Agricultural Department.

J. P. STELLE, EDITOR.

I THINKE'S NOTICE—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to PROF. J. P. STRILE, Fort Worth, Tex.

More on Alfalfa for Texas. nest article on alfalfa culture for Texas, we little dreamed of the interest in the matter that was soon to be stirred up. Large numbers of letters have since been eceived on the subject from various secces with alfalfa, some asking for per information and some inquiring seed could be had. Not one word sent in that could be construed guz the slightest reflection against one-sided. Every present indi-in the liken as pointing to a completes the live. ulture for us-it has all stood justified be made car t must be

cred to is entirely live Since the time of our first writing these columns on the subject of alfalfa ulbula patches in Texas, and, though amiliar with the crop in other sections ay that, all things considered, we have turbed the brood comb below. ever yet found it making better showage shywhere than we have found it as me here. On this account we canof do otherwise than hope that our people will keep up the alfalfa interest until he crop has been made a really promimust feature in Texas agriculture. There and seem to exist no natural cause cal-

curred to prevent this lust. The foruge question is one of vast imernance even for Texas. We have here he threst wild grasses known to the corid, yet the time is at band when tame torace must come in for a prominent duce, and nifalfa appears to be offering some of the best things in that line that could possibly be had, and as good a thing as there is any need for. It has arready proved the very life of other sections, and there is every reason for elieving that it can be made to do as well and as much for us as it has done Without alfalfa California a ould speedily drop many degrees on her scale of agricultural prosperity, and even many Northern regions are depend-

mg largely upon it. Speaking of California leads us to think f making reference to a recent letter on the subject of alfalfa contributed by Mr. J. H. Benufort of Santa Rosa unty, Cal., to the Florida Farmer and Fruit-Grower. Mr. Beaufort states that n Southern California he "had seen mrren desert-wastes transformed into the finest pasturage through alfaifa alone. It stands at the head of the long ist of forage plants, in the estimation of the largest breeders of fine stock (many of them eminent authorities) who have used it, in addition to its excellent qualities as a hay-producing plant, it will (if planted at the proper season) grow luxuriantly through any heat or uth our country may be subjected to, and can be cut four or five times per nonum, besides giving splendid pasturage through the winter.

Could our many farmers, fruit-growand others of some of the Southern dates be induced to seed down in nifalfaand which are now lying idle, hundreds of dollars would be kept at home which herwise go North for hav.

ndent of the Fruit Growers' Journal, writing on the same subject, says: "I want to tell you about my third of an acre of alfalfa. The first top for this year was a heavy one, fully the 9th of June, and the second crop is now on the ground. It is past full lossom and will be saved for seed. Last year I out four crops of green herbuge, his year I do not expect but three, benuse one crop grown for seed requires as much time to make in as two saved for The letter bears date of July 23. So, you see, our climate offers nothing scalust the successful culture of alfalfa. the not too cold, for alfalfa succeeds in limeis. It is not too dry or too warm. for alfalfa succeeds in California.

The Denver Field and Farm says inlia is justly entitled to rank among he best bee plants known. Of course here are many wild plants from which bees can gather their stores, yet these ell not do to rely upon as they are not egular enough in their supplies, but alfalfa can be made to supply bee reurements entirely through the honey discting season. By proper care omparatively small acreage to alfalfa may be made to keep up an abundant supply throughout the spring, summer and fall. This proper care consists in entting the alfalfa in small sections, diternating two or three weeks apart, so that a portion of the patch will always be blossom. The honey yield from Ofalfa is of the very finest quality, etc. These statements of our contemporary pply to Texas about as well as they do a Colorado. Bees are understood to do reasonably well with us on the wild growths, but doubtless they would do mue better on some tame plant, entrely spited to their needs, that would eep up a constant supply of bee food. I aifulfa is good for bees in Colorado it foold doubtless be equally as good for hen in Texas.

We have had somewhat extensive exlence with bees in another sinte, and while we made them a very fair success, to are not much "mushed" on the bee susiness. For a business conducted on a arge scale it is not the good thing it was years ago-obemistry shocked some main props from under it y tracking the people how to make araffelal honey apparently as good as any he bees could make, and so much like it that only a chemist would be able to point out the difference existing tween the bogus and the genuine. The bogus can be made with profit at about four cents per pound.

This thing, as will be surmised, has about crawded genuine strained honey out of the market, but there is still a fair demand for nice honey in the comb, nough to justify our prople in keeping bees for profit, provided they don't rush uto it on too large a scale.

Modern bee culture, with its hundreds of patent hives and appliances, has not, considered as a whole, beer of any very great advantages to the bee business when conducted on a small scale. Many of these new things are good enough things in their way, but they call for too much attention and thought to render them advantageous to the common farmer who always has other fish to fry.

ances and after a thorough experience some weeks ago, while writing our | with them have settled down to a very cheap hive that any one can make, which for the farmer who desires to keep only a few bees and has but little time to devote to them beats all other hives, we think. Make an ordinary board or box hive about two and a half feet in height. sons of the state-some detailing ex- When fluished in the usual way with cross-sticks ten inches from the bottom and with small openings at the bottom for the bees to pass through, saw the hive square off eight inches from the top. This gives you a cap. Replace the cap

The bees will build the brood comb all below the cap. When the cap or top can see th a hammer. n with a thin trowel passed is sawed off. cap being now r section of the t it upon the ground place an empty cap , made exactly like the one upon the hier removed, and go about your business. as have seen quite a number of small | In a few minutes the bees that were in the removed cap will have left it and returned to the hive. Your removal of f the country, we must be permitted to the top section will not at all have dis-

We have never found our bees working well through holes in the top of the hive to movable caps placed above, but with a section arranged as directed the new colony begins work at the top first.

In placing on an empty section where a filled one has been removed no toe nailing will be necessary-the bees will at once seal it securely in place.

We have nothing whatever against patent hives—they are usually good, as already intimated, where one has time to give them correct management, but in cases where this is otherwise they are about the worst hives a person could bring into use. And some of them are placed before the public with claims in their favor that they cannot make good: as being moth proof, for instance. We well satisfied that there is no moth proof bee hive. Any kind of hive with a strong colony of bees in it is moth proof. but no hive is moth proof where the colony is weak and unable to defend itself.

On Roasting Cotton Seed,

Some months ago there appeared in THE GAZETTE an article setting forth the advantages to be gained by roasting cotton seed when to be used as a food for stock. The claim to advantages had been set up by Mr. G. I. Greene of Toccoa, Ga., who, if not the inventor of the process, was the first to push the matter before the people through the public press. Mr. Greene now contributes a paper on the subject to Texas Farm and Ranch, in which he says the feeding value of cotton seed is too great to admit of its being sold to the oil mills for less than \$10 per ton, if rossted properly and made into meal its food value is as great as cornmeal, and for some purposes he is quite sure it is superior. Numerous and well conducted experiments in feeding milk cows have clearly demonstrated that more butter can be made from it than when cows are fed on any other food. They may not give any more milk, but there is more butter in a few of the many acres they possess, the milk, and this without a particle of the disagreeable flavor that the raw seed imparts.

"Roasted cotton seed," Mr. Greene continues, "is a fat-forming food, It fertilized, if necessary, and above all, contains a very large per cent. of oil, which in its raw state would prove more or less laxative; in other words, this oil, in its raw state, is highly indigestible twenty-eight inches in height, was cut | Few animals can thrive upon it when fed in that state, but rossting entirely does away with this bad quality. Furthermore, roasting removes the disagreeable flavor which the oil has while raw, thus

rendering it more palatable to stock." It is doubtless the oil in the roasted eed, says Mr Greene, that brings about the noticeable increase in butter where cows are fed upon this food; and where fed to hogs it will lay on fat fasted than any other fat-forming food that could be named. All animals like roasted cotton seed, but the feeder should remember that it is an extremely strong food, and hence should not be fed in gorging quantities.

All farmers agree that cotton seed should in some way be utilized on the farm, but it has so little value as a stock food in its raw state that thousands are ready to sell it off to the first person willing to buy. Of course, the farm loses in fertility by the sale, but this fact does not always engage the owner's thoughts. Few farmers keep as much stock as they would like to keep, because other feed is expensive, and they can make but little all right for other sections and yet be all use of cotton seed no matter how much they may have. But roasting the seed changes all this, says Mr. Greene, no matter what prejudice the farmer may have against feeding raw seed, and surely their objections are known and well established. He will soon see that roasting the seed increases its value in a very marked degree, its disagreeable taste is gone and it no longer imparts a peculia flavor to milk or butter. Hogs, horses and all animals eat it, and the verdict of those who have given it a fair trial is that no food will equal it at anything | Texas is our usual fail drouth of greater

well informed with reference to the cotton seed roasting process. We have seen samples of the roasted seed; it is brown and crisp, with a very pleasant, nutty flavor. The samples seen had no adhering lint-the appearance was as if it had been "singed" off by some means. Whether or not there is a patent on the process we are unable to state.

The Gentle Cow.

The gentleness of the cow depends largely upon the good sense of the persons having to do with her. She is a creature of not overly wide range as to gentleness. Her gentle disposition lies of Northwestern Texas expecting some mainly in a regular routine of management, and so long as you follow up that routine to the letter she is gentleness But once get out of that routine, introducing something she is not used to. and you speedily find her quite another thing. The ungentle old cow is invariably a spoiled cow, and that spoiling is | Lone Star state and pitch his tent in rethe result of abruptly running in upon her something outside of what she understands.

gentleness, and it calls for time and patience to get her educated into it. You must give ber one lesson at a time and work quietly upon that one lesson until she understands it before entering upon another. When she has got down all men can possibly imagine.

right to one thing begin by degrees to in-

patience associated with the performance and so on. But if you pitch in at the start with first this thing and then that, before she understands what you are expecting of her you spoil the cow, leading her apparently to feel that you are persecuting her, and then farewell to all gentleness.

It will not do to trust the general gentleness of the cow to the extent of doing with her anything which may suggest itself outside of the regular routine. If you govern your actions by any such trust you'll find yourself sold out almost every time. We have lately heard a story told of a smart youngster up in Colorado, who put that kind of thing to practical test. The old cow on his father's place was one of the gentlest creatures known. She was the children's pet-they could pull her ears, and swing ries. on her horns, and climb on her back, and, in short, do with her apparently everything they wanted to do, and it was all right with the cow. So, basing his calculations for results on these facts, that smart youngster conceived the idea of gearing up the old cow into his father's best buggy and driving her aroun i as a horse-he thought the novel sight would afford a world of amusement to the famtiv, and to some visiting neighbors who happened to be at the house. Quietly he slipped out to the barnyard and got the buggy and cow together. He got on the barness, hitched up the buggy, got in an gave the starting word. "Presto, change!" When the cow felt the hangback of the buggy she gave one loud beilow and went kicking and plunging in every direction. The light fence dividing the barnyard from the garden was broken down, and here and there went the extraordinary spectacle, tramping up the vegetables and tearing out the bean poles. A low stone wall ran around the garden, and over this went the cow but not the buggy. There was a startling crash, and then the cow was seen making for the nearest timber at full speed, while the youth, buggy and harness remained in a promiscuous mix at the stone wall. The story gives no further history with reference to the cow. but says the buggy and harness was carried to the barn in baskets, while the boy was carried to the house on a

Mr. H. G. Hastings says a good kitchen garden is what every person with land enough to make it on should have in Texas, and yet only about one in twenty, on an average, has it-the other nineteen have their gardens in tin cans.

The Kitchen Garden.

Ask this tin brigade why they have no regular gardens and they will tell you that such and such natural conditions are against it, and that, therefore, it is tin cans or nothing. Mr. Hastings then proceeds to state that this patural condition-hypothesis is a hypothesis without foundation. The fault as a rule rests with the people themselves rather than with the country. Many of our people were brought up and educated in the Northern way of doing things, and when they come to Texas and attempt to make a practical use of their education so far as it relates to the kitchen garden they find it falling to work, and thereupon Texas gets full credit for the failure. Of course the credit is correct in that particular case, but had the education been on Texas gardening itstead of gardening in a vastly different region, and Texas methods had been applied accordingly, no cause for failure would have found any legitimate existence. de who gardens in Texas must conduct his operations in strict conformity to Texas re-

Mr. Hastings, in pointing out some of well cultivated, will invariably give the larger results. No matter how rich the soil in mineral elements of plant food, it is still very apt to be deficient in decomposed vegetable matter. The garden soil must be light and friable, and if a stiff clay soil, nothing save plenty of decomposed vegetable matter can make it that way.

quirements-it will never be safe to de-

pend upon the methods employed in

other and distant regions of our common

country

Another common cause of failure can be traced to bad seeds. Old and unreliable seeds are often on sale at some of the stores, and since they are offered comparatively cheap, as a rule, people buy them and reap disappointment. There is now no need of purchasing such seeds, as the efficient mail service brings you seeds from any reliable house, and in every instance seeds from such reliable house can be depended upon for freshuess and high grade.

Then there is too much indifference on the part of many Texans so far as relates to varieties. First learn what varieties succeed in Texas, and then order those varieties exclusively. It will never do to pick up a Northern seed catalogue and order from it the first thing you turn to in the line of what you desire to grow, without consideration as to whether or not it would succeed here. It might be wrong for Texas. Do not be guided in your selection by what the catalogue says, for the person who got it up may not have had Texas in mind at all. ada and Texas are alike to the Northern seedsman. Seeds should, as a rule, be sown nearly twice as deep here as in the North. In sowing seeds always remember to firm, that is, pack or press down the soil upon them. If the soil be mois and the seeds have any vitality this will insure their germination.

One great drawback to the garden in like its cost.

Or less severity, and which always affects
We may add that as yet we are not the gardens more or less. You will greatly lessen damage from drouth by getting plenty of vegetable matter worked thoroughly and deeply into the soil. If this matter should not be at all needed as a fertilizer it will still be indispensable as a mechanical agent. It prevents packing of the soil in drouth. while at the same time it is an important absorber and retamer of moisture.

Encourage the Live Oak.

Texas Sittings seems to fully indorse all we have been saving in these columns with reference to the live oak as a tree that ought to b eset out in all the towns day to be old towns, but the editor, who was once a resident of our state, appears to have an idea of the leading usefulness of the live oak entirely different from any idea we have sought to advance in our wrigings. Possibly this idea of his was what caused him to pull up in the gions where the live oak never twineth. He says in his remarks that "a good tree for the frontier settlements is the live oak, sure enough. It is a firm tree with tough, wide-spreading branches and suggestively overhanging limbs. Trees of this type have a much greater moral effect in a frontler country than those who dwell in the busy haunts of

demand similar remedies. It has been noticed in frontier countries where the live oak flourishes lawlessness is banished almost as effectually as malaria is by the eucalyptus. The lower limbs of the live oak should be trimmed off so as to give the truit plenty of room to swing free.

"It is with frontier settlements pretty much as it is with raising children. In the families where the mothers wear slippers, one of which she can easily remove and promptly apply to the slippery boys, they (the boys) cannot belp growup to be useful citizens. On the other hand, in families where slippers are unknown and where buttoned or laced shoes are worn instead, it being a great deal of trouble to remove such suces, discipline is lax and the boys grow up to fill legislative halls or penitentia-

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

This department is devoted to answering such This department is devoted to answering such questions as may be asked by our subscribers, which may be of general information. Inquiries of personal character that require answer by mail should always have stamps inclosed. Please give full name and postoffice address, in addition to any such signature as "Subscriber," or "A. G. D.." not for publication, but to enable ms to communicate promptly with the inquirer. Parties desiring answers by mail must inclose tamp for return postare. tamp for return postage.

That "Grent Air Ship " It is safe to state that every newspaper within the United States of America has lately had something to say about a great air ship invented by someone at Mount Carmel, Ill. A powerful company has been organized to put the invention into practical working shape, and the Illinois legi-lature has, by special act, granted the company a charter. It looks, therefore, as if there must be something in the thing. Are we, there must be something in the thing. Are we, sure enough, on the very eve of successful aerial navigation, as seems to be so confidently claimed by the people interested in this remarkable discovery? The Fort Worth GAZETTE ampears to be handling scientific as well as all other useful and interesting subjects, hence, I put the above question to The GAZETTE, hoping to obtain through the paper an expressed opinion with reference to the matter. No doubt thousands of your readers would be pleased to read of what you know or think concerning the coming great air ship of Mount Carmel, Ill.

Anstin, Tex.

The whole thing is doubtless a gigantio.

The whole thing is doubtless a gigantio. and certainly well planned, advertising scheme; and it is more than highly probable that this scheme is the only invention existing in the case No advertising scheme ever set on foot was more clever, and its extreme simplicity leads one to wonder why its like was not sooner resorted to. While we have no kind of idea that there is any inventor of air ships living at Mount Carmel, we must still give the place full credit for having a genius interested in its welfare.

The town or rather village of Mount Carmel is a little out-of-the way place located on Wabash river at a point known as the "rapids" or "falls." The river is navigable for small steamers during a portion of the season-during the dry season of the year it is not nav gable at all. In earlier times these rapids marked the head of navigation at all seasons; and since river navigation was every thing in those days ere the railroads had been thought of for the then far West, a little town sprung up at the rapids. About the beginning of the "fiftles" the Federal government threw a dam across the rapids, and put in a lock to pass steamers, which carried the head of navigation further up and soon threw Mount Carmel into a state of dilapidation. The place has never amounted to much since

the Wabash made a fine water power, however, but up to the present time it Doubtless has not been much utilized. the person inventing the sir-ship advertising scheme is attempting to bring Mount Carmel into notoriety, hoping that such notoriety may in some way contribute to a utilization of the water power named, thus converting the place into a great manufacturing center. In the causes working against gardening in | the notoriety part of it he has certainly Texas, says our people are prone to the succeeded, for the name of the place is culture of too large an acreage. A now in everybody's mouth, whereas a smaller acreage deeply prepared and well | few months ago 95 per cent of the people of the United States had never so much as heard that there was such a place as Mount Carmel, Illinois. To have advertised the name of the place in a legitimate way, as it has been advertised free through this scheme, would have in-

The government dam at the rapids of

volved an outlay of at least a million dollars. The charter granted by the legislature amounts to nothing beyond adding an apparent backbone to the thing, thus causing the press to bite at the bait more readily than might have been the case under other circumstances. on any kind of organization is one of the cheapest and most easily obtained things. usually, among all things obtainable.

Cultivation of Barley,

I received last Sunday's issue of the Fort Worth GAZETTE containing an article in the agricultural department on barley culture in Texas. I am really glad that you proved yourself so much interested in the matter, and that you gave the question so much thought. I fully making it possible for us to get to the front with other localities where is mainly raised the barley now in use. Do you send a copy of THE GA-ZETTE to the United States secretary of agricult-ure at Washington? If not, will you? I much enjoy reading all the matter in your agricultural department, and feel sure that you will be en-couraged in your good work by all who desire to see our great state march onward until it reaches the highest pinnacle known to agriculture are certainly an empire of our own, as you inti-mate, having within our borders the means of feeding the world, should we see fit to take ad-vantage of them. W L. Prence. Secretary Gainesville Board or Trade.

Thanks. Encouraging letters like the above cause us to take our coat off for the next work, if we happen to have it on when we read them.

Having read in THE GAZETTE of the 16th in stant, your article on barley culture for Texas, it has occurred to me that an account of some practical experience with the crop might be of practical experience with the crop might be of interest to your readers. In the summer of 1883 I had a field of Jourteen acres good valley land, broken and well pulverized. About the last of September I seeded it to barley, using six een bushels on the fourteen acres. The seed was put in with a grain drill, and was of the common variety. It came up all right and stood the winter splendidly. Harvested the seed was put the common variety. It came up all right and the stood the winter splendidly. Harvested the next spring and thrashed out forty-nine busheles of good grain to the acre. The berry was

eles of good grain to the acre. The berry was large and plump.

In the spring of 1885 I sowed seventeen acres of land to bariey, finishing my work on the 18th of February. Thirty-two bushels of seed was put in with a grain drill. An early dry spell came or, cutting off my crop somewhat, yet it thrashed out thirty-eight and one-third bushels to the acre—good grain.

came on, cutting off my crop somewhat, yet it thrashed out thirty-eight and one-third bushels to the acre—good grain.

There are many varieties of barley, some of which would doubtless do better in Teass than others. It barley is to be grown for the brewery it should be sown early and not too thickly; say if sown in fall one and a half bushels to the acre; if early in spring two and one-fourth bushels. These quantities will guard against "lodging." and the grain will be large and plump. It should be harvested while in the stiff dough state, and thrashed out early as possible afterwards, to prevent the grain from becoming disco ored or stained.

Bariev is more influenced by the seasons than is wheat, for it suffers materially from severe drouth; that is, should a drouth happen to come on early in the season. It should be sown in good soil well prepared by thorough pulverization. With everything entirely favorable it would be almost sure to make as much as 100 bushels to the acre in Texas.

Comanohe, Tex.

J. M. McChary.

This is certainly a very good showing

This is certainly a very good showing for barley culture in Texas. It seems to work well sown in either fall or spring, but the fall crop appears to pan out best, judging from Mr. McCreary's foregoing

We have used all of these new contriv- | troduce the next, and have plenty of | ing of criminals, but desperate diseases | say duty), will you please answer me the foi- | yet many are doubtless uninformed as to

I have s colt two years old the 1st of last June (1890). He is large to his age, well formed and a natural pacer—very quick under the saddle, and moves splendidly. Was foaled in a pasture. June 1st, 180s, and about Christmas following I sent a negro after him and his mother. The colt would not leave the pasture, and so had to be roped, thrown and baltered, and under the halter led about 200 miles over a rough road. The trip through took about five days. When he reached home the colt was lust as ne is now; that is, at times when playing in the lot, should he make an awkward step in turning, he suddenly becomes very lame. If, when first mounted he is allowed to strike off at a lively gait, it frequently happens that before he has gone 20 yards he gets quite lame. On one occasion so lame did he set that I dismounted for fear he should fall. Occasionally he goes for weeks without showing any lameness, and then I jump to the conclusion that he is getting over the trouble, but soon I am undeceived by finding the old lameness back. Several persons have told me that he is "stifled," but none propose a remedy. The trouble is in nis right hind leg. Can you, from this imperfect description of the case tell me what alls the cost, and what I had better do for him, if anything? Should he be used at all? Of c urse I use him very ittle, put will discontinue all use if you advise it. He has been kept in a lot since six have a colt two years old the 1st of last June 1880). He is large to his age, well formed and very little, but will discontinue all use if you advise it. He has been kept in a lot since six months old, and is now fully fifteen hand high.

Cameron, Tex. Cameron, Tex. M. S. STAMP.

We could not think it a regular 'stiffe. '' Whatever it is must be traceable to a sprain inflicted at the time of haltering when a young colt. Will some of our well-informed borsemen who read THE GAZETTE (and they are many) have the goodness to give us, for Mr. Stamp's benefit, their opinion of the case, with a suggestion of the best treatment?

That Alvarado Fibre Plant

I forward you specimens of stalk, leaf, e.c., from which my fibre sent you was taken. Please tell us want plant it is, and whether or not you consider it valuable. F. B. Baillio. Editor Alvarado

Our readers will remember that a week or so ago Mr. Baillio sent us a sample of beautiful fibre taken from a plant growing abundantly in his neighborhood. The fibre much resembled jute fibre, but was not quite so strong. We were quable to make out from the fibre what plant had supplied it, but ventured the opinion that it must be some species belonging to the matlow family. To clear up the uncertainty Mr. Baillio has now kin'lly supplied us with specimens and we find that our first surmises were correct. The plant is a Sida, though the specimens, having to be gathered a little out of season, and therefore being immature, second growth, leaves us a little in doubt as to the species. It is probably Sida rhombifolia. We know of no popular name for the plant; is of wide range, and stands closely related, botanically, to the Indian mallow, the hollyhock and the okra, all of which belong to the mailow family. As suggested in our former mention the bark fibre would doubliess make a fine "stuffing" for upholstery. and an examination of the entire stalk now causes us to feel quite sure that worked as a whole it would make a superior paper stock. Yes, Texas has every-

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Dangerous Sugar Adulterant-The Old Frog Nonesense-Condition of Pompell-Rich Onyx Quarry-Give Us a Rest-

There is no particular astronomical 28th, Venus reaches her greatest brilbrilliant planet.

Chemists have lately learned to prepare from the refuse of gas works a new substance which they call saccharine, and which is said to be by far the sweet-est substance known. It is reputed to of Holmes county. The house was be more than a hundred times sweeter than pure cane sugar. As an article of | more had been unable to secure even diet it is not considered wholesome, never the less common sugars are being governor, who was introduced by Judge more or less adultuated with it, they say, it is employed to cover up less sweet | he said in part: "The rain which poured adulturants. Germany appears to enjoy a monopoly in the manufacture of half so much as the reign of the Repubsaccharine. There is a movement on foot to lay so heavy an import tax upon | The surplus occasioned by the operation the article as shall prevent any very extensive introduction of it into the United States. It seems to be seriously injuring the regular sugar trade in Germany. A recent letter received from that country by Senator Gibson says on account of sacchasine adulteration i German empire there is already a falling off in the regular or pure sugar trade to the extent of 100,000 ewt. (5000 tons). by which the country loses 1,100,000 marks in taxes.

The old story of finding live toads in solid rocks is being revived. It is now going the rounds of the press to the credit of the Salt Lake Herald, that workmen engaged in Varley & Everill's limestone quarry, north of Salt Lake City, "lately broke open a large piece of rock which had been blasted out, and a frog hopped out of a pocket in the center of the stone. Of course, the occurrence created a tremendous sensation among the workmen, and operations at the quarry were for the time suspended and the movements of the frog were watched with great interest. The animal was somewhat smaller than the ordinary frog and was perfectly white. Its eyes were unusually large and very brilliant, but the frog was apparently blind. Where the mouth should have been there was only a line, and on the feet was a dark, horny substance, Mr. Everili at once took charge of the curiosity and put it in a tin can, but the frog died the next morning. He brought it down town, and it was examined with great interest by a large number of people, and it was afterward presented to the museum. where it will be preserved in alcohol,'

Now, any one with so much as the merest smattering of scientific knowledge could not do otherwise than know that all this is simply false. Limestone is formed only at the bottom of deep seas, and the frog, if in stone, as claimed, could have got there only while the limestone was forming and in a plastic state. Is there any one so foolish as to suppose that a frog could live in salt water at the bottom of a deep sea?

Science has made more wonderful procress within the past thirty years. In his address to the sixtleth annual meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, the president, Sir F. A. Abel, reviewed the progress of cience since the last meeting of the association at the same place (Leeds) in was made included the transmission of electric energy, the application of voltaic energy to the fusion and welding of metals, the discovery of the use of alumfnium in the production of fron and steel eastings, the measurement and control of the explosive force of gunpowder, the composition and value of the smokeless powders, recent inventions of explosives for mining purposes, and the develop-ment of the petroleum and natural gas fields of the United States.

Fort Worth people are now thinking a

the condition that the ruins are in at the present day. It is calculated that not a third of the artistic treasures of Pompell have yet been brought to light, and that at the present rate of exploration, by no means slow, some seventy years must elapse before the whole of the buried city is again revealed. Recent discoveries include some fine mural paintings in a building evidently designed as a bath One picture represents Nile scenery with dwarfs or pigmies in combat with various animals; and another shows a dwarf trying to draw another out of the water, but, being seized by a crocodile, he is himself the subject of a vain attempt at rescue by a third pigmy.

New Mexico has a most remarkable onyx quarry. It is in Grant county. The stone forms a true fissure vein fifty feet wide and known to be more than a mile in length. It appears in various beautiful shades of color. Huge blades are now being taken out and shipped to Chleago-where the quarries are owned for use in inside and outside decoration of houses. The material is susceptible of high polish, is very tough, and (a thing unusual for onyx) can be easily carved to any shape or design desired.

Fine onyx has been found in Texas by our geologists, but its extent and character has not been clearly made out as yet.

Compressed air power, originally introduced for distributing uniform time to clocks, seems to be giving great satisfaction in many in lustries of Paris, and new uses for it are constantly being found. Elevators are now run by it at a saving, it is said, of 50 per cent. The compressed air is supplied also for refrigerating purposes, its expansion in properly constructed cooling rooms causing the temperature to fall to a point far be-

A noted scientist writes that we labor and labor, but there is just as much necessity for recreation as for labor. cannot live without it-not even the laboring man. Exercise is all well enough, but it must be of a character that affords recreation; that is, it must take us from the regular routine of labor that we are following for a livelihood, or tor profit. The mind as well as the body wants a change-both need to get into some new channel for a little season. Thus a change will rest the body even though that change should involve as much exercise as does the regular routine of labor, and it will rest and strengthen the mind to be diverted. We should lay our plans for recreation as well as for work. There never was a truer saying than that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

GOVERNOR HILL

He Makes Two Speeches in Ohio Yesterday and is Greeted on Each Occasion by Large and Enthusiastic Crowds-

MASSILLON, OHIO, Oct. 23 .- Governor

Hill and party left Massillon on the phenomena for this week visible to the morning train for Millsburg, county seat naked eve. On Tuesday evening the of Holmes county, in the Sixteenth congressional district. The inhabitants of liancy for the season, after which she Holmes county, which is purely will go into gradual decline. Jupiter is an agricultural county, with a present prices 30 per cent." also declining in brilliancy, though he population of 27,000, are known throughout the state as "mossbacks." A reception was held in the hotel parlors and a handshaking by the horny-handed sons of toil taxed the governor's strength for two hours, when, after lunch, he proceeded to the village opera house and adcrowded by 1500 people, and as many standing room in the hall. When the william Reed, commenced his remarks down upon us to-day will not barm us lican party in the national government. of the recent tariff laws will sult in congressional representatives bartering this surplus among themselves in order to obtain unnecessary public buildings costing hundreds of thousands of dollars for their respective localities, and those extravagant appropriations are supplied by money taken from the pockets of the people through unnecessary import duties. I do not believe there should be a partnership existing between the national government and private interests, as is the present rule under the Republican administra-

In explaining the benefits which he said it is claimed the farmer derives from the McKinley bill, he said the McKinley bill was impure in more respects than one, but chiefly in its apparent solicitude for the American farmer. High tariff was once a sacrifice which he was willing to endure if it was for the general prosperity of his countrymen. but lately it has appeared to a large number of patriotic and thoughtful farmers that this sacrifice has gone far enough. They have seen other people growing rich while they were growing poor. They have found their profits shrinking, while their farm mortgages were increasing, until lately they have loudly complained against the injurious effect of high tariffs upon their interests. Murmurs and protests, all over the country. It beof 1888, and is now so fierce and threatening that it has frightened even the creatures and legislative agents of favored manufacturing industries, who begin to realize that without the support of the Republican farmers their governmental bounties will cease.

How does the party in power discharge its duty in this emergency towards that third of our population who depend upon agricultural means of subsistence by making cheaper necessities of life, reducing taxation, providing wider markets and encouraging commerce. which Jefferson called the hand-maid of agriculture. Not at all, their hands were tied too tightly to enrich individuals of favored industries, to enable them to give genuine relief. Instead, they have devised a monstrous legislature humbug, which they are now exhibiting in this district.

The governor's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and on conclusion he was driven to the depot and returned to Massillon.

Governor Hill spoke at Massillon tonight, the home of John G. Warwick, and the citizens of the town turned out en masse, despite the inclement weather. Congressman Springer of Illinois spoke in the rink to a crowd, and Governor Hill to an enormous crowd in the opera louse, and when both speakers had

finished they simply changed places,

and the people in both nalls heard two

distinguished advocates of Democracy.

A Pointer for Dudes and Anarchists. Brooklyn Citizen.

Labor is, after all, the true secret of

PECULIAR INFATUATION.

Different Methods of Following the Injunction "Leve One Another-"

Do men ever fall in love with each o her?

Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a vouthful laborer on her father's farm. Some time afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female. The young wife refused, however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen consort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least oftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. The are many instances on record where given his life for another. man ha more instances where life to another. have giv

It is a oud possession-th edge that o e has saved a pr oue huthe home eriden, Conn. man life. H. Preston man. Jol of such a ha of that city 1890, writes: Five years ken very sick, I doctors, and one had several of complication of disand all called our years, taking preeases. I was si by these same doescriptions pres tate I never extors, and I to At this time, me ced to have be most terrible they back. One do an old friend Mr. R. T. Cook of the firm of comme pains in m, Mr. R. T. Cook of the firm of & Cook, advised me to try War-Safe Cure, as he had been troubled of mir Curti the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am to-day a well man. I am sure no one ever had a worse case of kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was always against proprietary medicines, but not

now, oh, no. " Friendship expresses itself in very peculiar ways sometimes; but the true friend is the friend in need.

TO BENEFIT CATTLEMEN.

An Association Forming to Bring the Big Four to Terms and Raise the Price of Cattle-The Scheme Outlined-

Special to the Cazette. CHICAGO, LL., Oct. 23 -William T.

Hunter, a Western stockman, has come to Chicago for the purpose of forming an association for benefiting cattlemen in a financial way. Mr. Hunter's plans are quite comprehensive and will save. he says, cattle-raisers millions of dollars eaten up by the present low prices and brokers' profits. The real object seems to be to run against the "Bug Four'' and smaller packers following in their wake. The plan is to establish stockyards at convenient Western points and hold shipments back until the Big Four and others are ready to go to the association for terms. "It's a big scheme, " said Mr. Hunter, "and all that is necessary is for the association to hold together. I have 80 per cent, of the eattlemen with me. and unlimited capital. It will raise the

Said a prominent member of the Big Four regarding the scheme: "It is impracticable. You might as well try to dam up the Ningara as to stop the shipment of cattle East. Cattle were never so plentiful and never so cheap as they are now."

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

An Unmarked Boundary Line Between Mexico and the United States-

"One of the most important questions nending between the governments of the United States and Mexico just now is the proper marking of the boundary line be-tween the two countries.*! This remark was made in the course of a chat I had with Senor Jose M. Garcia of Janos, Mexico, at the Fifth Avenue hotel last evening. "You must knos, tinued, in explanation, "that the boundary line between the two republics is, for some 1200 miles, purely artificial. Down as far westward as El Paso, Tex. a line in the center of the Rio Grande gives the water of the river equally to the two nations, but from El Paso, Tex., to Tia Junia, San Diego county, Cal., the line is an imaginary one, marked out by monuments of iron and stone erected by Commissioner Larrigut for Mexico and by Maj. Emory of the corps of United States engineers, for your country. When this survey was completed, somewhere between the years 1850-'56, the whole country was an arid waste. Now it has a large popula ion, growing denser day by day. In view of the absence of a population the commission contented itself by making the line by erecting monuments-in many cases ninety miles apart. The result now is, that a man living close to the frontler line of either Arizona or New Mexico, except he is in the neighborhood of a monument, cannot tell whether he is in the United States or Mexico, and, of course, the same thing holds good on our side of the border. So great has this trouble grown of late that a Mexican custom house, until a few years ago, was collecting duties in the United States, while at the present time miners from the United States are taking up claims, under your mining laws, upon "Has anything been done to remedy

the evil?' "Yes, but only by the military authorities. As early as 1883 a bill passed the congress of the United States and that of Mexico, providing for a resurvey of the boundary, to be made by the military engineer officers of the two governments The object of the survey was to determine how many monuments would be required to so mark the line that each monument would be in sight of another, to the end that a man could trace the line for himself at any point. This work was so admirably done by Capt. Thomas W. Symons, of the United States corps of engineers, that his field notes were accepted by our government and his report to your government approved. That is all the good, however, that came of Symon's work. The American congress has not appropriated any money to remark the line, though our government is ready to pay one-half of the expense. During Mr. Cleveland's administration our minister to Washington was most earnest in his efforts to have the matter attended to, and in one of President's Cleveland's messages he drew attention to its importance, that is all that has come of it. Since the Republican party has got into power the outlook has become more than gloomy, and, excuse me, but it seems to us Mexicans that there is a desire on the part of your government to leave, for some occult reason, a question unsettled which, in the very near future, may give rise to the most serious complies-