



The good times of 1902, when a fat hog brought \$20, will long be remembered.

The aster, we find, is subject to more insect pests than any flower which we try to grow.

Clean grainfields are almost impossible where there is neither rotation of crops nor sheep.

The largest and handsomest apple grown is the Wolf River, and it is at the same time the most worthless.

We note that one of the reclaimed lake beds in a western state is affording the finest kind of duck shooting this fall.

The easiest way to keep a good hired girl in the farm home is to get a good looking hired man. We know that this plan works.

There is quite a risk in holding hogs at this season of the year, and just as soon as they are fit for market it is best to let them go.

We sometimes think that a man's reputation suffers almost as much to be known as small, mean and stingy as to be rated as dishonest.

The pansy bed has been a delight all summer, the cool, moist season having contributed to the very best development of this favorite flower.

A cornfield infected with both pocket gophers and wild morning glories is in a bad fix, and the sooner such a field is turned into pasture the better.

The canna roots should now be taken up and set on the floor of the cellar. Let them dry out, and they will be all ready for planting next spring.

The geraniums which have bloomed in the garden this summer may be taken up, potted and if well cut back will afford a lot of bloom all winter.

A clover sod is an ideal preparation for almost any sort of crop. There should be at least twenty acres of such land available each year on every quarter section farm.

If the hogs of the northwest manage to get away with all the soft corn there is in the fields this year and not get the cholera, it will be a piece of rare good fortune.

Twenty thousand Americans have invaded the Canadian northwest this season and have either bought or homesteaded a vast tract of the fertile land of that region.

Great Britain imports yearly nearly \$100,000,000 of butter, and Denmark furnishes seven-tenths of it and makes it largely out of dairy rations imported from America. This ought to be stopped.

The Hibernian apple is every way as poor as it looks to be. The most that can be said in its favor is that it is so hardy that it will probably do fairly well where other apples cannot be grown.

They say that a goose will live to be seventy years old, though just why this bird should be so long lived it is hard to see when the more useful hen lays and cackles herself out inside of four or five years.

Where we live, while the second crop of clover was unusually fine and full of bloom, there is hardly any seed set, continuous wet and cold weather during the blooming season having kept the bumblebees from working.

More money is made from the Ben Davis apple than from any other variety. It is red for one thing, grows large and keeps well. It holds its own as a market apple in spite of the fact that the quality is of the poorest.

We came across a properly fed rape-field the other day. It was full of seemingly bare stalks of rape a foot or more high, these covered with little buds and shoots, tender and toothsome, which the hogs nipped with eagerness.

It seems queer that a man will work hard on a farm for thirty years to accumulate a little property and then fall an easy victim to some shell game fakir whom he knows nothing about. More men of sixty need guardians than have them.

It has been demonstrated the past season that the soil of Cuba will produce the much wanted sea island cotton in the greatest perfection, a staple three and a half inches in length being grown. This fact makes any land which will grow this kind of cotton worth over \$100 per acre.

People are being compelled to study simplicity in the matter of living whether they wish so to live or not. It is getting to be impossible to secure the help in the home which is absolutely indispensable to the putting on of any style.

Much is being written of the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, but if farming is ever carried on there there will have to be a different rule for the hired man as to his hours of work. From sunup to sundown would mean about twenty-four hours up there.

There is a good deal in the papers about ginseng and the great profits connected with growing this plant. It is, however, a very infant industry, as there are less than twenty-five acres of ginseng all told in this country, half of which is found in two counties in the state of New York.

The increasing use of machinery on the farm has of course increased the number of accidents happening to the men who operate it, but after all we have noted that more men have been killed this year by sliding off from loads of hay and grain on to pitchforks than in any other way.

It is no small thing in his favor that the farmer never has to sell his produce on tick or keep book accounts or dun or sue people. He just expects and gets the cash for all he has to sell, while the merchant has to charge things and carry a line of credit which often amounts to as much as his capital stock.

The traveling public will have to reckon with the automobile as a horse scarer all over the country. These machines are going to come into general use and before five years will be so reduced in price that common people who can afford to keep a horse will have them. The average horse is very much afraid of them.

The buffalo grass and the blue joint grass, the two principal native grasses of the western prairies, have never, so far as we know, been successfully propagated from seed upon land which has been under cultivation. Like other wild things, they shun civilization and disappear with the Indian, buffalo, coyote and rattlesnake.

The localities where the biggest crops of corn were raised during the late census year, taking an average yield for a whole county, were two counties in Illinois, three in Indiana and one in Pennsylvania, the average yield for the five counties being over fifty-two bushels per acre, Tipton county, Ind., leading with 53.7 bushels per acre.

Best beefsteak is quoted at 44 cents a pound in the city of Berlin, the same kind which is obtainable in this country for 25 cents. Other meats are also scarce and high priced. It seems queer that for the benefit of the few stock raisers in that country the government should see fit to bar out the cheap meat products of this and other countries.

Nineteen hundred and two has been a sort of freak season. We have noted more abnormal growths among fruits, grains and vegetables than we ever did before. Potatoes appeared in large nodules on the vines, corn grew unusually tall and set from two to four ears on a stalk, cabbage and celery have gone to seed the first season, while strawberries and raspberries set a second crop of fruit.

A farmer friend of ours after thirty years spent in peace and quiet on his farm, having retired to live in town, thought he would take an active interest in politics this fall and so came up as a candidate for an office. He tells us that while he knew there was a good deal of meanness in men he still had no idea of the depth of their total depravity until he got into politics. He says he can hardly now trust his best friends.

There are two things about which nothing had ever said—the bromegrass and alfalfa. The former is of almost inestimable value to all that large territory where timothy and the clovers will not do well for lack of sufficient moisture, while alfalfa is proving the redeemer of a principality of heretofore worthless lands in the west. No fact is better proved than this—where grass can be made to grow there will follow all other good things in an agricultural way.

One of the best farm tenants we have come across is a Swede with a large family. He has worked the same farm for thirteen years and has always made money for his landlord and for himself, while the farm is in a more productive state than ever before. This landlord is wise enough to treat his tenant liberally, furnishing him good stock and seed and such a share of the crop and farm income that his tenant can prosper. The dairy and chickens kept on this place alone constitute a pretty good income.

The government can sometimes interfere with the common business of the people to their great advantage. In France the government assumes to regulate the breeding of the horse, and none save sires registered by the government is used. The result is that all the world goes to France for its fine draft sires. The Danish government takes a hand in the creamery business of that country and by compelling the scientific education of the dairymen and butter makers and inspection of the product monopolizes the English market. To some extent American enterprise is accomplishing here what legal and governmental interference is accomplishing there, but as yet not in nearly so efficient a manner.

HOW HE GOT A START.
Ten years ago he was a common laborer living in a small western town. He had a wife and four children, and, as his labor was of the unskilled sort, he rarely received more than \$1.50 per day. Deducting his lost time, his average earnings were not over \$400 per year. It is easy to see that with such a small income he would have but little left after barely supporting himself and family. He had the honorable ambition to do something better; but, being without capital to make a start, it seemed to be a hopeless case. Finally he hit on this plan: He rented five acres of good land near his home at \$6 per acre. He hired a man to plow and drag it, then he planted one acre of onions, one acre of cabbage, one acre of potatoes, one acre of popcorn, half an acre of turnips and half an acre of melons and cucumbers. Aside from what he paid out to have some horse cultivation of the crop he, with his wife and children, took care of these crops. Now here is the result: Three hundred bushels of onions at 70 cents, \$210; cabbage crop, \$80; potatoes, \$50; popcorn, \$45; turnips, \$20; melons and cucumbers, \$60; a total of \$465, or as much, deducting what he paid out for rent and help, as he had ever earned in a year when working for others by the day. In addition he had all his family wanted to use of the crops grown, and the entire crop was grown and disposed of inside of five months, leaving him seven months to work out as he had always done. Of course he could have done better if he had had his own team and tools. The case is cited just to show what a man can do who has absolutely nothing but his hands to work with. It proved a getting out of the woods, a step in advance for him; and others may do the same thing, perhaps not quite so well, perhaps better.

A WET SUMMER'S COMPENSATIONS.
While crop losses were severe and almost total in valley locations during the past summer by reason of the unusual floods all through the west and northwest territory, the compensations of a wet season are not to be overlooked. Throughout all the region so drenched five previous years of short rainfall ruined the water powers, made brooks of the rivers, dried up the springs, exhausted the subsoil moisture, converted lake beds into cornfields, killed the trees both in grove and orchard and ruined the pastures. The downfall of thirty-six inches of water and in many localities much more during the months of May, June, July and August has wrought out a marvelous transformation. The rivers are once more bank full, every spring a-spouting, the earth saturated to a depth of ten feet or more, the lake bed cornfield is converted into a lake once more, all tree life has made a phenomenal growth, and pastures have been knee deep, as in June, all summer. It is all in line with nature's way of balancing things up, and all will feel better to think on the blessings brought by the rains rather than on the losses they may have entailed.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY.
We have growing on the lawn a Wealthy apple tree which is very attractive and symmetrical in appearance, and, looking at it, we are impressed with the fact that we might often set out valuable fruit trees for ornament and shade in place of the other kinds which bear no fruit. There is no handsomer lawn tree than the cherry if properly cared for, with its thick and glossy foliage, profuse bloom and rare red fruit. We lately passed by the town residence of a man who had set a row of apple trees in front of his home outside the sidewalk, and they were producing lots of nice apples for him and the public as well. Where utility can be practically combined with beauty it should always be done.

THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Wherever a piece of graded highway on the black prairie soils of the country has been gravelled a very practical object lesson has been given of the value of this method of making a good road out of a dirt road. We think that two applications of the gravel are much better for the road than where the whole amount is put on at once, the first coat of four inches to be allowed to incorporate with the muck soil and form a good foundation for a later coat of about four or six inches more gravel. Thus built, supposing the road is properly drained, such a road will last indefinitely, with only a scant repairing from year to year.

GRASS BINDING TWINE.
The new kind of binding twine made from the wire grass of the northern peat bogs is giving excellent satisfaction, the grain raisers of the Dakotas preferring it to twine made of sisal or manilla, while it is much cheaper in price. Thus are the most seemingly worthless lands of the territory named made to become of great value. We once owned a farm upon which there was one of these wire grass peat bogs and often used to wonder what on earth it could ever be used for. We have found out.

WHAT HE HAS TO BUY.
The man who lives and works in town has to buy hay, corn, oats, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, butter, meat, vegetables, fruits, flour, meal, fuel and a host of other things which enter into the daily living of a family, while a man on a farm can produce all these things named and have them of the very best. The town man finds that a salary looks like 20 cents when he has bought all these necessities of living.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK
Rapid Progress Made Toward Resumption of Mining.

COAL DIGGERS ARE BUSY AGAIN.
Owing to Bad Condition of Machinery There is Some Delay in Starting Breakers—Some Fail to Get Back Their Old Places.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Rapid progress is being made by all the coal companies in the anthracite region toward a general resumption of coal mining. The suspension officially ended at 7 o'clock this morning, but the quantity of coal that will be mined this week will not be great. It is not believed 25 per cent of the normal production will be reached until some time next week. There are a number of mines that will not be in condition for operation for several months and there are others that will not be ready for the men under two or three weeks. In a great number of collieries there will have to be much timbering done to prevent "squeezes." The nearly six months' idleness has in many instances rusted breaker machinery, which may cause some delay in starting. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, however, the company officials are confident that there will be plenty of coal for distribution before real cold weather sets in.

Thousands of men of every class made application for work. There were many disappointments, however, principally among the engineers and pumpmen. They want their old positions back, and in many cases they failed.

It is the opinion of the workers that the superintendents will find a way to re-employ all of them. The union men say the companies will get rid of all incompetent men hired during the suspension, because when the collieries begin working full time, the nonunion men will not be able to fill their places properly.

One of the developments of the day was the great number of men who have been employed throughout the strike who left their places and returned to their homes. Hundreds were paid off by the several coal companies in this valley and the same is true of the other regions. Among these were clerks who will return to the offices of the coal companies; men who were employed in other occupations and were thrown out of work on account of the strike; men who were strikers, but went back to work, and some coal and iron policemen. It is expected more of these men will quit work in the course of the next few days. They are disliked by the unionists and it is probable the relations between them will not be improved once they get working side by side in the mines.

Celebrations in honor of the ending of the strike were continued in many towns of the Wyoming valley.

President Mitchell is now engaged in preparing the miners' side of the case for presentation to the arbitration commission. He will appear before the tribunal and will have with him a number of assistants. Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say regarding the situation, but it is evident from his manner that he is quite satisfied with the progress of events.

The troops in this region have not yet received orders to leave for home and none is expected now until after the collieries are well started. There has been no trouble in this region beyond a few fights, the result of pay-day among nonunion men.

Nonunion Miners Badly Beaten.
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Three Italians who have been working at the Dodge washery of the Lackawanna company during the strike were set upon by a mob who were returning from work last night and given a bad beating. Two of them were rescued by the city police and taken to the hospital. Joseph Braun got away from the crowd before the police arrived and ran to Bellevue. Four men set upon him again and after beating him into insensibility threw him over a fence into the yard of a dwelling, where he was found in a pool of blood. His injuries, while serious, will not prove fatal.

Men Must Sign Contract.
Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 23.—The men who reported for work at the Vulcan colliery were told that they would have to report at the company's store and sign a contract before being reinstated. A few of them signed the paper as requested, but many of them refused to sign and returned home. Superintendent Jones said: "We simply ask the men to sign an agreement to the effect that they will not interfere in any way with nonunion men or with the men now at work."

Glass Workers Strike.
Washington, Pa., Oct. 23.—Nearly 1,000 men employed at the two plants of the Hazel and Atlas Glass companies went out on a strike last evening as a result of the refusal of the officials to recognize the glass workers' union. The plants were closed.

William C. Spangler Dead.
Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 23.—William C. Spangler, acting chancellor of the University of Kansas in 1889 and 1890 and again from 1900 to 1902, died yesterday of consumption. He had been in failing health for many months.

Football Player Injured.
Iowa City, Oct. 23.—In a game on the Iowa field yesterday, White, the Simpson college left halfback, broke his collarbone. He will play no more this season.

DOZEN MAY BE DEAD.

Five Lose Lives in Fire and Seven Others Unaccounted For.
Chicago, Oct. 23.—Four of the five bodies taken to the morgue from the fire in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining company have been identified. They are: Otto Trapp, Edward Steinke, Andrew Woselka, Joseph Barry.

It is almost certain that several more bodies are lying in the ruins, but the heat of the debris has prevented firemen from making any search and the exact number is not known. Seventeen time checks have not been returned to the superintendent, but five of the men holding the missing checks were seen near the ruins during the day. A switchman declares that he saw four men slide down a water pipe, and it is known that one man jumped into the river and made his escape. This diminishes the list to twelve, granting that all the holders of the missing checks were killed with the exception of the men who have been seen.

HOTEL FIRE IS FATAL.
One Dead and Two Dying as Result of Camp McKinney Blaze.
Camp McKinney, B. C., Oct. 23.—One woman is dead, two men fatally injured, another woman severely hurt and four others severely burned by fire, which destroyed the hotel at Fairview at 3 o'clock this morning.

The dead: Miss Smith, school teacher.

The injured: Matthias, John Allen, engineer; Mrs. Matthias, wife of the manager; Dr. White, John Love, druggist; two, whose names are not known.

The fire started in the basement of the building, which was a three-story frame structure.

Weaker information obtainable makes it appear that the fatally injured jumped from the third story. The local supply of remedies was exhausted and appeals for surgical and nursing assistance were made to Greenwood.

Mrs. Schley Seriously Ill.
Austin, Tex., Oct. 23.—Admiral Schley's departure for San Antonio has been postponed owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Schley, who went to a hotel immediately upon the arrival of the party. When she left the east, Mrs. Schley was threatened with pneumonia and she is still too weak to participate in any of the festivities attending upon her husband's welcome. The admiral received an enthusiastic reception here and was given a banquet last night.

Missouri Pythians Elect Officers.
St. Joseph, Oct. 23.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri elected the following officers after one of the most interesting contests in the history of the order: E. O. Eames of St. Louis, grand chancellor; George C. Crowther of St. Joseph, grand vice chancellor; W. D. Settles of Fayette, grand prelate; John M. Smith of Springfield, grand master of exchequer; John H. Holmes of St. Louis, grand keeper of records and seal.

Coach Lakin May Lose Foot.
St. Joseph, Oct. 23.—Coach Lakin of the Ensworth medical is in the hospital in this city, suffering with broken bones of his right foot, which may result in amputation. The foot was injured in a football game last Saturday with the St. Mary's college eleven and Lakin neglected to procure proper medical attention. His home is in Buffalo. He came to St. Joseph a month ago to coach the medicals.

Leroy Gets Decision Over Rooney.
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23.—Spike Leroy received the decision over Peter Rooney of Omaha here last night after fifteen rounds of milling. Rooney was the aggressor up to the twelfth round, when Leroy's left jab to the wind and jaw wore him down. The decision of Referee Fitzgerald was not wholly satisfactory to the spectators, many of whom thought he should at least have had a draw.

Cashier Is Under Arrest.
San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Robert Zatzema, a young man who is under arrest here on telegraphic instructions from the east, is wanted for the alleged embezzlement of about \$10,000 from E. Cardiza, the New York representative of the European house of R. Fabian & Co. Zatzema had been employed by Cardiza for several years and recently was promoted to the position of cashier.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.
Former President Hauser of Switzerland died at Berne Wednesday as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Frank Morris, the novelist, was operated upon at San Francisco Wednesday for appendicitis. The operation was very successful.

The trustees of the University of Chicago, by a vote of 13 to 3, decided in favor of segregation of the sexes in the "junior" colleges.

Captain Salck of the Hamburg-American steamship Valasca, the chief engineer and four seamen have been drowned at Willemstad, Curacao.

Fire Wednesday night destroyed the greater part of the business section of Mass City, Mich., on the Copper Range road, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

Hector A. Holmes, who is said to have taken out the first patent on the making of twine binders, died Wednesday night in Chicago, at the age of seventy-three years.

George Burrus, the soldier station at Fort McPherson, who was arrested at Atlanta as George B. Taylor, one of the murderers of the Meeks family in Sullivan county, Missouri, has been released from custody.

W.C.T.U. CONVENTION ENDS

White Ribboners Finish Their Labors at Portland.

ABSTINENCE IN THE SCHOOLS.
Resolutions Are Adopted Favoring Use of Text Books on the Subject—Illinois is Awarded the Prize Membership Banner.

Portland, Me., Oct. 23.—With the hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and the benediction, the great convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union came to an end last night. The meeting place for next year has not been decided, but the belief is general that it will be in some city of the middle west.

The convention began last Friday and every moment of the program time was full of interest. Reports were made from every part of the field and prominent workers for the cause were heard. The general sessions were held in the Jefferson theater, but all the churches threw wide their doors for overflow meetings, of which there were a great number. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was re-elected president.

It was voted to send a letter to President Roosevelt thanking him for his assistance in the arbitration of the coal strike.

The Milwaukee, Fort Worth, Sioux Falls and Louisville unions each asked that the convention be held in its city next year. San Francisco and St. Louis asked for the convention in 1904 and New Orleans and Portland, Ore., for 1905.

The prize membership banner, given by Frances Willard, was awarded to Illinois, Miss Willard's native state.

The following resolution was adopted: "That we stand committed to the principle of compulsory scientific temperance instruction for all pupils in all public schools of this country. We urge our organization everywhere to work for good, well graded text books on this subject and to oppose books that fail to teach total abstinence as revealed by modern science."

SUFFRAGISTS HURT IN A PANIC.
Three Women Injured on Last Registration Day in Denver.

Denver, Oct. 23.—Three women were more or less seriously injured during a rush of suffragists in the county clerk's office on the last day of registration. The office was crowded with heeleders of both parties. The panic was caused by an altercation between Alderman Patton and Billy Green, a vote herder. Blows were exchanged, after which the alderman was chased through the crowd by Green, who flourished a big pistol. Mrs. Eliza Kellogg, a cripple who had been induced to leave home to register, was trodden under foot and had to be taken home in an ambulance.

Lake Mohonk Indian Conference.
Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The twentieth annual Lake Mohonk Indian conference opened here yesterday. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the New York Prison association, was elected president. Bishop Potter of New York made the opening address. General Whittlesey read a paper, reviewing the work of the Indian bureau for the present year. It was shown by this report that the Indian service cost \$700,000 less than last year. Of the amount expended, 33 per cent had been for school purposes. In the matter of education, it was shown there are 28,619 Indians attending schools, an increase of 1,000 over the year 1901.

Meet Next in Cleveland.
New London, Conn., Oct. 23.—The annual business meeting of the American Missionary association was held yesterday and considerable business was transacted. It was reported that one annual meeting for all the Congregational Missionary societies had not been jointly arranged, nor any plan for one magazine for all societies, also that it had been found expedient to have but one treasurer for the three societies, with headquarters in New York. A program was submitted and accepted providing for a limited membership and a responsible voting membership of the association. The next annual convention will be held in Cleveland.

May Never Solve Mystery.
Washington, Oct. 23.—After hovering between life and death since last December, Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the victim of one of the most mysterious assaults in the history of the District of Columbia, died at the Garfield hospital yesterday. With her death the last hope of the solution of the mystery has disappeared.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it.

Cures all stomach troubles
Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

Each 21-cent bottle contains 2 1/4 times the amount of the old.

