

ATKINSON ON MOB LAW.

To Exterminate the Crime it Must Be Made Odious and Shameful.

WANTS PRISONERS ARMED

To Protect Themselves and Counties to Be Responsible for the Crime, Subject to an Indemnity.

Mob law was severely condemned by Governor Atkinson in his message to the General Legislature. The message dealt with a scorching and sensational attack upon the lawless spirit that impels the lynch law in Georgia. He says that to exterminate the practice of lynch law, the crime must be made odious and shameful. He advocates stringent legislation against the mobs, and insists that the Legislature pass a law leaving every county wherein such a crime is committed subject to a large indemnity to the relatives of the mob's victim.

The Northern lynchings are spoken of by the Governor. Of this he says: "It is no excuse to say that the Northern people, who have less to provoke them to lynch. Let us not take them as a standard; but rather show a higher type of civilization in our State, and erect here a standard to which they may aspire."

The Governor is in favor of arming the prisoners and allowing them to protect themselves from mobs. He says: "The arresting officer is now clothed with authority to take a prisoner from his custody, and it is his duty to take life, if necessary, to protect the prisoner and retain him in custody. This he should be required to do at the hazard of his own life, or the prisoner should be unshackled, armed and given an opportunity to defend himself. The knowledge on the part of the mob that this would be done would deter it from pursuing its lawless purpose, and the law would be permitted to protect the innocent and punish the guilty."

PULLMAN'S WILL.

The Total Value of His Estate is \$7,609,000.

The will of George M. Pullman has been filed for probate at Chicago. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. Sufficient sums are also set aside to provide her with an income of \$50,000 yearly during her life. One million dollars each is left in trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, and Mrs. Carrigan, of San Francisco. An income of but \$4,000 yearly is provided for his sons, George M. Jr., and Sanger W. Mrs. Lowden is also given the summer residence known as Castle Rest, on an island in the St. Lawrence river.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

At the Close of the Year Alabama Still Has 532,339 Acres.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Bingzar Hormann has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with previous years, it shows a decrease of 3,295 original homestead entries, aggregating 35,625 acres. In the entire disposal of public land there was a falling off of 2,370,406 acres. An approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands in the several States and Territories at the close of the year shows that Alabama still has 532,339 acres.

The Cotton Manufacturers.

The sixty-third semi-annual convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at Philadelphia, in the Textile school. The session continued for two days and was largely attended. Technical questions were discussed principally. Mr. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, submitted a paper on the subject of "American Cotton Goods Abroad." His statement of the cotton trade of the world is practically in the hands of four countries, whose exports can be stated thus: Great Britain, (1896), \$322,331,000; Germany, (1895), 247,742,000; France, (1896), \$28,575,000; United States, (1896), \$15,840,000. He further stated that we could get this trade if we would send our men out to seek it.

High Degree Masons.

The ninetieth annual session of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States convened in Washington. The report of the sovereign commander, Major W. Bayless, and other officers were read. Considerable business is to be considered by the supreme council, the most important question to be decided being whether or not the headquarters of the grand council of the order shall be removed to Washington since 1897. Another matter is the consideration of the change of the titles of the officers and subordinate bodies of the order.

Investigation Being Made.

President Depew's opinion that the disaster on the New York Central Railroad was the result of a dynamite explosion, is being investigated by the corporation. Many thousands among railroad officials and citizens familiar with the conditions. "If the embankment of the railroad was torn up by dynamite, the motive of those who did it was not robbery, but revenge," was the statement made by one official of the road. A thorough investigation is being made, and at least one man may be arrested.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South. Motorman Wiley was killed in a street car collision in Atlanta, Ga. Three men were killed at Augusta, Ga., by the caving in of a sewer excavation.

There are two State banks in North Carolina run by negroes—one at Newbern and one at Kinston.

Taylor Delke, a Georgia outlaw, pleaded guilty to murder and was sentenced to prison for life at McDonough.

The New York Evening Telegram says that Col. Jas. G. Martin, formerly of Asheville, N. C., has taken charge of the organization of the colored vote for Seth Low in New York.

It is now announced that the shortage of Mr. Win. E. Chilton, late secretary of State of West Virginia, foots up \$21,240. He says the amount will be made good to the State.

At Atlanta, Ga., between the Georgia-Virginia football game Gannon of the former team was seriously injured in one of the scrimmages, and the doctors say that he has concussion of the brain, and his recovery is doubtful.

A letter from a New Orleans lawyer says that Kingsbury Lane, a native of Asheville, N. C., died there recently, leaving an estate valued at \$55,000. He left no will and the heirs are unknown. Nothing is known here about the deceased.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says a two-thirds interest in the famous Jackson lumbless cotton has been sold to a New York syndicate, through Mr. E. W. Beardsley, who is acting with the Whillean government, which is anxious to secure this cotton.

A special to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, from Adgate, near Macon, says: "Mrs. Henry C. Adgate, aged 70 years, was run over by a freight train on the Macon and Northern road, receiving injuries that caused her death."

Last week's attendance broke all previous records at the Nashville Exposition, 107,320 registered admissions being recorded. The total attendance to date is 1,454,028.

Admiral Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in his annual report recommends "The Condition of the Dock, and among that number is one for Norfolk, Va."

Jacob A. Klutz, 69 years old, living five miles from Salisbury, N. C., beyond Dunn's mountain on the Stokes' Ferry road was found dead in his house. He was lying prone upon the floor, with his head in the fireplace. The hair and skin were burned from his head. He lived entirely alone.

At Rockingham, N. C., while Miss Lily Cole was on her way to work in the Fee Dee cotton mills, some unknown villain attempted to ravish her, but owing to the screams of her two young sisters that were with her, he fled without accomplishing his hellish act. Several suspicious characters have been arrested, and there is likely to be a lynching if the proper one is caught.

The North.

Seven men were killed by a gas explosion in a mine at Scranton, Pa. A fine sum has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. D. Wells went down a well at Wichita, Kan., to rescue Frank Moon, and both were killed by gas.

Reports from the interior of California show that the heavy rains which fell last week all over the northern part of the State have caused immense loss to farmers and vineyards. The total loss exceeds \$1,000,000.

The Legislature of New York has enacted a law levying a tax on wagons having wheels with narrow tires, the law to go into effect in 1900.

Unpaid employes of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on strike at Lebanon, Ind., have disabled trains and interfered with traffic.

Andrew Carnegie, who is in Paris, says he has offered his armor plate works to the United States.

A vein of oil has been struck on the farm of United States Senator Mills, near Corsicana, Texas.

John Sartain, the eminent artist and engraver, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 81 years.

The coal miners' strike in Pomeroy, Ohio, has been ended by the operators of Peacock mine signing an agreement to pay \$2.22 per hundred.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shipperd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly \$200,000 from E. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing \$2,000,000.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says preliminary steps have been taken to form a colossal combine of sewer pipe and terra cotta ware manufacturers of the United States with a capital of \$11,000,000 to be controlled by Eastern capitalists. Nineteen manufacturers signed the agreement and it is expected that the thirty-one others in the country will also sign it.

There is talk of a bill being introduced in the next Delaware Legislature providing for uniform shipments of convicts in the three counties. In New Castle a cat-o-nine-tails is used; in Kent a rawhide, and in Sussex a gum whip. Sussex folks think the punishment in New Castle is too severe, and in Sussex it is too light. The Kent plan may be agreed upon.

Miscellaneous.

The annual coffee crop of the world is estimated at over 11,000,000 pounds worth, in first hands over \$135,000,000.

Reports from the yellow fever districts show no change in the situation. There is great disappointment in the non-appearance of frost.

Dr. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky it is understood, has accepted the mission to Guatemala, and will be appointed soon after the election in Kentucky.

Since McKinley was inaugurated 179 negroes have been appointed to office, 88 more than were made under Harrison in the same time.

Washington.

Secretary Bliss says the Government will lose nothing by the \$90,000 worth of bogus Creek Indian warrants now out.

GEORGE DIES SUDDENLY

From a Stroke of Apoplexy Due to Overwork in Campaigning for

MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

His Eventful Life and Works—He Gave to the Campaign Its Most Sensational Incidents.

Henry George, candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of Greater New York, died suddenly in the Union Square hotel, New York, a few hours after his last speech at Flushing, L. I., of apoplexy, due to overwork in the campaign. He was nearly 60 years old. Below is a short sketch of his life:

Henry George was born on September 2, 1839. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor and learned the printer's trade. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the printer's case until 1863, when he became a reporter, and afterwards editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post.

He returned to New York in 1860 and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established. Mr. George is best known to the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled, "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are, "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Questions," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the Duke of Argyll, 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., in 1891, and "A Perplexed Philosopher," (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

In 1889 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 68,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, and 60,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Republican. After his nomination for mayor by the Jeffersonian Democrats a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening, and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents, his attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as luring blackmail upon city contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of uncertainty, for according to expert politicians it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

W. J. Bryan telegraphed as follows: "I have just received a dispatch announcing the death of Henry George. The suddenness with which the summons came will make more keen the sorrow which the public generally will feel at the death of so great, so pure and sensible a man. He made his name familiar to the reading public of the world around. Those who agreed with his theories found in him a moral leader, while those who opposed him admitted his ability and moral courage. He was one of the foremost thinkers of the world. His death will prove a loss to literature, society and politics."

W. J. Bryan.

When the news of Henry George's death was received at the Democratic headquarters of Robert A. Van Wyck, orders were sent to all the printers who had been printing campaign literature for Candidate Van Wyck to stop printing all documents bearing the name of Henry George. The following was sent by Judge Van Wyck to Mrs. George: "I am inexpressibly shocked. No words can express my regret or my sympathy."

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Seth Low, Tracy, Danforth and Richard Croker also sent their expressions of deep sorrow in his death.

The London newspapers print eloquent eulogies of Mr. George.

GEN. LONGSTREET APPOINTED.

He Succeeds Wade Hampton as Railroad Commissioner.

The President has appointed Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia to be United States Commissioner of Railroads, vice Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, resigned.

Miss Cole's Assailant Caught. A special from Rockingham says a man has been arrested at Lilesville and identified by a sister of Miss Lillie Cole as the brute who assaulted her on Oct. 23rd, and taken to Raleigh for safe-keeping. He admits of being in Rockingham the night before the assault.

Thanksgiving Proclamation. President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving day proclamation, setting aside Thursday, November 25, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

THE WORLD'S W. O. T. U.

Officers Elected at the Last Day's Session in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., (Special).—At the last day of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Mist Willard's temporary absence Miss Agnes E. Slack presided at the morning session. At the afternoon session a paper on "The Press," by Miss Cered, was read, showing that about 388, or one-third of the newspapers published W. C. T. U. matter, 3,200 giving space for a W. C. T. U. column.

The executive committee reported the following newly elected officers: Honorary president, Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, of Boston; president, Miss Francis E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill.; vice-president-at-large, Lady Henry Somerset, of England; secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack, of Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Sanderson, of Danville, Quebec.

MORMONS ARRIVING.

Twenty-Three Are in Chattanooga Assigned to the South.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., special says twenty-five Mormon missionaries have arrived in this city and will be assigned to various parts of the South, going mostly to Georgia, North and South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. This makes over 150 missionaries of the Latter Day Saints who have been sent to the Southern field this year.

In the party that arrived are two women, the first that have ever accompanied the assignments from the church. It is stated that the church will at once erect large quarters of their own in this city.

They say that their work in the South is progressing so satisfactorily and rapidly that this move is made necessary.

VICTIM OF FRAUD.

Government Pays \$90,000 to Creek Indians on Worthless Warrants.

Over \$90,000 of alleged fraudulent warrants on the United States treasury on account of the Creek Indian nation in Indian territory, have been discovered by government authorities. The alleged fraud was perpetrated in connection with the payment of the Creek Indian nation debts and only the barest details have reached Washington. Congress by a recent enactment authorized the liquidation of indebtedness of the Creeks amounting to \$333,000, incurred by the Indians for various purposes.

The amount appropriated was to be paid out of the United States treasury and deducted from the large funds of that tribe now in the treasury for their benefit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN WRECK.

Engineer Killed and the Fireman Has a Hand Cut Off.

The Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 12, from Columbus, O., to Norfolk, Va., was wrecked near Welch. The engine, mail car and baggage car went down an embankment about twelve feet, turning over on their sides. The engineer, A. J. Mays, was killed, and fireman Frank Biggs had his right hand cut off. Mail Clerk Bowles was slightly injured. No passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a breaking rail.

RETURNING MINERS.

They Report Provisions Scarce—Brought Some Money With Them.

A dispatch from Aberdeen, Wash., says the schooner Novelty has returned from St. Michael's with twenty-three returning miners, nine of whom have been on the Yukon several years. They speak of about scarcity of provisions at Circle City and Dawson, and give that as their reasons for leaving for the winter. They nearly all have claims and bring money back with them, but were very silent as to the amounts.

Snow, Sleet and Rain.

A big eastbound storm of snow, sleet and rain has been raging in Kansas and South Dakota. The worst feature of the storm was the high wind which played havoc with the telegraph wires. At Denver, Col., property estimated to aggregate \$100,000 has been destroyed. One telegraph company has 4,000 miles of wire down, and most railroads are completely blocked.

Winston's Tobacco Fair.

Account of the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Winston-Salem and return, from all points in North Carolina, Danville and Norfolk, Va., at a rate of one first-class limited fare for the round-trip. Tickets on sale November 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; final limit November 6th, continuous passage in both directions. For further information call on any agent Southern Railway, or write R. L. Vernon, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

Twenty Known Dead.

The latest from the big wreck on the New York Central railroad is that twenty lives are known to have been lost and eighteen bodies have been recovered. The cars and engine of the ill-fated train has been raised, and the body of the fireman found, but they may have to dredge for the engineer's body. The express car was smashed to pieces, but the contents were safe.

Killed by His Son.

At Chicago, Ill., Willis T. Norman was shot and instantly killed by the careless handling of a pistol in the hands of his 6-year-old son.

Killed by a Maniac.

At Gorham, N. H., Thos. Monahan, while crazed from drink, shot and killed three men on the streets. An alderman is one of the victims. The sheriff finally arrested the maniac and placed him in jail.

Professor: "Mr. Orr, this is an example in subtraction: Seven boys went down the river to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?" Orr: "Yes, sir; seven." Michigan University Wrinkle.

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS.

A Very Sensible Circular to the Supervisors of Public Schools.

SPECULATION ON GOVERNOR

Daily Consumption of Cotton Mills is 9 3/4 Bales Each—A Big Reward for a Rapist.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued the following very sensible circular to the supervisors of public schools in the various counties: "I wish to call your attention to a very important matter, to-wit: The employing of assistants in our public schools. No person should be allowed to teach as an assistant in a public school unless said person has a certificate from the county supervisor. My attention has been called to some instances where the principals were paid \$40 or \$50 per month of the public fund with the understanding that the principals were to furnish their assistants. The assistants selected in these cases referred to were pupils taken from the school and not qualified for the work. Away with the idea that anybody can teach the primary children! This is the most difficult work, and it is a gross injustice to the children to be imposed upon by being placed under the care of the person who can be secured by the principal for the least money. A case was reported to me last spring where a principal drew \$20 per month of public funds for an assistant, and hired his assistant for \$10 or \$12. If this be true, such a man is not fit to be in any school room. It is your duty as supervisor to see that the little ones are not neglected and are not placed in charge of any one except a competent teacher. See to it that every man and woman has a certificate before he or she teaches in a public school. When an assistant is needed, let the committee make a contract with the assistant in the same manner as with the principal; then he will have no unworthy rivals making money on incompetent assistants as in the case mentioned above. In some of our counties a certificate does not mean much, but be sure that the children shall have the benefit of what it does mean."

The estimate now is that the penitentiary crop will be 100,000 bushels. It requires about 60,000 bushels for the use of the convicts and the stock. This will leave 40,000 bushels for sale, worth, say \$16,000. The estimate is that the cotton crop is 2,700 bales. Last year Superintendent Leazar made 2,900 bales and 200,000 bushels were lost by the great freshet in the Roanoke, which also destroyed 60,000 bushels of corn. It is asserted that Superintendent Smith will have over \$25,000 with which to start the new year.

In a suit in Caldwell county Superior Court the jury awarded \$2,000, and interest, to E. B. Jones, administrator of the estate of the late Walter L. Jones, of this county. The defendant in the case is the New York Life Insurance Company, which was represented by Col. H. C. Jones, of the Charlotte bar. Mr. J. D. Church, general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company in North Carolina, was also in attendance. Defendants appealed to the Supreme Court.

From an unknown North Carolina Exchange: A farmer went into a store the other day in an adjoining city to sell a load of fine peaches. He was offered 60 cents a bushel. A traveling man who was standing by remarked to the farmer, "If you had those peaches in New York, you could get \$1.50 a bushel for them." "Ya-as," answered the farmer, "and if I had a pail of water in it—I reckon I could get 10 cents a glass for it, too." And the drummer collapsed.

The Republicans express the belief that Julian S. Carr or John S. Cunningham will be the next Democratic nominee for Governor. James H. Young, member of the Republican State committee, says that unquestionably Charles Dockery will be the next nominee of his party for Governor.

The Secretary of State declines to license the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, organized in Delaware last May. Of its capital stock of \$200,000, only one-eighth is in cash, the remainder being in notes, the value of which the Secretary of State does not know.

The Tyrrell county commissioners made a formal demand, under act of the last Legislature for 100 convicts to work the public roads at the State's expense. The superintendent and directors refuse to furnish the convicts. A suit will follow.

Superintendent John R. Smith, of the penitentiary, says he will put in 500 acres of wheat and 1,000 in oats at the State farms. He will put in machines and split and bale the corn shucks and ship them North.

Governor Russell offers \$400 reward for the unknown person who, October 23, assaulted Miss Cole, at Rockingham, with intent to commit rape; the reward to be paid upon conviction.

The average daily consumption of the 185 cotton mills in the State is reported by the Commission of Labor Statistics to be 9 3/4 bales each.

The Junior Order U. A. M. The sixth annual meeting of the Junior Benefit association of the Junior Order United American Mechanics met in Trenton, N. J. The report of the treasurer shows that 428 death benefits had been paid during the year. The association pays \$250 on the death of each member.

A Wire Mill Trust. A dispatch from Chicago says that a wire mill trust is being formed in which the Rockefeller and other Standard Oil men are interested.

THE FARM GARDEN



Quick-Maturing Hogs.

There is no longer the demand for the heavy-weight hogs which used to prevail whenlard was what the hog was mostly valued for. What is most wanted now are hogs that at seven or eight months old will average a pound a day, or a trifle more, for each day of their lives. Such hogs as these are always salable, and it is very rare that they will not yield a profit to the grower. The best pigs for feeding are usually a cross of the fine boned small breeds on some large and rather coarse-boned sows, the male always being the smaller. The result will be hogs, which for feeding will be superior to either sire or dam.

The Canker Worm.

Bulletin 44 of New Hampshire station treats of the canker worm—a species of measuring worm which are hatched from eggs laid in apple trees about blooming time, and which feed upon the leaves and hang suspended from the leaves by webs of their own spinning. They have been with us for over 100 years. Professor Bailey estimates that a single chickadee will destroy 130,000 of these worms in a season. The remedies recommended are spraying with Paris green just before the blossoms open and again just after they fall. Also wrap a band of tough paper about the body of the tree and smear this with rape-seed, or dordoline, two German preparations that remain sticky two or three months, and thus catch all moths or worms that try to crawl up the tree. Be sure that the paper girdle fits the tree so tight that the worms cannot crawl under it. Never apply those sticky preparations to the bark of the trees, as it will surely kill the tree.

A Remedy for Scour in Calves.

Scouring in calves gives trouble on all, and sometimes causes very serious loss on a few farms. It is an infectious dysentery in young animals, and frequently less than ten per cent. of those attacked are saved. The more general trouble is known as white scours or gastroenteritis, and most farmers have a private remedy for it. A great thing is to prevent scour as far as possible by the careful changing of food and attention to diet generally. On looking through the cowhouses on a large Danish dairy farm recently, I noticed that in the troughs in the calf pens there were always two lumps for the animals to lick. One was the customary piece of rock salt and the other a piece of chalk. To an inquiry, the learned professor who had the farm under his direction replied that it was to keep the calves from becoming sour in the stomach. He added that rock salt and chalk were always easily accessible and the calves were never or rarely troubled with the complaint which is so prevalent on American farms. In all probability it was an old-fashioned precaution known to many people, as prepared chalk is a constituent of some remedies for diarrhea and scouring, but is not generally followed. It is easy of trial and those who put it to a test would do well to relate their experience, favorable or otherwise, as the case may be, for the benefit of others.—A. J. Stanton in American Agriculturist.

Kerosene for Chicken Lice.

Dr. Hinman advocates kerosene as a remedy for lice, and he is one among us who seems remarkably "lucky" in rearing fine chicks. Interviewed as to his manner of application of the same, he told me that in the first place he provided thorough dust baths for setting hens, and gave them ample opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits to be thus derived. When chicks were taken from the nest, he said, they were carefully looked over for lice. None being found upon their heads or necks, they were not further molested for a few days, when the mother hen was given a light feather oiling with pure kerosene upon her breast and under her wings, about her legs, and wherever there might be a possibility of there being a breeding ground for these worst of all the poultryman's enemies. Not by any means is she saturated with kerosene, but simply wiped over on the outer surface of her plumage with a cloth that is wet, but not dripping wet, with the oil. This is repeated once a week, and is always attended to in the evening. It is speedy death to lice and nit, and should the chicks be in the least troubled with them, long before morning this woe of theirs has merged into happy content. A number of hens with their broods are quickly disposed of in this manner, and the work is done for several days.

Kerosene is, in fact, quite the remedy of remedies about this locality. It is freely used about the roosts and wherever else needed to keep vermin at bay, and one Nebraska woman that I know has told me, and brought proof to bear, that kerosene can be used on hens while setting without detrimental effect. It was used cautiously, but pretty well distributed through as well as upon the outer

Garden Wisdom.

If a stitch in time saves nine, pulling a weed in time saves us from the ninety and nine more weeds that would spring up and choke the flowers and vegetables. The destruction of weeds is one of the first points in keeping a good and profitable garden. A very common practice is to allow them to grow, taking the strength of the soil, then pull them up or mow them down and throw them upon the highways or into the fence corners to cumber the road and annoy the riders. In the one case, and furnish fertilizer for more weeds and the pestilent hedgerows that are one of the greatest drawbacks to the production of good crops.

There are many weeds that are annuals, and by even a little care may be destroyed altogether. An ordinary sickle rigged with a long handle and curved so that the blade will tip slightly upward is one of the very best weed exterminators in the world. Armed with one of these, a walk through the garden and grounds will enable the householder to snip off the heads of weeds by the hundreds.

This implement may be used where a scythe could not be handled and when the back-breaking process of cutting them out in the usual way would not be undertaken. There is a narrow, sharp-edged cutting tool, like a tiny spade, which is intended specifically as a burdock cutter. It is exceedingly useful where such weeds as wild parsnip and carrot are abundant, and where one could not pull all of these weeds in half a lifetime.

Where coal is the fuel of the household it is possible to consume a great deal of material that would otherwise be of the utmost importance. That there is a regular place of deposit for all waste matter of the house, a small box or corner in the compost pit may be set aside for bones, tomato cans and the refuse of the table. This accumulation put in and covered with lime will mingle with the other fertilizer and become a most important addition to the enriching elements that will keep the place productive and increase its value. The lime is necessary, also the animal matter that is resolved from the bones, while the iron and other salts from the old cans have their uses in the economy of nature.

It seems quite out of the question for the average smart farmer to realize that there is any such fertilizer wasted on his place every year to make it his and blossom like the rose. There is a market gardener in a suburban district who has within the past few years built up a pile of weeds and sweepings along the highway that would be worth more to him were he to scatter it over his land and plow it in than the same bulk of material for which he pays many dollars per load. In sensible to this, he continues to rear this long and wide monument to his extreme folly, and his more sensible neighbors are wondering at his penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

The provident and fore-handed gardener and small farmer will after carefully guarding against an increase of weeds and utilizing all waste that he may have about the place, spread all the available compost upon his land and see that it is thoroughly fall plowed. In small patches it is best to spread around the corners, carefully turning under all sod and grass that might furnish the start for a fresh crop of annoying interlopers.

It is wise to prepare a patch in some sunny corner where early peas and potatoes may be put in as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The first lettuce and radish beds are best made under glass, and to this end a large and well-built cold frame is a necessity. Built with proper care and in a substantial fashion, the cold