The new crop of hops is being contracted for on the Pacific coast at 20 cents per pound. This is a fancy price.

July rains and July heat so stimulated the growth of weeds this season that it has been the fight of a man's life to keep them down.

There is a small compensation for the men who have this year lost their crops on the river bottom lands—the overflow has done something to enrich the soil.

We notice that when a boy has earned and saved up $25 he is more likely to want to put his future earnings with the nest egg than he is to blow his money in for pop and cigars.

The great dam across the Nile river at Assouan will be completed in another year and water be thus made available to convert a vast area of new desert land into the most fruitful of fields.

Farm rents are moving up, adjusting themselves to the increased value of farm lands. From $3 to $4 per acre is now being asked for land rent where $2 and $2.50 have heretofore been the usual prices.

The reports on the culture of the macaroni wheat imported for use on the semiarid parts of the west are very encouraging. A new and valuable cereal has thus been provided for a large section of the country.

A Minnesota sow of no particular breed has in three years brought her owner fifty-eight pigs, which he in turn has fattened and sold for $582.65. This very forcibly suggests the wisdom of Minnesota growing less wheat and raising more hogs.

Every year new varieties of strawberries are brought out and boomed for the purpose of selling at high prices to the growers of this berry. The old sorts are just as good as they ever were and in most cases better than any of these new kinds.

When a farmer indulges in a one hundred and fifty dollar surrey for his family to ride in, he should invest $25 more in a set of buggy harness for his team. Such a carriage drawn by a pair of heavy work horses in a plow harness makes a ludicrous combination.

We believe it to be good advice to suggest going very slow on feeding much new corn to the young pigs. We know that they will grow and do well on it, but whether it induces it or not there seems to be some undefined connection between the new corn and the cholera.

Meat values are almost certain to maintain a higher level of prices for the coming four years than for the past decade. This will surely have an effect upon the price of eggs and poultry and make the keeping of hens a more profitable business than it has been for many years.

Most men know that corn, less than any other of our cereal crops, depletes the fertility of the soil on which it is grown, yet not all know why this is. Corn to a greater extent than any other cereal is carbonaceous or fat producing, and as this carbon element is all derived from the sun and air the crop therefore draws lightly on the soil.

The country schoolma'am is at best transitory. It usually only takes from three to eighteen months for her to capture some nice young fellow, and then goodby to school teaching. It is better so, even though the school may suffer as a result. While matrimony brings about many misfits and lots of trouble, it is still best for most every one to run the risk.

There is a difference of 100 per cent in the weight of a dozen eggs. This we know, for we made the test in a store where eggs were bought and sold. One dozen of the largest eggs weighed just twice as much as a dozen of the smallest ones. The small eggs always get to the market, whether the large ones do or not. In France eggs are sold by weight, and they should be so sold here.

A railway company in the west set out several miles of its right of way across the prairies with larch trees, primarily for their use as a windbreak to prevent the winter snows from filling the cuts on the road. These trees after thirty years' growth were cut down the past winter, and the only available use which could be made of them was to convert them into fence-posts, for which purpose the larch is of little value. The experiment showed that trees grown on the prairie need protection by grouping and massing.

If the burdock is sliced off with a sharp spade four inches below the crown of the plant, it is the end of that burdock.

Purely grass fed Texas cattle sold for $6.45 per hundredweight on the Chicago market in July. At these figures the growing of such cattle is a bonanza.

The range cattlemen have a great prospect ahead—the best growth of grass known for years and an abnormally high market in sight for their fatted cattle this coming fall.

The quality of a potato depends almost wholly upon the kind of soil on which it is grown, the amount of moisture available for the plant during its growing season and the size of the tubers.

The cow is proving to be the redeemer of South Dakota, the creamery business in that state being developed at a wonderful rate. The cow, wherever kept, always works an improvement in agricultural conditions.

Weather conditions are such this season that the corn belt is likely to move back to the south again about 150 miles, perhaps more. Hard June frosts and excessive moisture are not favorable to a corn crop grown north of latitude 45.

The black things on the farm are among the best to be had. There are the black Percheron horses, the Polled Angus and Galloway cattle, the Poland-China hog, the Black Spanish and the Langshan fowls, while the most fertile soils are black.

The goldenrod and the daisy are two wild flowers which appeal to the artistic and æsthetic sense and inspire the poets, but in many parts of the country, particularly in the east, these plants are two of the very worst weed pests which the farmer has to fight.

"That settles it," said an old farmer who was just on the point of renting his farm and moving into town when told that a rural mail route was to be laid past his door. "I'll build a tenant house, keep my old home, have my daily paper and die where I have worked for forty years."

The unusual rainfall of June and July, covering an immense area of the semiarid lands of the west, has insured a wonderful crop of grain of all kinds where men had faith enough to sow the seed. The western parts of the two Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska will have a full crop this year.

The prospective crop of hogs in many sections of the country, assuming that the price remains at $5 or over during the winter, will of itself, providing the cholera does not make its appearance, bring an enormous revenue to the producers, a thousand dollars at least for every quarter section farm.

It is always either too hot or too cold or too wet or too dry for some men; never just right. Born in the wrong stage of the moon, these came kicking into the world, go kicking through it and kicking out of it and will be kickers at paradise conditions if old Peter lets them through the gates.

Now, what's right in this case? A wandering swarm of bees dropped down on to a tree on a man's farm. While he was going to the house to get a hive for them a man passing along the highway spied the bees and, entering upon the man's farm, had them hived before he returned. Whose bees are they?

This is what rape will do as a sheep food: One hundred and twenty-five grade Shropshire lambs were fed for seven and one half weeks on fifteen acres of rape and made an average gain of three and one-half pounds per head per week, or, in other words, made a gain in selling value of $181 on the fifteen acres in that time.

We came across a model farm garden the other day—an acre or so of land adjacent to the farmhouse laid out in a long strip and everything planted in long, straight rows so as to admit of machine cultivation. Enough small fruits and vegetables was thus easily raised to supply four families and at a minimum of labor and trouble.

So far the past year the grain gamblers on the boards of trade have gambled in the producer's interest. All corners attempted have been of the bull type, and while the farmer has rarely been able to reach the fancy figures resulting from such manipulation of the markets, still the general effect has been to stimulate the cash market for grain, and to this extent the farmer has been benefited.

Americans cook their food altogether too much from hand to mouth, with the result that the baking powder can and the frying pan go hand in glove with the patent medicine man and the dentist. Withal, this style of cooking lays a big burden of work on the housewife. Bread, pastry, cakes and meats should not be cooked every day. A baking day once a week, or at most twice a week, is enough in all reason.

There will be some most desirable agricultural opportunities developed in the coming years in connection with the government irrigating schemes. Many a sagebrush plain is to be converted into a fruitful land filled with prosperous farmers and nice homes. The water is there, and the rich soil is there, and the genial sunshine only awaits the bringing of the land and the water together to do its part and produce the finest of crops.

HOW THEY GET A START.

One reason why the poorer class of foreigners who come to this country are enabled to get a start is that it costs them far less to live than it does the average American. Always used to a scant bill of fare and a meager subsistence, the poorest food available here is better than anything they were ever known and withal is always to be had in abundance. They are thus satisfied with less expensive foods than are our own people and prefer to sell rather than consume the best of the foodstuffs which they may produce. The foreigner hardly ever fools away any hard earned money on knickknacks and delicacies and lets no food at all available ever go to waste. The American laboring man wants and will have the best things which the market affords, and in all too many families the earnings of the head of the house are all either put into the stomachs or on to the backs of the family, many such using up this month on tick the salary which it is expected will be earned next month. Men can never get out of the rut and on to their financial feet by doing this way, and the man from the old country never does it.

TRAIN THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The wise mother will teach her boys to do the everyday work of the home—how to neatly make a bed, sweep a room, darn a stocking, put on a patch, set a table and how to do some of the common and simpler forms of cooking—and the wise father will teach his girls how to milk a cow, harness a horse, care for a garden and to buy supplies for the family; not that either boy or girl should be expected to always be doing these sorts of things, but that they may both thus be made in a measure independent and helpful in case of emergencies. The writer has been many a time where it was mighty convenient to know how to do a little housework, mend a rent in his pants or wash out a change of clothing, and we never yet saw a woman who could handle, harness and drive a horse but who was a more self reliant woman because of that fact.

AN EMERGENCY MAN.

A half dozen railway employees were trying to get a seventeen hundred pound Percheron horse into an express car. A gangway ribbed with slats was set from the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees up to the door of the car. The horse was in no sense fractious, but just simply stubborn, and every means failed to get it to climb the steps into the car. One man, one of the emergency sort, finally took the horse by the halter and turned it square round, backing it up to the foot of the gangway. He then commenced to back up that horse a little at a time and in two minutes backed it into the car just as nicely as could be. We have found out that quite often men can be handled in just this way. Too contrary to go ahead, they may be backed up to where you want them to go.

WORKED THE HIRED MAN.

One farmer's wife who could not get any help in the house, and having a sort of winning, pleasant way, inveigled the hired man into helping her do some of the heavier work. She showed him how to make his own bed and keep his room in order; she planned to have him bring in all the wood and water, had him wash half a bushel of potatoes at a time and had him turn the washing machine and wringer. At first her husband objected, as he wanted the man all the time for his farm work, but the wife very sweetly replied that if they could get along with one meal a day she was willing to get along without the help of the hired man, and this settled it. This cannot be done with all hired men, however.

IRRIGATION LIMITATIONS.

A greatly mistaken notion prevails with regard to the possibilities connected with even the best planned schemes of irrigation, the popular idea being that millions of acres of desert land can be thus reclaimed. The possibilities connected with irrigation are at best very limited indeed when compared with the vast desert area of the whole country. In only specially favored localities is any irrigation system possible, these localities having suitable reservoir sites, a flood supply of water available and a tillable area of land of such contour as to permit the proper distribution of the water. There are only really a very few such places to be found.

LAZYBONES WON OUT.

We suppose that it ought not to be so, because it puts a premium on shiftlessness, but it is a fact this year through much of the country which has had such an excess of moisture during the growing season that the lazy, shiftless farmer who had let his land run down and did not half put in his crop of small grain has a better crop than his forehanded neighbor, whose rich acres produced such a burden of straw that his crop was greatly injured if not ruined entirely.

MILK AND HOG CHOLERA.

During seasons when hog cholera is prevalent it has been noted that what are known as the creamery and dairy sections of the country suffer much less from the disease than those sections where the steer takes the place of the dairy cow. The reason assigned is that pigs in the dairy sections get a good ration of skimmilk, one of the best balanced rations to be had, and are thus better fitted to resist the disease than purely corn fed hogs.

J. S. Trigg

TAKES UP TRUST QUESTION

President Addresses Big Gathering at Boston.

PUBLICITY MOST IMPORTANAT

Advocates Governmental Supervision of All Big Corporations—Presidential Party Starts for Tour of Maine. Makes Speech at Lynn.

Boston, Aug. 26.—The week's work for President Roosevelt in his trip through New England began in earnest yesterday afternoon, when he departed from the summer home of the junior senator of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, and amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburg visit on July 4, rode into Lynn under cavalry escort and spoke from a platform at the city hall. Then he was taken to Boston by special train and on arrival went to Symphony hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech here was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the trust question.

The president said in part: "When this government was founded there were no great individual or corporate fortunes. Everything has been revolutionized in the business world since and the progress of civilization, from being a trickle, has become a torrent. There was no particular thing at that time to bother as to whether the nation or state had control of the corporations. They were easy to control. Now, however, the exact reverse is the case, and remember I say 'corporations.' I do not merely say trusts, merely combinations or corporations under certain peculiar conditions. For instance, some time ago the attorney general took action against a certain trust. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the trust aimed at would not seek to get out from under the law by becoming a single corporation. I want laws to enable us to deal with it, no matter what shape it takes. I want to see the government able to get at it definitely, so that the action of the government cannot be evaded by any turning within or without federal or state statutes. At present we really have no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state. What I hope to see is power given to the national legislature which shall make the control real.

State Action Proves Useless.

"Nothing has been done in the direction of intelligent dealing by the states as a collective body with these great corporations. Here in Massachusetts you have what I regard as, on the whole, excellent corporation laws. I think that most of our difficulties would be in a fair way of solution if we had the power to put on the national statute books laws for the nation much like you have here, on the subject of corporations, in Massachusetts. So you can see, gentlemen, I am not advocating anything very revolutionary. I am advocating action to prevent anything revolutionary. Now, if we can get adequate control by the nation of these corporations, then we can pass legislation which will give us the power of regulation and supervision over them. If the nation had that power, mind you, I should advocate as strenuously as I knew how that that power should be exercised with extreme caution and self-restraint. No good will come from plunging in without having looked carefully ahead.

Publicity the First Step.

"The first thing we want is publicity, and I do not mean publicity as a favor by some corporations. I mean it as a right from all corporations affected by the law. I want publicity as to the essential facts in which the public has an interest. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which those representatives can, if they see fit, base their actions later. The publicity itself would cure many evils. Some of these things I have said can be done now. A good deal is being done now. As far as the anti-trust laws go they will be enforced. No suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it. Every suit that is undertaken will be begun because the great lawyer and upright man whom we are so fortunate to have as attorney general, Mr. Knox, believes that there is a violation of the law which we can get at, and when the suit is undertaken it won't be compromised excepting on the basis that the government wins."

From the hall the president went to Hotel Touraine, where a little later in the evening he was the guest of Governor Crane at dinner.

This morning bright and early the presidential party started for Maine.

Big Vessel Launched at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Aug. 26.—The steel hull of the Pelican, built here by the Iowa Iron works, was slid down the ways yesterday afternoon in the presence of 3,000 spectators. She is the largest vessel ever built on inland waters outside of the great lakes. Her length is 363 feet and her beam 52½ feet. Her upper works will be put on here, also her boilers and machinery.

Bank Wrecker Gets Ten Years.

Whatcom, Wash., Aug. 26.—Judge Neterer overruled a motion for a new trial for H. St. John Dix and sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary, the limit under the laws of this state. Dix was convicted of wrecking the Scandinavian-American bank in this city. He fled to England and was arrested there six months ago.

PEOPLE LEAVE CHAMPERICO.

Earthquake Frightens Away the Inhabitants of Guatemalan Town.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 26.—The Kosmos liner Kambyses, which has arrived here from Hamburg, via the west coast of South and Central America, reports that while running through the tropics it was in many electric storms, which lighted up the heavens in a wonderful manner.

When it approached Champerico, on the west coast of Guatemala, the lights of active volcanoes were seen for many miles at sea. Upon reaching port it was found that the inhabitants of the town had all fled on account of an earthquake and the steamer had to discharge and take on freight with its own crew, as no 'longshoremen could be found.

KING ON WAY TO SCOTLAND.

Length of Stay Will Depend Upon Nature of the Weather.

London, Aug. 26.—The king and queen are slowly sailing north in the royal yacht and are expected to land at Aberdeen at the end of the week. Thence they will proceed by special train to Ballater for Balmoral.

The duration of their stay in Scotland is yet undecided. Much will depend on the nature of the weather. In all probability they will go for another yachting trip next month from Aberdeen to Copenhagen, to pay a visit to the king of Denmark and meet the emperor of Russia.

Premier Combes to Resign.

London, Aug. 26.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says M. Combes, the French premier, has announced his intention of resigning on the reopening of the chamber of deputies. M. Combes considers that he has fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by President Loubet, in carrying out the law relating to unauthorized congregationist schools, and, according to the correspondent, he will now advise the president to call M. Rouvier, minister of finance, or M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the previous premier, to succeed him.

Will Accept Parcels for United States.

London, Aug. 26.—Beginning Sept. 1, the postoffices of Great Britain will accept parcels for transmission to the United States. The various attempts of the British government to conclude a parcels post arrangement with the United States having resulted in failure, the British postal department has arranged this independent service. The Cunard and White Star lines will convey the parcels to the United States and the American Express company will deliver them in that country.

Manila Editors Sentenced.

Manila, Aug. 26.—Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor of Freedom, have each been sentenced to six moths in Bilibid prison and fined $1,000 each for libeling Benito Legara, a native member of the civil commission, by publishing a certain article in Freedom. Both Dorr and O'Brien have also been convicted of sedition, but have not yet been sentenced on this count. The cases have been appealed to the supreme court of the islands.

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Director Roberts Issues Final Estimate of Production for Year.

Washington, Aug. 26.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has issued his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States in the calendar year 1901. Mr. Roberts shows that during the year the United States produced 3,085,300 ounces of gold, valued at $78,666,700; a decrease of $504,300, as compared with the yield of 1900. Ten of the nineteen states and territories yielding gold showed an increased production—California leading with $1,075,200. Nevada showed the material gain of $957,600. South Dakota also made a gain of $301,900. The greatest decrease, amounting to $1,285,300, was in Alaska. Colorado diminished $1,135,900.

The silver yield for 1901 amounted to 55,214,000 ounces, of the commercial value of $33,128,400, which was 2,433,000 ounces, or 5 per cent less than it was in 1900.

Colombia Rebels Stronger.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Orinoco, which arrived here from Colombian ports, reported that the rebels of Colombia are increasing their forces continually and that there is great activity in the vicinity of the isthmus. It is feared that the government garrison at Colon cannot successfully defend the town, owing to the strength of the rebels.

Ohio Legislature Convened.

Columbus, O., Aug. 26.—The Ohio legislature convened yesterday in extraordinary session to enact laws to provide for the government of municipalities and to restore lost jurisdiction to the supreme court, these matters having been rendered chaotic by the action of that court during the early summer.

Kruger to Resign Leadership.

London, Aug. 26.—Cabling from Brussels, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he hears that as a result of the conferences between former President Kruger and the Boer Generals Dewet, Delarey and Botha, Mr. Kruger is to resign the leadership of the Boer people. General Botha, adds the correspondent, was unanimously designated the future leader of the Boers.

Shah Welcomed to Paris.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The shah of Persia arrived here last night. He received an ovation at the station and was escorted by a detached portion of the Republican guards.

PLAN OF THE MANEUVERS

MacArthur Announces Rules of Coming War Game.

TO FIGHT ON LAND AND SEA

Scheme is to Illustrate Repulse of Hostile Fleet—Details Will Be Faithful to Actual Conditions—Warlike About the Forts.

New York, Aug. 26.—Major General MacArthur made public the text of the rules agreed upon for the coming army and navy maneuvers. The whole scheme is based upon the assumption that in expectation of a declaration of hostilities a strong hostile fleet, without torpedo boats, determines to make a sudden dash on the eastern entrance of Long Island sound, to secure a naval base, in the expectation of finding the land forces, in the absence of a declaration of war, in a somewhat unprepared condition. The periods of the maneuvers are to be divided into two distinct phases—period of preparation and period of hostilities. During the first it is decided there shall be a day attack and a night attack by the fleet, and if possible a bombardment and the enforcement of a passage. During this mines and obstructions may be planted by the defense, and the conditions of war are to be followed as closely as possible.

On the part of the army the information to be gained relates to the general efficiency of all that appertains to the construction and armament of the land defenses and the training of the forces manning them. The navy will concern itself with the best means of obtaining ranges, the effect of mines and obstructions, forming of attack, search lights and the general control of artillery fire. Umpires of both services will be detailed to all forts and ships, and will report to a board of arbitrators of five officers, whose judgment will be final.

The period of preparation will be from midnight, Aug. 29, to midnight, Aug. 31, the period of hostilities extending from the latter hour to noon Sept. 6. The defense will consist of Forts Rodman, Adams, Wetherill, Greble, Mansfield, Wright, Michie, Terry and the fort on Gardner's Point. The attack will consist of about fifteen ships, of which five will rank as battleships and the rest as cruisers and gunboats.

Warlike at New London.

New London, Conn., Aug. 26.—Conditions are exceedingly warlike in the forts of the New London district in preparation for the army and navy maneuvers, which begin at midnight Friday and are to be carried out on the plans adopted yesterday by the respective departments. Five steamers are running continuously from this port to the island fortifications, bringing supplies and munitions of war. Detachments of troops are arriving daily.

GOVERNOR JENKS WINS.

Renominated by Democrats at Alabama Primaries.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26.—In the Democratic primaries, held yesterday for the nomination of candidates for state offices, William D. Jenks of Barbour, the present incumbent, won over former Governor Joseph F. Johnston of Jefferson for governor by a majority which will probably reach 20,000. This election was the first held since the adoption of the new constitution, by which the negro is eliminated as a political factor in Alabama, and the new organic law was made an issue in the campaign. It was endorsed in its entirety by Governor Jenks and ex-Governor Johnston also guaranteed to uphold it, although he opposed its ratification.

Spanish War Vets Seek Preference.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 26.—At the state assembly of Spanish War veterans, held in this city yesterday, a committee was appointed to secure for veterans of the Spanish war, if possible, the same preferences now accorded veterans of the civil war under the civil service law. Delegates to the national convention were instructed to assist in an effort that is to be made to bring about an amalgamation of all the Spanish war veterans' organizations in the United States.

Takes Friend for Burglar.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 26.—Mistaking his friend, who occupied the same dwelling with him, for a burglar, J. D. Wilson shot and instantly killed G. F. Apperson here last night. Apperson recently had changed his sleeping apartments and Wilson, seeing a form which in the darkness he supposed to be that of a burglar, challenged and, receiving no answer, fired.