GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

No. 9.

CHANCE FOR CARPET BAGGERS

MANY LUCRATIVE OFFICES TO BE MADE IN THE NEW COLONIES.

Yat Places For Thomagada who are More Ambitions Than Worthy-Gov erner of Porte Rice to Get 810.000 Year, With a Palace Thrown in-ties erant Suneral of Philipplurs May tiet Still More-Hanait's Governor to tiet \$5,000, Some Peerquisites and a Princely Patronage.

John Efferth Watkins Jr., in Charleston News

Washington D. C., Feb. 10 - Special How would you like to have a b-rth in Uncle Sams future c donial service? Here is a long list of offices to be shortly created. Make a modest choice and

Congress has already embarked upor the preliminary work of creating the thousands of positions which will surely be bestowed as some as permanent government in Porto Rica, Hawaii and the Philippines shall have been formal. No doubt you would like to become

No doubt you would like to become Governor of Porto Rico. This is the most lucrative colonial job yet appear log in pending hils. It carries a salary of \$10.000 a year, \$2.000 more than given the Vice President of the United States. It will be a presidential appointment, to be condrived by the S-nate, and the term will be four. In addition to his generous malary the Governor of Porto Rico will be allowed free use of the imposing pulses at San Juan, which city is to be retained no the Yankes capital of the island. This modern edifice, once the official residence of the Spanial Governor General and already the American headquarters stands in a beautiful park of trupical and already the American nesoquarters stands in a beautiful park of trupical shrubbery extending to a steep seawall washed by the picture-que harbor. Four years to a palace at a salary of \$10,000 a year is an inducement untiof-fered to Governors of any States not to mention Territories. It is true that the Governors of several States receive receive an equal compensation among them the Executive of New York who is given free use of a mansion of lax urious appointment. But the term of the latter is only two years.

WELL PAID SECRETARIES. Five \$40,000 positions in Porto Rico will be those of secretary, attorney general, auditor, commissioner of education, each appointed by the President for four years. These officials will have the combined function of Legisla lators and Territorial Cabinet minis ters. Together with the Governor, constitute an executive council, or upper house of the Porto Rican Legislature. An Executive council is dis tinetly new to American processes of government. England the world's greatest colonizer, has adopted it for many of her island dependencies. In Ceplon, for instance, the Governor is aided by an executive council of five members who, together with four other officials and eight representatives of different races and classes in the community, form a Legislature. In the Bermudas, Newfoundland, Babamas and Barbados are similar organizatious but none give the natives so liberal a representation as the scheme devised for our West Indian posession. Thirty five Porto Ricans will be elected to the insular House of Delegates for terms of two years. They will receive \$5 for each day's attendance. The five native members of the upper bouse will be given such annual asiaries as three delegates may provide. The secretary of Porto Rico, probably an American will according to the proposed scheme, aided by an executive council of five will according to the proposed scheme, temporarily fill vacancies in the Gover-

PLUMS FOR LAWYERS.

normbly, and therefore will be consid

But next to that of Governor the bigebst salary listed for the Porto Rican service is \$5,000, to be paid to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the same to the United States District Judge. Several Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are to receive \$4,500. a United States district attorney \$4,000, a United States district anarabal of the Supreme Court. All of these judicial offices will be filled by the President, who will presentate migratic migrat. president omes will be filled by the President, who will necessarily select, men of great legal attainment. It is further proposed to pay \$5,000 a year to each of the five members of a compission to be organized for the compilation and revision of the laws of Porto Rice. Two of these commission ers will be natives of the laland; the other three American lawyers.

CRUMBS FOR THE NATIVES. In the Porto Ricau service there will also be scores of officials and deputies of the lower Courts and hundreds of lesser territorial employees. Their salaries, paid out of the revenues of the island, will be determined by the executive coungil. Such minor offices executive coungil. Such minor offices will, so far as possible, he given to eitizens of the island who, according to the present policy, will be leut every opportunity to train themselves for the higher berths. The Judges of the likelike Courts will constitute part of he natrousge of the Governor.

THE HAWAHAN PLUM PATCH. The Governor of Hawaii will receive 35,000 a year—just half the puy of the Governor of Porto Rico, if the salaries rated in the pending bills are allowed to stand. Certain generous perquisites, however, are specified solely for the Governor of Hawaii. He is to receive \$100 a year for stationery, postage and jusidentals; \$2,000 for his private secretary and the further payment of all bis travelling expenses while absent from Honolulu on official business. He will also have his office, and perhaps his residence, in the palees occu-pied by King Kalakaua and later by the Ex-Queen. This is a sumptoons abode of modern French architecture, with Maneard mode and capacious

A further amelioration for the lower salary of the Governor of Hawaii will be his princely patronage. He will according to the pending bill, nominate and, with the cament of the Hawaiian Senate, ampoint a Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court; the Judges of the Circuit Courts, Attorney General, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of out of the surface and forestry. tendent of public works and instruction auditor, high sheriff and a number of public boards. Needless to say, Ha-wallan, and not Continental, Ameri-cans will receive these offices. But, in addition to the Govern rehip the President will be given the right to appoint uset will the given the right to appoint a United States District Judge for the islands, at a salary qual to that of the Governor, a secretary at \$3,000, a marshul at \$2.00 and a district attorney at \$2.00. According to the Collombilithe fifteen Senators and thirty Representatives the Hawaiian Legislature are to senators. are to receive \$400 spiece for each regular session and \$2000, aplece for each special session, in addition to unleage at the rate of ten cents a mile.

THE PHILIPPINE ORCHARD.

The Philippine service will offer more numerous and more lucrative position to Americans than either of the other insular Territories. The Governor or Governor General will be Givernor or Governor General will be given a salary perhaps greater than that of the Territorial Executive of Parto Bico. In the inlands obtained from Spain—en ectally the Philippines—the responsibilities of reconstruction will be much greater than in Hawaii, Americanized before annexation.

The Philippine Governor will probably be given grantifum and the

the l'milipine dovernor win pro-bably be given gratuitous use of the palace at Manilla, a structure quite as fordidable as those of San Juan and Honolulu. In the Oriental archipelago especially the most striking way to in-spire respect for our representatives is considered by many to be through the magnificance to which they are necus-

PERSIDENTIAL PATROKAGE.

Next to the Governorship the highact terths in the Philippines will very
probably be such Presidential appointments as the secretaryship attorney
general-kip, auditorship treasurership
and several commissionership. These
places, together with the more important Judgeships, will probably pay
something like \$5,000 a year. The
higher classes of Filippines, such as the
Tagals and Viscayans, will doubtles
to allowed to elect their lower Legislative budy and half of the executive
council or whatever the upper house lative body and half of the executive council or whatever the upper hoase may be termed. The other half of the latter will probably consist of Presidential appointers. In this Legislature of the archipelago will be represented the provinces of Luzon, Pausy, Negrons Cebu, Leyte, Samar, Guimaras, Bobol and perhaps those along the populated coasts of Mibdenao. In the Sula group and wild parts of the other islands the governor will exert his authority through the sultans and hereditary chiefs an England does in her African crown colonies.

her African crown colonies.

Throughout the archipelago there Throughout the archivelago there must necessarily be an organization similar to that of our Indian office for educating and civilizing these wild tribes. As in some of our Western reservation army posts may co-operate in this work. There will be needed, in addition, a vast civilian force of commissioners, superintendents and ageuts, with salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$1,000 a year. This will mean hundreds of remunerative positions. A similar organization will probably be needed for the cars of our semi-civilized and savage subjects in tions. A similar organization will probably be needed for the care of our semi-civilized and sayage subjects in Hawali, Tutuita, the Mapua Islanda and Guam. The bishood of some material every one were buckино Симп. The hi bravery and vigor will be demanded for this work. Debutless in the native schools for children there will be many excellent openings for plucky women.

A LAND OF OFFICE BUSINESS .. Hundreds of new registerships and receivership of Territorial land offices, with salaries from \$3,000 down, will be created with the opening of the public domain in all of the new insular possessions and the extension of the homestead laws thereto. Each of these these officials will require a consider-able force of clerks and draftamen. Thousands of such minor offices in the postal, customs and revenue services, as they are extended over the islands, will be filled probably from the eligible registers of the civil service commison. Those who take their examinathose early and secure high standing are the oces to profit by the best chances.

The prine qualifications for the higher colonial positions will be knowledge of Spanish language, Spanknowledge of Spanish language, Spanish history and, in many cases, Spanish history and, in many cases, Spanish, American or international law. The study of Spanish has become a popular fad here in Washington, especially among ambitious Government officials and elerks. Many young Spaniarda, Cubana and Forto Bicans are making fair livings by teaching their native tongues at rates varying according to the size of their classes. The class in which your correspondent

STUDYING SPANISH.

four department clerks, two women and two men, a young lawyer and a woman of leisure.
"El Professor" tis a Castilian, with "El Froresor" ils a Castlian, with with thetiquette of a Chesterfield and a thorough mastery of English. "Your language," says he, "le one of trregularities and exceptions, Mine, after the understanding of a few simple rules, is phonetic in spelling and homogeneous in grammatical law." And, truly, there expects he a modern teacher. there cannot be a modern tongue less difficult, especially to him retaining a remnant of Latin or a smattering of

according to the size of their classes. The class in which your correspondent is studying may be taken as a furn average. It includes, braides hapelf, four department clerks, two women

Fresh.
A thorough apeaking and reading knowledge of Spanish will be esential to the success of all colonel officials or employees brought in close contact with Forto Ricens and higher classes of Filters. the Ex-Queen. This is a sumptions abode of modern french architecture, with Mansard roofs and capacious balaconies, commanding one of the most inspiring views of tropical landscorps to be seen in the new possessions.

Torto Ricans and higher classes of Fillipins. Conversation through interplantation will be alow, expensive and under the most inspiring views of tropical landscorps. Our Representatives sitting with natives in the upper houses of the Porto Rican and Philippine Leg-

islatures will find discussion well-nigh impossible unless all call can speak and understand the same language. Of Judge and Court efficials will be de-manded not only a knowledge of Span-ish language, but of Spanish law. Of many high officials brought in contact with foreign efficials will be required a mastery of international law as well.

GREATEST OF ALL.

English Boy More Whese Explaint Mare Never Seen Guidene.

White General Lawton's twelve-year-

While General Lawton's twelve-yearold son has been made a captain for
bravery, and a boy bugler of England's
Fifth Laheers has been rewarded for
his pinet at the Riandslange, there is
one boy whose grit in Eugland's Crimean war made him a mame that has
lasted even to this day.

This boy whose name was Thomas
Keep, went with the Englash army to
the heights of Alons, preserving the
most undannted demeanor throughout
the battle. Shot and shell fell about
him like bail; but notwithstanding the
wariness of the day, present dangers
of the horrid night, the boy's heart beat
with tenderness toward the wounded
instead of going into a tent to take
can of himself after the battle, he was
seen venturing his life for the good of
his comrades, stepping carrifully over
one body after another, collecting all
the broken muskets ne could find, and
making a five in the night to promure
but water. He made ten for the sufferers, and saved the life of a sergeant and
several of the private sudders who
were is ing paggiver hands from want ers, and saved the life of a sengeaut and several of the private soldiers, whowere is ing occarly exhausted from want At Balaklava, again, he assisted the wounded. He did his duty by day and worked in the trenches by night, taking but little rast. At Inkerman he was surrounded by linssian about 20 minutes, and, to ose his own wounded, "thought it was all over with him." He reo-lved one shot, which massed through his coat and out at the leg of his trougers. But he was subjurt. He helped with all the bravery of a man, to get in the wounded. He waited on the doctor when he was extracting the shot from the men and on the mounded say they would not have been alive now had it not been for this hop's unw-arled watcufulness and kindness in the hours of helpessessen. watenfulness and kindness in the hours of helplessness.

SHOE BUCKLES.

Once Worts Much Hore Than the Shore That Curried Them.

Exchange. Ouce on a time your shoe was noth Ouce on a time your shoe was nothing without the buckle. Indeed, it was a case of the "tail wagging the dog," for the buckle was the main thing and the shoe only to carry it. It was not the size, but the custimess of the buckle which counted among royalties, and people of high rank at court wore diamonds, while even to those days some wore paste imitations in a value effort to seem rich.

In 1720 a leader of fashion would wear a fluil flowing curled wig reaching in ringlets half way down back and arms, a laced east cut straight with

arms, a laced cout cut sirsight with buttous put on in every pussible place, and square-tood black shoes with an enormous flat on the juster, high heels and on the flat a small but brilliant bookle. Next to the buckle of brilliant bookle. Next to the buckle of brilliants came those of gold. Rich land owners and merchants were gold buckles larger than the the diamond ones, but still small in proportion to the

flars, Your thriving shokeeper wore back-

ONCE A WALF.

New Governor of the Immense Terri-

tury of Almoku. From street walf to governor—that is the life story of John G. Brady. As a boy he roamed the streets of New York until the Children's Aid society picked him up and sent him out wee picked him up and sent him out west "to grow up with the country." He was adopted by a good family who, though poor, sent him to the district school, where he got a taste for education, and later worked his way through Yale callege. Then he went so New York, entered the Union Theological sectionry, was graduated and became a Preshyterium minister. Presbyterian minister. He decided to do missionary work in the west and went to Colorado and Idaho and then to Texas. Finally he aduled in Alaska where he found a wide field. He plunged into the work of making that country better in a business and moral way, and went into politics so that he could do no more for the people. Toand little known territory and the head of Presbyterian church affairs in, our great northwestern possessions. He is only one more example of what an American boy with grit and pluck

Bob Taylor's Latest Joke

Here is ex-Gov. Bob Taylor's latest joke, which he sprung on a Memphis audience last week:

The conductor on a road corth of the Ohlo river was going through his train taking up tickets when he came upon a lady passenger who was weeping as if her heart would break. He anxiously lequired the cause of her distress, at inquired the cause of her distress, at the same time proffering his services to relieve her. "Oh sir, you can do nothing, my grief is incousolable. Lam on my way to Uncinentti to have the remains of my husband cremated, and be is the fifth, boo loo!" She was apand after regarding her a moment in a sympathy and mystery the conductor was about to pass on, when a fresh burst of grief from the opposite side of the car attracted his attention, and turning about he heliefd a woman older than the first howling like a droon. Approaching her he said: "Fray madam, be composed at deli me the cause of your trouble." "Be composed? I am nearly 42 years old and have never had a bug. Citaton is the protessor. band, and there's that young thing that's got 'em to burn ?

ARP STAYED OVER.

BECAUSE A WRECK KEPTHIM FROM LEAVING.

But Hina a Pleasant Time; at Clinton And Writes About What he Saw There-His Visit to South Carolina. Bill Ary in Atlanta Constitution.

Hard, hard indeed, is the contest for freedom and the struggle for liberty, Here I am at Ulinton barricated, am-buscaded, endladed and any other dis-tressing thing, for there is a wreek tressing thing, for there is a wreek seven miles away and they say it will take all day to remove it. And so I can't get home tonight. Oh I the pity of it, for I am tired and homesick. I am not calm and serein. I was at Laurens last night and found good friends, who made the lingering hours pleasant, but all the time I was our furted with the thought that it was my last day away from my numerisms with list day away from my numerous wire and oblidren and grand-onlidran. I left the intel at 5 o'cluck this merning and walked at a lively gath down to the depot to take the train for Chuton, where t was to intercept the Seatoard for Atlanta and then for home. But the train for Chinon did not come and nobody knew when it would came. the train for Clinton did not come and nobody knew when it would come, I waited until half-past T o'clock—sund time was fleeting; went beck up town, bired a livery stable man to drive me over to Clinton by 9:30 o'clock to catch the Seaboard. The road was awful, but the horse was a good-one and I knew he could make the ten miles in two hours and I felt happy on the way. We did make it and as I stepped on the platform I felt proud that I had not waited on that elated train. But, oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen, when the agent told me the Seaboard was in a wreck and could not get here was in a wreck and could not get imre outil late in the day and partiage later. Well, here I am -no garden to dig in ; no children to frohe with and noth-

ing to do but ruminate. Yes, rumi-mate upon the trials and croses and disapposatuents of this sublunary world disappositive is a continuous any world meaning that pinintive ild song "Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man."
But this preface is the shadow—'no dark side of the pictures, and now i will brighten up and look at the other side and feel ashamed of myself, for a first line of the color of the after all my disappointment is only for a day and it is not as bad as war nor is day and it is not as had as war nor sickness ner dazis to the family. And, besides, I am at Cliston, the tovicest village of the plate. Yes, Ulinton, where I have a lost of kiel friends who are glad to see me and wouldent be sorry that I am belieted here if I was not so sorry for myself. I was here two days ago and had a rest ovation, a large audience and a love feast after the lecture. In this little town of 2,500 people I had 400 out to hear and and to greet me and many of them and to greet me and many of them were from the country and some came were from the country and some carne several miles, for the night was lovely and the full moon smiled upon everything. The women turned out in force, for they did love to see and hear a man who has been subdued by matrimony and does not claim to be one of the lords of creation—a man who helps his wife to nurse the children and plant the flowers; a man who, away in the dead of night, will let his wife rest and sleep while he wells the room in his night gown with a teuthing child in his arms and sings his little songs not il his eyelids droop and his legs get weary and his thoughts say you are a little darling and I wouldent take a million dollars for you—but I wouldent give a dollars for you—but I wouldent give a nickle for another. A foud father has none to sell, but dossent want to bny, but a true mother gives glad welcome to all who come and is even happy in

While in Clinton I was the guest of Mr. Barley, the ban-er and coil man, a model gentleman of the old school whose muying are trath and he whose sons and daughters are like olive plants around his table and have never given him a moment's grief or anxiety.
And now that they are all grown up
and established to their own business. be has adopted several hundred factor children and is delighted every day to visit them in the cotton mill and pl bis hand kindly and gently upon their brads as he passes them at the spindle or at the loom lie has built for them a church and employed a preacher and established a Sanday school and it has awakened in his bosom a new love for bis fellow creatures and he is growing young again. This sotton mill runs 16.000 spindles and 430 looms and has prospered ever since 1897, when it was completed. The stock is at a premium of 30 per cent and its surplus entaines are all invested in splanging its capaoity and increasing its products. Now think of it. Here is a mill that manufactures only a fine grade of cloth and consequently only consumes about 3,band enough cotton to run until next. December and it was all bought for 7 cente per pound. He has orders ahead at fixed prices for all the goods he can make this year. His goods are stready said at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents a yard and it takes \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and a takes \$\frac{1}{2}\$. said at 5¢ cents a yard now it takes 5¢ yards to weigh a punish. Now counting for a loss in weight of 10 per cent, he is getting 25 cents a pound for the cotton that cost blus 7 cents. Labor and machinery does the work and the cost of that depends upon the manined the management. The mill owners can grind that labor down to a starpation neighbor the but Me. can grind that labor down to a staysa-tion price if they chouse to, but Mr. Bailey sesures me that it is possible and practicable to pay these operatives grod living prices and provide goods, confortable contages and a garden and fuci and all the necessaries and many of the demonstrate if life and atill leave a

Clinton is the orphanase—the Thern-well orphanase—that in twenty-five years has developed from a little plain

building with rooms for twenty orphans into a lovely villiage of rock-ball, solid, hands-ome houses two stories light and in the best architectoral design and where 900 of the fatheriess, or motheriess children readder. No one would ever scapeet that this villiage was an orphanse that was built no faith and cherity and for all these would ever scapeet that this villiage was an orphanse that was built no faith and cherity and for all these years has been maintained in the same put to do their share in maintaining dress-making, cooking and everything and the inmittution. They are put to printing, carpentering, shoe making, paint ing, and their for an a humebold and spectum they free mention and boils are madels of chandles of chandles and their rooms and boils are madels of chandles and their rooms and boils are madels of the boys find gund places in the same and the same and the same and the same and the boys find gund places in the same and the

seid movement.

and movement.

Inn't this wonderful, and it is all done by a faith and trust equal to Meller's. They tell me here that ir. Jacoba is in partnership with the Lord and that Mr. Beiley is the Lord's fluorial agent. Certain is it that these two work heartly together, and more as since Mr. Beiley's son married in.

Jacoba duanter

Jacob's daugnter. Well, Georgia has thirty-seven orphand here and cares for them I was proud to know that Carterville notonly maintained an asylum, but had a little share in the mice cottage that was built by the afferings of the children. There seems to be no limit to the expansion of this great work. The maney comes is just as fast as the number of orphans increase and no faster. "I am the God of the fatherless" is visible and polyable in everything about this wanderful institution. I could write a book about it, but time and space and place farbid, for I am at last on the train and bound for home. It saddens me to know that an engineer and freme in every silled on the engine that wrecked the train a faw unices from Clinton.

lins I have visited good old Abbeyille and Greenword and was made much of at bift places. My stay in Abte-ville was most delightful, for I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Speed, where I found five little children who behaved set on my area and rode on my foot and one wanted to know who pulled all my hair out and I told her that Mrs. Ar. did it.

At Greenwood I stopped at the fine new Oregon hotel, which is the best I have ever found, and a Grosgian heeps it. He put me in the bridel chamber and when I expressed my surprise he said he heard about the golden wedding and expected me to bring my brid

along.

But I don't believe the printer will ever read this.

Allmore Bun.

Two postmasters to Cuba are re-ported to have been detected by Director General Rathbone in frauds on the Post-filos Department aggregating about \$1,200.

about \$1,900.

"Quite recently we discovered," writes Mr. Rathbone, "that the post-master at Alquizer, province of Havana, was short in his money order accounts \$639.00, whereupon we immediately secured his arrest and make demand on the Fidelity and D.-post Company for the amount of the short-age, in which company he was i-mided for \$2.000.

"The amount offender was the root-

for \$2.000.

"The shoond offender was the post-master at Juenn, who drew give money orders on Clenfuscos, four for \$100 each and one for \$90. He algord some name other than his own and by going to Clenfuscos obtained payment of the orders through the squary of an accomplice. The Juent defaulter has not yet been arrested."

In consequence of these discoveries an investigation has been ordered of every money order office on the island at once.

According to a statement required

at once.

According to a statement received at the Postofice Department received at the Postofice Department received at the Postofice Department received. The of the 276 postofices on the island of Cutha are in charge of Americans as acting postonasters. The list of offices so supervised includes Santiagn, Gastitanama, Metamasa, Cleafueges, Trivided and Poerto Principe. The calaries allowed average about \$1,400.

TO CURE A USLD IN ONE DAY.

ALPALVA OR LECEBER.

C. II. Jordon, in Atlants Journal,

Reising alfalfa or luners, wither for grazing or hey has been up to the present time coul sed to a very limited are on nontoero farms. This highly notritious plant has once appreciated in accordance with its feeding qualities for all classes of our livestock. There is no reseon why every farmer should not have at least an acre or two in luners. Its suitivation wherever observed in Georgia is usually confined to the borders of garden walks or a very small patch toear the lot. The writer in testing the foudness of stock for loosts has noticed that lorses and cows will leave any other thad of feed for it, which they set with a decided relies.

AN ANCIERT PLANT.

AN ANCIEST PLANT.

AN ANCIERT PLANT.

Lucera, the same commonly given to alfalva in the south is one of the oldest farage plants known to man, before the Christian era the Romans cuttivated it is large quantifie to feel to their lucree and it has held its own for ages wherever is freding value has come in conspetition with other plants either for grazing or hay. Its cutture is therefore nothing new; nor is its high value for feeding purposes. Is cannot be said either that its cuttivation in any portion of the nouth will be experimental since it has already been tried in all parts of the country and no plant has been found to respond more readily to proper fertilization and thorough preparation of the mil. Lucern is a permital and once a stand is obtained will grow the crups continuously for thirty years without re-meading its yield is enormous on good land giving several cuttings and yielding from 6 to 16 tons of dry hay per acre during the run of a year.

experiences of since of the solity and not trief to all one of the country and more readily to proposely or the soil. Acres is a personal and to proposely or the soil. Acres is a personal and to a dual in sort is a personal and a dual in continued will grow the most a dual in obtained will grow the most and depth of 50 fvet. A farmer can well ufford to spend some extra time in preparing his soil for lutern in view of the fact that it will ever afterwards take care of itself, and furnish abundant wearanger the feet to see the feet to the and return for the first investment of labor and the future rental of the land. After plowing the land be harvowed or rolled several times until the soil is the and mallow.

HARVESTING AND CURING.

It may be well to state here that It may be well to state here that barnyard manure does not make a good fertilizer for lucern owing to the large number of small grass seed generally present in such manures, which are apt to germinate and give trouble. If such fertilizers are thoroughly rotted them the objection is obvisted. When the plants are from 13 to 18 inches high the first crop may be moved and as

the objection is obvisted. When the plants are from 13 to 18 inches high the first crop may be moved and as often thereafter as it grows tall enough. Some little care ought to be exercised the first year in order to give the plant a good functing to the soil. Full results may not be expected until after the first year.

Working in a top dessing of ention and made between the drills will give extra growth and a rich green color to the folings of the plant. Out for hay when the first flowers begin to appear if postposed much longer the stalks and limbs of the plant become hard and woody, which interfaces with their successful mastication by stock, askess fed green. To make good hay known should be racked up into windrows. Let it lay a day or two and hand to the barn. The leaves being the most outritions and palabelic part of the plant, the hay should be banded as little as possible. If the bay is quite thick in windrows and not dry enough for stacking pite up in small coaks and hasten the cure. The value of the hay depends upon its being well cared without losing the leaves. In our section seven or eight outlings may be had annually, and if planted on rich land yield of one and a half to two tons of good hay can be harvasted every four or five weeks.

PREDING GREEN.

PREDING GRASS.

Leonra is one of the best grope for cutting and funding green. It is not by itself however a complete ration and should be fed in connection with elther forage such as fodder wheat or out straw. It is very rich in pratein, but deficient in the fats, it should be out and fed to cattle and sheep. If own and sheep up allowed to grass on incorn after a rain or when the dew is

on it is likely to bleat them. It not affect horses or hope in this however. Tougs home make a greath if fed on lacers with a addition of a small quantity of of the notes of insers will furnish parage for affect hope during as a service. Prose May until dependence on the notes of alfable, gain 100 penutes cach in weight, will come out of the field in fine dition for daughter, requiring on limited supply of core to detail fattering and harden the land, not plant layers is an orentari; roots will go down despet than all of the fruit trees, and the latter make see growth, possible to hill fattering on the fruit trees, and the latter make see growth, possible to hill fattering of its trees, and the latter make see growth, possible to hill fattering of its trees, and the latter make see growth as much as as never reduce plot of ground to appeller mrs, and perinsent with it on a seem seek to convinced of its value on the fat A quar or of an serie will never man bushed of cory and it will continue grow in dry or was manon. If we fat in middle of cory and it will continue grow in dry or was manon. If we fat in middle at that the seem is a like its of last means a cory are manon. rain to middle Georgie had an a leve to nifalls at this time, the sens of last meson's corn cross test in an erveraly folt. We to see lutters more extendively plan the future, and trust that the I value will be fully statistic and cloted.

He Has Worked All Min Life Long, He Nays, and Has a Sight to Hosp on.

and Blythe.

"A man's gut to work to live," said
in. "That's what kone and maschare gives us far. When you shut down
your engine your boiler is going to

your engine your bolise is going to stop.

How to get tich? That is just as easy as surthing also an earth. Just as easy, mind you. All you have to do is to enter your mind on to. Give up everything size. Give up friends, shildren, peace and comfort. Pleasure? Take it seeing the deliars some in. There is a ferce jay of conquest that you feel over each cits.

Millionaire Bradinary julia like a miser, but his doeds are those of a philanthropies, for he gives away dollars by the thiogened to charity, undestate these tenselited that nothing to mid about it.

dha World-Hernit.

For from being the great autocean the arbiter of shings of magnitude, the president of a railway system, but great or remail, is a dealer in trifle with a consideration for overything. Every accident, lates a semantic over construction by which the read in to be a voltar or to thatte a dollar, connect the notice of the president. The meaning the notice of the president of the countries who makes the profile, and by the meaning with meaning the profile, and by the enter who has to face the matthe directors' months