WHAT WAS DONE BY THE RE-PUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Surveying Soils in the Arid Region to Ald Irrigation-Plans for Reclamation in the Pecos Valley-Saving of Money for Connecticut Tobacco Growers.

The most important work of the Division of Botany of the Department of Agriculture in the last three years, has been the survey and mapping of the soils in a number of the important agricultural districts of the United States. The most important work of this kind has been in the arid portions of the United States, where irrigation is practiced. About 450,000 acres have been surveyed and mapped in some of the principal irrigated districts of Montana, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, the maps so prepared having a very practical value, as they show the distribution of the different types of soil, which lands can be irrigated with safety, those which require especial care in the application of water on account of alkali, and those which have too much alkali for cultivation without special efforts for reclamation. Practical methods for removing the salts have been, and are being, worked out. In the vicinity of Billings, Montana, thousands of dollars are being invested now as a result of these investigations, and it is likely that this investment will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the immediate vicinity.

In the vicinity of Salt Lake, Utah, there is a large area of 80,000 acres of land at present lying idle on account of the accumulation of alkali, which it has been estimated could be reclaimed for a comparatively small sum, when it would be worth in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

In the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, plans were devised for the reclamation of a large area in the immediate vicinity of Roswell which has lately been ruined by alkali and seepage water. It the ordinary fees required under the is estimated that at Roswell alone the damage to the land has amounted to at least \$500,000. This land can all be reclaimed, and steps have recently been taken to reclaim this land and to protect the rest of this area as pointed out by the Department of Agriculture.

At Carlsbad the water itself contains so high a percentage of alkali salts that special methods will have to be adopted for the use of this water to prevent further injury, as the lands have already been somewhat injured in the valley. The results of this work will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Pecos Valley. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed and mapped in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and Louisiana, besides re-

connoissance over a much larger area.

In the Connecticut Valley the tobacand the influence of the soil on character of the tobacco was studied. In addition to this the cause of the fermentation of the cigar-leaf tobacco has been worked out, and an improved method of fermenting the Connecticut tobacco has been introduced, which it is believed will revolutionize the practice in that state. This method gives a much more uniform product, and thus improves the value of the leaf. It shortens the time required to ferment the tobacco about eight months, and so reduces the insurance and the loss of interest on the money invested. It is estimated that the value of this work will amount to at least \$50),-000 per annum to the farmers of the Connecticut Valley. The investigations are being carried still further in order to see whether the quality of the tobacco can be further improved. There is reason to believe it can be.

In addition to these practical results, improvements have been made in the methods of soil investigation, both in the laboratory and in the field. Some very important problems connected with the physical and chemical constitution of soils are being worked out. which give promise of being of great value in economic lines.

Under the present administration the work of the office of experiment convention. In an interview at Kanstations has been more than doubled. sas City, he said: This is due in part to the development of old enterprises and in part to the establishment of new ones,

Under the liberal policy of the past to aid enterprises for the practical education of the farmer. It has joined actively in the movement to improve the methods of teaching agriculture in the colleges and to introduce agricultural subjects and nature study into the public schools. It has shown what is being done in these lines in other lands, and how we need to more thoroughly develop our system of agricultural education in order to keep pace with the strenuous efforts of our industrial rivals. It has collated and published information regarding the farmer's institutes, showing that now these institutes are held in forty-three states, and are annually attended by half a million farmers. It has promoted the establishment of reading courses for farmers and published lists of useful books and bulletins, so that now any farmer in the United States can find out, by sending a postal card to the department, what are the best books and public documents for him to read to keep abreast of the times in value by \$9,000,000 since the last year 1000 even exceeded this tremephis business.

Free Homestead Bill.

Among the national measures in which Senator Shoup has taken a liveof sottlers on ceded Indian lands in a | nine months ending with March 31st. | way of checking our export trade.



number of the western states, includ- | MR. BRYAN AND MR. BRYAN. ing the settlers on the Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perces reservations iv. Idaho. Anticipating this legislation, Senator Shoup has been instrumental for three years in securing the enactment of an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill, extending the time of payment due from settlers, and now that the free homestead bill has become a law, they will be relieved from making any payments whatever excepting general land laws.

Cubans See Fight for Prosperity. From Diario de la Marina, Havana,

July 6, 1900: "Had Cleveland been made the Democratic candidate instead of Bryan he would have had some show of election. but Bryan's defeat is a foregone conclusion."

The same paper, under date of July 7, says: "Cuba is keenly interested in the American Presidential campaign in which the struggle for the mastery lies between representatives of an exclusive gold standard and the free coinage of silver. The commercial interests of Cuba must naturally hope for success of the higher, safer standard; as another inundation of silver of fictitious value, such as flooded the island | Bryan's jokes, and Mr. Bryan laughs during the latter years of Spanish rule. | whenever Mr. Bryan looks over his co lands were classified and mapped, could only prove a serious menace to own shoulder and sees Mr. Bryan's business prosperity. Cuba is for the gold dollar, or a currency based thereon."

Zinc and Lead.

To form an adequate idea of the increase in the mineral output of the Galena district in Missouri, one has but to look at the aggregate ore sales

for the pa	ast tweive	years:	
2	Zinc and	Lead Sales.	
1888			2,321,597
1889			2,722,500
1890			3,367,687
1892			4,580,787
1894			3,535,736
1895			3,771,979

There has been an increase of 200 per cent in the sales of the Galena district since the days of the last Democratic administration. McKinley presperity has visited and stood by that section of Missouri.

1898...... 7,171,814

1899...... 10,802,477

Worst Sort of Imperialism-

Ex-Senator Hill made a hard fight for sound money at the Democratic

"The strongest silver men are with us. Even Jones is with us, and has so declared, but he is dominated by Mr. Bryan. Just the same as I am three years the agricultural depart- opposed to imperialism in a nation, ment has largely increased its efforts so I am opposed to it in an individual. This is imperialism of the worst sort."

> When We Beat England. Do not forget that in 1898, under

President McKinley, the gold standard and a protective tariff, the United States for the first time in her history sold more merchandise in foreign lands than any other nation in the world. In that year Great Britain, which had long held the world's trade supremacy, was surpassed.

Farmers Are Expansionists.

Truly we are an expanding nation. American flour is now sold in every country on earth, while our canned meats feed the armies of the world. These facts only add to the rage of the anti-expansionists. But the farmers are satisfied to be expansionists.

Our Trade in Lard.

are best for the farmers.

Demand for Our Coal. ly interest is the free homestead bill | Exports of coal in the 1899 fiscal ing at 30 cents a pound in Boston and extending the general land laws to year were 5.752,150 tons as against New York than to bother your head geded Indian reserves. The benefits 4,503,405 tons in 1898. This year we with a lot of rubbish about "imperialof this legislation extend to thousands have exported 5,267,678 tons in the lam." which is only another Democratic

Democratic Candidate for the Presidency

Has a Talk with Himself. Once upon a time Mr. Bryan had a conversation with Mr. Bryan in order to learn exactly what Mr. Bryan's political views really were.

After Mr. Bryan had thoroughly discussed the subject with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bryan concluded that Mr. Bryan held so many divergent views, that Mr. Bryan would have to be recognized as Mr. Bryan the Populist and Mr. Bryan the Democrat, and Mr. Bryan assured Mr. Bryan that Mr. Bryan could manage both parties and derive a comfortable income as a political mixer.

Mr. Bryan was not mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan is so pleased with Mr. Bryan's success that Mr. Bryan will continue to be Mr. Bryan to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Bryan recognizes that Mr. Bryan's position is hard on both of Mr. Bryan's parties, but Mr. Bryan is so delighted with Mr. Bryan, that Mr. Bryan's personal advantages outweigh all abstract considerations that Mr. Bryan may have for Mr. Bryan's bifurcated party. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan continues to take off his hat to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan smiles at Mr.

Exports of Breadstuffs. Our exports of breadstuffs compare

as follows:	
Fiscal year. Value.	
1890\$154,925,927	i
1891 128,121,656	į
1892 299,363,177	į
1893 200,312,654	Ł
1894 166,777,229	þ
1895 114,604,780)
1896 141,356,993	Š
1897 191,090,341	L
1898 324,706,060)
1899 263,655,100	į
1900 253,223,525	į
Farmers will notice how these ex-	

ports steadily declined during the last Democratic free trade administration, and how much larger our exports of breadstuffs have been under the Republican administrations and protective tariffs.

Bank Note Circulation.

The June statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business, June 30, 1900, was \$309,559,719, an increase for the year of \$68,291,023, and an increase for the month of \$9,070,830. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$274,115,552, an increase for the year of \$68,851,458, and an increase for the month of \$11,026,435. The circulation secured by lawful money was \$35,444,167, a decrease for the year of \$560,435, and a decrease for the month of \$1,955,605. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was \$284,387,540, and to secure public deposits, \$93,139,480.

Receipts and Expenses. The surplus or receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year just ended, amounted to \$81,229,779. This was almost twice the estimate made by Secretary Gage last November. Receipts since then, from both custems and internal revenue, have been good, and expenditures have been falling off. The total receipts for the fiscal year just ended were \$566,417,347, and total ex-

Our Foreign Prosperity.

penditures \$487,803,499.

The United States during the entire year of 1899 sold her surplus products at the rate of a million and a half of Exports of lard have increased in dollars for every working day. The Democratic administration, with its dous record. We not only have prosfree trade tariff. Republican policies perity but the markets of the world.

tfoot and Imperialism.

It is letter to know that wool is self-

TALMAGES SERMON.

COMPARES EARTHLY VALUES WITH HEAVENLY RICHES.

Higher Appreciation of Things Religious Urged-The Inestimable Value of a Human Soul - Christ's Vicarious Sacrifice.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.)

From Berlin, where he preached in gregation, comprising many of his Europe, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which, by original methods, he calculates spiritual values and What shall it profit a man if he shall soul?

First, I have to say that the world is a very grand property. Its flowers are God's thought in bloom; its rocks are God's thoughts in stone; its dewdrops are God's thoughts in pearl. This world is God's child-a wayward child, indeed. It has wandered off lehem only long enough to get the light, comes treading back through the white with the foam of crocuses! How heaven! How beautiful the spring, June morning for the bird orchestra? How gently the harebell tolls its fragrance on the air! There may be grander worlds than this, but I think that this is a most exquisite world, a mignonette on the bosom of immensity. "Oh," you say, "take my soul! Give me that world' I am willing to take it in exchange. I am ready now for the bargain. It is so beautiful a world, so sweet a world, so grand a world!"

The Value of the World.

But let us look more minutely into the value of this world. You will not buy property unless you can get a good title to it. After you have looked at the property and found out that it suits you, you send an attorney to the public office, and he examines the book of deeds and book of mortgages and the book of judgments and the book of liens, and he decides whether the title is good before you will have anything to do with it. There might be a splendid property, and in every way exactly suited to your want, but if you cannot get a good title you will not take it Now. I am here to say that it is impossible to get a good title to this world. If I settle down upon it, in the very year I so settle down upon it as a permanent possession, I may be driven away from it. Aye, in five minutes after I give up my soul for the world, I may have to part with the world, and what kind of a title do you call that? There is only one way in which I can hold an earthly possession, and that is through the senses. All beautiful sights through the eye, but the eye may be blotted out; all captivating sounds through the ear, but my ear may be deafened; all lusciousness of fruits and viands through my taste, but my taste may be destroyed; all appreciation of culture and of art through my mind but I may lose my mind. What a frail hold, then, I have

upon any earthly possession! In courts of law, if you want to get a man off a property, you must serve upon him a writ of ejectment, giving him a certain time to vacate the premises, but when death comes to us and serves a writ of ejectment, he does not give us one second of forewarning. He says: "Off of this place! You have no right any longer to the possession." We might cry out, "I gave you a hundred thousand dollars for that property;" the plea would be of no avail. We might say, "We have a warrantee deed for that property;" the plea would be of no avail. We might say, "We have a lien on that storehouse;" that would do us no good. Death is blind, and he cannot see a seal and cannot read an indenture. So that, first and last, I want to tell you that when you propose that I give up my soul for the world you cannot give me the first item of title.

Question of Insurance.

Having examined the title of a property, your next question is about insurance. You would not be silly enough to buy a large warehouse that could not possibly be insured. You would not have anything to do with such a property. Now, I ask you what assurance can you give me that this world is not going to be burned up? Absolutely none. Geologists tell us coal; that it is just like a ship on fire yet you propose to palm off on me, in in the second place, for which you can over all the land and put out the fire."

want me to take this world, for which | shall be the orchestral harmonies and you can give no possible insurance.

Gaining the World.

Oh, yes, he had trouble with it, and so did Napoleon. After conquering nations by force of the sword the victor lies down to die, his entire possession the military boots that he insisted on having upon his feet while he was dying. So it has been with men who had better ambition. Thackeray, one of there! I do not think that when the most genial and lovable souls, after | flowers die on earth they die forever. he had won the applause of all intelligent lands through his wonderful the American church to a great con- genius, sits down in a restaurant in Paris, looks to the other end of the countrymen who are traveling through | room and wonders whose is that for lorn and wretched face. Rising up after awhile, he finds that it is Thackeray in the mirror. Oh, yes, this world urges higher appreciation of things re- is a cheat. Talk about a man gaining ligious. The text is Mark viii., 36, the world! Who ever gained half of the world? Who ever owned a hemisgain the whole world and lose his own | phere? Who ever gained a continent Who ever owned Asia? Who ever gained a city? Talk about gaining the world! No man ever gained it, or the thousandth part of it. You are demanding that I sell my soul, not for the world, but for a fragment of it.

Here is a man who had had a large estate for 40 or 50 years. He lies down through the heavens. But about 1,900 to die. You say, "That man is worth years ago, one Christmas night, God | millions and millions of dollars:" Is sent out a sister world to call that he? You call up a surveyor, with his wanderer back, and it hung over Beth- compass and chains, and you say, "There is a property extending three promise of the wanderer's return, and | miles in one direction and three miles now that lost world, with soft feet of | in another direction." Is that the way to measure that man's property? No! heavens. The hills-how beautiful You do not want any surveyor, with they billow up the edge of the wave compass and chains. That is not the way to measure that man's property beautiful the rainbow, the arched now. It is an undertaker you need, bridge on which heaven and earth who will come and put his finger in come and talk to each other in tears his vest pocket and take out a tapeafter the storm is over! How nimble | line, and he will measure five feet nine the feet of the lamp-lighters that in a inches one way and two and a half few minutes set all the dome of the feet the other way. That is the man's night ablaze with brackets of fire! property. Oh, no; I forgot; not so How bright the oar of the saffron much as that, for he does not own cloud that rows across the deep sea of even the place in which he lies in the cemetery. The deed to that belongs with bridal blossoms in her hair! I to the executors and heirs. Oh, what wonder who it is that beats time on a a property you propose to give me for my soul! If you sell a bill of goods, you go into the counting room and say to your partner: "Do you think that man is good for this bill? Can he give proper security? Will he meet this payment? Now, when you are offered this world as a possession I want you to test the matter. I do not want you to go into this bargain blindly. I want you to ask about the title, about the insurance, about whether men have ever had any trouble with it, about whether you can keep it about whether you can get all or the ten-thousandth or one hundred thousandth part of it.

There is the world now. I shall say no more about it. Make up your mind for yourself, as I shall before God have to make up my mind for myself about the value of this world. I cannot afford to make a mistake for my soul, and you cannot afford to make a mistake for your soul.

The Soul Beyond Value. Now let us look at the other prop erty-the soul. We cannot make a bargain without seeing the comparative value. The soul! How shall I estimate the value of it? Well, by its exquisite organization. It is the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever put together. Machinery is of value in proportion as it is mighty and silent at the same time. You look at the engine and the machinery in the Philadelphia mint, and as you see it performing its wonderful work you will be surprised to find how silently it goes. Machinery that roars and machinery is often most effective. Now, so it is with the soul of man, with all its tremendous faculties, it any racket, lifting its scales; memory, without any noise, bringing down all judgment seat without any excitety, might, but silence, silence. You listen at the door of your heart. You can hear no sound. The soul is quiet. It is so delicate an instrument that no human hand can touch it. You break a bone, and with splinters and bands the surgeon sets it; the eye becomes inflamed, the apothecary's wash cools it; but a soul off the track, unbalanced, no human power can readjust it. With one sweep of its wings it circles the universe and overvaults the throne of God. Why, in the hour of death the soul is so mighty it throws aside the body as though it were a toy. It drives back medical skill as impotent. It breaks through the circle of loved ones who stand around the dying couch. With one leap it springs beyond star and moon and sun and chasms of immensity. It is superior to all material things! No fire can consume it; no floods can drown it; no rocks can crush it; no walls can impede it; no time can exhaust it. It wants no wants no plammet with which to sound a depth. A soul so mighty, so swift, so silent, must be a priceless soul.

I calculate the value of the soul also by its capacity for happiness. How much joy it can get in this world out that it is already on fire; that the of friendships, out of books, out of several pounds of linseed oil for two heart of the world is one great living clouds, out of the sea, out of flowers, out of ten thousand things, and yet all at sea, the flames not bursling out be- | the joy it has here does not test its cause the hatches are kept down, And | capacity. You are in a concert before | the curtain hoists, and you hear the return for my soul, a world for which instruments preparing-the sharp in the first place, you give no title, and | snap of the broken string, the scraping of the bow across the viol. "There give no insurance, "Oh," you say, is no music in that," you say. It is blaze like heaps of shavings. You trance, the beginning of that which Butler.

splendors of the redeemed.

Power of the Soul.

You cannot test the full power of the soul for happiness in this world. How much power the soul has here to find enjoyment in friendships; but, oh, the grander friendships for the soul in the skies! How sweet the flowers here, but how much sweeter they will be In the sunny valleys of heaven shall not the marigold creep? On the hills of heaven will not the amaranth bloom? On the amethystine walls of heaven will not the jessamine climb? My beloved is come down into his garden to gather lilies." No flowers n heaven? Where, then, do they get their garlands for the brows of the righteous?

Christ is glorious to our souls now, out how much grander our appreciation after awhile! A conqueror comes back after the battle. He has been fighting for us. He comes upon the platform. He has one arm in a sling, and the other arm holds a crutch, As he mounts the platform, oh, the enthusiasm of the audience! They say, That man fought for us and imperiled his life for us," and how wild the nuzza that follows huzza! When the Lord Jesus Christ shall at last stand out before the multitudes of the redeemed of heaven and we meet him face to face and feel that he was wounded in the head and wounded in the hands and wounded in the feet and wounded in the side for us, methinks we will be overwhelmed. We will sit some time gazing in silence until some leader amid the white robed choir shall lift the baton of light and give the signal that it is time to wake the soig of the jubilee, and all heaven then will break forth into 'riosanna, hosanna! Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."

I calculate further the value of the soul by the price that has been paid for it. In St. Petersburg there is a diamond that the government paid \$200,000 for. "Well," you say, "it must have been very valuable or the government would not have paid \$200,-000 for it." I want to see what my soul is worth and what your soul is worth by seeing what has been paid for it. For that immortal soul the richest blood that was ever shed, the deepest groan that was ever uttered, all the griefs of earth compressed into one tear, all the sufferings of earth gathered into one rapier of pain and struck through his holy heart. Does it not imply tremendous value?

God help you rightly to cipher out this sum in gospel arithmetic: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

MARCH NOT FOR THEM.

But the Newly Married Couple Thought

Their Secret Was Out. Bardsley hated pomp and fuss of every sort connected with the marriage ceremony and his flancee disliked what he did, and they were well pleased with their plan of eluding the vigilance of their friends by marrying without notice and going off to a little country town where they knew no one and no one knew them, says the New York Press. The day after their arrival being Sunday, they went to church, appearing, they fondly believed, like staid, long-wedded folk. But as soon as the benediction was pronounced they were startled by tears soon destroys itself; but silent hearing the jubilant strains of the "Wedding March." The owner of the pew in which they sat, noticing their surprise, explained, with what they inmoves in silence. Judgment, without | terpreted as a significant look, that the organist always "played the 'Wedding March' when there was a bridal couple its treasures; conscience taking its in church, and there is today," he added. Their self-consciousness betrayed ment; the understanding and the will the Bardsleys into asking, "But how all doing their work-velocity, majes- did he know?" and then it came out that the performance had been not for their benefit, but for that of the son of a pillar of the church and his bride. "At any rate, it's a most absurd custom," growled the bridegroom, who had sought to hide his torch under a bushel and had failed, just as ordinary bridegrooms do.

A Voluminous Bill.

The most voluminous bill ever before congress is undoubtedly that providing a civil government for the territory of Alaska. As filed in the state department, it makes 284 pages of printed parchment. For convenience in handling the sheets were not fastened together in form, as is the custom, but were divided into six parts and each of the six parts was placed in a thin wooden box. Five of these coverings were each fastened with the traditional red tape, while the sixth. which contained the concluding pages of the bill, to which the president afbridge on which to cross a chasm. It fixes his signature, was provided with a sliding top so that its contents could be easily removed.

Carriage Painters' Putty.

A hard putty and suitable for carriage painters' use is made as follows: Boil four pounds of brown umber and hours; stir in two ounces of beeswax; take from the fire and mix in five and a half pounds of chalk and eleven pounds of white lead. The mixing must be done very thoroughly.

Oldest Honorary Degree Holder,

The oldest living recipient of an honorary degree from Harvard is the water of the oceans will wash only getting ready for the music. And former Governor George S. Houtwell ad the enjoyment of the soul in this of Massachusetts, who received the Oh, no. There are inflammable ele- world, the enjoyment we think is real | LL. D. degree in 1851, when it was the ments in the water, hydrogen and oxy- enjoyment, is only preparative; it is custom to so honor the Governor of gen. Call off the hydrogen, and then only anticipative; it is only the first the State, a custom which stopped the Atlantic and Pacific oceans would stages of the thing; it is only the en- with the election of Benjamin F.