

Vol. 58.

Hocking Sentinel.



Published every Thursday. Subscription \$1.00 a year when paid in advance, when not in advance \$1.50.

Lewis Green, Proprietor

Thursday, Feb. 2, 1899.

Spring Election.

Announcements.

TRUSTEE.

Harry Dugger, of Washington Court House, and one of the prominent young lawyers of Ohio, a republican politician with a clean record, is announced as a candidate for Governor and proposes bearing the hearded Grosvener in his den and clipping the pinions of the high flying Nash in his political employ.

Daughterly not reclusive from the commonality by long Capital occupancy, nor above the people in high-heeled political aristocracy. He don't go to Washington for advice or inspiration. He shakes hands with the fellow citizen. He has a relationship to Logan that makes him half, and his better half, a law eater. His good fortune and the claim he has especially on our regard, is that his wife was our Logan Lucy Walker, a lady who was a leader in all that was best in our social circle while she lived among us. On that account if for no other, the good wishes of Logan people regardless of politics, go to the handsome and gentlemanly husband of Lucy Walker.

MISLEADING.

The Law Authorizes the Allowance.

Let Justice be Done, and the Truth be Told, if Accusation is Newspaper Policy.

Our contemporaries are parading wholesale charges of illegal fees drawn by county officers. It is the R-publican keynote for the next campaign. We advance some sections of law, to which the attention of the intelligent and fair minded reader is called, and which in our contemporary will read, may induce him in fairness, to modify his standing abstract.

Section 850 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio as originally passed February 15, 1873, found in 70th Volume of Ohio Laws, page 35, provided that it should be the duty of the clerk of the Board of Commissioners, who is the auditor, to keep a full and complete record of the proceedings of the board, in a suitable book, provided for that purpose; but there is no provision in that statute requiring an index of the said record to be kept by any one. Consequently no index was made in Hocking county until the year 1883, when the law was amended required it.

On April 11, 1883, the legislature of Ohio repealed said original section 850, and enacted in its stead another section, which provided that the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, who is the auditor, should keep a full and complete record of the proceedings of the board, and a general index thereof, in a suitable book provided for that purpose.

Said section further provided, that in counties where no index had been made of such record of the commissioners, which Hocking county was one, the commissioners were authorized to cause an index to be made of such past record, and further that such clerk of the board, should receive for the indexing, provided for in this section, such compensation as is provided for like service in other cases.

Under the provisions of this section W. N. England, then auditor of Hocking county, was authorized by the board of commissioners of this county to prepare an index of the past records of the board of commissioners of Hocking county up to that time, as appears in Journal G, page 16 of said records, and said England was paid therefor the sum of \$428.60.

In 1885 the legislature of Ohio amended said section 850, and provided among other things, that in counties where no index had then been made of such past records of the commissioners up to that time, that the commissioners were authorized to cause an index to be made of such past records for such period of time subsequent to the first day of Jan., 1880, as the judgment of the commissioners might determine and provide further, that said auditor should receive for the indexing, provided for in this section, which is the general indexing, as the record is made by the board of commissioners and the indexing of the

past records subsequent to 1880 and up to that time, to wit, May 1, 1885.

The commissioners of Hocking county took advantage of said section as passed in 1883, and employed Mr. England, who was then auditor, to make an index of the past records of the commissioners and paid him for the same under the provisions of that section, as it stood at that time. Since that time, 1883, the auditor of this county has been receiving pay, for making up an index of the records of the board of commissioners, and although section 850 was amended in 88th volume, Ohio Laws, page 20, in 1890, the provisions as to indexing and paying for the same remain unchanged. So Mr. England was entitled to pay for his work as amended in 1883 and the auditor of this county have, since that law was passed, been entitled to pay for indexing the records of the commissioners.

Chasing a Deer.

Jesse Ryan's Adventure. The Horse Reporter to the Rescue.

One day last week Jesse Ryan, late Deputy Sheriff and present overseer of Cap. Bill Ryan's undulating plantation near Logan, went out as usual to look after the stock, taking with him the proper implement for a Logan farmer, a double-barreled shot gun, loaded to the muzzle. All of a sudden he caught sight of a lean, long-legged, queer looking hippoglyph, holding on with its teeth to the top rail of a stake and rider fence. He thought from its very strangeness that it was a deer, no animal of this species having been near this ancient settlement for the last hundred years and Jesses only knowledge of their looks being from the misshapen creatures pictured in the high school class of geology. At sight of the animal he was struck with the "Buck Ager," and quivered like an aspen on a calm day. While the shaking spell was on the gun went off, the contents lodging in a nearby stump, slivering it into tooth-picks. The wild animal gave a snort like the discharge of a steam engine and with a leap twenty feet high, went over the fence and disappeared like a whiff of steam on a hot wind. Jake Lemon, who was with him, gave wing to his long legs and struck out for Stoutsville, where in the obscurity of the red brush of that settlement he thought he might find hiding from the monster. Jesse came panting into town to report his discovery and his adventure. He found McKay so worked up and distracted in trying to turn his Foraker coat into a Grosvenor shroud that he gave him no heed. Tom Allen was working out his "Uncle Josh" and this work required so much concentrated stupidity that Tom didn't have any sense left to understand what was said. Associate Editor Dollison of Hlesboro, had no time to talk, so busy was he in putting back again the roof he had taken off the Court House in order to get a look at the rascality of County officers, while Barney Barnato Brananagan, having just emitted an unusual intellectual out put of Society Realm, was soothing his palpitating heart with reading his favorite poem, "The Brave at Home," and could not be awakened to a sublimity disturbance. At the Sentinel office Jesse found the entire force busy making out receipts for new and advance paying subscribers, but the Horse Reporter, having just finished reading our Havana exchanges, gave him ear, and hence the reader has this thrilling adventure with a deer on the outskirts of Logan.

The Reporter has found out that Jesse's deer is the running gear of Sil Purcell's Trogan horse, noted for having its joints held together by wooden pegs and its bones kept in place by its hide. This Purcell trap horse is a "wind sucker," and our recent genal cotemporary, kindly indulged his pet Rosenanti's tastes, and let him live exclusively on this expensive feed. He kept the Old Bone Horse, he audaciously called a horse corralled in his Mongolian Pleasant Park, attached to the cowshed, but fearing the backing appetite, kept a continual sucking of wind would exhaust the air supply from the bird roost, sent him out to winter on the windy hills to browse upon the breezes and nibble pro and con upon the stakes and stumps of Ryan's clearing. The Purcell Hoss, our reporter says, was last seen with his teeth dead set in a late copy of the Journal Gazette, mistaking it, and not to our surprise, for a dry chip, light as air from the nature of its essence, sucking for Wind, while the owner, the Sybaritic Silvester, surrounded by governors and generals, plucks the luscious bananas that grow around his writing table in the soft vesuvian suburb of Havana.

Pleasant Letter From Post Master Pursell.

From a private letter we present the following notes of interest from Mr. Pursell, which will be interesting to the general public as well as to personal friends.

Military Station No. 26, Buena Vista, Cuba, Jan. 16, 1899.

I have personal charge of the mail service for General Lee's army and am attached to the General's headquarters. My head-quarters are in a large tent or rather two big tents joined. I have a corps of clerks which is being added to almost daily to meet the volume of business which seems to increase daily. I have a post-master with each regiment and detachment, who collect the mail, see that it is properly endorsed with the name of the soldier and one of the officers of the regiment or company. This mail is brought to my head-quarters where it is taken in charge by my clerks, who sort it and then it is dispatched to Havana and from there it is sent by ship, of course, to the states. The mail for the army is made up on the incoming ships and at Havana and sent to me. After examination it is sent in pouches to the different regiments and detachments by messengers. You can form some idea of the volume of business at my head-quarters when I tell you that from Thursday afternoon, when I opened up for business, to Saturday night when I closed for the week, two days and a half, the receipts were over \$5000. You will understand therefore that there is very little idleness here.

The awful stories we heard about this climate at home are wholly false. It is, to the contrary, perfectly delightful. This is Monday morning and the hour is eleven. This is the warmest portion of the day from now until two o'clock P. M. I am in my shirt sleeves and am as comfortable as on a June morning in Ohio. My quarters overlook the Gulf of Mexico and there is a constant sea breeze blowing. I have not been sick a minute since I have been here. I never felt better in my life. I am located seven miles from Havana and in the healthiest portion of the whole island. The water of Cuba of which we heard so much against, is pure and healthful. When I came down here filled with fear and prejudice, I made arrangements to have my drinking water boiled. I was laughed at and a Cuban gentleman with whom I was talking stated that the water was not only pure, but that it contained properties which correct every kidney ailment. He said that any one who would take care of his liver with some mild laxative would live for a hundred years. I have no fear whatever of the yellow fever. It is confined to the filthy portions of Havana and I am told never gets out here. There is one case of smallpox just outside our lines but it has been isolated and no one seems to be worried about it. The Cuban army under Gomez is encamped about six miles from here. They wander into our camp every day. The officers in their white uniforms and panama hats look quite picturesque. The Cuban soldiers are not so well supplied with clothes and look like a lot of bandits such as we see on the stage in theatrical plays. Everything done here suggests theatricals. The old houses and churches, the character of the trees and plants, the vehicles and the people look like the pictures of tropical life we used to see in our geographies and in old paintings. I am constantly reminded of drop curtains in the theatres and stage effects generally. Father Powers would doubtless be amused, as I have been, at the strange garb of the priests and would be impressed, as I have been, with the ancient churches, the splendid singing and the manifest devotion of the people. In Havana near the hotel at which I stopped, is an old church called San Philippi. The street upon which it stands is not wider than an alley in Logan. The side walk is not over a foot wide. I stood across from the church on Sunday morning and watched the good people go in. The same social distinctions are apparent as they obtain at home. The rich come in fine carriages with drivers and footmen in livery and the poor walk. Beggars stand on either side of the church door and hold out their dirty hands for alms. It looks exactly like an old picture. The women are either bareheaded or wear some sort of a lace affair over their heads. They are black eyed and dark skinned and some of them are passably pretty.

The Cuban business men are reaping a rich harvest now. They charge outrageously for everything. Just before I left home I had a suit made of a light weight material at that cost me \$20. The same kind of a suit

here costs \$50. Shoes worth \$2 and \$3 in Ohio bring \$6 and \$7 here. No kind of a decent meal can be bought for less than \$1.00. Everything else is in proportion except native fruits. They can be bought for a song, and such fruit as I never saw before. The oranges are large, juicy and sweet. One can buy a basket full of them for ten cents. Bananas are abundant and cost next to nothing. The plantation on which I am located is covered with banana trees or rather plants. Bunches hang within reach of where I am writing on plants which almost surround my quarters. Palm trees grow everywhere and flowers bloom on every hand.

One of my clerks has a photographic outfit and has taken some pictures of my quarters, staff, guards, &c., as well as the landscape hereabouts. As soon as he develops them I will send you a sample.

Near my quarters is an old Spanish fort with a moat and a trocha around it. The trocha is made of the same kind of barbed wire we have in Ohio which is used for fencing. The trocha is perhaps four feet wide and looks like it would be a very difficult thing to get through, though our troops went through them with ease by the aid of nippers.

It is difficult for me to stop writing when I start in on the subject of Cuba. It is so perfectly lovely and strange and interesting that I could write volumes on the subject.

F. S. PURSELL.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTHLAND.

Progress and Prosperity. Northern Emigration and Business Enterprise.

Pleasant Letter From Will England.

TIFFIN, GA., Jan. 21, 1899.

I have had a desire for many years to visit the south land but circumstances have prevented me from doing so until the present time. I therefore left Logan for this place Jan. 16, 1899, via Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon and arrived here January 18. I have not much to record of interest until I arrive at Nashville. Not having visited this city since 1864 when Gen. Hood and I had a little contest as to which should occupy the city. I looked with much pleasure upon the great improvements made since that time. It is now a beautiful and prosperous city with one hundred thousand inhabitants.

It being necessary for me to travel after night between Nashville and Atlanta arriving at Nashville at 7:30 a. m., we change cars here for Macon on the Georgia Central railroad, passing a fine agricultural country, the soil is red clay, very fertile in the state of nature but has been impoverished by the continuous cultivation of cotton for seventy-five years. The elevation of the country between Atlanta and Macon, a distance of ninety-five miles, is about twelve hundred feet. On this route we pass through three thriving cities, first Griffin, a manufacturing town with six thousand inhabitants. Here is also located the Georgia Experiment Farm. Second is Barnesville with five thousand inhabitants which is noted throughout the south for its educational advantages. Third is Forsyth with four thousand inhabitants. Arriving at Macon we find we have descended to an elevation of three hundred and forty feet above sea level. Macon is a beautiful city of forty thousand inhabitants and has increased its population over thirty thousand since the war. Here we change cars to the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad which passes through a section of Georgia and Florida possessing such a variety of climate and soil that a description of the resources of the county along its line cannot be made. Starting at Macon, the central city of Georgia, and terminating at Palatka, Florida, it embraces all the variations from a temperate to a semi-tropical climate, gradually descending from the foot hills of middle Georgia to the sandy levels of the coast of Florida. There is an ever ending variation in scenery that beguiles the eye of the traveler and makes it the most popular railroad system that conveys the northern tourists to the south. There are no vast stretches of sameness but every mile reveals a new scene and 285 miles of a living moving panorama. Starting at the Union Depot at Macon the train treads its way through the edge of Ocumulig Swamp, past the brick yard and tile works, cutting through a dense mass of verdun that makes the northern tourists think he is nearing the tropics. On either side are spread great level fields whose chocolate color betokens the richness of the soil. Pass-

ing the town of Avondale and crossing the creek we notice a wagon road winding up a hill upon the top of which is a great level plateau, the sight of the Elberta Orchard, where are planted 42,000 peach trees which in a few days will be blooming. We skirt the hills and in a few minutes we see Welston, surrounded by a vast plain, while on the left the vision is arrested by the dark green of the forest which fringes the Ocumulig. Three miles further on we greet Kathleen in the midst of rich fields. Off to the left we are attracted by a high ridge and upon the highest point of this ridge we are told is located the Oak Ridge Orchard of 50,000 peach trees and 10,000 grape vines planted by an Ohio Company who selected this spot because, not within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, have peach trees failed to yield a crop. Last December the president of the company picked green peas and ripe tomatoes from the vines in the garden on the company's property. "Tivola" calls the conductor, and the train stops in the center of a magnificent plantation of 1500 acres. On a little knoll stands a typical old-fashioned two story farm house with a wide veranda in front. The house is surrounded by a grove of great oak trees and commands a view of great fields of the dark chocolate soil. The plantation has been purchased by the Tivola Fruit and Land Company whose stockholders are Ohio men. The company has planted 80,000 peach trees and 11,000 grape vines and will increase their plant from year to year. Here also has been planted 800 acres by a northern company in which is represented by the states of Ohio, Penn, Illinois and New York.

Elko is passed and at Unadilla we find a town of substantial brick business blocks and handsome residences, evidences of a rich agricultural district surrounding.

Then comes Pineheart, a name suggestive of turpentine stills, and we have entered the great yellow pine belt. On either side are seen the great pines, their tops high up in the air, while their roots rest in the ever green grass.

Fifty-seven miles from Macon is Vienna, the county seat of the great county of Dooley, one of the largest and richest agricultural counties in the state. It is a part of that section of Georgia which was called "the granary of the Confederacy" for here was raised the "hog and hominy" which supplied Lees army in Virginia.

Richwood is well named for here is situated the largest saw mill in the pine belt, having a daily capacity of 80,000 feet of sawed lumber, 35,000 feet of planed lumber, 35,000 shingles and 20,000 lath. On a side track stands the handsome residence of the manager, surrounded by shrubbery and flowers; back of it are the great barns and stacks, down by a little lake stands the gin and mill. Scattered over the farm are the neatly painted cottages of the laborers; by the side of the road stands two tobacco houses and at the station is a store and post office. This is the model farm established by the railroad company to demonstrate the agricultural resources of south Georgia and well has it performed its mission, as a glance over its fields will show. This farm is no fancy garden patch, but comprises 1000 acres, 600 of which are under cultivation. It is a grand object lesson and has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Georgia. A few miles below the farm we pass through "Little Pennsylvania," so called from a settlement of people from the Keystone state, who in a few years have transformed the virgin forest into neat farms, orchards and vineyards.

One hundred and five miles finds us at Tifton, one of the handomest little cities on the road, that is attracting by its beauty and thrift many northern people, both as visitors and settlers. In its vicinity can be seen the largest and best equipped canning factory in the south. It is at the junction of the Plant System, and connections are made for Brunswick and Albany. Connections are also made with the Tifton and North-western road which will take you to the old soldiers colony where thousands of Federal soldiers are carving out new homes in a genial climate. I will leave here tonight for the south from where you will hear from me in the future.

W. N. ENGLAND.

New New All New!

Everything New at

STIERS & CO.

The first arrival of NEW DRESS GOODS came in last Saturday. Our stock was never better shape to receive them. We had cleaned up closer than ever and

Bought Our Spring Goods Early.

If we HAD NOT we could not get them now. This is one of the seasons when choice weaves have sold out earlier than usual.

Black Goods. In Cordis, Wells, Silk Warp Almas, (Bengalines, Crepon Silk and Wool) Sicilians, (Mohair Poplin), Mohair Armures, Serge and flenriettes.	Quilts, the Best of Value. Large, neat Martelle patterns. Remained and ready for use 90c Extra large heavy Quilts for iron beds 1.50 12-4 Martelle ruffled for iron beds 2.00	Carpets. 30 rolls Bright New Carpets just received. Velvets with or without borders. Tapestry with or without borders. Ingrain, all wool, 3 qualities. Ingrain cotton chain, &c. For early trade through the month of February will make Special Prices. 50 Pieces New Mattings. Shoes. Do not forget we are showing as large a stock as ever and can convince anyone that our prices are lower—not having the expense connected with running the Shoe Department. We have just two Handsome Fur Collarotes that sold at \$7.00 we will close them out at \$5.00.
Colored Dress Goods. Bayadere Cloths.....5 colors Two tone Whip Cords.....3 " Poplins.....4 " Changeable Poplins.....4 " Cord Plaids.....3 "	48 inch good quality bleached pillow slips.....10c 24 good quality Bleached sheets.....47c Cheap as the Material in the piece. Linen Huck Barber Towels 10c per pair. Extra Large Bath Towels 20c per pair. Beautiful Underskirts in Glace Silk in pink, blue, green, red and stripe at.....\$2.75 Black Skirts in Glace Silk.....2.60 Sateen Skirts, 2 ruffles and cord with stiffening.....95c	
Wash Goods. Piques Solid Colors, Stripes and Dots. Ginghams, the new neat patterns, Stripe Madras Cloths, Percales, beautiful line in the best goods.		

STIERS & CO.,

Logan, Ohio.

the rear platform and gaze on the field of peaches, pears, plumes and apples, on trellised vineyards and in the pasture fields we see grazing the mild eyed jerseys, horses and mules, and sheep and hogs. On a beautiful knoll stands the handsome residence of the manager, surrounded by shrubbery and flowers; back of it are the great barns and stacks, down by a little lake stands the gin and mill. Scattered over the farm are the neatly painted cottages of the laborers; by the side of the road stands two tobacco houses and at the station is a store and post office. This is the model farm established by the railroad company to demonstrate the agricultural resources of south Georgia and well has it performed its mission, as a glance over its fields will show. This farm is no fancy garden patch, but comprises 1000 acres, 600 of which are under cultivation. It is a grand object lesson and has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Georgia. A few miles below the farm we pass through "Little Pennsylvania," so called from a settlement of people from the Keystone state, who in a few years have transformed the virgin forest into neat farms, orchards and vineyards.

One hundred and five miles finds us at Tifton, one of the handomest little cities on the road, that is attracting by its beauty and thrift many northern people, both as visitors and settlers. In its vicinity can be seen the largest and best equipped canning factory in the south. It is at the junction of the Plant System, and connections are made for Brunswick and Albany. Connections are also made with the Tifton and North-western road which will take you to the old soldiers colony where thousands of Federal soldiers are carving out new homes in a genial climate. I will leave here tonight for the south from where you will hear from me in the future.

W. N. ENGLAND.

the famous Georgia Watermelon and its recognized product, receiving one-tenth of the entire crop of the world. Here is the oldest and only watermelon establishment in the south. It is equipped with the same machinery and uses the same methods as similar establishments in Chicago and Kansas City. Connection is here made with the Plant System for Thomsville and Quateen and other points on that line. I stopped over here one day to enjoy the beautiful scenery. The country here is more level and the soil is richer than in the rest of the South. The pines are not so large and the foliage of the oaks is not so dense. Here and there through the foliage we catch the glimpse of the mirrored surface of a lake surrounded by lakes, varying in length from one to five miles long and to depth from 20 to 60 feet. The lakes abound in peach, trout and other game. We gave me a list of game, a paradise to lovers of sport and the beautiful. I was entertained two days I stayed at Park Lake by Mayor W. L. Glemm, one of the best and wisest men in the South and Florida railroad who had the kindheartedness to give me a list of the country, even to Florida, where we took dinner at one of the favorite resorts near the water. I was also entertained by Mr. Glemm many of the large plantations noted for their production of cotton. One of which I wish more particularly to mention is the plantation owned by Mr. Scott of Chicago, containing twenty-six hundred acres in the center of which is located a lake containing 200 acres with which the plantation is supplied with fish every month in the year. We dined with Mr. Glemm and had the pleasure of testing the product of the farm for the last year as follows: 100 acres corn, 100 acres of cotton, 100 acres peanuts upon which the farmer raised 500 bushels of peanuts, 100 acres of early peas from which he will get two crops and 100 acres in sugar cane, watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of corn grown after the corn was cut up the same tract later in the fall out prepared to pasture it. He is now plowing 200 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He has 100 acres of watermelons. He expects to cut hay from 100 acres of corn and 10