WESTERN NEWS AND PROGRESS.

IDAHO.

James McCord of Boise has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Blackfoot.

The creamery at Mendon was opened with appropriate ceremonies last Thursday. The plant cost $3,000, and it is owned by farmers.

Superintendent Hall of the Boise poor farm has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $150 for maltreating a boy under his care.

Fremont County News: Constable J. R. Vail arrived here on Sunday with T. E. Parker, of Chapin and turned him over to Sheriff Pincock for safe keeping on the charge of seducing his own daughter. Mr. Parker is a justice of the peace in Chapin precinct, he is over 60 years of age, and has heretofore sustained a good reputation. The writer visited him in jail and he complains bitterly of the treatment he received from the officers who arrested him. He claims that he was not allowed to have either counsel or witnesses, that he was simply charged with the heinous crime and brought to jail without the privilege of a defense. He says that his daughter is a confirmed epileptic and is not responsible for what she says or does, and a letter was received by the sheriff, signed by ten of the best citizens in the vicinity of Parker's home substantiating that statement.

The land taken up in the Blackfoot land office in the month of April amounted to nearly 9,000 acres.

Salmon Recorder: The Red Rock and Salmon River Telephone company has decided to extend the line from this city to Gibbonsville and Jack Egan has taken the contract for putting it up. It will be completed in 60 days.

WYOMING.

Ham Ling, a Chinaman, was killed in No. 1 mine at Rock Springs by coal falling upon him.

Cheyenne Sun: One of the best animals the Wyoming Wild West show owned was killed in rather a peculiar manner at the fair grounds. A large rope corral had been constructed on the open ground near the stables in which the horses were kept previous to the time of being exercised. Becoming suddenly frightened, one of the animals rushed against the ropes with great force, pulling a peg which was driven firmly into the ground and which, whirling through the air, struck the steed behind the ear, killing him instantly.

A dispatch from Casper says: J. D. Woodruff of Fremont county is in Casper. He came over last week to look after the shipment of his wool clip, which is the heaviest of any individual shipper from Casper. Mr. Woodruff's entire clip will exceed 500,000 pounds. He ships via Casper and the Elkhorn every year, freighting the wool overland by string teams from Lander.

An agent of the government will soon make the architect's survey for the government building at Cheyenne, and the plans will follow. It is expected that the building will be constructed of Wyoming stone.

NEVADA.

Reno Journal: Dave Millsaps of Kinkead, Esmeralda county, while prospecting in the mountains, stooped down to pick up a piece of float from a crevice in the rocks, and without any warning was struck on the little finger of the right hand by a rattlesnake. He killed the snake, then cut the flesh from his finger near the bite and tied a rope around his wrist, walked two miles to Kinkead and took the train for Hawthorne, where he procured medical aid. His arm and breast are greatly swollen, but the physician believes all danger from the poison is over.

A drunken Japanese who had been arrested and jailed at Elko, set fire to his cell Tuesday night, probably with a view of cremating himself, but when the fire began to get pretty warm, he changed his mind and yelled lustily for assistance.

Ex-State Controller R. L. Horton died at his home at Austin Thursday morning. Mr. Horton had been quite ill for several days with a complication of troubles, but was not considered serious, and his death was a surprise to his family and friends.

During a trial at Elko last Tuesday, Attorneys Farrington and Wilson, opposing counsel, became personal in their language toward each other, and finally ended in a one-round scrap. Sheriff Matter interfered and the court called time.

George W. Likens of Carson is a candidate for superintendent of the Carson mint.

MONTANA.

John Bloor, secretary of the state senate, will go to the penitentiary for one year for secreting a house bill until it was too late for it to become a law.

Governor Smith has appointed the following delegates to represent Montana at the homeseekers' convention, to be held at Chicago in September: Professor S. H. Emery, director of the government experiment station at Bozeman; Edward Larson, of Dupuyer, and Charles E. Hall, of Glasgow.

Tom Staggs, a notorious crook, has been sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary for a murderous assault on Emanuel Teron at Feeley.

COLORADO.

A receiver has been appointed for the Consolidated Fuel company on the petition of Homer P. Dye, who claims that the company owes him $61.06 for services.

The mountain and plain festival committee has already outlined a portion of the programme for the annual state fete at Denver in October.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state of the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southern Railroad company, the incorporators being Charles T. Case and George S. Freeman, of Colorado, Charles E. Funk, of Chicago, Samuel L. Lake, of Detroit, and Frank W. Corrigan, of St. Louis.

Fruita is figuring on protection against fire and its council is now investigating as to the cost and feasibility of a reservoir to supply the needed pressure.

It is believed that at least 100 San Juan pioneers will attend the pioneers' celebration at Del Norte, July 4, from Durango alone.

The snow in the mountains around Pagosa springs has not commenced to melt yet, but instead new snow is being piled up almost every day.

CALIFORNIA.

William King and Michael Ford, farm hands near Vallejo, engaged in an altercation and Ford rushed at King with a spade, almost splitting the top of his head off. On his way to town to give himself up, Ford fell dead from heart disease. King is in a critical condition.

Edward W. Logan, hear sawyer at Coggins Brothers company's sawmill at Igerna, was killed Wednesday. Two iron pulleys which connect the upper saw arbor with the lower arbor broke, scattering the iron in all directions. Logan's position was directly in front of the pulleys, and he was the only man injured. His right leg and right arm were horribly mangled, and he died in about an hour without regaining consciousness

The remains of Weslie Williamson, a bachelor and former resident of Washington county, Oregon, were found in the smoldering ashes of his cabin at Goldendale. Foul play is suspected.

Tracklaying on the Valley road was resumed at Hanford at the Kings river bridge with a force of 150 men. The road will enter Hanford Sunday.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix Republican: People don't need to go outside of Arizona for summer resorts. The northern portion of the territory is full of them. The trouble is, the residents of that section are not alive to their opportunities. A little advertising would send hundreds of southern Arizona people to Flagstaff, Prescott and other places up north."

Joseph Mulhattan, the crowned king of prevaricators, is visiting Tucson. A local paper says of him: This is the same Joe who saw the big meteor fall near the Ripsey some months ago which buried a herd of sheep and a Mexican family. Mr. Mulhattan has seen more wonderful things than any other man living and in times of peace has kept the telegraph lines busier and hotter than any other person.

COURT AT PAROWAN.

LEGAL BUSINESS DISPOSED OF BY JUDGE HIGGINS.

Different and Divergent Versions of the State Line Killing—The County Attorney Will Make an Investigation.

Parowan, Utah, May 14.—The following business was disposed of before Judge Higgins today:

In the matter of the estate of Eliza Lawson, settlement of account and discharge of the administrator.

The case of Mariah A. Popkess vs. Samuel J. Pollock et al.; case set for trial June 15, to be tried by Judge McCarty of the Sixth district, as Judge Higgins had been connected with the case as an attorney.

In the matter of the guardianship of Martha Gower, the guardian was discharged.

Estate of Elizabeth B. Smith; sale of personal property confirmed; final account allowed and decree of distribution ordered.

Estate of Rufus M. Norvill; reappraisement ordered and appraisers appointed.

The case of George A. Rice et al. vs. Henry Emerson et al. has taken up nearly the entire time of the court today, putting in the proofs, and a night session is being held tonight, when the case will doubtless be finished.

Henry Rice et al. vs. J. J. Kelly et al.; plaintiffs were allowed to amend their complaint.

STATE LINE MURDER.

There are quite a number of witnesses here from State Line mining district who were eye witnesses to the killing of William Morgan out there last week by Constable J. W. Lund. There seems, however, to be quite a diversity in the different stories told. Some say that the affair happened as heretofore published in the Salt Lake papers, and others say it was a cold-blooded murder, and that the difficulty arose out of a mining dispute between the parties, which will materialize in a civil suit later on. The county attorney will make a thorough investigation of the case in a few days, assisted by Prosecuting Attorney W. F. Knox, so that the matter will receive proper attention.

Murder and Suicide.

Tacoma, Wash., May 16.—John McArthur, a Northern Pacific conductor, shot and killed himself and wife at noon today. The shooting took place in front of their home, just as they were returning from church. McCarthy was formerly yard master at Sprague.

Swaide Found Dead.

Butte, Mont., May 16.—Fred Hicks of Centerville went out to Whiskey gulch today to visit Adolph Swaide, an old acquaintance. Not finding Swaide in his cabin he went to the tunnel in the gulch oposite where the old man had been working and found Swaide lying dead in the tunel with his head turned to the opening. The back of his head was crushed in and a bullet hole in the right breast. His pockets were turned wrong side out, indicating that the murder was for the purpose of robbery. The cabin was in great disorder. Swaide had no shoes on, which indicated he was called out of his bed and on reaching the door was shot down and the body draged to the tunnel. Swaide had been in the camp since its discovery. He was a partner in several mines with Charles S. Waren and Samuel Narchesseau, two wealthy mining men of this locality. The dead man was 60 years old and had no relatives here.

Failures and Locusts.

Buenos Ayers, May 16.—The commercial situation here is an extremely difficult one. Failures are reported daily and the locusts are ravaging the interior provinces.

Berlin Grain and Produce.

Berlin, May 16.—The Berlin grain and produce merchants will appeal to the supreme court against the official ruling which declares that hereafter their meetings will be regarded as constituting a produce exchange within the meaning of the bourse law of 1896, and calling upon them to furnish the statutes and regulations of their exchanges, in compliance with the law.

THE LAST CALIPH.

Abdul Hamid, last of sultans, gazed
across the rippling strait,
Then smiled grimly at the soldiers pressing round his palace gate—
Turned his glance, with savage meaning,
toward the far-off hills of Greece—
"War, my children, is upon us—fret no
more in irksome peace!
Shall a sultan, bound and helpless, sit
ignored in palace halls,
While the tread of hostile legions echoes
at our very walls?
Must the Moslem, meek and humble, be
the plaything of the world?
Shall the cross prevail unhindered and no
crescent fly unfurled?
I am still the chief of Islam—shall a caliph die a slave?
Are the Turks the same old warriors, still
the bravest of the brave?
Ye have slaughtered through Armenia,
till each desolated hill
Answers back your cry: 'More victims!'—
'Halt! There are no more to kill!'
Ye have lightly slain the Cretan—will ye
slay the haughty Greek?
Will ye hold the prophet's doctrine, 'Kill
the strong—enslave the weak?'
Onward, children! Fear for nothing—lo,
the mighty, mail-clad powers
Rest in jealous, mutual envy, while the
Turk makes red the hours!'
Roar on roar the Turkish soldiers, grim
of face and black of heart,
Gave reply to Abdul's war cry, while the
shadows, rent apart,
Seemed to swarm with shapes gigantic,
forms of sultans of the past,
Mighty conquerors assembling to do battle at the last—
To take part in one grand struggle—one
tremendous fray before
Christendom, too, long enduring, shall
drown Abdul's reign in gore!

—W. A. P., in Chicago News.

A Close Relative.

Chicago Chronicle: "Mamma," chimed in a young hopeful, "who is my closest relative? Are you?"

"No, my dear," sweetly replied Mrs. Peck, "your father has that distinction. He never gives me a cent unless I ask him for it."

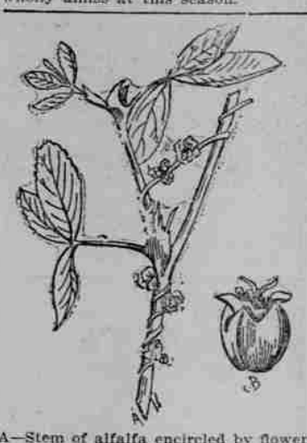
And it was a full half hour before Mr. Peck discovered that the newspaper he was reading was upside down.

Farm and Garden

A Bad Weed.

F. H. Hillman, of the department of entomology and botany, Nevada experiment station, has issued an interesting bulletin on the dodder, or love vine. It is as follows:

One of the worst weeds of agriculture now established within the Truckee Valley, and other parts of the state, is dodder, or love vine. It is a pest of alfalfa fields and is fast becoming a most serious menace to profitable alfalfa production. Already certain farms within the Truckee valley are overrun by the weed, which seems to defy eradication. In consideration of the ease with which the plant spreads and becomes established, it is evident that future immunity from its destructive presence will be very nearly proportional to the amount of effort employed in getting rid of it where already established and keeping it from fields thus far unaffected. This department of the experiment station has had no opportunity to pursue field experiments in the eradication of the weed in fields already stocked, so no results along this line can be given. However, an account of the plant's habits and the character of its seeds may not be wholly amiss at this season.



A—Stem of alfalfa encircled by flowering stem of dodder.
B—Single flower of dodder.

The plant is a parasite, incapable of producing its own food, and thus depends for its maintenance upon the food elaborated by some other plant. This particular species of dodder, cuscuta epithymum, confines its preferences in the main, if not wholly, to the alfalfa plant, which it infests throughout this country and in Europe. Statements of this species infesting clovers (Trifolium) have been seen by the writer, but his own observations in badly infested fields of mixed alfalfa and red clover failed to show the infestation of clover by this species of dodder. Other species of dodder do infest the clovers, but not in the Truckee valley at the present time, so far as the writer knows. This particular dodder produces a mass of smooth, reddish yellow wiry stems which encircle the alfalfa stems, where the latter are pierced by small suckers from the stems of the dodder. These serve to draw the nourishment from the alfalfa, resulting in a short, sickly growth of the latter. The alfalfa usually survives, but produces but half a crop or less. With the advance of summer globular clusters of flowers the size of a pea, light colored and tinged with purple, are produced along the leafless stems of the dodder. Each flower develops from one to four seeds, and as many flowers are produced the seed production is immense.

The seeds are minute, light colored, often tinged with green or purple, globular or irregularly rounded, the surface very finely roughened. Their form and appearance should permit their easy detection among the alfalfe seeds which are larger. The embryo, furthermore, is not at all like that of alfalfa, being a simple cylindrical coiled body.

The seeds can easily reseed a field once occupied, but would scarcely reach a distant field except through being carried in some manner. One of the commonest methods of dissemination occurs in the transportation of alfalfa hay. The weight of the ripened clusters of dodder flowers permits bunches of infested hay to drop from the load, each bunch carrying hundreds of seeds.

The development of the plant is peculiar. The seeds germinate in the ground, the young stems swinging from side to side until a stem of alfalfa is found, about which it at once twines, the root then dying. If no such stem is found, the young dodder plant perishes, owing to its inability to take nourishment from soil food. The plant is an annual one, starting anew from the seed each year.

While the eradication of the weed is difficult or impossible without injury to the alfalfa, it may be found that burning carefully before the seeds ripen, with a possible addition of salt to kill young plants will be successful. Field experiment and experience must decide this. As a last resort the fallowing of the infested field or a judicious crop rotation should be successful, and might at the end repay the loss of the alfalfa for a few seasons.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin.

All berry bushes should be protected from summer heat and drouth.

This may be done in two ways. First, by frequent cultivation and hoeing, thus forming an earth mulch, which prevents the rapid escape of moisture from the soil. Second, by covering the ground around the hill with coarse manure, straw and other material, which prevents evaporation and retains the moisture about the roots.

One of the best and cheapest mulches for the farmer is green clover, cut in blossom and applied same as manure. It is easily applied, retains moisture, enriches the soil, keeps the berries clean and contains no germ of noxious weeds.

A good mulch well applied is one of the great necessities in successful fruit growing.

When new canes of the blackberry and blackraspberry are 18 inches high, nip the top off about two inches; this will cause several new laterals to grow which should be trimmed severely in the spring.

The pinching back of new growth is important. It largely increases the bearing surface, keeps the bush low, strong, well formed and less liable to injury from severe storms.

Frequent cultivation makes plant food more available and is especially necessary after hard rains. The ground must be kept mellow throughout the growing season.

Allow no fruit to grow on strawberry plants the first season. Pick off all buds and blossoms.

The matted row with clean paths between is best for most varieties and most growers. Avoid having plants too thick in the row and you will have larger and better berries. With strong growing varieties remove first runners. The ideal method would be to allow first runners to make plants until matted row is formed, giving each plant five or six inches square space in which to grow, and removing all runners thereafter. This is seldom accomplished in practical berry growing.

Clean cultivation is the great safeguard against fungus diseases and insect pests. These enemies are cowardly. They always attack the weak and unprotected plants first. Look for them closely and apply remedies for them at once.

For the currant worm no remedy is safer or more easily applied than white hellebore. Dissolve an ounce of the powder in two gallons of water and apply with fine sprinkler or brush broom. The worm first appears on the lower branches about the time fruit is formed.

Thorough work in June insures safety during the trying months of July and August.

M. A. THAYER,
Sparta, Wis.

CELLAR FARMING.

Mushrooms Are an Easy and Profitable Crop to Raise in the House.

It is astonishing to learn that the demand for a native food product exceeds the supply in America's commercial world; yet it is a fact as regards mushrooms. Not because the facilities are lacking; city, country and suburb offer excellent advantages for the growing of those toothsome delicacies. Nor is the supply deficient by reason of the expense of raising them, for there is probably no palatable product of the soil more cheaply cultivated.

The only excuse for the poverty of this industry is that Americans have not yet realized how much money and little work there is in a crop. Said an expert French grower lately: "It seems strange that in a country of 70,000,000, where double the price is paid for mushrooms over any market, the simplest industry is unknown." He was also astonished that city folks—especially the poor—do not utilize the cellars of tenement houses. This is not a bad idea, for the rental to poor creatures of these unwholesome living abodes cannot possibly reap the income that a plentiful mushroom crop would insure.

This cellar industry need not be confined to the "very poor," although it would seem to them a livelihood under any other circumstance; and multitudes of city people who never use the cellar for aught but the furnace or odds and ends of rubbish might "go in" for growing a vegetable that requires small care and brings a good unwavering price. No objection need be raised as to the uncleanliness of the experiment. The odor of the manure necessarily used in making the beds can be done away with, and the hygienic effect of the earth is not in the least unfavorable.

The cost of such a winter garden is slight. All the manure required can be bought for 25 cents the cart load. The English brick spawn (which is better than the French flake) is secured for 75 cents or $1 a pound. The beds yield a most prolific and continuous harvest, which brings in a return of 20 to 30 cents a pound. That a grower can always find a market for his garden, there is no shadow of doubt.

Those who do not wish to go into the business extensively need not give up the entire cellar to the cultivation of mushrooms, if the space is valuable for other reasons. The mistress of the house can experiment in boxes that will be less trouble to her than the fern she grows at her window, or the tin cans of greenery the tenement dwellers are taught by sociologists to encourage at their sills. Her artistic sense may not be equally gratified, but her pocket book will feel the result, and, as for her interest, there are few city women, I wager, who do not yearn to dig around in the warm earth and personally look after a great bed of living, growing things.

PROFESSIONAL GROWERS.

For these women who would like to experiment on the advantages of such a lucrative profession, these practical hints as to the requirements for success in the industry may be interesting, especially as they come from Mr. Falconer, whose master gardeningship has made Charles Dana's mushroom caves at Dosoris, L. I., one of the most perfect in the states.

It is requisite that the cellar have a consistent low temperature, the moisture abetting more than hindering success. Mushrooms will not thrive where there are draughts, so the usual city cellar whose only ventilation is obtained through the stairway that leads from the basement is just right.

The cellar should be thoroughly cleaned and lime washed in the late spring and the walls washed down with kerosene to kill germs of insects. In July the manure should be prepared for deodorization. This condition is not particularly desired by suburban growers for they plant away from the living house. Two days of summer sun beating down on a thinly laid plot of manure, relieves the substance of any unpleasantness. This is a difficulty for the city woman, but she can probably make terms for having this done where she purchases the soil.

Beds three or four feet in width should be made about the walls, with a pathway between. Then shelf beds can be built up to the height of the cellar to utilize all available space. If the furnace is in the cellar, it should be boxed in by a thin brick wall and a larger body of material be used in preparing the beds. A heated cellar properly arranged furnishes a more prolific crop but the mushrooms are neither so large nor so solid as when the air is cool and moist. A temperature of 60 degrees is the best. But if the cellar is colder than this the boxed beds, covered with old bits of carpet or matting, generate their own heat and preserve favorable conditions.

If the room becomes so moist that drippings are continuous from the ceiling, spread oiled paper over the entire place, so the moisture can run off the sides.

These preparations should be finished at slight expense for August planting. Spawn can be bought at any reliable seed store. Be sure to get new spawn, for planting the old will be time thrown away. Break up the spawn in small pieces, set it in the surface of the manure (don't bury it) for this saves it from too much heat, after two or three days earth should be lightly spread over the beds and the work is done.

The spawn planted in August bears in November, so a part of wisdom is to provide for a continuous supply from October to May by planting each crop a month later. After May the cellar should be entirely cleaned out, for the heat generates too much uncleanliness.

As to the product of such growing, some convincing figures are presented by a person who has tried this scheme and from two cellars had a yield of 1,700 to 2,500 pounds of mushrooms. This was a successful but not a remarkable harvest, and one to be obtained by any woman who brings judgment and enterprise into the venture. As is easily seen it does not require either capital or time. In a city where the hotels are crying for fresh supplies daily, a woman would find no difficulty in disposing at a good cash price of every bushel her cellar would yield.

This is a decidedly new industry and it would be a wise woman who experiments in this direction.

HENRY STERLING.

Pertinent Points on Irrigation.

How shall the best results be obtained? A concise reply would be by applying the water intelligently. A statement from good authority at our farmers' institute warned us against the use of water when it was too cold, or colder than the soil, especially on citrus trees. A point like this once gained should not be forgotten. The grain, the grass, the vegetables, trees, may each call for its application in separate ways. Different soils call for different application, different quantities at an application, and different spaces of time between applications.

If your soil is loose, you may use a larger quantity at a time and less length of time. If your soil is compact, or your land falls off rapidly, you will get far better results by using just water enough to keep the entire length of furrow no-sorbing water, and continue the stream 24 or 48 hours. If you are irrigating vegetables, less time will suffice, than if you are to force the water down to tree roots. At the same time you must allow for exhaustion by evaporation sooner, even under good cultivation, than when forced deeply into the soil. By actual test I have proved that trees made far better growth, even in loose soil, where water was run 24 hours slowly, after the soil is first wet, than where it was abundantly applied for a few hours. In sinking a hole where water had run for 24 hours a week previous, I found the soil quite wet to a depth of four feet. I know not how much farther down it was moist.

I think it was Professor Cook who stated that plants feed only on soluble soil, showing the necessity of abundant moisture at the feeding section of the roots.

I believe that cultivation is a twin sister to irrigation. Neither can do all the work properly, but unitedly it may be accomplished. When to cultivate, how deep and how often, are questions well worth considering.

I would guard against too much surface irrigation on clay or heavy soil where alfalfa or anything equally tender is seeded, that cannot be properly cultivated. Just how much they will stand, or need, requires exercise of judgment. A heavy rain prevents grain from springing up; a flooded surface would naturally act worse on smaller seeds.

I believe that there are specific times to irrigate individual plants and fruits to greatly increase their production. I am informed that a heavy rainfall in November and December will insure a heavy yield of grapes in the north and middle of this state where they do not irrigate. Also, that an abundance of water applied in October or November will almost insure a heavy budding for fruit of the prune, thereby laying a foundation for a coming crop. The practical fruit grower can go farther and state when and how much water to use to mature different fruits to the best advantage. The growing of alfalfa seems simple, yet no two fields produce the same amount. The soil differs, but no more than the minds of the owners. It is no trick to grow from two to three tons per acre on light soil by using sufficient water after cutting. Heavier soil will make a good yield on less water than light, but it is safe after your field is well rooted to use all the water you can get, and your profits will be greatly increased thereby.

Arizona, with but a scant rainfall, is dependent on irrigation. Her broad rivers are turned from their courses to water her fertile soil. Her system of distributing the water is crude—with level land and abundance of water it is flooded from ditches. What results from it? She has not only heavy fields of alfalfa, but of barley and wheat for hay, and today she is selling bright barley hay for $10 per ton. Deducting freight and baling, the producer will not receive half of this price, and yet they are satisfied, willing to compete with the dry ranching of our state, their yield being so much heavier per acre.

Those who have made a practical test of irrigation for growing hay crops in our vicinity are satisfied with the results. Another link closely connected with tree and shrub irrigation where cultivation is inconvenient or too laborious, is mulching with material that is well rotted, if possible. By test I am convinced that a limited amount of water will do double service under mulching, besides saving much labor with the hoe or spade.

F. J. FOGG.

Read before the Perris (Cal.) Horticultural club.

Utah Opportunities.

The following editorial, from the Rich County Round Up, should serve to impress upon Utah farmers the fact that they are neglectful of their opportunities:

In conversation with some of the Evanston merchants last Monday, we learned that $150 was the weekly average, or $7,800 per year, that was sent out of that town to eastern firms for butter, chickens and eggs. That $7,800 might very easily be secured to Rich county and kept in circulation in the west instead of going east. Here is a source of profit for the boys and girls who, if they will, can get a few chickens around them and, by proper and careful management, raise enough chickens and eggs to supply the Evanston market. As they (the boys and girls) gained knowledge, by actual experience, of the best and most profitable way of raising and caring for the poultry, they could increase their stock and, by attention to the business, make a comfortable living and keep the large sums of money, which annually go from Salt Lake, Ogden and other large cities in Utah and Wyoming to the east for these products at home, besides having a pleasant occupation to keep them from loafing and getting into mischief. An egg and poultry record book and a debit and credit account could be kept in connection and thus the arithmetic lessons learned during the school term would be retained.

The butter question again causes us to revert to the creamery as a source of profit to Rich county. Butter for the market should be of uniform good quality, and this result cannot be, or rarely is attained when a large number of people make a few pounds of butter each for the market. A creamery is the thing needed, and one could be established here on the co-operative plan just as easily as they are in other counties of this state.

Beet Sugar Items.

Lehi Banner: Exaggerated reports have been floating around regarding the amount of damage done to the beet crop by last Friday's wind. The people at the sugar company's office place the loss at 10 per cent and that is in this district with the exception of a few fields injured at West Jordan. Most of the damage here is done to patches on the south side of the creek. In some places where the land is inclined to be sandy the little plants were cut off or blown out of the ground. Patches that had been recently rolled suffered badly. In many cases they will have to be replanted and some farmers have already began to do this. On the Willis farm, owned by Mark and Heber Austin, the crop was entirely ruined but the soil was in good condition and replanting began yesterday. This means a loss of seed and will throw the beets a little later. No damage is reported from the southern districts.

* * *

The public sentiment in favor of our making our own sugar is so intense that a sufficient duty to accomplish it seems sure to be enacted. The new administration is pledged to it, it is in harmony with Republican policy, and manifestly to our interests as a nation. Surely the great army of farmers and working men who sorely need relief will be listen to by the party which has pledged itself in its national platform to foster the domestic sugar industry. This promise redeemed, the industry can be built up to large proportions, to the advantage of the refiners now in the business, if they and the beet sugar producers work together for their mutual interests, as in France and Germany.—New York Sun.

* * *

The nature of the sugar beet is to grow deep, and with proper cultivation and soil it will bury itself entirely underground, with the exception of a small leaf crown. Hence the reason for deeply-worked soils, which allow the beet to develop to a good size without crowding itself out of the ground. By this means a beet is obtained with but few rootlets, of good conical shape, penetrating the earth deeply without resistance, and producing a large produte both in sugar and tonnage.

* * *

The people of Logan county, Colorado, are going into the sugar beet business in earnest and are going to succeed if possible. N. A. Lunn, the Nebraska expert, is down in that district talking up the business and the farmers are full of enthusiasm and will give the beet business a thorough test this season.

* * *

The Springville association is working hard for a sugar factory and are getting aid from the surrounding farmers. Many have promised to take stock and others to give part of their beets for a number of years. They can make a good offer to capitalists who will build a factory there.

* * *

In speaking of the sugar company's farm last week we stated it had been under the supervision of Heber Austin from the beginning but we are informed that Mark Austin has had charge of it until this season.

* * *

The beets planted in the clay soil on the west side of Jordan river in Salt Lake county do not seem to be coming up very good, and unless there is rain soon they will have to be irrigated up. Those in all other districts are reported in excellent condition and in many places thinning will begin this week.

* * *

Mr. James Jennings, former secretary of the Utah Sugar company, and Idaho parties are interested in a 3,000-acre tract of land near Boise, Ida. They have built a large canal, about 40 miles long, which will supply plenty of water for the land. They think it will be an excellent district for raising sugar beets, as they say the soil is suitable and the season is about two weeks ahead of us. They intend experimenting on a large scale with the beets this year and have received a shipment of seed from here. If the experiments are successful they have the assurance of a factory being built there. Field Superintendent Austin purchased a drill for them in Salt Lake and they have written asking him to go up for a few days and give the farmers some instructions. We shall watch with interest the endeavors of our neighbors on the north.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

One might imagine that the possibilities of trimming a choker were exhausted, but new devices constantly appear, particularly on cloth or wool costumes, where chokers take their cue from the masculine cravat.

There are few prettier fashions than the cravat of soft satin or ribbon wound twice about the throat, and tying under the chin in square bow or four-in-hand knot, with tiny turn-over collar of embroidered mull or stiff linen over it. A recent street gown cut with jacket basque shows a pretty necktie effect. There is a high, rolling collar, lined with lace, on the jacket, and it is slashed so that a broad satin ribbon may be run through the slashings and tied in a large, square, lace-trimmed bow under the chin.

On another tailor-made gown we have a loose figaro opening to show a waistcoat of ecru cloth, fastening to the throat with a row of small cut-steel buttons. In this case there is no linen collar, the choker being covered by a scarf of black satin, ending in four stiff loops under the chin, and separated by a steel buckle.

* * *

Evening toilets are elaborate to the point of so bewildering the observer that a detailed description seems impossible. Here is a white moire silk, with draped bodice of white velvet, worn with a bolero of cloth of gold, incrusted with lace figures and edged with lace. From the sides of the jacket fall lace pieces that pass under a belt of violet velvet and ornament the skirt. From one shoulder falls a heavy spray of purple and lilac orchids. The short sleeves are covered by the lapels and lace of the bolero.

The demi-train is growing more and more in favor for important occasions, and a good proportion of evening gowns are made in this fashion. An effective costume of pink satin has a trained skirt, elaborately trimmed with lace incrustations and gold sequins. The soft bodice is draped very low in front, but shows behind a narrow belt and large bow of pink velvet. A rose effect of pink tulle makes the sleeves. Drapery of the same, dotted with sequins, trims the decolletage. A spray of pink roses with velvet leaves falling from one shoulder finishes the costume.

* * *

Some charming hats to be worn these spring days are made of finely shirred tulle. A becoming one has a crown and broad brim flaring up on one side, of violet tulle, elaborately shirred. On the other side is a trimming of violet liberty satin and a white bird with sweeping tail.

A beautiful chapeau, much the same shape, is made of a fancy gray straw in that soft silvery shade one generally expects to find only in satin. It is trimmed with loops of satin, some steel ornaments, and a white bird with long tail feathers tipped with yellow.

A girlish-appearing hat, that might be worn with almost any costume, is built of silvery white straw. The rows are separated by lines of black velvet. About the broad brim are placed pompons of white straw—one of the novelties of the season—and the high trimming is bunched on one side. This consists of some green leaves and shaggy yellow and black dwarf sunflowers.

* * *

There was a rumor last year that the shirt aist had seen its day and that they would no longer be in fashion for the coming summer, but womankind finds the shirt waist too useful a garment to cast aside so easily, and the effort has been to make enough change in the style of making to give one the desire to have new ones. Shirt waist making has becomew as much a fad for ladies' tailors to make as outing suits and street costumes.

* * *

The tailor costume is a very important one in the early spring wardrobe. Stitched bands of cloth appear in many tailor gowns as a trimming, and a profusion of tiny gold buttons. One of the novel trimmings for cloth dresses is the application of cream white cloth, cut in some Persian design and braided all round the edges and over the surface with black braid. It is the proper thing to have several vests for one gown. There are lace and fancy silks to give variety to these vests.

* * *

Accordion plaiting is revived again and used in every manner imaginable, and a vest of accordion plaited silk is considered very smart for a cloth gown. Accordion plaited skirts will be very much in evidence later on.

* * *

White kid gloves, with heavy stitching on the back have long held sway for day wear, but are now superseded by those of putty and biscuit shades.

* * *

There is an effort to again revive the wearing of colored hose, and scarlet stockings bid fair to become popular if one is to believe fashion's mandate.

* * *

The material which is to supersede crepon is a silk and wool barege. It is very thin, soft and pliable and comes in all colors, both dark and light.

* * *

Dressing and matinee sacques are indispensable garments, and there are many pretty ways to make them for summer wear. The materials used are fine cambric, lawn and wash silk, trimmed in lace or embroidery and with ribbons. At the back they are shaped to the figure, but are loose fitting in the front. To make a matinee sacque very dressy it takes no end of trimming and material. The beauty of a sacque of this kind is in its daintiness and freshness.

* * *

Black gowns are to be very much the fashion this coming season, and black barege, made over a color, makes a charming dress. Gray and every shade of green are good spring colors and are sure to be popular. There is a new blue called plum—blue which is simply a navy blue with a tinge of purple.

* * *

As this is the time of year for replenishing ones lingerie, there is a good deal said about the styles and materials used, and there are numerous sales of the ready-made articles, but unless one goes in for most expensive underwear they can get better wear and better style by making the articles themselves. The cheap underwear wears very well, when one considers the price, but the gowns are usually narrow and the style is not the latest.

* * *

Some of the new designs for afternoon costumes which have come over from Paris are very handsome.

The jacket-waist and basque are very much in evidence. The favored patterns are in some new silk tissues of exquisite coloring. Changeable effects are still in vogue, but the chromatic combinations are not so strongly contrasted as last season.

The new skirts are eight and six gored, are smoothly fitting in front and on the sides, and are gathered or pleated at the back or pleated at the sides and back.

The prevailing style, however, is the moderately smooth front, the snug fit over the hips and loose, graceful waves, rather than pleats, upon the side and back.

This style of making is very favorable to rich goods, especially silks and silk mixtures, as the wavelike cross section brings out all the tints and tones of which the tissues are capable.

Instead of a belt, a handsome ceinture in black velvet, in velvet and gold or in velvet of the same general color as the skirt is now worn.

The jackets are cut away, in various modes. Sometimes it is a circular line from the yoke to go under the arm; sometimes it is a straight angle, and at others an angle formed by the intersection of two curves. Sometimes it is a series of small turrents, and again it is a line of serpentine waves.

The sleeves are neatly fitting, and the shoulders very slightly puffed. The lapels of the jacket have been seized by the artists for decorative purposes. They are large, and extend on either side to beyond the shoulder seams, and fall down upon the back like the old-fashioned sailor's collar.

They must not be left plain, no matter what school of treatment is employed; better the oldest fashion than none at all.

One favorite way of treatment is to cover them with fine lace; another is to make them a mass of intricate embroidery; a third makes them into an ornate surface with velvet applique; still another employs passementerie, while a more decorative mode uses both lace and passementerie, very much as the bolero of last fall and winter was treated.

The hat or bonnet should be of the same color and material as the toilet.

The vest has a fancy front, consisting in the main, or in many cases, of the yoke treatment, with lace or with rosettes, or a line of bows of the same material as the waist itself.

The collar is moderately high, and flares a trifle out and around the neck. The cuffs are simple or trimmed in the same general way as the lapels.

Another idea runs along the same groove as the one described, but substitutes a cloth or silk mixture jacket basque for the bolero jacket of the former.

It is, of course, warmer than the other style, and will stand somewhat rougher uses. It is better, so far as health is concerned, or to protect the wearer against sudden changes in temperature, draughts and cold winds.

HUMAN ROOKERIES.

Monks Perched on Rocks Where the Turks Can't Get at Them.

New York Journal: The mere fact that the Turks overrun Thessaly on the Grecian frontier does not by any means imply that they can easily extirpate the Christians in that once fertile vale. Some of the Christian strongholds in this territory, which for generations has been in dispute between the adherents of the cross and crescent, are perched high on inaccessible rocks.

The monastery of All Saints, popularly known as Hagios Barlaam, is on the top of a lofty monolith, rising several hundred feet sheer from the ground. The monastery buildings crown the top of this rock clear to the outer edge and it is only to be reached when the monks deign to let down a rope ladder or a net, in which the visitor is slowly hauled by a cumbersome windlass to the lofty summit.

The monks on top of this lofty rock have stores of wine and warehouses filled with grain. They are men of abstemious habits, accustomed to live upon the minimum of food which will support human life, and a siege by the Turks they would look upon as an event requiring special fortitude and sacrifice.

This monastery in Thessaly was built in the fifteenth century. The rope by which it is reached is 340 feet in length.

This rope is lowered by the monks when they consent to receive the visit of some stranger who has been well recommended to them. On the end of the rope is a net and in this the visitor with his baggage takes his place.

Then the monks far above turn an ancient windlass and the visitor in his net slowly ascends. If for any reason the monks do not like the look of the visitor, or if they change their minds while the rope is being hauled up, the burden in the net can be let down again—if necessary with a "run."

By uncoupling one of the wheels of the windlass the visitor can be dumped on the ground in an unceremonious manner, with several lengths of the stout rope on top of him. This form of treatment, it is said, was accorded by the monks to suspicious visitors in former times. Spies attempting to ascend the rock by means of the rope ladder have had the ladder cut above them when a few feet from the top, falling on the rocks below and being dashed to death.

A Natural Indignation.

Washington Star: "I want to have this man court martialed," said the subordinate officer. "I doubt whether his offense is specifically provided for in any way, but something ought to happen to him."

"What did he do?"

"He treats serious matters with undue levity. I had just remarked that the haughty foe would never make me quail, when I saw a puff of smoke and dodged. He observed it, and with what I consider culpable flippancy remarked: 'The haughty foe may not make you quail; but it doesn't have any trouble in making you duck.'"

HAIR HUMORS

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