WAR SPIRIT RAMPANT

ALL ENGLAND THOROUGHLY EN-THUSED OVER SITUATION.

London Talks Nothing But War and is All Excitement Over Movements of Troops.

London, Oct. 24.-War talk reigns supreme everywhere in England Lon-don is teeming with people notable socially, but what cares London for gold mining region and is a metropolic socially, but what cares London for society when troops are piling into transports and when everybody from her majesty down is saying "Goodbye." "God bless you" and "Good luck to you." The newsboys are fairly reveling in their "'orrible slaughters" and the ordinarily pacific stock broad that the south African republic was forced into war by evil-disposed kers talk incessantly of strategic and

military tactics.

There is nothing of the traditional shopkeeper element visible in British character since the first shot was fired. A multitude of military details flood all classes of publications and almost ploded, killing more than eighty Boers and who has ever been in South

A multitude of military details flood all classes of publications and almost everybody who has ever been in South Africa takes the first opportunity to air his views as to the fighting capabilities of the Boers, the result being a marvelous mass of conflicting theories.

The news of Friday's fighting in Natal made a tremendous sensation, and the pluck and dash of the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiteers greatly stimulated the universal enthusiasm. The total British force at Camp Glencoe, according to reports immediately preceding the announcement of the engagement, include the ment of the engagement, include the Boers and are being worked by them. All of these mines are owned by Britzer and the public and the Dublin Fusiteers greatly stimulated the universal enthusiasm. The total British force at Camp Glencoe, according to reports immediately preceding the announcement of the engagement, include the Boers and are being worked by them. All of these mines are owned by Britzer and the public form of the series of the displayed remarkable courage when once driven from their trucks contained medical stores and mounted infantry, are missing. They mounted infantry, are missing. They went in pursuit of the Boers after the trucks contained medical stores and stores and mounted infantry, are missing. They went in pursuit of the Eight. They have not returned to camp provisions, which, as they had no immediate use for them themselves, they had n ment of the engagement, include the Eighteenth Hussars, the Natal mounted volunteers, the First battalion of the Leicestershire regiment, the First King's Royal Rifles, the Second Dublin Fusileers, the Devonshire reg-iment, the Dorsetshire regiment, sev-

commander of the Fourth division under General Sir George Stewart White. Certainly none has seen more in India, and the campaigns in Bur-mah and Zululand revealed his splen-did qualities in the most brilliant fashlor.

mah and Zululand revealed his spiendid qualities in the most brilliant fashion.

The forthcoming parliamentary byelection in Tower hamlets, London, is being fought on strictly Boer and antiBoer lines. The liberal candidate, Haroid Spencer, declares that the war was brought about as much by the blundering of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, as by the obstinacy of the Transvaal government. On the other hand, the consense of the writer said she saw nothing in life to keep her on earth and directed that the writer said she saw nothing in life to keep her on earth and directed that it was advance of the English regiments. When the first of the charging line reached the hilltop the Boers fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The British troops behaved with great gallantry and at no time were builded no good and rob me entirely of the little comfort which I may find the death."

In addition to these two letters there are found clippings from the San troops engaged were officers, yet 25 ment. On the other hand, the con-servative candidate, William Guthrie, asserts that the scandalous arrogance of the Boers was alone responsible for of the Boers was alone responsible for letters torn into small bits. Some of the hostilities. Both join in a wish that victory may attend the British arms, but this does not deter the electron ors from creating a little war of their letters torn into small bits. Some of the pieces, when placed together form. In other words five times as many officers were wounded as enlisted men, in proportion to their numbers, and ors from creating a little war of their letters torn into small bits. Some of the pieces. ors from creating a little war of their

One of the most curious features of lation of the troops against enteric fever. This was not made compulsory, but the company commanders were instructed to urge the men to allow themselves to be inoculated, and most of them have undergone the ordeal.

RAILROD STRIKE THREATENED.

Big Four Employes Have a Grieqance to Be Settled.

Cincinnati, O.,Oct. 24.-A special from Anderson, Ind., says: A committee of Bif Four trainmen and operators was in conference here on the question of of a strike at noon. They conferred with the chairman of the federated organization at Indianapolis and were advised that a strike will be declared next week. Conductors, firemen and brakemen and operators will go out tomorrow over the entire system if no increase in wages is secured. They say their committee could get no consider-ation from General Manager Schaff at Cincinnati. Operators Fahnstock and McCullough were discharged without a statement of reason here. All the men vire communication of being conducted by telephone. They some think telegraph operators are acting as spies along the system.

St. Paul, Minn, (Special.)—A gen-eral strike on the Great Northern will probably occur within a few days.
will include conductors, engineers, fire men, brakemen and switchmen, and men expect to the the road up from In the great strike of fiv end to end. years ago the conductors held aloof.
but they have been brought into the SUSTAINS TELEGRAPH COMPANY. present trouble by a recent order re-quiring them to pay for bonds covering damages to trains under their charge The list of grievances given by the men is a long one and they claim to have been unable to secure anything like satisfaction from the management. Since last March grievance committees have been almost constantly in this city trying to reach some agreement with the rallway officials, but without

Anderson, Ind.-President Powell of the International Tin Plate Protective on his way to Chicago to consult with the officials of the American Tin Plate company. Powell declares that if the company does not agree to treat the men fairly 10,000 employed in the plants will be called out on a strike

O.

ill be called out on a strike.
Pittsburg, Pa.—After many reports of settlement and as many disappoint-ments the announcement is made that the window glass schedule has finally been agreed upon. President Burns of the workers' association withdrew his demand for the extra advance for New Jersey factories and the settlement as made gives the workers a general ad-vance of about 6 per cent.

BOAT'S CREW SURPRISED. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.-The sec-

retary of the navy has received the following cable from Admiral Watson, dated Manlin, Oct. 21:

On October 16 the insurgents sur prised a crew of four men from the gunboat Mariveles, who under white flag were landing the non-combatants from a captured proa at Sicogon isl-and. William Juraschka, boatswain's mate, first class, was coptured. An armed crew of ten attempted a rescue armed crew of ten attempted a rescue unsuccessfully. Sydney N. Hoar, a landsman, was fatally wounded; Frederick Anderson, apprentice, first class, severely wounded in the grain; Nicholas Farre, coxswain, wounded in the left leg, slight. The Concord and Martiveles will punish if possible.

KRUGER'S PROCLAMATION.

Warns All Boers to Leave Johan-

nesburg.
Capetown, Oct. 24.—President Kruger ENGLAND PAYS A BLOODY PENhas issued a proclamation to the effect that all Boers must leave Johannesburg at once. A clause in the pronunciamento liberates all inmates of prisons within the city's limits.

The manifesto goes into effect at once. This move of Kruger's is interpreted to mean that he intends immediately to demolish the city with dyna-

gold mining region and is a metropolis of the English residents in the land of

was forced into war by evil-disposed capitalists.

A force of Boers set fire to two

MYSTERY AT BOSTON.

a seat in the boat. In the bag was a scaled envelope, addressed to Mrs. B. I. Clark, general delivery, Worcester, Mass., and an unscaled letter, in which the writer said she saw nothing in life

In addition to these two letters there were found clippings from the San Francisco Call of September 25, giving tips on the Oakland races and several letters torn into small bits. Some of the pieces, when placed together formed a part of a typewritten letter, which officers as many regid.

the off the most curious features of mobilization has been the inocuon of the troops against enteric et. This was not made compulsory, him for \$400 without his knowledge, and although drawn under these cir-

SOOTHED BY MRS. CLEVELAND.

Renders Assistance to Two Yonns Men Hurt in a Runaway.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 24.-Mrs. Grover Cleveland, wife of the former president of the United States, was the heroine of a driving accident here. She had been in Trenton making several calls. It was about 6 o'clock when her equipage started bemeward by way of the macadamized Princeton pike. When outside of the city a wild team was encountered, which was driven by Mr. Richard Stockton, a near neighbor of the Clevelands in Princeton. The run-away crashed into a buggy driven by George Lawrence and John H. Thomp-son of Trenton. Young Stockton was thrown violently to the ground. and the Thomson went flying over a barbedwire fence.

Mrs. Cleveland heard the crash, and at once left her carriage and came quickly to the assistance of young Stockton, who was badly stunned. She then looked after Lawrence, who was lying in a cornfield, where he had been

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 24.-Last winter the Kansas legislature passed an act providing that telegraph companies should not charge more than 15 cents for a ten-word message, and provided a penalty of \$100 for each refusal on the part of the telegraph company to forward messages at the rate named. A large number of suits were brought at Topeka and elsewhere. The Postal company claimed the messages could not be handled for 15 cents except at a loss, and believing the act to be unconstitutional, and in order to test th matter, the company refused to com-ply. At Seneca, Kan., Judge Stewart, the circuit judge of Nemaha county, has rendered a decision in favor of the telegraph company. The effect of the decision is to declare the act unconsti-

TRIAL TRIP OF AN AIR SHIP. Bregens, Lake of Canstance, Oct. 24.

The first trial of the flight of Count
Von Zeppelin's airship will take place at Friedrichshafer in the next day or two, as soon as meteorological condi-tions permit. The day and hour depend upon the disappearance of the fog at present hanging over the lake. Arrangements have been made with the Lake Constance Steamboat com-pany to have boats in readiness to come to the assistance of the airship in case an accident should happen. chartered a hospital steamer to follow the flight of the airship over the lake.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 24.-Emma and Leona Card, daughters of E. M. Card, a poor fisherman, have been advised that they are the heirs of bequests of \$50,000 each made by Lady Max, an Englishwoman, who died recently. The two youthful heirs are great-grandchil-dran. The obliders dren. The children are aged 10 and 12 years respectively.

ALTY FOR ITS VICTORY.

Twenty-Five Per Cent of the Killed Were Officers-There is Mourning in Many English Homes.

London, Oct. 24.—The victory over the Boers near Giencoe, Natal, was ob-tained at a fearful cost. The British routed the enemy, but they lost eleven commissioned officers killed, including General Sir William Penn Symons, the general commanding, and twenty-one wounded. There were also thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men killed and 151 wounded. General Sy-mons died Saturday of the wounde he

received Friday while leading his men where the fighting was the hottest. Extremely grave official news respecting the battle was given out at the war office. Up to 5 p. m. one squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, numbering 169 men and a section of

but a battle that lasted eight hours. The fighting was fierce.

The Boers displayed remarkable courage when once driven from their cover by the advance of the British, who paused neither for shot nor shell, but kept on and on, merely stopping for breathing spells and to reform their ranks.

iment, the Dorsetshire regiment, several companies of mounted infantry, and three field batteries, a total of about 4.000 men, opposed to a Boer force estimated at twice that number and possibly reaching a higher figure. Boston, Mass.—(Special.)—The supposed suicide of an urknown woman, probably 60 years old. [fashlonably dressed and with an appearance of refascination to the history of the day.

A NOTABLE FIGHTER.

Probably no other officer in the British army has seen more lighting than General Sir William Penn Symons, the commander of the Fourth division under General Sir George Stewart White. Certainly none has seen more in India, and the campaigns in Bur-

The Boers fought valorously, but they could do nothing with the inspir-

and although drawn under these circumstances he honored it rather than further discredit you. We cannot see our way clear to proceed further in the made themselves targets for the At the Hotel Toursine, on which hotel's paper the woman's letters were written, it was stated that no person was missing from that house.

At the Hotel Toursine, on which hotels made themselves targets for the Boer sharpshooters, and they stood out in the open while their men were behind trees, rocks and bits of fallen timber.

The cream of the British forces in South Africa were engaged. General Symons column included the Eighteenth Hussars, the Natal Mounted Hussars, Volunteers, the First battalion of the Leicestershire regiment, the First King's Royal Rifles, the Second Dublin Fusileers, the Devonshire regiment, the Dorsetshire regiment, several companies of mounted infantry and threfield batteries, about 4,000 men in all. They were opposed to a force at least twice that number and perhaps more.

IRISH HEAVY LOSERS. The Irish regiments lost the heaviest, for they were in the thickest of the fight and fought with great gal-The Fusileers lost eighteen and seventy wounded. The Huskilled and seventy wounded. sars had seven wounded and the bat-teries one killed and three wounded. The King's Rifles had eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded. The losses the other commands were compara-

General Redvers Buller's last order before leaving England for the seat of war was a telegram to Sir George Stewart White, commanding in South Africa, forbidding any British advance pending the arrival of the army corps now en route.

The number and importance of engagements for the next four weeks will depend upon Boer aggressiveness. The defeat at Glencoe will curb the impetuous burghers, the war office feels, but others expect them to return to the fray with redoubled ardor before the arrival of General Buller's corps. General Buller plans to have four divisions, each a little army in itself, and each capable of meeting the full force each capable of meeting the full force of the Boers. The plan is regarded as perfectly feasible, because he will have 80,000 men. With three of the divisions he will invade the Transvaal at dif-ferent points, leaving the fourth to hold Natal.

There is a growing feeling here that the war will eventually resolve itself into a guerrilla campaign much like that of the American forces now in the Philippines.

DONT'S THAT PREVENT COLDS. Don't live or work in damp, dark places, where the sunlight either never succeeds in penetrating, or in such small amounts that its beneficent work as nature's great scavenger and germicide cannot be successfully accomplished. Above all, don't sleep in a room

where the sunlight and air have not

had a chance to do their great work of purification during the day. After what I have said of the absence of sunlight as encouraging germ multiplication. I think it is not hard to understand the importance of this rule. Even in the summer time such places are prone to be breeders of disease germs. In the winter, when microbic life is more luxuriant, such places fairly swarm with minute organisms. Many of these, of course, are not producers

of disease, but then many are.
So much for the avoidance of what
may be called microbe breeding grounds
but microbes cannot be avoided entirely, and the best means to secure immunity from their effects is to avoid as far as possible everything that would tend to lower the vitality and so lessen the power of resistance to them that our tissues possess naturally.

CRUEL WAR'S PRICE. BRYAN'S OHIO TOUR.

MAKES REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN IN M'KINLEY'S STATE.

During the Past Week He Has Made Over Fifty Speeches and Traveled Constantly.

Sandusky, O., Oct. 24.-Colonel William Jennings Bryan has closed the most remarkable week in his eventful career of campaigning. He was scheduled for six speeches daily, the first three days of the week in Kentucky and for the same number the last three days of the week in Kentucky and for the same number the last three days of the week in Kentucky and for the same number the last three days of the week in Kentucky and for the same number the last three days of the was unconscious for seving the content of the was scheduled for six speeches daily, the first night between George Coxey and Jim Prince of the week in Kentucky and for the was unconscious for seving the content of the was unconscious for seving the content of the week in Kentucky and Jim Prince career of campaigning. He was scheddays in Ohio. He has been continu- eral hours. ously on a special train since last Monday morning and has made many more than thirty-six speeches on the schedule. In traveling thousands of miles during the week most of the time at unusually high speed, stops were made at points not on the schedule and gent at Penn College, Oskaloosa, had speeches were made from the rear of his skull fractured in a football game ling. Pp. 24.

No. 34. Meats: composition and cooking. Pp. 29. ing the week and many more short talks at stations along the way. His talks at stations along the way. His closing day of the Kentucky and Ohio week was the most active and remarkable of all, especially in the meetings by receives no one but his closest able of all, especially in the meetings at Fostoria, Bellevue, Clyde and other points not on the program. He started threatening stage. Unsorted logs in the booms are in danger of being carried booms are in danger of being carried away. The cause of the trouble is the Rum river, which has been pouring great volumes of water into the Mississippi. It is feared the booms above to Nebraska, and will spend the last two weeks of the campaign in his own state in a similar manner to his great canvasses in Kentucky and Ohio.

canvasses in Kentucky and Ohio.

Marion, O.—A division of opinion exists as to whether or not the largest crowd of the day was not here. The people from all the surrounding country were present. Mr. Bryan covered the same questions discussed during the day and was warmly received.

AT SANDUSKY.

At 8:30 in the evening the Bryan-McLean train reached this city, having traveled 509 miles and traversed thirteen counties of northwest Ohio. A large crowd greeted the train, and a well organized and large procession formed an escort to the court house where the meeting was held. Judge George C. Beis presided and presented Mr. Bryan, who discussed national is-

sues at length.
"We want the rights of all respected and no privileges to the few. That is the Jeffersonian doctrine and the teachings of the Deciaration of Independence. All men are created equal. I hope I do not have to apologize for quoting the Declaration of Independence. That document was revered at one time in the history of this country. Now it seems there is a cloud cast on its teachings. Let us hope the on its teachings. Let us hope the

clouds will soon roll by.
"Do you believe that all men are created equal? If you do, I hope to con-vince you that reforms are necessary in our government, but if you deny that all men are created equal, then there is no ground left on which to base an argument. If all men are not created equal, then my faith is unfounded. I believe all citizens ought to stand equal before the law. Are you

You have in this vicinity a soldier's home and every soldier has impressed upon him the sad face of Abraham You cannot find a true sol dier who does not believe that Abraham Lincoln is the grandest product of our civilization. (Applause.)

"I want the soldier to contrast mod-ern republicanism with that of Abraham Lincoln. The present tendency of the republican party is to advance the interests of the wealthy in disregard of the masses of the people of this country. Lincoln said: 'The Lord must have loved the common people because He made so many of them.' If a man mentions the common people today he is called a demagogue and is trying to array one class against another. Today the republican definition is, 'a states-man is measured according to his pocketbook and that man is a demabeats of democracy." (Applause.)

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. On the gold question Mr. Bryan believed present methods simply meant a government of the syndicates and by the syndicates. Touching the trusts

"If you want to know what the trusts are, consult the commercial travelers. They are mighty good peotoo. If I did not believe this to true, I could consult Mr. McKinley. I remember in the campaign of 1896 they had delegates visit him at aCn-I was not able to have them come to me, and I had to go to them. Mr. McKinley made a speech to them, say-ing among other things: 'I know the value of the commercial traveler. There is no such great recruiting officer in the United States, they go everywhere "What will the traveling man say when they go to Canton again? These men thrown out of employment by the trusts might go to Canton again, take a band with them, and have it play the dead march from Saul. (Laughter.) I sympathize with the commercial traveler. I regret his misfortunes and am sorry for his political mistakes."

Mr. Hanna's Cleveland speech was taken up and discussed much in the same manner as during the day, Mr. Bryan ridiculing the proposition that the republican party could and would take care of the trusts. Since leaving Cairo, Ill., last Monday

morning, Mr. Bryan has traveled 2,774 miles, 1,265 in Kentucky and 1,509 in Ohio, and has delivered fifty speeches onio, and has delivered nity speeches twenty-seven in Kentucky and twenty-three in Ohio, in addition to many short talks along the way. There were times in Kentucky in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, when a train speed of sixty-five miles an hour was attained and in Ohio twenty-four miles in one instance was covered in twenty-three

CROWDS IN OTHER TOWNS.

Bucyrus, O .- It is the general opinion of those accompanying the special train that there were over 8,000 here. Mr. Bryan was cordially received and in his treatment of the topics of the day displayed the same vigor and voice that characterized the early part of

the day.

Bellevue, O.—A rear end platform speech was made here after dark, a good crowd being present. Mr. Bryan appealed to those present to support the ticket this fall, in the interest of the greater contest of 1900.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The United States transport Shefman

Bound for Manila, the cruiser New Orleans has sailed from New York. The New Orleans board of health reported two new cases of yellow fever and no deaths Saturday.

Tommy West knocked out Charlle Stevenson in the thirteenth round at the Greenwood Athletic club in Brook-

The president has appointed Edward P. Kingsbury of Centralia Wash., to be surveyor at Olympia, vice MacMick-

Washington D. C.-The degree of ma-

sonry was conferred on Rear Admiral Schley by Benjamin B. French lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, At the conclusion of the session Rear Admiral Schley held a reception. Des Moines Ia.-George Ervin, a stu-

the train, as well as from platforms.

He has made over fifty speeches during the model over fifty speeches during the mod New York, Oct. 24.-There is

friends. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.-The wa

earlier than on other days and con-threatening stage. Unsorted logs in the

New York, Oct. 24.—Sir Thomas Lip-ton was in conference with Mr. Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, at the Fifth Avenue hotel. While it was not officially given out that the conference concerned the design of a new boat for next year or alterations thought neces-sary on the Shamrock to improve her speed, the conference is known to have been along that line.

St. Paul, Minn.-J. N. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern railway, stated that there is no foundation for stated that there is no foundation for the rumor that a strike is imminent among the employes of the Great Northern system. He says: "On the contrary, no dissatisfaction exists, the skilled labor of the company receive the highest wages and are entirely sat-isfied with the condition. The satisfac-than at any time in the road's history." tory condition is evidenced by the movement of traffic, which is greater

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.-Pearl Hart, the Arizona woman bandit, who escap-ed from jail at Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 12, was arrested yesterday at Deming, N. M., where she arrived last night on horseback, with a male companion. She was taken back to Tucson.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.-The dele-Congress, now in session here, in conjunction with the National Export Ex-position, went to Washington for the purpose of calling upon the president.

Peoria Ill.-Fred Patee, president of the Patee Bicycle company and ex-chief consul of the Illinois division of the League of American Wheelmen, was republicans willing to accept this doctrine as fundamental? Abraham Lincoln applied it, Mark Hanna repudlates tion on his stenographer, Howard's trial for murder be

> Chicago, Ill.—Passenger train time beween Chicago and Kansas City is to ween Chicago and Kansas City is to ween Chicago and bour or more. Next be shortened an hour or more. Next Sunday the schedules of all through rains between these two cities will be trains between these two cities will be cut from fifteen and a half hours to fourteen and a half hours. The reduc-tion will be participated in by the Rock Island, Santa Fe, Burlington, Wabash and Alton roads.

> Jackson, Miss.-One new case of yellow fever was reported in Jackson by the state board of health today. Five patients are now under treatment. There is much indignation among the itizens over the refusal of the board to divulge the names and locality of he patients.

Washington, D. C .- (Special.) -- Surgeon General Wyman has received a cablegram from Inspector Woodbury of the marine hospital service, dated at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, saying that the plague had made its appearance at Santos, Brazil. He said that there had been six cases and two deaths and that autopsy in the fatal cases confirmed the diagnosis. He also said that isolation was impossible.

Manila .- (Special.)-Three insurgent officers entered Angeles and applied to General MacArthur for permission for a Filipino commission, headed by a Fil-ipino major general, to visit General Otls in order to discuss peace term American prisoners, as well as to sider motheds for the release of the Spanish prisoners. The request was referred to General Otis. officers are expected to return to receive his answer.

ATLANTA DISAPPOINTED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.-Repre sentative Livingston of Georgia reluct. antly gave up his efforts to induce Admiral Dewey or Admiral Schley to go to Atlanta with Lieutenant Brumby, and telegraphed to authorities, "Dewey

will not go, Schley cannot go, Brumby goes on Monday."

This was after he had received a number of telegrams from Atlanta, urging him to use every effort to have both admirals make the trip. After he learned, however, from Admiral Schley that the latter would make a trip to Birmingham, Ala., on Novem-ber I, and as this would take him near Atlanta, he consented to visit the city at that time.

YOUNG SEWALL'S PROMOTION. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24 .- An up-

roar was created among the regular army officers here when it became known that Senator Sewall's son had received a commission as captain and quartermaster in the regular army, to fill a vacancy caused by the resigna-tion of the son of Senator Quay, who was formerly with the Third cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It is said that such appointments as this had caused all the charges of incompetency against the quartermaster's depart-ment in the war with Spain. Young Sewall was "jumped" over the heads of several others. Another significant fact was that the knowledge of the appointment was kept from the press. Young Sewall has a record for ineffi-ciency in the Spanish war, so the officers in the department say

PARMER'S BULLETIN.

These bulletine are sent free These builstine are sent free of charge to an yaddress upon application to the secretary of agriculture. Washington, D. C. Only the following are available for distribution:

No. 16. Leguminous plants or green pasturing and for feeding. Pp. 24.

No. 18. Forage plants for the south.

Pp. 30. No. 19. Important insecticides; directions for their preparation and use

Pp. 32. No. 21. Barnyard manure. Pp. 32. No. 22. Feeding farm animals. Pp. 32. No. 23. Foods: nutritive value and lost. Pp. 32. No. 24. Hog cholera and swine plague.

Pp. 16. No. 28 Pp. 24. 25. Peanuts: culture and uses No. 26. Sweet potatoes: culture and

No. 27. Flax seed and fiber. Pp. 16. No. 28. Weeds and how to kill them. Pp. 30. No. 29. Souring of milk and other

changes in milk products. Pp. 32.
No. 30. Grape diseases on the Pacific coast. Pp. 16.
No. 31. Alfalfa, or lucern. Pp. 24.
No. 32. Silos and silage. Pp. 31.
No. 33. Peach growing for market.

ing. Pp. 29.
No. 35. Potato culture. Pp. 23.
No. 36. Cotton seed and its products. Pp. 16. No. 37. Kafir corn: characteristica culture and uses. Pp. 12.
No. 38. Spraying for fruit diseases.

Pp. 12. No. 39. Onion culture. Pp. 31. No. 40. Farm drainage. Pp. 24. No. 41. Fowls: care and feeding. Pp

No. 42. Facts about milk. Pp. 28. No. 43. Sewage disposal on the farm. Pp. 20.
No. 44. Commercial fertilizers. Pp. 24.
No. 45. Some insects injurious to stor-

ed grain. Pp. 32.
No. 45. Irrigation in humid climates. Pp. 27.
No. 47. Insects affecting the cotton plant. Pp. 32. No. 48. The manuring of cotton, Pp.16. No. 49. Sheep feeding. Pp. 24. No. 50. Sorghum as a forage crop.

Pp. 24. No. 51. Standard varieties of chickens. Pp. 48.

No. 52. The sugar beet. Pp. 48.

No. 63. How to grow mushrooms.

Pp. 20. relation to agriculture. Pp. 40.
Nd. 55. The dairy herd: its formation and management. Pp. 24.

No. 56. Experiment station work—I.

Pp. 30. No. 57. Butter making on the farm. Pp. 16. No. 58. The soy bean as a forage crop. No. 58. The soy bean as a lorage crop.
Pp. 24.
No. 59. Bee keeping. Pp. 32.
No. 60. Methods of curing tobacco.
Pp. 16.
No. 61. Asparagus culture. Pp. 40.
No. 62. Marketing farm produce. Pp.

No. 63. Care of milk on the farm.

Pp. 40. No. 64. Ducks and geese. Pp. 48. No. 65. Experiment station work—II. No. 66. Meadows and pastures. Pp. 24 No. 67. Forestry for farmers. Pp. 48. No. 68. The black rot of the cabbage. Pp. 22. No. 69. Experiment station work—III.

Pp. 32. No. 70. The principal insect enemies of the grape. Pp. 24.
No. 7l. Some essentials of beef pro-

duction. Pp. 24. No. 72. Cattle ranges of the southwest. Pp. 32. No. 73. Experiment station work—IV. No. 74. Milk as food. Pp. 39.
No. 75. The grain smuts. Pp. 20.
No. 76. Tomato growing. Pp.
No. 77. The liming of soils. Pp. 19. Ppl 30

No. 78. Experiment station work-Pp. 32. No. 79. Experiment station work—VI. Pp. 28. No. 81. Corn culture in the south.

Pp. 24. No. 82. The culture of Tobacco. Pp.23. No. 83. Tobacco soils. Pp. 23. No. 84. Experiment station work—VII Pp. 32.

No. 86. Thirty poisonous plants. Pp.32. No. 87. Experiment station work— No. 88. Alkali lands, Pp. 23. No. 89. Cowpeas, Pp. 16. No. 90. The manufacture of sorphum

91. Potato diseases and their No. 92. Experiment station work-IX. No. 9. The vegetable garden, Pp. 24. No. 95. Good roads for farmers, Pp. 47.

96. Raising sheep for mutton. Pp. 48. No. 97. Experiment station work—X. 98. Suggestions to southern farm-

Common insects on shade 100. Hog raising in the south.

P. 40. No. 101. Millets. Pp. 28 No. 101. Southern forage plants. Pp.48.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

"Are you quite sure this melon is ripe?" inquired the young housewife after she had made a careful selection. after she had made a careful selection.

"Perfectly sure, madam," replied the
grocer, "but if you wish it I will plug it
so that you can see for yourself." And,
cutting a trangular piece from the
side of the meion, he held it up for inspection. "You see," he continued, "it
is perfectly ripe."

"Very well," answered the fair customer, "you may send that one up to
the house. Twenty-five cents, did you
say? I know I have a quarter here

the house. Twenty-five cents, did you say? I know I have a quarter here somewhere. Oh, yes, here it is!"

The grocer glanced at the coin and then handed it back. "I can't accept that," he said; "it is plugged."
"I know it," said the lady, "but I don't see what difference that makes. The watermelon is plugged, too."

WILD ROSE CAKE.

Make the dough after the recipe given for Pond Lily cake, flavoring with rose and strawberry instead of peach. Bake in two-inch-deep jelly tins, and sandwich with pink icing, and the same on top. (Made by sustituting finely pulverised pink sugar for white.) When you have put the last layer of pink icing on top sift very lightly over the top granulated white sugar.

OHIO VOLUNTEERS STRANDED.

Cleveland, O .- Word has been received that 300 Cleveland soldiers in the Fourteenth regiment, just returned from the Philippines, are stranded in San Francisco, their pay, given them in Manila, having been spent.

An effort is being made to raise the \$1,200 necessary to bring them home. Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell contributed \$100 each.