

# THE DREYFUS VERDICT

Fear that Serious Disorders Will Follow Its Rendition.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT ALARMED.

Due Precautions Are Being Taken to Preserve the Peace in Paris—All Parties Are Speculating on What Its Nature Will Be—The Two Foreign Attaches Will Not Testify.

RENNES, Sept. 8.—Today came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial.

With the speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the case entered upon the final stage of pleadings and the verdict will be delivered Monday at the least. There is talk of the trial ending tomorrow by holding an extra afternoon session for M. Labori's speech and the declaration of the judges. This is, however, deemed unlikely, as the government is averse to desire to have the judgment held over Sunday to avert demonstrations on the verdict when the workmen are free.

The government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns where passions have been heated, and the verdict, which ever way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to trouble. It is understood that the government has intimated its desire to the president of the court-martial, Colonel Jonaust, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its view.

Colonel Jonaust this morning took the most important decision yet taken and took it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi was most significant, as it meant that the court had already reached a conclusion and that the pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with if they were not a necessity.

The court has made up its mind, but which way? This is the vital point and forms the sole topic of discussion tonight. Both sides are equally confident that the court will decide in accordance with their view. The Dreyfusards declare that the judges cannot convict Captain Dreyfus, after rejecting the decisive evidence which Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would have given in his favor. The anti-Dreyfusards, on the other hand, explain today's rulings on the ground that the judges recognize that the evidence of the two military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agent at any cost. A sample of this reason was given by the anti-Dreyfusards' journalist who, when praising Colonel Jonaust's decision, explained: "What weight could he attach to the testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi? The receiver of stolen goods must shield the thief as much as he can."

From the popular point of view the scene in court when Colonel Jonaust delivers the judgment will be divested of its most sensational feature owing to the absence of the central figure. Captain Dreyfus will be taken to an adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter a bell will be rung as they take their places behind the long table, the infantry guard will present arms and remain at present arms while Colonel Jonaust, standing in the center of the platform, will read the verdict. Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the court room and will not be present at the public meeting of the judges, but when the court room is cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Colonel Jonaust concludes, the reading clerk will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict in the presence of a couple of gendarmes. The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

### More Fever Cases at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Telegrams to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service from Surgeon General Carter, now at Key West, state that up to last night the American physicians reported sixty-four cases of yellow fever at that point. He estimated that the Cuban physicians were in attendance upon from one-third to one-half as many more cases, but as no report had been made by them it was impossible to give accurate figures.

Dr. Carter expresses the opinion that Dr. McLanahan of the navy department, who is ill with fever, will recover. A message to the surgeon general from Miami states that the one case reported from that point has been isolated.

### Tracy on Boundary Rules.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—General Benjamin F. Tracy, before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission today, took up the discussion of the international boundary rules. He said that Spain had satisfied all the requirements and that the Orinoco and Amazon enclosed the ancient province of Spain. The commission then adjourned until Monday.

### Northern Pacific is Out.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway and Navigation company was held here today. Of the new board of directors elected today, M. S. Schniff, W. D. Cornish of New York, and Winslow S. Pierce of Boston were chosen to succeed C. S. Mellen, D. S. Lamont and Samuel Carr, who represented the Northern Pacific interests on the Oregon Railway and Navigation board.

E. H. Harriman of New York was elected chairman of the board to succeed W. L. Bull.

## EARLY FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Philippine Campaign Will Be Begun a Month Earlier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The activity of the war department officials and the close figuring that is being done in regard to the available force in the Philippines indicates an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions.

By October 1 General Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised it is suggested there may be formed another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other part of the island of Luzon. In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen and move down the Dagupan railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the cooperation of the navy and the officials of the navy department have consulted with the war department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction. The navy has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen bay, subdue the town and occupy it, thus making a safe landing for the army, should the plan of attack be decided upon.

## LEE FORBY'S BODY ON BOARD.

Sheridan Arrives With South Dakota and Minnesota Regiments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The United States transport Sheridan, which left Manila on August 10 with the Minnesota and South Dakota volunteers on board, was sighted five miles at sea just before dusk this evening.

The transport was boarded by the health officials of the port immediately on its arrival, but darkness set in so rapidly that the work of examining the passengers was given up for the night and the transport ordered anchored off Fort Mason. No one will be allowed to board the vessel tonight. The Associated Press obtained the following particulars regarding its passengers:

The Sheridan carries 900 members of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment, 652 of the South Dakota regiment, 42 members of the Fourth cavalry and 175 discharged men, besides 92 officers. There were three deaths during the voyage, as follows: John H. Collins, sergeant Company G, Ninth infantry, died at sea August 15; Frank Wallen, private Company B, Third infantry, died at sea August 16; Arut Carlson, private Company B, First South Dakota, died at sea August 28.

### Carnegie's Offer to Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 8.—Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire, has written a letter to a friend in Oakland, in which he says he will give the city the sum of \$50,000 for a public library building, provided the city will agree to pay at least \$4,000 a year to maintain the library. The city already pays a large sum to maintain its public library.

### Census Proclamation Known.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 8.—President McKinley's census proclamation has been published here. A leading journal says: "The Cubans must realize the situation and cooperate in all possible ways for the thorough taking of the census, which will give proof regarding the elements of population and supply arguments to support the contention of our people that they deserve independent government."

### Add to Soldiers' Fund.

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 8.—The commissioners of Yankton county have just voted a \$1,000 levy, made for the fund to bring the First South Dakota volunteers home from San Francisco. All other counties in the block assigned to B. C. Wooley have raised funds; Clay, \$1,000, voted by county commissioners; Bon Homme, \$1,000; Douglas, \$500; Union, \$750.

### Horses and Mules for Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—The quartermaster's department has landed 430 head of horses and mules at Manila; there are 2,500 on the sea and arrangements are about completed to ship 2,400 more within a few weeks. This will supply the cavalry brigade with horses and the army with mules for transportation. Secretary Root has directed the charter of the ships Westminster and Benmore for transportation of animals to the Philippines.

### Last Hope of Peace Gone.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 8.—It is understood that all the Transvaal artillery has been called out and that the burghers have been notified to be ready. The latest reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain is regarded as marking the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

### Fatal Oklahoma Street Duel.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—A special to the Star from Ponca City, Okl., says: W. T. Jamison and J. D. Arnold of Tonkawa shot and killed each other in a street duel here. Jamison was a gambler and saloon man and Arnold a hotel proprietor. They quarrelled over the possession of some gambling paraphernalia.

### Like a Bush to Klondike.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 8.—A special to the Republican from Laramie, Wyo., says: There is great excitement as a result of the discoveries made in Plumbago canon by Colorado mining men. The camp is about twenty-five miles north of this city and seventeen men have been employed there for some weeks. A carload of the ore was sent to Denver and returns show 50 to 75 per cent copper and eight ounces of silver to the ton. A large number of mining men have gone to Plumbago canon to stake off claims.

### Johnson Lodged in Jail.

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 11.—Johnson, the would-be slayer of Sheriff Farris, was brought to this city and lodged in jail to await a preliminary examination.

### Caught on a Crossing.

SUTTON, Neb., Sept. 11.—While driving home in a buggy, the hired man of L. Livingston attempted to cross the railroad track ahead of No. 3 and was struck by the engine and thrown out but not seriously hurt. The horse was killed and the buggy wrecked.

### Falls From a Windmill.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Sept. 11.—Earl, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Versaw, who reside northeast of Tecumseh, climbed to the wheel platform of a windmill and fell to the ground. Besides being badly shaken up, his right leg was broken between the thigh and knee.

William Rhoden, a farmer boy residing near here, was severely scalded about the head one day recently in some manner and as a result he will probably lose an eye.

### Switchman Killed.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—D. S. Quick, a switchman employed in the Burlington yards, was killed here by being run over by a freight car. He had been employed by the road in this capacity for a short time. He was 23 years old and leaves a wife and three children. At the time of the accident a switch engine attached to a short string of cars was at work on a repair track. The unfortunate man was standing on a sudden lurch and threw him forward. Before he could regain his balance he fell to the track and the wheels of the car passed over him, killing him instantly.

### Wreck on the Union Pacific.

SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 11.—A wreck occurred on the Union Pacific at Pine Bluffs, Wyo. Freight train No. 22, eastbound, with Conductor Smith and Engineer Henry Thorne in charge, had been at the above named station switching for an hour.

There is a sharp curve at this point and a fruit special, with Engineer Baldwin and Conductor Ed Leighton in charge, came around the bend at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The freight had no signal out and offered no warning for the fruit special. The latter slowed down to ten miles an hour and struck the caboose of the freight train and smashed it, together with five cars of coal. No one was seriously hurt.

### The Claim Rejected.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—Auditor Cornell has rejected the claims of Robert W. Furnas for the unused state fair appropriations for the years 1898 and 1899. Mr. Furnas, acting as secretary of the state board of agriculture, sought to obtain this money, amounting to \$4,000, to apply on the indebtedness of the association. Deputy Attorney General Oldham furnished the auditor with a written opinion this afternoon, holding that the money appropriated by the legislature could be drawn from the treasury only for premiums offered and paid by the board of agriculture. As the board has held no fairs for the last two years the money will therefore remain in the treasury. The indebtedness of the association is something like \$6,000 and it was thought that the appropriation might be applied on unpaid premiums of previous years.

### Paroled by the Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 11.—Benjamin D. Mills, the Harlan county banker who was sentenced to the state penitentiary about three years ago on the charge of being an accessory to the unlawful conversion of public funds, has been paroled by Governor Poynter. Mills had spent about a year and a half of a five-year sentence in the penitentiary. Benjamin Mills was at one time one of the leading republicans of Harlan county and head of a bank at Republican City. The offense for which he was convicted was that of borrowing public money from Ezra S. Whitney, treasurer of Harlan county, who was also convicted, sent to the penitentiary and paroled about two weeks ago. When Whitney retired from office his books were inspected and it was found that he was short over \$20,000. On promise of immunity for his own dishonesty he testified that he had loaned \$6,000 of the county money to Mills.

### Seeks to Recover Big Damages.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—Attorney A. G. Wolfenbarger has instituted a sensational suit in the district court against Isaac B. Robinson, seeking to recover \$35,010 damages, alleged to have been sustained as a result of a severe horse-whipping he was subjected to on a street about two months ago. Wolfenbarger was the attorney for Mrs. Robinson in a divorce suit and during the trial of the case he provoked the defendant husband to such an extent that the latter assaulted him a few minutes afterward with a rawhide, inflicting several wounds about the face and neck. This affair took place in front of the Burr block on O street and was witnessed by several hundred people. In his petition Mr. Wolfenbarger asserts that he expended \$10 for medical treatment and that altogether, including the pain, injury and humiliation and the damage to his name he has suffered in the sum of \$35,010. Mr. Wolfenbarger is a prominent temperance advocate and reformer and a few weeks ago a local anti-saloon organization passed resolutions attributing the assault to the influence of the liquor power.

### Corner Stone Laid at Tekamah.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Sept. 11.—The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new high school building in this city occurred under the auspices of the grand lodge of Masons of Nebraska. Hon. W. W. Keyser delivered an appropriate address. Hon. M. R. Hopewell was in charge of the ceremonies and marshaled the parade. The city was prettily decorated. All business houses were promptly closed at noon by the order of Mayor W. G. Sears. The new school building is to be built of brick and stone and to cost \$25,000.

### Gambling Houses Close Down.

WYMORE, Neb., Sept. 9.—Wymore, which has enjoyed the distinction all summer of being a "wide-open" town, is once more without a gambling house, the famous Gayety club, which was run by South Omaha gamblers, having broken up in a row last week, in which several guns were drawn.

### Editors to Meet in Omaha.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—Ross L. Hammond, president, has announced the annual meeting of the Nebraska Republican Newspaper federation will be held at the Millard hotel, Omaha, at 10 o'clock a. m. September 21. All members are urged to be present and all editors of republican papers in the state who are not members are invited to attend and join the federation.

### Corn Crop Ruined.

MASON CITY, Neb., Sept. 9.—The dry weather and hot winds during the last two weeks have practically ruined the corn crop in this vicinity. The prospective yield of corn is now cut down from fifty bushels per acre two weeks ago to ten bushels.

This is the seventh year that the dry weather has spoiled the corn crop at about this time of the season, yet small grain crops have generally been fair.

### Telephones in School Buildings.

WYMORE, Neb., Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the school board it was decided to have telephones placed in all three of the public school buildings, and as soon as arrangements can be made with the telephone company the work will be done. This will save the principal considerable time in communicating with the ward schools and will also prove convenient when the principal desires to transact business with members of the school board.

### Mortgage Record in Two Counties.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 9.—Jefferson county's mortgage record for August is: Farm mortgages, twenty fifty, aggregating \$27,997.50; released, thirty, aggregating \$31,698.33; city mortgages, twelve filed, aggregating \$2,817.01; released, fourteen, aggregating \$4,503.50; chattel mortgages, 100 filed, aggregating \$13,168.78; released, thirty, aggregating \$10,418.19.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—The mortgage record of Dodge county for the month of August is: Chattel mortgages filed, sixty-one, amounting to \$20,644.82; released, sixty-one, amounting to \$43,408.33; farm mortgages recorded, eleven, amounting to \$23,350; released, seven, amounting to \$6,350; town mortgages recorded, sixteen, amounting to \$14,389.90; released, nineteen, amounting to \$11,785.50.

### Groom Fails to Appear.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—Fred Hipke, a driver for May Bros., has left for parts unknown and in doing so he missed playing a principal part in a wedding which had been prepared for him on the day he left. Monday night about 8:30 o'clock Osborn Anderson, a harness maker, came into the police station and wanted help in seeking young Hipke and bringing him to the altar. It is charged that the young man had been courting a daughter of Mr. Anderson's, a comely young miss of about eighteen years and the wedding had been planned for Monday night. Hipke apparently decided not to assume the marriage yoke and went out of town. The wedding party waited at the house until it became evident that he was not coming and the wedding supper that had been spread was cleared away.

### Fighting Hog Cholera.

MEAD, Neb., Sept. 9.—Thomas Farrow, assistant state veterinarian, was in this county and inoculated fifty head of hogs with anti-cholera serum. He was working in the plague stricken district near Ithaca on the farms of H. K. Marcy, August H. Smith and Herman Hankle. Mr. Hankle's hogs show no indications of cholera or other disease but the other two gentlemen's yards have the disease. To thoroughly test the serum after a reasonable length of time some of Mr. Hankle's well hogs will be turned in with the sick ones in other yards. The farmers out there are of the opinion that if the inoculation should fail it will not be Dr. Morrow's fault for he did his work very thoroughly. He took some blood from the sick hogs on Mr. Marcy's farm to the laboratory for examination. This matter will be watched with a great deal of interest by farmers of Saunders county.

### Bank Out Ten Thousand.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 9.—A shortage of \$10,000 was discovered Monday in an Omaha bank and bank officials say circumstances at present point unmistakably to theft unless an absent teller can give the explanation of his doctored accounts. The teller who alone can solve the mystery is Ned H. Copeland. The institution from which the money was taken is the Nebraska National bank. Copeland began work there when he was hardly tall enough to look over the counters. For ten years he has held the position of railroad teller and the discovery of the shortage in his accounts was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

The money was lost August 2. Fifteen days later Copeland resigned his position to go to Arion, Ia., having stated to his employers he intended to assume control of his father's lumber business there. Copeland visited the town, but did not remain long. When last heard from, six days ago, he was in Washington, D. C. His present whereabouts are unknown.

### Narrow Escape for Courthouse.

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 9.—The court house in this city escaped destruction by fire by a close shave. An outbuilding a few feet from the southwest corner of the court house took fire in some way and was all abaze when discovered. The alarm was given and the firemen responded promptly and by excellent work the fire was extinguished before it spread from the one building. It was a good piece of work on the part of the firemen, as there was a heavy wind blowing from the southwest.

## 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.

#### American False Hellebore.

In this column we illustrate a plant known as American False Hellebore. It is one of the poisonous plants of the United States. It is blessed with a great variety of names, as follows: White hellebore, false hellebore, swamp hellebore, Indian poke, meadow poke, poke root (in N. H.), Indian uncut, puppet roots, earth gall, crow poison, devil's bite, duckreiter, itch weed, bugbane, wolf's bane, bear corn. It grows from two to seven feet high and has a fleshy root one to three inches long. The leaves are large and stemless and of varying size. The flowers blossom in a large yellowish-green cluster from May to July. The plant is a native of this country. In New England it is found in wet meadows and by moun-

#### Beech Hedges.

The tourist in Scotland, as his brothers elsewhere, with his hurry and scurry, forever in haste to see everything in a few days, too often passes by the smaller objects of interest and thus really accomplishes little of his vast undertaking, says the New York Tribune. The beech hedge is one of these too often neglected wonders of nature. Not that it is a "smaller object of interest" by any means, for it stands over 100 feet high. The beech hedge is the property of the marquis of Lansdown, at Melkour, Perthshire, and was planted in or about the year 1745 by a party of highlanders encamped there for a few days while on their way to join the pretender, Prince Charlie. This mammoth hedge, which indeed deserves the name of being one of the modern wonders of the world, is a fitting monument to commemorate the pretender's defeat at Culloden, "the last battle ever fought on English soil."

#### Surface Fires in Forests.

Surface fires may be checked if they are feeble by beating them out with green branches, or by raking the leaves away from a narrow strip across their course. When the duff is deep or the soil peaty, a fire may burn beneath the surface of the ground for weeks or even months, sometimes showing its presence by a little smoke, sometimes without giving any sign of life. Even a heavy rain may fail to quench a fire of this kind, which often breaks out again long after it is believed to be entirely extinct. Fires which thus burn into the ground can sometimes be checked only by digging a trench through the layer of decaying wood and other vegetable matter to the mineral soil beneath. The most dangerous and destructive forest fires are those which run both along the ground and in the tops of the trees. They can be checked only by rain or change of wind, or by meeting some barrier which they cannot pass. A barrier of this kind is often made by starting another fire some distance ahead of the principal one.

#### Wheat for Macaroni.

M. A. Carleton of the department of agriculture, who last year brought to this country a large number of species of grain from Russia and Siberia, is about starting for the west to follow out the line of this work with cereals. He is especially interested in visiting Arizona and New Mexico with the idea of establishing there the hard macaroni wheats. Mr. Carleton is assured that if these wheats can be grown in this country the manufacture of genuine "Italian" macaroni will be at once taken up. Some macaroni is now manufactured in the United States, but the best is imported, as the wheat grown here is not suitable for its manufacture. Mr. Carleton also intends visiting the irrigated wheat sections of Utah and Idaho, where such immense yields are secured, being more than double, it is stated, an ordinary heavy crop under dry farming.

#### Fertilizers for Wheat.

The Ohio Station has been making an interesting experiment on fertilizing wheat. The marked effect on the growth of the wheat plant, which is usually observed after the application of fertilizers carrying soluble phosphoric acid, such as acid phosphate or dissolved bone black, together with the low price at which plain acid phosphates can be bought, as compared with fertilizers containing nitrogen and potash, have led many farmers to the use of this material alone, believing that they can supply sufficient nitroge, by growing clover, and that potash is not needed. The trials made covering a period of years show conclusively that the clover is not furnishing sufficient nitrogen to meet the demands of a full crop, and that it is more economical to use a fertilizer containing a small percentage of nitrogen (ammonia), even though the cost be somewhat increased, than to use one which carries only phosphoric acid.

#### Cow Pens in the Orchard.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois State Horticultural Convention.)  
Q.—Is it not an advantage to sow cow peas in the orchard the fourth year and then pasture it with hogs?  
Mr. Riehl—That practice is all right. I do it, and think it is better than the cultivation I give my orchard. I had a peach orchard on a side hill that I could no longer cultivate, as it was washing so. So I put in cow peas and let the hogs eat them. However, I lost some trees from mice that got into the cow peas. So the last season I mowed the cow peas, hauled them off and made them into hay.

Q.—Would you seed your peas to grass after two years of good cultivation?  
A. W. Stanton—I would not, but it depends to a large extent on the kind of soil. The practice with us is to cultivate only till the trees come into bearing, and then stop. Keep the weeds or grass mowed down.  
Mr. Riehl—I think the question is not asked right. We should not make any hard and fast rule; we must get at the principle of what we are doing. It has been said to cultivate your peas till they come into bearing and then rest your trees.

#### Our Friend, the Ladybug.

"Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home," is a line familiar to most children who are taught not to hurt the pretty bug, as she is a friend of the garden; and this is strictly true. The ladybug does great damage to insects which themselves destroy the products of the gardener's labor. Plant lice, for instance, like most insects, have certain natural enemies which tend to keep them in

check. The ladybirds or ladybugs are by far the most important factors in the destruction of plant lice, as both the adults and young feed ravenously upon them. There is a notion prevalent that ladybirds, in some way or other, produce plant lice. Natural laws will not permit such a state of affairs. Like beetles like in the insect world, just as persistently as it does in the higher animals. The progeny of a ladybird is always a ladybird like the parent insect. The young of a ladybird, however, looks very different from the adult. In fact, the young of some species resemble minute alligators in general appearance, and are gaily colored. They feed almost entirely upon soft-bodied insects.

The tourist in Scotland, as his brothers elsewhere, with his hurry and scurry, forever in haste to see everything in a few days, too often passes by the smaller objects of interest and thus really accomplishes little of his vast undertaking, says the New York Tribune. The beech hedge is one of these too often neglected wonders of nature. Not that it is a "smaller object of interest" by any means, for it stands over 100 feet high. The beech hedge is the property of the marquis of Lansdown, at Melkour, Perthshire, and was planted in or about the year 1745 by a party of highlanders encamped there for a few days while on their way to join the pretender, Prince Charlie. This mammoth hedge, which indeed deserves the name of being one of the modern wonders of the world, is a fitting monument to commemorate the pretender's defeat at Culloden, "the last battle ever fought on English soil."

Surface fires may be checked if they are feeble by beating them out with green branches, or by raking the leaves away from a narrow strip across their course. When the duff is deep or the soil peaty, a fire may burn beneath the surface of the ground for weeks or even months, sometimes showing its presence by a little smoke, sometimes without giving any sign of life. Even a heavy rain may fail to quench a fire of this kind, which often breaks out again long after it is believed to be entirely extinct. Fires which thus burn into the ground can sometimes be checked only by digging a trench through the layer of decaying wood and other vegetable matter to the mineral soil beneath. The most dangerous and destructive forest fires are those which run both along the ground and in the tops of the trees. They can be checked only by rain or change of wind, or by meeting some barrier which they cannot pass. A barrier of this kind is often made by starting another fire some distance ahead of the principal one.

M. A. Carleton of the department of agriculture, who last year brought to this country a large number of species of grain from Russia and Siberia, is about starting for the west to follow out the line of this work with cereals. He is especially interested in visiting Arizona and New Mexico with the idea of establishing there the hard macaroni wheats. Mr. Carleton is assured that if these wheats can be grown in this country the manufacture of genuine "Italian" macaroni will be at once taken up. Some macaroni is now manufactured in the United States, but the best is imported, as the wheat grown here is not suitable for its manufacture. Mr. Carleton also intends visiting the irrigated wheat sections of Utah and Idaho, where such immense yields are secured, being more than double, it is stated, an ordinary heavy crop under dry farming.

The Ohio Station has been making an interesting experiment on fertilizing wheat. The marked effect on the growth of the wheat plant, which is usually observed after the application of fertilizers carrying soluble phosphoric acid, such as acid phosphate or dissolved bone black, together with the low price at which plain acid phosphates can be bought, as compared with fertilizers containing nitrogen and potash, have led many farmers to the use of this material alone, believing that they can supply sufficient nitroge, by growing clover, and that potash is not needed. The trials made covering a period of years show conclusively that the clover is not furnishing sufficient nitrogen to meet the demands of a full crop, and that it is more economical to use a fertilizer containing a small percentage of nitrogen (ammonia), even though the cost be somewhat increased, than to use one which carries only phosphoric acid.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois State Horticultural Convention.)  
Q.—Is it not an advantage to sow cow peas in the orchard the fourth year and then pasture it with hogs?  
Mr. Riehl—That practice is all right. I do it, and think it is better than the cultivation I give my orchard. I had a peach orchard on a side hill that I could no longer cultivate, as it was washing so. So I put in cow peas and let the hogs eat them. However, I lost some trees from mice that got into the cow peas. So the last season I mowed the cow peas, hauled them off and made them into hay.

Q.—Would you seed your peas to grass after two years of good cultivation?  
A. W. Stanton—I would not, but it depends to a large extent on the kind of soil. The practice with us is to cultivate only till the trees come into bearing, and then stop. Keep the weeds or grass mowed down.  
Mr. Riehl—I think the question is not asked right. We should not make any hard and fast rule; we must get at the principle of what we are doing. It has been said to cultivate your peas till they come into bearing and then rest your trees.

Our Friend, the Ladybug.  
"Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home," is a line familiar to most children who are taught not to hurt the pretty bug, as she is a friend of the garden; and this is strictly true. The ladybug does great damage to insects which themselves destroy the products of the gardener's labor. Plant lice, for instance, like most insects, have certain natural enemies which tend to keep them in

The French government is about to expend several million francs on the coast defenses of New Caledonia.