

HINTS TO AMATEUR GARDENERS.

CUCUMBERS.
To grow cucumbers to perfection plenty of heat, light and moisture is required. They will thrive in any good soil not too heavy or sandy. Seed may be sown as soon as the danger of frost is past. Six or eight seeds should be planted in each hill, the hills being about six feet apart each way.
In the early spring, seed may be sown in hills which are protected by glass-covered frames. When the plants have grown to about four inches in height, and there seems to be little danger of them being injured by insects or other causes, they should be thinned out to about three plants in a hill.
Frequent cultivation is needed until the vines begin to run freely. As cucumbers are subject to several diseases the old vines should be destroyed or cleared away in the autumn and the crop should not be planted two years in succession on the same land.
The worst feature of cucumber culture is the insect pest, but these may be controlled by dusting with dry insecticides or even with bone dust.
Cucumbers for pickling should be gathered when quite small. They may be successfully preserved in brine from which they are taken as needed, soaked in fresh water and placed in vinegar. There are many varieties, each good for a purpose.

JAPANESE IRIS.
Although this plant (iris laevigata) is of the easiest culture, amateurs frequently fail with it because of overlooking the essential requirement of plenty of moisture at all times. If possible, select for this plant a place that is naturally continually moist. It should not be under water in the winter, however, for in such a location, the plant will rot.
A heavy, moist soil is needed. If too poor and sandy, dig in plenty of well rotted manure and mulch the bed heavily in summer. Plants in the open border frequently suffer from the hot sun and dryness. In preparing a bed dig deeply as the roots often penetrate two feet or more. Planting can be done either in fall or spring; if in the fall, mulch well with straw or manure to prevent the frost lifting the plants out of the ground.
The Japan iris blooms earlier than other species. The flowers are variable in color and size. Some of the largest measure 10 to 12 inches across. The colors range from pure white to various shades of blue and violet, indigo to almost black. The lighter shades are frequently blotched and streaked with other colors. The flowers appear in June or July, large plants often producing upwards of 100 individual flowers. A big bed when in blossom is a sight not to be forgotten. If out with long stems the spikes are fine far bouquets. Seeds are produced in abundance. If planted in outside beds in a moist place or sown in shallow boxes and

PREPARED BY H. C. IRISH
Of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, for the National Council of Horticulture.

left outside during the winter, the seed will germinate the following spring.

MORE ABOUT DEUTZIAS.
One of the hardiest deutzias is the species parviflora, a native of northern China. A native of China and Japan is deutzia scabra, usually sold in nurseries as deutzia crenata. It varies in height from six to 10 feet, according to conditions, with stout yellow branches. The upright spoked white clusters come into bloom in June and last until July. There are a good many forms of this deutzia in cultivation differing in semi-double, double, and purple and rose-tinted blossoms.
Deutzia Watereri has a large rose tinted flower which is very showy. Deutzia discolor is a native of China, a graceful shrub growing three to four feet tall with white flowers tinted with pink on the outer side of the petals. It needs protection from the cold in New England winters. Deutzia Kalmiflora is a beautiful shrub with large white distinct blossoms slightly tinted with rose but should be well protected in winter.
A large number of hybrids have lately been sent out by French producers in which the parentage of Deutzia gracilis on one side has been largely used and which are conspicuous for rose tints, large bell shaped blossoms and more conspicuous clusters.

WATER LILIES IN A TUB.
Everyone recognizes the charm of a pool of water in which there are a few gold fish. Add to this pool a few water lilies, scientifically known as nymphaeas, a few water hyacinths, a border and a plant or two of parrot's feather and a transformation of increased delight will be wrought.
Such a garden may be made from half a barrel or a tub or better, three or four of them placed together and sunk into the earth. The space between the tubs may be used for a rockery of the edges may be hidden with moss. The little umbrella plants, the calamus, many of the wild growing sedges and the wild arrow head are all useful to hide the artificial shape of the tub ponds.
The tubs should be half filled with rotted vegetable material from boxes or ponds, or with good loam mixed with one-third well rotted manure. Place several inches of sand on top of this and fill the tub with water. There are both hardy and tender nymphaeas. The former are especially desirable for tub growing for they bloom freely in shallow basins. They are day blooming and night blooming lilies. One lily plant to each tub is sufficient in addition to the border plants. The water hyacinths float on

the surface of the water without root hold and a mass of them with their beautiful light blue flowers sometimes rivals orchids in rich markings and delicacy of color. The roots of tender nymphaeas must be stored in a cellar or greenhouse at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees and the hardy roots should be well covered with straw if left in the tubs during the winter.

NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW.
New chrysanthemums from the famous hybridists of France, have been sent to America to be grown for exhibition at the National Flower show, which will be held in Chicago Nov. 6 to 15.
E. G. Hill of Richmond, Ind., has received consignments of chrysanthemum novelties from Colvat, of Grenoble, and Nolin, of Paris, and more are on the way to him from Rozain-Bouchard, a famous expert.
These are varieties at yet unnamed. They will be christened, perhaps, with the names of American women. Mr. Hill will ask their originators for permission to do this.
Thirteen thousand dollars in cash prizes and hundreds of medals have been offered for exhibitors in the big flower show. The show is being managed by the Society of American Florists co-operating with the national rose-growers' association, the American Horticultural Society of Chicago which has conducted the largest shows in the country, and members of all these societies will exhibit at the big exhibition.

SAVIA SPLENDORS, OR SCARLET SAGO.
Savia is one of the showiest of plants for summer bedding. Its flowers are of the most brilliant red and its foliage of a light green. There are various named varieties to be procured. The best grow to a height of one and a half to two feet at the time of blooming. They do not come true from seed and plants should be obtained from the florist.
Savia may be planted in masses and along borders where long solid banks or lines of color are desired. When planted in a border, they should be a dark background to bring out the contrast.
Seed may be sown in a warm place the latter part of May, and should produce good plants by the latter part of June. Stock plants may be kept over winter, but this is very troublesome. If plants are obtained from the florist, who takes the trouble to carry stock plants in his greenhouse and make cuttings in order to get plants which are true to the variety, they should not be set out in the open until the middle of May or later in northerly latitudes. The savia requires much sun for its best development, but will produce bloom quite well in partial shade, though plants and flowers will both be smaller under such conditions.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

JUNE 11.
1776—The Continental congress named the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence.
1785—Napoleon seized the island of Malta on his Egyptian campaign.
1841—Sir John Franklin, naval officer and Arctic explorer, died in the Arctic regions; born 1786.
1895—Spaniards attacked United States marines at Guantanamo; first fight of Americans in Cuba.
1905—King Alexander, Queen Draga and the Serbian cabinet assassinated at Belgrade.
JUNE 12.
1802—Harriet Martineau, author and noted agnostic, died 1876.
1875—William Cullen Bryant, the poet, died; born 1794.
1902—Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., retired, died; born 1831.
JUNE 13.
1775—Frances Burney, later Mme. d'Arblay; born, died 1840.
1786—Winfield Scott, general, born near Petersburg, Va.; died 1866.
1898—The Fifth United States army corps, under Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa for Santiago de Cuba.
JUNE 14.
1777—First form of American flag decided by Congress. The resolution read "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. The present form is 13 stripes and a star for every state."

1811—Harriet Beecher (Stowe) born; died 1896.
1907—The Russian government demanded the expulsion from the domain of 55 members whom it accused of high treason.
JUNE 15.
1215—First Charta signed by King John.
1775—George Washington took command of the American army.
1871—Commodore Josiah Tattnall, prominent Confederate naval officer, died; born 1785.
1900—Foreign troops forbidden to enter Peking by Imperial edict.
1907—Second international peace congress opened at The Hague.
JUNE 16.
1815—Napoleon defeated Blucher at Ligny, and the allies defeated Ney at Quatre Bras, both preliminary to Waterloo.
1900—Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe of France, who for a time served in the army of the Potomac on the staff of Gen. McClellan, died; born 1818.
1907—Russian donna dissolved by edict of the crown; 700 political arrests in St. Petersburg.
JUNE 17.
1703—John Wesley born; died 1791.
1775—Battle of Bunker hill.
1810—Ferdinand Freiligrath, one of Germany's most popular poets, born; died 1876.
1900—Chinese forts at Taku, on being ordered to surrender to the allied navy, opened fire; the Russian, British, French, German and Japanese ships returned the fire.

THE SHELL KING OF ENGLAND.
The picturesque figure shown in the picture is an old resident of the south coast of England who has spent most of his life in collecting seashells and in



fashioning them into various fantastic costumes, in which he makes his appearance on the public highways. Recently he has exhibited himself and his collection in aid of charities. He is known as the "shell king of England."

PUTTING THE WIND TO WORK.
Projects have been put forward recently to utilize wind power to a far greater extent than ever, especially for electric lighting. With this object in view an investigation of the average state of the wind has been made, and it has been found that for approximately half the time the mean wind velocity is ten miles an hour and for about one-third of the time fifteen miles. In the winter the averages are higher. The great difficulty arises from the calm periods, which may last three days or even a week, but it has been shown that economical lighting plants can be based upon wind power by providing gasoline motors to take up the work whenever the wind fails.

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
A. A. Heyren, Finch, Ark., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best preparation for coughs, colds and lung trouble. I know from operation, and it is mentioned in the first stages." You never heard of any one using Foley's Honey and Tar and not being satisfied. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."

Big Day, Wandamere.
Granite Field Meet, Monday.

TRIB
A guaranteed cure for the Liquor and Tobacco Habits.
PRICE \$12.50
Schramm's, Where the Cars Stop, Sole Agency.

SCOTCH RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Supplement of Labor Disputes by An Arbitration Board.

THE following information concerning a scheme of conciliation and arbitration between the representatives of labor and the Scotch railway companies for the settlement of questions relating to rates of wages and hours of labor is furnished by Consul Maxwell Blake of Dunfermline.
It is proposed to group the various grades of employees into sections, each section to be represented by one or more representatives for each district, and these will compose the employees' sectional board to meet the representatives of the company. Under the scheme there will also be formed conciliation boards for each company, to deal with questions of wages and hours of labor which can not be mutually settled through the usual channels.
In the event of the two boards indicated failing to arrive at an agreement, the subject of difference is then referred to arbitration. The appointed arbitrator is to go before a single arbitrator, appointed by agreement between the two boards or, in default of an agreement, to be appointed by the maker of the four-hour commons and the lord president of the court of sessions, or one of them. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on all parties.

WARTIME PAPER.

Tells of Grant's Fourth of July in Vicksburg.
J. H. Wylent of El Reno, Okla., who was in the federal army during the Civil war, has written the Daily Citizen, published at Vicksburg, Miss., July 2 and July 4, 1862, containing references to the entrance of Grant's army into that city. An item in the first issue says:
"The great Yankees generalissimo, Sherman Grant, has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite General Joe Johnson to join, he said, 'No, I fear there will be a row at the table. I have heard that the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is to first catch the rabbit. I will be the highest since 1905, when the advance was due

Each side of the conciliation board is to elect one chairman. Any proposal agreed to by a sectional board and rejected by the employees is referred to the central board (composed of 14 employees' representatives, 2 from the members of each sectional board) and a proposal agreed to by the central board and rejected by the employees is referred to arbitration. A proposal agreed to by a sectional board and rejected by the employees is referred to the central board, and a proposal agreed to by the central board and rejected by the employees is referred to arbitration. Where the central conciliation board fail to agree, an arbitrator is appointed, and where the central conciliation board have agreed, but the decision is not accepted by the directors of the employees, the arbitrator is called in as before.
The total number of employees' representatives on each sectional board is eight, two from the employees in the section in each of the four designated electoral districts. The central board is composed as indicated. The company's representatives on each sectional and central board do not exceed the employees' representatives.
As soon as nominations can be made and elections held the scheme will be in operation, and it is hoped, less to say its workings will be of much interest to labor and employers of labor everywhere.

lowing item: "Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The Citizen lives to see it. For the last time it appears on wall paper. No more will it enliven the luxury of me and my friends. I have seen the southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall paper edition. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity."
SUGAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Higher Prices Caused by Shortage and Increased Consumption.
Consul Frank W. Mahin, writing from Nottingham, under date of April 27, says that since Jan. 1, the wholesale price of sugar in Great Britain has advanced 37 per cent for raw and 94 per cent for refined, adding:
The price is said to be the highest since 1905, when the advance was due

NOTES FROM INDIA.
Consul General William H. Michael, of Calcutta, supplies the following items of interest concerning British India:
The consumption of Indian cotton in 1907 was 5,323,000 tons. The railways consumed about one-third of this, or 3,300,000 tons.
A plan is under consideration in Ran-

goon looking to the improvement in the sanitary service in Burma (the same as in India) which will create a bureau of sanitary inspection, and the service of graduates of the sanitary training school will be employed.
Money has been advanced for the purchase of hand-power spinning machines in Kain, Persia, with a view to spinning Persian wool for carpet and rug making.

The production of turpentine and resin developed rapidly in Naini Tal forest division in the United Provinces during 1906-7. The profits for the year amounted to \$11,552. The government, having put the industry on a paying basis, the enterprise will be turned over to individuals. The tapping of trees, however, will be retained under government control.

Granite Schools at Wandamere.
Monday, June 8. Games—Prizes.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Sewer and water connections made.
J. C. Heesch, 115 W. 2nd St.

Z. C. M. I. Great Half Price Suit Sale

3 DAYS ONLY—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY—JUNE 8, 9, 10

ENTIRE stock of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Suits to be closed out at HALF PRICE. This is in accordance with our policy of carrying no goods over from one season to another. The regular retail price will be cut right in two. Bring in the girls—14, 15 and 16 years of age—a good selection for them.



Every cloth suit included in this sale. No reserves. Blacks and colors—blues, browns, russets, greens, raspberry, Copenhagen, fancy checks and stripes. All the various models of the season still represented—the popular Madam Butterfly, Japanese, Cutaway and Pointed Jacket effects, ranging in price from \$14.00 to \$76.50, will be sold for three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at..... Half Price

\$14.00 Suits for.....	\$ 7.00	\$30.00 Suits for.....	\$15.00	\$49.50 Suits for.....	\$24.75
\$15.00 Suits for.....	7.50	\$32.50 Suits for.....	16.25	\$50.00 Suits for.....	\$25.00
\$16.00 Suits for.....	8.00	\$35.00 Suits for.....	17.50	\$55.00 Suits for.....	27.50
\$20.00 Suits for.....	10.00	\$37.50 Suits for.....	18.75	\$60.00 Suits for.....	30.00
\$22.50 Suits for.....	11.25	\$40.00 Suits for.....	20.00	\$65.00 Suits for.....	32.50
\$25.00 Suits for.....	12.50	\$42.50 Suits for.....	21.25	\$70.00 Suits for.....	35.00
\$27.50 Suits for.....	13.75	\$45.00 Suits for.....	22.50	\$76.50 Suits for.....	38.25

No approvals or exchanges allowed, and in consideration of the great price reduction alterations will be charged for extra.

Silk Suits—2-Piece Effects

All Two-Piece Silk Suits will be sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at One-Third Off. Jumper, Waist and Jacket effects in browns, blacks, Copenhagens and navy blues for three days only.... One-Third Off

Jacket Sale—Half Price

You'll appreciate a Jacket during the cool summer evenings. All Covert Jackets, all Black Cloth, Black Silk and Black Serge Jackets, all Cravenettes or Rain Coats and all Children's Coats at HALF PRICE

Entire line of SHORT SILK KIMONOS, plain, pink, blue, black and Japanese patterns, will be sold at..... HALF PRICE

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET

