

# TROOPS IN KOREA

MANY OF THEM ARE BEING LANDED BY THE JAPANESE.

## SOON HAVE A LARGE FORCE

German Admiralty Predicts that a quarter of a Million Men Will Be in the Field when the Land Movement Will Begin.

BERLIN.—The admiralty here has received confirmation of the report that the Japanese are landing many troops on both of the Korean northern coasts. It is stated that the Japanese will be ready by spring for a forward land movement, supported by properly equipped bases. Possibly 250,000 men, according to the estimates made at the German admiralty, will be in the field before a collision takes place with the Russians in force.

Expert naval opinion in Berlin justified the Japanese in landing before the Russian fleet is destroyed, as to wait until then might mean a delay in the land operations for months, consequent on the strengthening of Russia's forces. The expectation expressed by a technical newspaper, which reviews the situation, is that Japan probably will in the beginning have considerable land successes through hard fighting. What may happen after the early period of the land operations, no technical person ventures to predict in writing, though it is doubted if the Siberian railroad will be adequate to reinforce and supply the Russian army.

The Marine Bundeschan, the semi-official publication of the admiralty, has issued the first of a series of pamphlets designed to keep German naval officers informed as to what is happening in the far east and the meaning thereof. After reciting the preparations on both sides and giving professional estimates of the strength of the fleets, the paper says:

"The Russians fired the first shot, doubtless because the Japanese torpedo boats were creeping near. The Russian Port Arthur squadron relied too much on protective nets and obviously was surprised. The commander made a serious blunder in having two ships at Chemulpo and one at Chefoo separated from the main body. If these ships were sent to observe the Japanese they did it badly.

"When the Japanese squadron withdrew from Port Arthur February 10 the Russians sought to follow and keep in touch with it by means of swift scouts. The Russian commander is now ignorant of where it went.

"The conduct of the Russian ships in retreating to cover in the inner harbor indicate that they will not again engage the enemy at sea."

## SENATOR HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

### A Growing Feeling that It May Be Congressman Dick.

COLUMBUS, O.—There is a growing feeling here that the question of a successor to United States Senator Hanna will not precipitate such a fight as had been expected. It is now believed that when the time for the balloting arrives Congressman Chas. Dick will prove to be the man.

The republicans are expected to caucus a week from the coming Saturday night, and it is believed that they will decide to elect a senator for both the long and the short terms, despite the fact that their right to elect for the long term at this time is questioned.

A leader high in the republican party Wednesday told an interesting story, which makes it reasonable to believe that Dick will be the man chosen as senator. The story as told conforms to certain known facts. The gentleman said that a week before the last republican state convention was held in Columbus a conference occurred at a residence in Akron between Hanna, Herrick and Dick. Senator Hanna, at the time, had misgivings as to the time he had to live, and said to Herrick and Dick that he considered them as his boys, and expected them to take up his work, which they both knew. With respect to Herrick, it is said that Hanna was following out McKinley's wishes in taking care of the present governor.

## LOSSES AT BALTIMORE.

### How the Insurance Companies Will Come Out.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore Underwriter prints the list of losses of all the fire insurance companies in the Baltimore fire.

The total gross loss is \$32,864,894, of which \$6,000,000 falls upon the local companies.

The estimated total of salvage is \$1,769,762, which leaves a net loss to the insurance companies of \$31,095,132.

It has been learned that many of the large wholesale dry goods houses formed an insurance pool among themselves which amounted to about \$5,000,000, from which practically nothing will be realized.

Another development is that very few tenants of the so-called fire proof buildings carried any insurance.

## In Battle with the Cold.

BERLIN.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tagelich Rudschan says that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across Lake Balkal, eastern Siberia. The correspondent adds that the temporary railroad across the lake is not yet completed; that a large detachment of troops was sent on a twenty-two mile march over the ice-covered lake, and that it is presumed that a large number of these troops lost their way in a fierce snow storm and perished.

## HONOR TO THE DEAD.

Impressive Services Over the Remains of Senator Hanna.

WASHINGTON.—In the presence of the grief-stricken family, of many friends whose sorrow was scarcely less pronounced, of the senate and house of representatives, of dignitaries from all the other branches of the government and of the representatives of most of the foreign powers, funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna occurred Wednesday in the senate chamber, the scene of his most recent activities and of his entire official life. The spectacle was imposing and quite in harmony with the public estimate of the great man's services to his country and the world.

The ceremony was dignified and simple, in consonance with his character. The senate chamber lent itself naturally to the occasion. It was practically barren of decoration, and the dark furniture, heavy walls and subdued light were quite in keeping with the sorrowful proceedings which were the occasion of the gathering.

Seldom has a more distinguished body of people been collected in Washington to do honor either to the living or the dead, and rarely has there been witnessed here a more impressive proceeding. The floor of the chamber was filled with the representatives of the official life of the national capital, the galleries with people from all the higher walks of society, including the families of officials and many persons of distinction in the professional and business world.

## JAPANESE WILL APPEAL.

Will Ask United States to Prevail on Russian Government.

WASHINGTON.—Japan will appeal to the United States to prevail on the Russian government to release the 160 Japanese subjects reported detained at Port Arthur. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, is expected to present the appeal to Secretary Hay Monday.

In a cablegram received from Tokyo Sunday the minister was informed that according to news brought to Chefoo by a British steamer from Port Arthur, 160 Japanese refugees had been taken from the steamer by the Russian authorities just before the vessel sailed in spite of the protest of the Japanese.

Having agreed to look out for the Japanese citizens in Russian territory during the war, this government will instruct Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to inquire of the Russian government on the subject as to the Japanese in question.

The best naval opinion here is to the effect that the detention of these Japanese at Port Arthur is a strategic necessity to prevent the Japanese gaining information as to the fortifications, troops, etc.

## RUSSIA AND MR. HAY'S NOTE.

A Favorable Response Likely to Be Sent Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Information has been received at the foreign office that Secretary Hay's proposition to limit the war operations is considered "practicable," and that a response will soon be forthcoming. Viceroy Alexieff is being consulted regarding the matter and the authorities are doubtless waiting an indication as to how the proposition will be received by the Japanese.

The sympathetic reception given by the powers to Mr. Hay's note and the representations the powers have made here have undoubtedly had a good effect upon official opinion and the Russian government shows a more friendly spirit toward the direct representations made by the United States. The American government is now pressing for an answer to the request that United States army officers be allowed off being consulted regarding their operations, but it is explained that Viceroy Alexieff, to whom the request was made, has not yet replied.

## CZAR'S SHIPS RAID COAST.

Traffic Between Hakodate and Aomori Suspended.

YOKOHAMA.—The four Russian cruisers which sunk the Arour Maru had first appeared in the Tsugara strait on the 11th, escorting a transport from Vladivostok. Another steamer, the Zeensho Maru, also met the Russian cruisers, but escaped from them. All traffic between Hakodate and Aomori has been suspended owing to the Russian raiders. Great indignation is felt here over the sinking of a commercial steamer, and it is believed to be a violation of the laws of warfare.

Japanese troops are reported to have landed 12,000 strong at Dove bay last Wednesday and to have been rebuffed by Russians in a hand-to-hand fight.

General Lheyevich has been appointed to supreme command of the Russian army in Manchuria.

Cossacks put 419 of a landing party of 600 Japanese to death by the sword at Tallenwan.

## To Bar American Lumber.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Wholesale and retail lumber men of the west held a meeting with Winnipeg men to devise means to keep out American lumber from the Canadian northwest. They told the Canadian Pacific railway, which carries all the lumber of western Canada, that their prices will be reduced \$1 a thousand if the road would reduce its freight charges from 40 cents a hundred pounds on lumber to 35 cents. By this means American lumber would be shut out from that territory.

## CANADA AND AMERICA

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF MEANS.

It Is In Our Power, by a Reciprocity Treaty, to Secure the Canadian Markets—Matter Worth Prompt and Serious Thought.

"Mr. Chamberlain's scheme," President Schurman of Cornell told the New York Manufacturers' association, "would inevitably reduce the volume of agricultural products you now send to Great Britain, and the volume of manufactured products you now send to Canada and other British colonies."

That such would be the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's policy there can be no doubt. Mr. Chamberlain's plan is to enlarge and make more nearly self-sufficient the British imperial industrial plant. To do this he must first get greater food supplies from within the British empire. This he proposes to do by giving British colonial agriculture a tariff preference in the English market, thus stimulating its extension.

Then he proposes to protect British manufacture at home by a tariff on foreign manufactures. With the home market thus secured, British manufacture will be strengthened for competition abroad, and especially in the colonies. Canada has already given British manufactures a tariff preference. With a reciprocal preference for her agriculture she would maintain this preference, and perhaps increase it. Other British colonies would incline toward a similar exchange of tariff preferences. The result would be curtailment of American exports of both agricultural and manufactured products to the British empire.

It is true that the success of this plan involves a sacrifice by Canada of her aspirations to economic independence. If she adopt the Chamberlain plan she must be content to let Great Britain be the mill and Canada only the farm. While far-sighted Canadians may see that it would be better in the long run to reject the Chamberlain plan, its adoption offers large immediate profit to the agricultural interest, which in Canada is overwhelmingly stronger than the manufacturing. It also involves an economic turning away from America, and an economic turning toward Europe, with all the social and political implications of such a change of attitude, while the Canadian spirit is more American than European.

Nevertheless men are wont to prefer immediate to remote advantages, and the Canadians are no exception to the rule. That men will close their eyes to their highest future welfare to obtain present profits was well shown in the long resistance of the agricultural south to the policy of protection. Even to the point of taking up arms the South preferred immediate profits of agriculture to the national economic independence which only the combination of manufactures with agriculture could give. In spite of Canada's essentially American spirit—in spite of the relinquishment of economic self-sufficiency it involves—Canada will prefer the Chamberlain plan, because it offers immediate profits to agriculture, unless she receives solid inducements to reject it.

"In view of the facts," said President Schurman, "would it not be prudent statesmanship and shrewd policy for us to negotiate without delay a treaty of reciprocity with Canada? The attitude of Canada toward Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will settle its fate. It is still in our power to-day to secure the Canadian markets, and keep Canada politically anchored to this continent. To-morrow it may be too late."

With Mr. Chamberlain's plan, dangerous to our commerce and hostile to the ideal of a wholly American America, as it is, we cannot directly meddle. The action he proposes is wholly within the sphere of British domestic legislation. We have no more right to object diplomatically to his tariff bills than England has to ours. We can defeat his plan if Englishmen have any common sense left, only by making it worth Canada's to reject it.

Is it worth our while to make it worth Canada's to reject it? Is it to our interest to prevent Canada from becoming European? Shall we keep Canada American? These questions are certainly worth prompt and serious thought.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Foreign Trade in Iron and Steel.

The government figures of our iron and steel exports and imports for the month of December show plainly the effects of the changed conditions of the trade. The exports were \$1,600,000 larger than in the corresponding month of 1902, while the imports were \$2,000,000 smaller. This makes our total imports for the calendar year 1903—\$41,253,333—equal almost exactly to the imports for the calendar year 1902, while it brings the exports to \$9,936,637—a figure a little more than a million dollars larger than that for 1902.

The question will be at once raised as to whether the gain in exports has been as great as was to have been expected considering the extraordinary measures the steel trust took to secure foreign trade when it found that the home market was shattered. Exceptionally low rates were quoted, it will be remembered, on rails for foreign shipment, so that rails were even sold for delivery in Asia Minor at a price five or six dollars below the American purchasers. To help themselves out the manufacturers secured railroad freight rates on steel for export at a discount of one-third below domestic rates.

It appears now that the December exports were 20 per cent larger than

the exports of December, 1902, 17 per cent larger than those for November, 1903, and 15 per cent larger than the average for the first eleven months of last year.

Taking steel rails alone it appears that the December exports were \$203,741, as against \$21,218 in December, 1902, \$180,000 in November, 1903, and an average of \$66,700 for the first eleven months of 1903.

The increase is noteworthy, but it is hardly sufficient to answer positively the question as to whether a sufficiently large market for our surplus steel products can be obtained abroad to bring our exports again up to the record figure of \$129,633,000 for the calendar year 1900.

## Mr. Bryan as a Dupe.

"I was put in nomination twice by my party," said W. J. Bryan at Burlington, N. J., "only because it was known there was no chance for my election."

This is a most remarkable utterance. It is a public confession by Mr. Bryan that in both his presidential campaigns he was a dupe—that from the beginning by his own party he was betrayed and befooled.

There is some reason to believe that with reference to his nomination in 1900 Mr. Bryan's opinion is partially correct. There doubtless were Democratic leaders then who saw no way of ridding their party of the incubus of Bryanism save by letting Mr. Bryan run again and be defeated.

But there is not one scintilla of evidence that any such conspiracy as Mr. Bryan charges existed in 1896—not even in the form of passive acquiescence in Mr. Bryan's aspirations, destructive as they were seen to be. None who saw the Chicago convention of 1896—saw the wrathful, prayerful, and even tearful energy with which many Democrats there strove to withstand the Bryanite frenzy—can entertain such an idea for a moment.

Nor was this energy displayed by the conservative Democrats alone. Scores of men in that convention were as radical for free silver as Mr. Bryan. Yet they regarded the stamped out Mr. Bryan as a treacherous desertion of Mr. Bland. All through the hours between Mr. Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech and the actual nomination these men argued and pleaded, with tears in their eyes and until they could hardly stand or speak, with delegates not to desert "Old Silver Dick"—the man who had worked all his life for silver and deserved the reward of that issue's triumph in his party.

During his European tour Mr. Bryan is said to have been fully converted to the theory of Tolstoy, that any man who serves his fellow men under present conditions must be a martyr. This pessimistic theory may account for Mr. Bryan's description of himself as a dupe. However that may be, Mr. Bryan's mentality has long been known to be trivial. His presentation of himself as a martyr or dupe is probably, in the light of the facts of 1896, only another instance of his customary mental pettiness.

## \$700,000 a Year for Protection.

A recent cable dispatch in the New York Herald says:

"The Tariff Reform league is already one of the wealthiest political bodies ever formed in England. Its subscription list, apart from donations, amounts to £140,000 a year. During 1904 its purposes to print and distribute not less than a hundred million leaflets and pamphlets, some of the latter big enough to be called a volume.—Herald special cable dispatch.

To American protectionists \$700,000 a year must seem a mighty sum to devote to the propagation of protectionism. It is nearly twenty times the sum annually contributed for that purpose in their own country—a country with a reading population fully three times as great as that of Great Britain. Reckoned on a per capita basis, the subscription list in England—to say nothing of donations—is sixty times greater than in the United States. And yet the amount placed at the disposal of the Tariff Reform league in behalf of protection does not seem so large when it is remembered that British free traders donated \$800,000 outright to Richard Cobden.

## No More Foolishness.

As an argument for free trade the Louisiana, W. Va., Independent proclaims this clincher: "When an infant under the nursing process has grown bigger than his pa, why not take away the bottle and let him feed himself?" That's easy. Uncle Sam let the fool free trader break the bottle once and it cost him dearly before he got another, several of his infants having died in the meantime. Now he proposes to keep it handy by, and all his children are entitled to its benefits alike. It is so resourceful that while the grown up infants use it, the little infants come in for their full share and get it. Uncle Sam would be ungenerous to ask permission to let the fool more than once in a generation.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

## Chamberlain's Alluring Program.

It is a very alluring program. Both the city laborer and the country laborer are to live more cheaply under the Chamberlain tax than before. There is to be a wider market for British exports and a smaller market for foreign imports. The agricultural elements are to share with the manufacturing elements in the new prosperity. The foreigner is to pay the tax, but where the foreigner is colonial the tax will not be burdensome. Whatever anybody thinks of Mr. Chamberlain's political economy, nobody is likely to deny the shrewdness of his appeal to the voters of Great Britain.—Detroit Free Press.

## EUGENE FIELD'S GOOD JOKE.

Horrified Hostess Thought Priceless Crockery Was Broken.

At a recent dinner in this city a good story was told of Eugene Field by a relative. "I never knew anybody who enjoyed a joke like Eugene Field," he said. "He would go to any length to play one, too. One evening he was the guest of a Chicago society woman, who was giving an elaborate dinner party in the humorist's honor. On seating themselves the guests greatly admired the beautiful Bohemian wineglasses on the table. They were costly, the hostess having spent a small fortune in collecting them. After the company had adjourned to the drawing-room Field excused himself, but soon appeared bearing a tray full of the Bohemian ware. After making a little speech Mr. Field presented each guest, with a wineglass, saying the hostess had asked him to do so. However, after allowing the guests to possess the goblets about fifteen minutes, the humorist told them it was all a joke and collected the glasses again. He had just made his exit through the portieres when a terrible crash was heard. All that could be seen of Field were his feet. Coming in very shamefacedly, he made a profound apology to his hostess for his awkwardness, and the whole company was feeling sorry for him when in walked the butler with the tray of Bohemian ware unbroken. It had all been arranged between Field and the butler before dinner. It was a cheap tray of ware that had been sacrificed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## GEN. WEYLER'S GREAT SCHEME.

Truly Wonderful Idea of Invading United States.

Those chapters in Gen. Weyler's forthcoming book in which he will explain his project while in command of Cuba for landing troops in United States territory, and give his reasons for abandoning it, should prove very entertaining, and alone be worth the price of the work to American readers. It must have been a truly great scheme, and not unlikely was founded on the Spanish idea, prevalent at the time both in Spain and in Cuba, that the south would take no part in any struggle with a Republican and an ex-federal soldier in the White House directing the American forces. One is curious to know where Gen. Weyler was looking for ships to transport his troops, how many he would have assigned to the task of conquering the United States, and of what southern state he had decided to test the loyalty. A Spanish force on American soil would have cut an amusing figure for the brief period of its existence. It might have lived as long as Cervera's ships did after they emerged from Santiago harbor.—Washington Star.

## Virtues of Somali Camels.

The Somali camel can eat everything and drink nothing. It will make a meal where even the country pony would starve. Doremo, mimosa, acacia—all come alike to it; and when shoots and leaves are withered it can fall back on roots, thorns and bark. That sort of digestion makes it of course, valuable in a country where the bill of fare seems compiled in the interest of the carnivora, but its indifference to liquid is its especial virtue. While the Arab camel needs drink daily, his Somali brethren when on the march are watered only every fifth day, and when drought prevails may be left for ten. When grazing they are supposed to be watered every sixth day, but such regularity depends on the energy of the herders and the condition of the grass, the herds when the grass is green being often left without water for as long as three months.

## Moon Superstitions.

Most superstitions relating to the moon have to do with the weather. Besides there is the superstition that sleeping in the moonlight, especially if the moon be full, induces insanity. By the word "lunacy" this belief is expressed. Farmers believe that the moon exercises a certain influence over vegetation, and that beans should be planted when the moon is light and potatoes when it is dark. Many believe that a change in the weather will come at about the time that there is a change in the moon. Prof. Pickering points out that since the moon changes every seven and a half days, every change in the weather must come within four days of a change in the moon.

## The Lovers.

The sky above was tender blue  
And golden was the weather  
When down a path a foolish two  
Went strolling on together.  
Her little hand in his was tight  
(With boldness well amazing,  
And thus they snuggled full in sight,  
And every one a-gazing.)  
"How silly!" laughed the grass and breeze—  
And kissed each other over;  
"How silly!" scoffed the honey bees—  
And straight expressed the clover.  
"How silly!" piped the feathered tribes—  
And fell in billing sweetly;  
"How silly!" quoth we all in gibe—  
And envied them, completely.  
—Smart Set.

## Income From Potato Crop.

The Irish potato crop last year sold for \$151,638,094, and vies with the tobacco crop with returning the greatest amount per acre of any of the principal crops. Although there were less than 3,000,000 acres devoted to it, the yield of 84.7 bushels an acre, at an average price of 61.1 cents, is equivalent to an average net realization of \$52 an acre. Tobacco yields, according to the figures given, \$53.46 an acre.

## The First Testament.

The first complete manuscript of the Old Testament was finished in 430 B. C. It was translated into Saxon in 627 A. D., and into English in 1534.

## FOR RENT OR SALE.

On Crop Payments, SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS. Send for list. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Iowa.

Love can neither be bought nor sold, but it may be exchanged.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup, and colic.

Take care of your enemies and your friends will take care of themselves.

IF YOU USE BALL BLUE. Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

A moral, sensible and well-bred man will not affront me—and no other can.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMPSON, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903.

It ought to be a pleasure to live right.

## DR. COFFEE

Discovers Mild Remedies That Restore Sight to Blind People.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, a noted oculist, 300 Block Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered mild medicines that people can use in their eyes as home and cure Cataracts, Scars, Granulated Lids, Ulcers on the Eyes, Weak Sore Eyes and any kind of eye trouble.

## The Hour in Que.

Englishmen in Queen Elizabeth's time dined at 11 a. m., and Shakespeare rung up the curtain at the Globe theater at 1 p. m., the performance ending between 5 and 6 o'clock. By the time of Charles II. dinner had advanced to 1 o'clock, and the play began at 3 p. m., as Pepys records. A century later Horace Walpole complained of dinner being as late as 4 o'clock, and evening not beginning until 6 o'clock. Up to the middle of the last century the theaters opened at 6:30, dinner being proportionately earlier.

## He Asked for "Razors."

"Please send me six razors at once and charge to militia account of the state," telegraphed Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, to the war department. "How did you get the idea that the war department furnished razors to the militia?" telegraphed the chief of ordnance to Adjutant General Drain. Then there was a lot more telegrams, and it was discovered that Adjutant General Drain wanted eight "raisers" for guns, not implements for shaving.

## Three Doctors' Opinions.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15th.—Physicians have accepted Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and kindred complaints. R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of Benton, Ill., says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes after everything else had failed and I was given up to die. I have since prescribed them in my regular practice for every form of Kidney Trouble and have never as yet known them to fail."

Jesse L. Limes, M. D., St. John, Kansas, says:

"I prescribed Dodd's Kidney Pills for the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McBride of this place who suffered from Epileptic fits following Scarletina; results were miraculous; I have never seen anything like it."

Leland Williamson, M. D., Yorktown, Ark., says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I know of for all forms of Kidney Disease. I believe in using the remedy that relieves and cures my patients, whether ethical or not and I always prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and can testify that they invariably accomplish a permanent and perfect cure of all Kidney Complaints."

Pity the laden one; the wandering woe may visit you or me.—George Eliot.

Where to insure my property and why. Losses will occur, that is why I insure. The Mutual has only losses, and expenses to pay. An Old Line Company has losses, expenses and dividends on its capital stock, and the more capital the more expense. A good Mutual Company is absolutely secure, and the cost is little over one-half the other. Then I should insure in the STATE FARMER'S MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of South Omaha, Neb., B. R. STOFFER, Secretary.

The woman who poses as a professional beauty must lead a strenuous life in order to hold her job.

## FARMERS ORGANIZE.

What promises to become a most powerful factor in the produce markets and from which farmers will reap immense benefit, took life in the organization of the Farmers' Grain and Live Stock Commission Co., at Chicago, Ill. This Company will handle shipments of grain and stock at all the primary markets, will have feeding stations for stock, and will operate elevators, etc. The project has a strong backing from influential farmers and business men and will doubt receive universal endorsement.

I never knew a man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes like a Christian.

## 80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per A.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont. Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth \$100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. (W. N. U.)

When a man is holy he will not need a certificate to the fact.