SAFE CRACKERS.

A Burglar-Proof Vault Demolished By Burglars.

A CREAT ROBBERY AT LIBERTY.

The Cracksmen Use Dynamite-Take All the Cosh - Steat a Horse and Carriage and Drive Away to KRUSAS CHy.

LIBERTY, Mo., Nov. 28.—The First National bank of this city was burglarised about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and according to the best information obtainable a large amount was stolen. The burglars effected an entrance in

the basement of the building and came up a back stairway. The doors were opened by skeleton keys. The door of the vault was blown open with dyna-

The money was contained in a chrome steel safe, inside the vault, of Mosler & Baughman make.

The outer door of the safe was blown The outer door of the safe was blown off by dynamite and literally smashed to pleces. It was secured by a time fock, Inside the safe was a reserve want with a combination lock which was not opened, although a fuse and dynamite had been inserted in it for

that purpose.

The explosion made two big holes in the floor of the vault and only lacked a few inches of making a hole clear through the north wall. Bonds, bills and drafts were burned and scattered all over the vault and office. The last statement of the bank showed cash on hand of about \$7,608.

A large lot of the finest kind of burglars' tools were left in the bank, indi-enting that they had left in a hurry.

After leaving the bank, the burglars went to the barn of Joseph Field, in the west part of town, took his two horses and four-scated carriage and drove very rapidly west toward Kansas Oity. The carriage was heard crossing the bridge across Big Shoal creek, five unless west of town, about 4 a. m.

Leonard Logan and the owner of the carriage, unaware of the burgiary, started in pursuit carly in the morning. being able to track them on account of the rain. The team was found a few yards west of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bridge, near Ran-dolph. One of the horses was in an exhausted condition, which probably caused the robbers to abandon the The men could not be found,

and either crossed to the Jackson county side or are hiding in the brush.

Four tough looking characters were seen in town at Zeiss' cafe. They went into the restaurant about 10 o'clock to get supper, but did not get it. Two of them were grown men and the other two young fellows about 20 years of age. One of the older men had on a gray overcost, and three of them wore black slouch hats and the other a light alonch hat.

Sheriff Letton and a posse are now looking for the robbers in the vicinity

of Randolph.
Some of the larger tools, crowbars ctc., were stolen from a blacksmith shop situated a short distance west from the bank.

The First National was organized 1887 and its present officers are Daniel Hughes, president, and George Ritchey, Witten McDonald, of the Midland National bank, Kansas City, Mo. is a stockholder and director.

MANY DEAD DERVISHES.

Egyptian Soldiers Mow Them Down By SUARIM, Nov. 28 .- The attack made by dervishes on Fort Tameyn near Toller was very determined. A body of cavalry cut the road leading to the fort in order to prevent reinforcements dervishes then flercely attacked the fort. The Egyptian irregulars directed a brisk fire against the enemy. Their aim was good and the dervishes were literally marked down as they against mowed down as they advanced upon the fort. One hundred of the attacking party were killed and a large numd. Among the wounded was the leader of the attacking party. The Egyptian loss was only one killed.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 28.-The most teworthy sermon that has been heard in Kansas for many years was delivered from the pulpit of the First Methodist hurch yesterday by Rev. A. S. Emthree. It was a practical admission that prohibition was a failure. Upon request of the State Temperance on sermous were delivered simulusly in many of the churches of oka, but the discourse of Mr. Emree was the only one which was a masaid in the pulpit on this question.

Desperadoes Escape.
KINGPISHER, Nov. 28.—A jail delivery was effected in this city Friday night and several desperate characters are at large. Those who escaped are J. E. Talbot, an embezzling express agent; Boss Poe. Oscar Smith and James John-Hoss Foe, Occar Smith and James Johnson, the notocious Red Rock train robbers and John Weir and Norman Frishborn. The usuape was effected by cutting through the bars of the cell in which all were independent to get away.

Wr. Blaine Improving. doing very well. He is gaining strength and looking better every day," was the reply made by Dr. Johnstone when maked concerning the condition of the ex-secretary of state. The doctor further said that he had seen Mr. Blaine only once resterday and that was in the morning. Mr. Blaine was then out of bed and sitting up and expected to ait map during the remainder of the day.

The comet that was due to collide with the earth on the night of the 27th, niterly failed to appear, disappointing astronomers and and-of-the-world

In boring as oil well near St. Marys, ing the Alaska remarks the most phenomenal rush of oil mated that there ing at St George, and the few cames be stopped.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Nebeker's Report of the Funds and Cur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, has submitted his annual report for the year ended June 80, 1892. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$354,987,784, a decrease of \$37,674,663 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330, a decrease of \$10.849,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$57,339,762 to \$0,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were \$736,401,296 and the expenditures \$654,-

Considered with respect to the effect upon the treasury, the receipts are di-vided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary reveunes, the receipts from loans, and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes, increase from the time the ernment, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the treasury but do not affect the available balance. For the first of these classe the figures show an excess of \$88,000,00 of expenditures over revenues in 1891. and one of upwards of \$27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was at excess of nearly \$69,000,000 of receipted in the former year and one of \$80,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of upward of \$14,-000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of revenues by legislation. Analyzing the true condition of the treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there

was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$207,110,-452 at the beginning of the year and to \$165,718,151 at the end. Of the former amount \$119,000,000 and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements. The amount of the public debt is given at \$1,545,996,591 on June 30, 1891, an \$1,588,464,144 on June 30, 1892.

The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,-005,806,566 to \$008,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$540,190,081 to \$620,245, 804. There was a gratifying improve-ment in the condition of the debt, produced by the reduction of the interest duced by the reduction of the interest bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others payable at the option of the secretary of the treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of the loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$37,587,730 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000. to amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, to-gether with upward of \$27,000,000 taken

gether with upward of \$27,000,000 taken from the cash in the treasury.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,374,434,-049, an increase of \$150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of denosit and treasury notes, the effects deposit and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,- The court then defin 8,745, an increa e of \$70,000,000. The monetary history of the past year, however, has been peculiar, both in the movements of gold, which have been increased and in the other changes that commonly occur with the changes of the seasons, but have been this year been less marked. The increase of the effective stock of money from September to September was only \$50,000,000. Discussing the changes in the amount and composition of the money stock, the treasurer says that the increase which marked the fiscal year was the result of the production of nearly \$17,000,000 of gold in ex-cess of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of \$3,000,000 of national bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver. The gold exported between January and September was taken mostly from the sub-treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the presentation of gold certificates, but from that time on to the cessation of shipments, mostly upon tenders of United States notes and treasury notes.

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year \$771,952,813 was in the treasury and mints, leaving \$1,603,081,786 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the treasury increased \$50,000,000 and the amount in circulation \$100,000,000 during the year.

Satisfactory changes have been offeeted in the condition of the fractional silver coinage through the liberal appropriations of the past two years for this purpose. There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit silver coins and paper currency pre-

sented at the treasury offices. There was an increase of \$600,000 in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation and a decrease of \$10,000,900 in the amounts held for the security of national bank circulation, and a de crease' of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of \$1,664,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific railwoad sinking funds In proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of \$68,000,000 in the fiscal

The shipments of United States paper carrency amounted to \$376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was \$310,-900,000 in the year before, and the next nearest \$191,000,000 in 1863. Of the whole amount \$298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while \$78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

Scale Leaving Alaska Rooks WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Capt. Healy, of the revenue service, in his report to the department, says the seals are leav-ing the Alaska rookeries, and it is esti-mated that there are but 5,000 remainACQUITTED.

Oritchiow Not Proven Guilty of Murder.

The Presiding Judge's Definition of Riet and Murder-Exceptions of Counsel -The Defendant Held on a Charge of Blot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—The trial of Sylvester Critchlow, sharged with murder in connection with the Homestend riot, was brought to a close last evening by the jury bringing in a ver-dlet of acquittal. Owing to the hour at which court convened there were not many persons present when the jury filed in. The prisoner was not re-leased, he having yet to answer the

charge of riot. When court convened yesterday Attorney Marshall delivered his address for the defense. He was followed by District Attorney Burleigh, who closed the case for the prosecution. During his speech he said: "You must take the law as the court will give it to you. The defense states he was not on the mill property that day. If this is true, why in the name of common sense don't they stand on that line? If this is true, why is all this time wasted in talking about an armed invasion of the sacred soil; why was the time taken to argue the rights of labor? If Critchlow was not there that day why need he care in his defense to show who first fired the shots, or anything else? The fact that they went outside of the alibi and at-tempted to justify the murder, shows that they have no weight in their plea of alibi. If he was not there that day why need he care who commenced the trouble or who owned the property? If he was not there he clearly is not guilty, and were this plea of alibi hon-

est they would stand on it alone.
"I say Critchlow was in the mill yard when Connor was shot. Six disinterested witnesses swear the defendant was in the mill yard that day with a gun. If it was Harrison Critchlow who was in the mill yard that day, and who the defense says was mistaken for the defendant, why did not they produce him? Why did not they put him on the stand and let him swear he was the man who was mistaken for the defendant? Had they done this we could not have gotten over it. It would have ended our case.

Mr. Burleigh devoted over half an hour to the question of alibi and claimed the witness for the defense who attempted to prove an alibi had not told the truth.

At the close of the district attorney's address, Mr. Erwin asked that the defense be allowed an exception to the truthfulness of the following: "That the Pinkertons went under any sheriff or officer; that Lovejoy or Potter had any right to enter upon said property; that the people opposing the landing were ill advised; that they expected to meet the sheriff by appointment and we ask the court to so charge."

Judge Kennedy, in his charge to the jury, said: "In answer to the request of the counsel for the defense just as we closed before recess, I will say, you must not take the statements of counsel unless these statements are war-

The court then defined murder and its various degrees and what constituted each of the grades. Referring to riot, the judge said: "A riot is the tumultuous assembling of three or more persons for an unlawful purpose, and all persons who are present and not attempting to suppress it are prima facie participants and principals, and any one who joins the rioters after they are assembled is equally guilty. There are no aiders or abettors; all are principals and all guilty of the acts of such riots. When killing is done in pursuance of a common design all are guilty of the murder. If there is evidence that the rioters had determined to take life in order to carry out their object all are guilty of murder in the first degree.

"If the jury be satisfied that the delendant took part in the riot of July 6. which resulted in the death of T. J. Connor, and that it was the common intent of such rioters to resist the landing of these men on the barges to the extent of taking life, then he is guilty of murder in the first degree, as are all who took part in such rlot If you be-lieve that there was no malice, that the killing was done in the heat of combat, then you convict him of mauslaughter. If you believe these rioters met for a common purpose, to resist this landing, but not the extent of taking life, then a verdict of murder in the second degree could be rendered."

The court then rendered the definition of alibi and the close scrutiny which should be given to it. "The de fendant is entitled to all reasonable doubt, a reasonable, fair doubt arising out of the evidence submitted, not from anything outside the case."

He closed at 3:25 and the jury re Critchlow, however, was held on the charge of riot. He will probably be granted bail to-day.

John Chi aman Explodes Dynamite. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—At Warsaw last night there was a loud explosion that awoke a considerable portion of the town. Investigation showed that the cause of it was a stick of dynamite which had been exploded by a Chinaman in a rival laundry that had been a arted by a white man just across the street. The roof was blown off, but nobody was injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. -It was reported to-day that Lord Dunraven's reply to the letter of the New York Yacht club was received in Boston this morning by Gen. Paine. Maitland Kersey, of the White Star line, who represen's Lord Dunraven's yachting interests, said: "I believe the race is now a settled fact. The official challenge, based on the agreement, will be received in a few days. The chal-lenger will be about eighty-four feet water line, the same measurement as that of Mr. Carroll's boat, now building at the Herreshoff yards."

THE VATICAN.

Important Letter From the Vatienc Deal-Fetween France and Russia Projuble. Rose, Nov. 25.—An important letter from the vatican, dealing with American matters, has been dispatched to Monsignor Satolli, the papal obligate now in the United States.

The consistory has been delayed, the pope desiring before it is held to conclude the negotiations with France, and perhaps also to finish a work on the general situation.

the general situation.

Monsignor Farley, vicar-general of New York, during his recent visit to Rome, saw the pope and several cardinals and was told that his holiness keenly desires that all disputes in the church in America shall cease, and that Monsignor Satolil's mission to this end may succeed. Monsignor Farley sailed from Liverpool for New York Wednesday. The vatican has been much im-

pressed by the fact that the new Fari-

ault commission has maintained the

contract with Archbishop Ireland. The German and Austrian ambas sadors have made strong representa-tions to Cardinal Rampolli, papal secretary of state, on the language of the vatcan journals. When, commenting on the Chicago fetes, they dilated on the democratic policy of the pope, the ampapers so strongly favored republican ideas that there was danger that their advocacy of these ideas would tend to foster in Europe the democratic propa

Despite these representations to the vatican, that these papers have deicles highly sympathetic with the United States, Leo XIII, rests immovable in his designs. The Moniteur de Rome makes emphatic declaration to

It has already been stated in these dispatches that his holiness secludes himself in his spartments, working over important matters. He is under stood to be chiefly preoccupied with affairs of international policy.

Every day finds him meditative and absorbed. Concurrent advices point to his dealing with political developments of the first consequence.

Further communications have been received at the vatican from the German and Austrian governments aiming at obtaining the influence of the hely see in interposing between France and Russia. It is said that England will play an important role as mediator, with a view of bringing about the iso lation of Russia. It is certain that Grand Duke Sergius has arrived in Rome to see the pope and is there to induce him to support a combination in the interests of Russia and Pan-Slavism. His holiness is pleased with the deference and delicacy of sentiment displayed by his noble visitor and, speaking of him, has said: "What a pity that men like him should be schis-

It is evident that ere long events of the greatest international importance

BIMETALLIC UNION.

What a Deligate Thinks Ily John Bull Could Only Be Persuaded. BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—Gov. Van Hoesserstary. In congarden, of the National Bank of Bel- Gen. Bussey says: gium, will give a reception, December national monetary congress. Leading century ago, that 'if any person, whethfinanciers have been invited and the atfair will be very brilliant. A great deal of lobbying is going on among the delegates, those of one view on the subject of bimetallism trying to win over the others. The result seems to be in English bands.

A delegate who favors bimetallism says that France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austrin, Russia, the United States and India, all holding large stocks of silver, would be only too pleased to join with Great Britain in establishing a bimetallic union. Germany would have no motive for remaining outside. Egypt and the English colonies would follow England's lead and all the South American states, if only from considerations of convenience, would range themselves in line. It is no exaggeration to say that if England would lead the way a world-wide bimetallic union could be formed with more case than the existing world-wide postal union. The Germans seemed inclined to follow the lead of Great Britain. They say that Germany is not immediately inter ested in the rehabilitation of silver, and they argue that, although owing to an oversight her great currency reform did not include a large stock of silver thaters, about 100,000,000 in number, which, if put into circulation, would still constitute legal tender, no practical difficulty has arisen from this omission. The general growth of the population and the normal demand for a silver currency would, it is held, enable the government at any time grad-ually to work off this old stock of silver without affecting the monometallic basis upon which its currency is now solidly established and upon which it will be maintained.

Bank Wrecker Pell Pard med. NEW YORK, NOv. 25. - George H. Pell, the note broker, who was in the scheme to wreck the Sixth National bank over two years ago and was convicted of grand larceny for the part he took in the affair and was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to over seven years, imprisonment in Sing Sing prison, left that place yesterday morning a free man and returned to his home in this city. He has been pardoned by Gov. Flower, as a result of a petition signed by a number of merchants, by District Attorney Nicoll and by Recorder Smyth.

Wanted to Shoot a Woman. CHICAGO, Nov. 25 .- Alexander Folkes, alias Foster, a wealthy broker of San Francisco, was arrested here yesterday afternoon upon complaint of Mrs. Norma Neitler on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with in-tent to kill. Folkes arrived in the city three days ago and, according to Mrs. Neitler's story, tried to induce her to leave her husband and marry him. Upon her refusal he drew a revolver, but was dis-Folkes claims he given the woman large and was the im death. Mr. Pott divorce and marry him, but did not do so. Pence since 1855.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

They Show an Lourense of \$53,500,000 Re-penses For the Departments. WASHINGTON, 24. Nov.—All the estinates compiled by the several execuive departments with the exception of those of the interior department are now in the hands of Secretary Foster, of the treasury. They are being printed for submittal to congress when it meets in December.

These estimates, as far as they have been compiled by treasury officials, show an increase of \$53,500,000 over the estimates for the same branches of the public service for the last fiscal year, which amounted to \$409,003,003. The estimates for the departments of justice, agriculture, labor and state show but slight increase, amounting in all of them, when footed up, to not more than \$1,500,000. The executive branch proper, the White house, is about the same as last year, and the judicial appropriations, too, are but little increased. To carry on the military and naval

establishments more money, it is thought, will be needed, and, combined, these two departments ask au increase of about \$4,000,000. The establishment of many additional free delivery offices and the necessary establish-ment of new offices have been a tax on the receipts of the post office department and the expenditures, it is estimated, will exceed the receipts by \$5 .-000,000, an increase of expenditure over his year's estimates of nearly \$3,000,-000. The treasury estimates will be advanced about \$5,000,000, caused in a large measure by the erection of public buildings during the past fiscal year, which will have to be furnished and supplied with janitors, etc., and the increased pay of the men employed in the life-saving service.

It is in the interior department, how-

ever, that the greatest increase is shown. While the estimates for this departmentare not in hand it is known for pensions alone \$185,000,000 will be regained, which is an increase of more than \$14,000,000. The figures given above are all rough estimates. Though not official they are believed to be

nearly correct.

BUSSEY'S ANNUAL REPORT. Suggestions and Facts About the Nation's

Persioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Gen. Bussey the assistant secretary of the interior, has been received by Secretary Noble. It deals expension appeals, of which the assistant secretary has direct charge, and with the purchase of Indian supplies at the government warehouse in New York. In his discussion of the pension laws, Gen. Bussey calls attention to several defects in pension legislation. In order to supply a remedy, he recommends that congress be requested to enact a law that shall expressly authorize the department to treat all improper, illegal and excessive payments of pensions, whether caused by fraud or mistake, as prepayments, to be charged against the current pension law, with a view to ad-justing or equalizing current pension payments within the discretion of the secretary. In concluding his report

"I am gratified to be able to say that , in honor of the delegates to the inter- the pledge of the nation, expressed a er officer or soldier, militia or regular, ca"ed into the services of the United | indicate carelessness. States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at public expense,' has been redeemed with fidelity. In compliance with the provisions of the various pension laws on June 30, 1892, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 856,087 pensioners, 170,023 more pensioners than were carried on the same rolls at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and 457,050 more than were on the rolls June 30, 1887."

NOT MUCH EXPECTED.

Secretary Foster Unable to See Silver Suc-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Belgian cable to-day, predicting no definite rebeing field in Brussels, creates no surprise in the treasury department. Secretary Foster declares himself hopeful of some accomplishment, but has no hope of the adoption of bi-metallism.

"The most he has hoped for," said an official in the department, "is that the interchange of views may afford some new and valuable light on the subject, and thereby pave the way for some sub-

sequent conference. The secretary has been aware since his visit to England last summer that there was no hope of England consenting to bi-metallism, and, until England consents, Germany, which follows England's footsteps in the financial world, will not consent. There is to be a conference on the allver question in India in about six months. After it England may think otherwise on the subject. Until she does, however, nothing may be looked for at any international monstary conference of the great powers."

The Fatal Crossi g.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25 .- Lest night about 8 o'clock, as Miss Libbie Miller, of Elkhart, and Miss Josie Franklin, of Middleton, her guest, were driving into the city they met the fast express on the Lake Shore at a suburban crossing. After the train passed they drove on the track just in time to meet a passenger train going in an opposite direction. Miss Miller was instantly killed and Miss Franklin died within an hour.

Fall Dead in the Museum LAWBENCE, Kan., Nov. 25. -Otis Potter, aged 85 years, fell dead yesterday morning at 0 o'clock as he was standing in the natural history museum of Kaasas university, looking at the collection of animals now on exhibition, and which will be taken to Chicago as a part of the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair. It is thought that the exertion of climbing Mount Orend and then of ascending the stairs in the university was too much for Mr. Potter, and was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Potter has fived in Law-

STOCK ITEMS

One important item in keeping sheep for profit is to secure a good flock of sheep at the start and then keep them

Whenever a hog is fed until he is from fourteen to eighteen months old there is something wrong in his treat-

It does not injure a dairy cow to put on some extra flesh after she dries up. She turns it into milk when she comes in again. One good argument in favor of a good

variety of feed lies in the fact that no two animals will give the same results from the same diet. Taking one year with another prop-

erly managed, the feeding of sheep for market usually pays as well as any other class of stock. While exercise is necessary for the brood sows and growing pigs they should not be compelled to take it by

foraging for a living. The choicest lamb chops come from yearling lambs, and with many farmers the ruising of these for market can

readily be made profitable. No animal has been bred that is capable of giving the largest quantity of

milk and putting on the largest amount of flesh at the same time. The hog to thrive best must be given food that will build up the system evenly, that is the bone, muscle and fat

must maintain just proportions. Water the cows regularly, and it will be better if the water is warmed. Cold water chills the system, and this not only requires more feed, but also tends to reduce the milk supply. Regularity in watering, feeding and milking are important items in maintaining a good

flow of milk. Bran is one of the best material to produce a flow of milk and can be fed daily with good results. Some oil meal can be used, especially when feeding dry feed, like hay, straw or corn fodder. Ground oats is another good feed. With these, and with fodder and hay complete rations can readily be made

With many farmers one fact must be considered. The cows must be kept and be well cared for. Because they are not giving a full flow of milk is no reason why it should be considered good economy to let them run down. It will pay best to keep them thrifty, and if this is done a free flow of milk may be had.

A good plan is to dispose of sheep as soon as they reach their best commer-cial value. This may be at three years or three months, and again at three weeks old. The market value determines the best time to sell the surplus of the flock. When the time comes that there is the most clear profit, whether it be a lamb, a breeding ani-mal or a mature mutton, that is the best time to sell it.

FARM NOTES.

While a variety of grasses is the best for a pasture, blue grass is the best sin-Make racks and feed the straw out

rather than to turn the stock into the straw stack. See that the furrows that are to sup-

ply drainage are open before the ground freezes hard. Good roads are signs of an enterprising community, while poor roa

Encourage your neighbors to better farming. Often their laziness is more

or less a tax upon you. In many cases planting trees along the banks of streams will in a measure prevent injury from washing.

Considering the case with which the grape can be propagated from cuttings,

there is little inducement to graft. Burn corn once or twice a week and feed to the poultry. It serves as a tonic and will help to produce better health and thrift.

One of the best ways of making the heps exercise is to scatter grain among litter and then let them hunt and scratch it out. The poultry quarters should always

be warm enough to keep the combs of the fowls from freezing. A hen with a frozen comb will not lay well. While it is nearly always best to stir the soil deep where the trees are to

grow, they should not be set any deeper than the trees grew in the nursery. It will add much to the comfort of the fowls when the weather is severely cold to provide them with a warm breakfast as soon as they fly down from

the roosts. The farmer out of debt with an assured income sufficient for his wants. and able to enjoy the comforts and luxuries the farm furnishes so abundantly, is of all men the most to be

envied. One advantage in having butter to sell in winter is the less competition. This means better prices, and as the difference in the cost is small the disference in price can be made largely

profit The principal value in dwarf pears is their early bearing, the trees generally beginning to bear the third year after planting. They are not difficult to manage and require a light soil and a light pruning.

The first wheat raised in the new world was sown on the island of Isabella, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundstion of the great wheat industry of Mexico is said to have been three grains carried into that country by one of the slaves of the Cortez company.

Stop churning whenever the butter globules are the size of wheat grains, draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in the churn. Use all reasonable care to keep everything with which the butter comes in contact with clean and sweet, and in making it ready for market put it up in a neat,

presentable condition. To make the most profit in winter dairying it is necessary to have a good portion, at least, of the cows come fresh in the fall. Then warm quarters should be provided, so that it will not be nocessary to maintain heat with feed