transport Sherman with the First California volunteers and batteries A and D of the California heavy artillery.

The start of the welcoming vessels from the Golden Gate will be made promptly at 12 o'clock and the Sherman is scheduled to reach a point opposite Fort Point at 1 o'clock. As the big transport nears the gate the national salute will be fired from the forts in the harbor and from the battleship Iowa. At a given signal from Commodore Spreckels the yachts and tugs will form in a designated order and proceed up the bay.

Every pier and Telegraph hill, which commands a magnificent view of the Golden Gate and harbor, were crowded with spectators anxious to catch a glimpse of the Sherman as it neared the harbor. From every quarter of the bay, yachts, launches, tugs and bay craft of all descriptions made their way through the water all converging toward one point, the Sherman. The pleasure craft were crowded. As the fleet became greater, by the addition of each new boat, the boats seemed to jostle one another and on more than one occasion it appeared to the watchers on shore that collisions were imminent. Their human cargoes all gathered on the shore side of the vessels and the slant of the vessels toward that side caused some alarm, but fortunately there were no accidents of any moment. The boats took their appointed positions as if by magic.

As the Sherman approached the gate the land batteries belched forth in a national salute and the bay steamers took up the signal with their sirens. Nearer and nearer the welcome vessel came and at last pushed its prow into the pace left for it and such a scene occurred as has never been seen on this coast before. Flags dipped and were waved, whistles screamed, cannon were fired, trumpets were blown and megaphones and marine glasses were turned on the delighted boys who crowded the rigging of the great steamer. The signal was given to the fleet of yachts and tugs to get under way just in time for them to fall into the wake of the transport, which of course, was given the place of honor. The fleet gathered strength in numbers as it arrived well inside the bay. It was a grand sight and one never to be forgotten. The gallant Californians on the transport seemed wild with delight over the reception given them. They cheered and cheered, waved flags and handkerchiefs and caps and even their coats in the excitement. As the fleet swept the sea wall the din became more and more deafening and the waving of flags more frantic.

As the fleet neared the transport dock, the Iowa let go its batteries and the curling smoke, as it left the cannon's mouth, presented a sight which few of the watcher on land and water had ever seen before. Just before the anchor of the Sherman was dropped, Commodore Spreckels gave the signal for the escort to disperse and the first detail of the day's celebration was over. The Sherman will lay off the transport dock to-night and to-morrow morning it will move into its position alongside the pier and the boys will be taken ashore for breakfast, after which they will march to the Presidio, where they will be given a furlough of twenty-four hours.

NO MORE MONEY FOR CUBANS.

Brooke Decides Not to Make Payments on Additional Rolls.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Governor General Brooke has virtually decided not to make any payments to Cuban troops on the payments of additional rolls. The first payments brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that he has ceased to consider the question of distributing what is left of the \$3,000,000 in supplementary payments. The sum now left in his hands he will probably use to assist wounded and deserving officers, who, under the original arrangement, were to receive nothing.

Most of the Cuban officials agree with a remark recently made by General Gomez. He said the \$3,000,000 would prove more harmful than helpful and the work of payment has revealed the depths of depravity that the best friends of Cuba had not conceived could exist.

Only a Military Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The state department does not apprehend any international complications will arise out of General Otis' course in excluding Chinese from the Philippines, as this is said to be only a temporary military expedition, leaving the general question to be determined by congress.

Iowa's New Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The following additional officers for volunteer regiments have been appointed:

From Iowa—To be captains, James C. France, late first lieutenant, Fifth Iowa volunteers; R. A. Nichols, late first lieutenant Fortieth Iowa; W. B. Humphrey, late colonel, Fifty-second Iowa.

To be first lieutenants: Willard M. Flynn, late captain Forty-ninth Iowa; E. A. Kreager, late captain Fifty-second Iowa.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The Outcome of the Republican State Convention.

Supreme court judge—J. W. Brown of Lancaster.

Superior court judge—Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia.

State treasurer—Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett of Tenth Pennsylvania regiment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—The above ticket was nominated yesterday by the republican state convention.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg, chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the last legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform endorsing the appointment of United States Senator Quay by Governor Stone. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole and it was adopted by a large majority. The anti-Quay delegates generally voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams.

Before the result of the ballot for supreme judge was announced the friends of Judge Archibald S. Scranton and ex-Attorney General Palmer of Wilkesbarre moved to make Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous. For the superior court, Dimmer Beeber of Philadelphia was named in opposition to Mr. Adams and received the votes of many of the anti-Quay delegates. The nomination of Colonel Barnett was made by acclamation. Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform new rules were reported and adopted for the government of the state organization.

The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver county. He entered the convention hall with Chairman Elkin just before the session was called. His friends recognized him and cheered and applauded as he took a seat. Quay remained until the question of resolutions came and quietly retired. Senator C. L. Mace of Pittsburg was conspicuous by his absence. He is convalescent from a severe illness, and by the advice of his physician did not attend the convention.

FLAG ON LAND AND SEA.

Report of Gen. Otis Confirming Sovereignty Over Jolo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—General Otis today cabled the War department that General Bates has returned from his conference with the Moros and confirming the Associated Press dispatches as to the results of his mission. General Otis says:

"General Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with sultan and Datus whereby sovereignty United States over entire Jolo archipelago acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing firearms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros. Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops, when trade and commerce can be controlled. Moros western Mindanao friendly, ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

CATTLEMEN IN A COMBINE.

Those From Nebraska and Other States Interested.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—Ex-Congressman M. S. Peters of Kansas City is promoting a combination of cattle shippers and feeders which it is expected will practically control the cattle business of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the Indian Territory. It is said that 100 shippers and feeders will take stock in the concern, forty-one stockmen having already signified their intention of doing so. A meeting will be held here September 12, when an organization will be completed. Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas is one of the prime movers in the project and it is said he will be president. Ex-Congressman Peters will probably be general manager.

Farmer Killed.

ALLEN, Neb., Aug. 25.—An altercation over a private matter resulted in a quarrel and the death of a prominent farmer of this section and the arrest on the charge of murder of another, Henry Marron, about 67 years of age, lies dead, and Maurice Casey, a young man 25 years of age and equally well esteemed, is under arrest on a serious charge.

The two men live about eight miles northeast of here and the particulars of their quarrel are not known at this time. They lived on farms near together and it is believed had some trouble of long standing, for they met on the road today and after a few words fell to blows. The younger man, Casey, knocked the old gentleman down and in his rage jumped on and stamped him to death.

Dewey Home September 28.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Acting Mayor Guggenheimer today received the following telegram from Admiral Dewey:

"VILLEFRANCHE, Aug. 25.—Randolph Guggenheimer, Acting mayor: Will arrive Thursday, 28, as requested. "Dewey."

This will enable the reception committee to hold the naval parade on Friday and the land parade on Saturday, and obviate the necessity of having a day intervene between the two parades.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Major Philip G. Wales, surgeon, captain and assistant surgeon United States army, desiring to resign, Captain Senon Norwood, assistant surgeon, Fort Monroe, and First Lieutenant Edward G. Beecher, assistant surgeon, have been assigned to duty with the Thirty-ninth Infantry volunteers, Fort Cook. Private James M. Connor, Company A, First Nebraska, has been discharged. Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur W. McArthur, U. S. A., has been ordered from Chillicothe, Mo., to Fort Niobrara, for duty.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Cucumber Melon Diseases.

The April bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station thus summarizes the report of experiments in the treatment of cucumbers and melon diseases:

The cucumber pickle industry continues to increase in Ohio and the yields of pickles have been more satisfactory for 1898 than for the previous year. The abundant rains, well distributed, and the high mean temperatures for the growing months have contributed to this end.

The downy mildew of cucumbers and allied plants, *Plasmopara Cubensis*, has been fully as destructive to the plants during the season named as in 1897, but owing to the earlier harvesting of the crop the actual reduction of yields has been only about one-half as great from this cause.

Anthraxose of cucurbits, *Colletotrichum Lagerarium*, has increased in abundance and destructiveness. A wilt of cucumbers and muskmelons, referred to a species of *Fusarium*, has also prevailed, besides the usual wilt disease, *Phylosticta Cucurbitacearum* and *Cercospora Cucurbitae* have also been found spotting cucumber leaves as well as *Cercospora Citrullina* upon watermelon foliage.

Co-operative spraying experiments upon a commercial scale have given an increase of seventy-five bushels per acre upon sprayed, compared with unsprayed cucumber pickle vines, attacked by downy mildew. The profits from this treatment were not so large as would have accrued from similar work in 1897, for reasons pertaining to carelessness of crop.

The practicability of saving the late crop of cucumbers from downy mildew, by use of Bordeaux mixture, is fully demonstrated by the experiments made. Spraying for this purpose need not be begun earlier than July 25 to August 1. If a crop of pickles or cucumbers is harvested by August 15, spraying for downy mildew is not required.

Spraying of anthraxose, downy mildew and leaf blight of muskmelons is still recommended, although some failures are recorded.

Previous recommendations as to the treatment of late tomato plants with Bordeaux mixture to prevent tomato leaf blight, *Septoria Lycopersici*, are again repeated.

Stock for European Plums.

In some notes on plum culture published in a recent bulletin issued by the Colorado Experiment Station, Professor Charles S. Crandall says:

For the European plums such as Lombard, Green Gage, and Bradshaw probably no stock is better than seedlings of some variety of the species from which these varieties came—*Prunus domestica*. These have been in common use for many years, but in recent years have been in some degree superseded by Myrobalan stocks (seedlings of *Prunus cerasifera*, a species of European origin). Myrobalan stocks are in common use in European countries and have rapidly grown in favor with our nurserymen, not because better trees can be grown upon them, but because it is easier to secure good Myrobalan than good domestic stocks. Seeds of domestic varieties that will produce an even stand of stocks is difficult to obtain, and the Myrobalan, which is easier to grow and less liable to injury from parasitic fungi, offers an acceptable substitute. Some nurserymen import the seeds and grow their own stocks, others find it more profitable to import the seedlings. They are usually received during the winter, planted in nursery rows in spring, and budded in July and August. In the south the stocks in common use are the Mariani plum and peach, and very diverse opinions as to their relative merits have been expressed. Probably the differences arise from varying local conditions, for the testimony at hand indicates that on the light and dry soils the peach stock does best, while the Myrobalan is better suited to the heavier and more moist soils. Even at the north the peach meets with some favor as a stock for plums on light soils, but it is too tender for districts where severe winters are common. For the native varieties, Wolf, Weaver, De Soto and other derivatives of *Prunus Americana*, the natural inference that Americana stocks would be best seems to be borne out by experience, but the degree of success may depend in a measure upon the seed used. The species is extremely variable in general habit and rapidity of growth as well as in the fruit produced.

Study the Soil.

For the economical application of fertilizers it is necessary to make something of a study of the soil. Clay soils as a rule contain sufficient potash but they are likely to need either nitrogen or phosphoric acid and are usually benefited by both. Complete fertilizers should not be applied by the farmer without reservation. They are only complete as they meet the requirements of his soil. On clay soils bone meal is usually a very effective fertilizer. It supplies phosphoric acid and potash and also lime, which usually exerts a beneficial mechanical effect on clay. Acid phosphates or South Carolina rock acts in the same way except that it contains no nitrogen. The average sandy soil is always deficient in all of the three principal fer-

tilizing constituents. It is not only necessary to supply the soil therefore with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash but organic matter will prove beneficial as well. If barnyard manure is not available plowing under green crops will serve the result. By a systematic method of rotation and pasturing together with the use of commercial fertilizers, sandy soils can be brought to the highest state of productiveness. In the determination of what kind of a fertilizer and how much shall be applied to a particular soil the farmer must be his own guide—he must make his own field experiments and profit by them from year to year. Field experiments conducted in his same locality but on a heavy black soil, whereas his might be a light sandy soil, would be of little or no benefit to him. In a general way sandy soils are leachy and non-enduring while clay soils are of an enduring fertility, mainly because they do not wash excessively nor allow the water to leach from them the plant foods which they contain.

New Outlet for the Potato Crop.

Miners who have passed the winter in the Klondike refer to a brand of evaporated potatoes sent from Canada which have proved very satisfactory as a substitute for fresh vegetables, says the Rural New Yorker. We learned that the Canadian company has various factories in this country and in Canada. One factory is run at Mayville, Mich. It started last fall with evaporated apples, and then made apple cider and apple jelly. When the apple season was finished, they began evaporating potatoes and kept at it nearly all winter, through the very coldest weather. The same company, we are told, evaporated peaches in Georgia earlier in the season. One of our friends in Mayville gives us the following information about this business:

"How are potatoes canned?" "They are first washed and then put in a large vat or steamer and steamed just enough to loosen the skins. Then they are taken out and peeled by women and girls. After this they are cooked until thoroughly done, and then run through a machine shaped like a colander. They come through this in long, white strings very much resembling long worms or shredded cocoon. After this they are evaporated and put up in tin cans and sealed air-tight."

"About how many potatoes were canned during the season?" "Last year's run was about 5,000 bushels."

"Does this make any difference in the potato market for the neighboring farmers?"

"Yes, I think it does, although the farmers have no trouble in selling all the potatoes they grow, to the shippers. The canning factory helps to raise the price. Last winter, when the factory first started, the shippers were paying only 20 to 22 cents a bushel for potatoes. The factory's first contract was for 3,000 bushels at 25 cents. Of course the canners want the highest quality of potatoes. It is understood here that the factory had a contract with the United States government for all the potatoes that were canned last winter."

American Horses in Cuba.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record writes that journal from Washington: "American horses do not thrive on our new possessions. It takes them a long time to become acclimated. The heat, the malaria and insect pests are more of a trial to beasts than to men. Texas ponies or bronchos, however, do very well in Cuba and Porto Rico, and 800 have been shipped over to Cuba since the close of the war. Three or four hundred have been shipped to Porto Rico. Any man who will go down into Cuba and raise mules and ponies will make a fortune, because the draft animals have almost been exterminated during the war, and a great many are needed upon the plantations as well as by the military forces. The best stock for that climate is the hardy little horse that is found in Texas and New Mexico." That is a point we called attention to a year ago, when the war broke out. The climate of Texas, and the conditions surrounding horses in that state, would naturally enable them to become more easily acclimated in Cuba and Porto Rico than northern horses.

A New Ramie Plant.

The Agriculture Ledger of Calcutta, India, announces the discovery for the government of a plant described as similar but superior to ramie. Ramie furnishes an extremely fine, strong and valuable fiber, suitable for making fine, high-class textile goods, and the only thing which has operated to prevent its culture extensively in this country is the fact that it has to be degummed, which is always a costly process. This new kind of ramie, if it can be so called, is free from gum, and therefore does not, in its production, present that difficulty. The department of agriculture is investigating the subject, and is arranging to procure seed for trial and distribution. Mr. Jared G. Smith of the department states that a ramie which does not require degumming would, in all probability, prove a highly valuable acquisition, and its introduction might be the means of starting a new line of industry in the United States. Such a plant, he says, might to some extent replace hemp.

French Government Stallions.—The French government keeps stallions for the use of the farmers, charging only a nominal fee of \$2 or \$3 per service. By this method the French are rapidly improving their horses, for these government stallions are carefully inspected before being approved for service.—Mr. Thompson.