PART THREE. DESERET EVENING NEWS. 17 TO 24

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Many maps do not even show its

name. It lies in a great triangle made by the meeting boundaries of Brazil

Bolivia and Peru. In it are thousands of square miles of rubber forests-no

one knows how many thousands; thou sands of square miles of jungle-no one

knows how many; thousands of mile

savages that are cannibals. From the borders of civilization in

South An erica itself, the journey into Acre is not of days, but of months. Three governments squabble more or

less constantly over its possession. But in actuality the hand of no gov-

ernment has been strong or far-reach-ing enough to rule it, except spasmodi-

how galiantly and roysteringly he lord.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NUMBER 256.

HAITI OF WEST INDIES.

special Correspondence. Fort au Prince, Haiti, Aug. 1 .- Ever since their discovery by Europeans, sentimental travelers have been dubbing these islands "the necklace of Caribbean diamonds," "emerald gems in the ring of the wave," "flawless jewels set in turquoise," and other epithets calculated to express great value as well as beauty; and it is frequently asserted especially since the Spanish. American war-that Uncle Samuel will sooner or later stretch out his strong right hand and gather them all into his coffer of territories. But if Prest. Roosevelt, or any of his sucessors, harbors an idea of such "benevolent assimilation," the sooner he puts the impracticable ambition out of his mind, the better for all concerned. Though beautiful beyond compare, the best of se so-called gems have serious flaws. and Haiti-the most beautiful of them and Half the hopeless, so far as all-is absolutely hopeless, so far as civilization is concerned, as long as the remotest descendant of the present population remains above ground. It is degenerate of the West Indies—the leal "black sheep" of the Antillian lly. Our soldiers might easily seize these ports and compel ostensible sub-mission along the edges of the island, but the dreadful rites of primitive Afri-can barbarism would still be practiced in the interior, and the fiercely inde-pendent savages, hidden in the swamps and mountain fastnesses, would carry on a murderous, implacable guerrilla warfare to the bitter end, bidding defance to the best white troops as successfully as they did in years gone oy to the armies of France and Spain. It an open boast in Haiti today that if an invading force should land upon their shores they would at once burn the towns, destroy, the crops on the plantations, kill or drive off the cattle and poison all the streams and wells: and then they would retire inland, leaving the tropical sun, yellow fever, sque and malaria to complete the work of exterminating the whites. Undoubtedly they would keep their word, and for every worthless negro life hundreds of white soldiers would be sacrificed. Surely America has trouble enough now, with her own abounding but much adulterated and mostly civilized colored population, without Haiti's mil-lion blacks who at heart are as savage

as the tribes of the Congo. In this so-called republic there is no remblance of law and order. Every-thing bends to the power of brute force and the lives of men are taken as coolly as if they were flies. The saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," is here exemplified to the ut-most, where out of 18 successive presidents, only one lived to complete his term of office. The Haitien armyfrom 18,000 to 20,000 strong-is as inno-cent of anything like discipline as of regular arms and uniforming. But what it lacks in other respects it more

annon anno rection of the high priest, and afterwards participating in the most fear ful debaucheries incidental to the "sacred" rites of Voodoolsm. Still the war went against him, and the high priest declared that nothing would save him but the sacrifice of the "goat without horns"-the Haltien term for what the South Sea islanders call "long pig." i. e. a human sacrifice. It was obtained, in a human sacrifice. It was obtained, in the person of a young white girl, who was hung up by he heels (alive, but rendered insensible by a negro decoc-tion of roots), slit open with a knife, her blood was drunk and her flesh bolled and eaten, amid unprintable orgies, winding up in a wild dance in which the devotees-men and women, spun round and round like crazy creatures, tearing off every thread of clothes, biting their own and other's

flesh, and at last falling down insensi-

The most terrible thing about Voo-dooism is its stealth. Like the great yellow snake itself, it lurks in hidden places and crawls under cover, always Poison is the usual weapon, and the Voodoo priests are past masters in its use. Strange diseases afflict those who offend the "true believers." Sometimes the victim becomes stone blind in a single night, or goes insane without a moment's warning, or suffers the tor-tures of Dantes' Inferno from some loathsome skin disease which does not kill but cannot be cured. Hundreds of well-vouched for instances might cited. In Cape Haitien I was told a pitiful tale of a man who had uniaten tionally offended his nearest neighbor an old woman, who had been his friend for many years. Inseemed that her pigs had been in the habit of everrunning his garden, and in driving them off, the man one day threw a club that hit a young porker in a vital part and killed it. He went at once to apologize to his neighbor and offered to pay for the pig. But the old woman would take nothing, saying truly it was her fault as much as his in allowing her pigs to trespass. Next day she brought him a pitcher of buttermilk. After drink-ing some of it he began to act in the strangest manner-getting down on hands and knees, frothing at the mouth and trying to eat F and He had been poisoned by his neight or and former friend with some myships tous vegetable mixture which does hot kill buut affects the nerves in such a manner that forever afterwards the sight of any thing green—even a tree, or a window shutter of that color—will throw him into an agonizing fit. The doctors can do nothing—even the miserable old hag who poisoned him is powerless to undo her work; and henceforth as long as

he lives, he must be confined in a room which has none of the fatal color about it and affords no glimpse of the world outside, or go abroad only in the dark-ness of night. It is well known that a brotherhood

of sorcerers and poisoners extends all over Africa. Their fraternity is of the most ancient origin and they possess unusual knowledge concerning many

smelling out as witches any person whose destruction may be desired. The same brotherhood runs the machinery of the Voodoo faith all over the West Indies, particularly in Haiti and Jamaica, where the blacks are descend-ed from the Zulu and Matabele races. In Southern Africa the "wise men" speak to a pair of yellow serpents, which tell them secrets. On the castern coast of the "dark continent," where

the people have come into contact with orientals and are nominally Mohamme dans, as these of Haiti are Roman Catholics in outward appearances-the serpent-god is said to wear a golden crown and to hold court. Among our own southern negroes, belief in the wisdom of this particular serpent is not uncommon. The special variety of serpent depends upon what part of Africa the ancestors of the believers came from. Of course devil-worship is the most primitive form of religion, for most primitive form of religion, for man naturally worshipped what he was afraid of and must propitiate, long be-fore he learned to revere a Deity of good. This propitiation of the powers of evil requires sacrifice, and from earliest times the most acceptable, from the view-point of the fiend, has been living, human fiesh and blood. In Haiti the great yellow snake is never thor-oughly satisfied unless gorged with h-fants-tip lighter-skinned the more ac-ceptable. Hence the frequent murders the history of the middle ages.

ceptable. Hence the frequent murders of children in various provinces of the black republic, especially at certain seasons of the year. One of the most remarkable features of the business is that methods often complex at the that mothers often connive at the skaughtering of their own offspring-but perhaps not stranger than the re-ligious mania that incites the Hindoo mother to throw her baby to caymen in the yellow Ganges. A few years ago eight persons were shot in Port au Prince, for killing a little girl. The child was strangled by her own aunt, with the full consent of the mother, and was subsequently eaten. Less than a year ago a Voodoo temple in the neighborhood of the island capital was raided and a package of salted human fiesh was found rolled up in a banana leaf. Persons accused in this connec-tion boidly declared that members of the best families in the city were mem-bers of their society; and if proof of this were wanted it was only necessary to beat the ceremonial drum, which would bring them into court immediately. It appears that no believer in the cult dares disobey the cummons. It is very curious fact that the negroes have grafted Catholicism upon Voodoo ism, so as to make a blasphemous mix-ture of the two. The Voodoo temples, located in every province of Haitl, are adorned with pictures of the virgin and the Saints, and candles are burned at the shrines of Obea as part of the ceremonial.

Notwithstanding all these horrors and the uncertainty of life by reason of constant revolutions, there is a lu-dicrous side to most things in Haiti. in Haiti. For example, toke the plug-hat habit, which has fastened itself upon most of men. The sable dandy may not have money enough to buy a pair of shoes, and certainly not a coat, but if his hat is a tail sliken one, though napless and obsolete in style, the cast-off relic of some departed missionary, or Yankee trader, its wearer is au fait. The women go in for powder and roughe to an astonishing extent, and the blacker they are the deeper the drifts of snowy pow-der, while their wooly hair is decked

with gaudy ribbons or natural flowers



He and Associates to Occupy Republic of Acre.

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The announcement that J. Pierpont he happened to hear of the wild dis-Morgan. August Belmont, Frederic P. trict lying in that mountain-split and Morgan, August Belmont, Frederic P.

river-cut triangle. At that time Bolivia and Brazil had Olcott and other almost equally active both fallen into a temporary state of restfulness over Acre. Latin republics do things feverishly when they do them, and when there was action in Acre, or, financiers are interested in a company designed to promote and exploit the rubber production of the district of Acre, in South America, is prosale and on the outermost boundaries rather, of it, there was a good deal. Some-times Bolivia would "mass" her troops there, sometimes Brazil would "police", commonplace enough to pass with a paragraph nowadays in this age of ambitious trade. Possibly only those the district, and again at times Peru would remember that she, too, claimed interested would remember the fact afpart of the country, and then ther ter reading it. Yet that announcement would be fierce goings on with trem endous shootings and shoutings, and in one breath links matter of fact and American financiers with a romance happily, little bloodshed, as is the way of fighting south of us. But when the that is as wild as any that ever drew ex-baseball player happened to drop in during the course of his "looking" there was neutrality. Nobody appeared to care who owned Acre, or if it was its shining woof through the pages of For Acre is, or rather was, a king-dom of Ruritania. wned at all. How many persons know where Acre

Then the man who would be king got his idea. Before long he sought comrales and held conferences with them. Binds of a feather were they all -birds from Punta Arenas, in the southern jumping-off place from Lisbon and Cadiz and London and Paris. And every man jack of them was "down on hig lack" and ready to better it by of river that no one has ascended, and ny venture, desperate or otherwise. Adventurers of their stamp rarely

have th egift, and still more rarely the inclination, to tell their deeds. It is a great pity. If every one of

those men who went into Acre could tell the world what befell them in that voyage up unknown rivers and through unknown country, that would be a story worth the telling.

cally, and with little success. But out of this unknown land there For these men were penniliess, or nearly so. Some of them were ragged. drifted the news one day about three, years ago that a new republic had been born to the Americas-the repub-They were poorly armed and were glad enough to be equipped with weap-ons at all. They had before them hun-dreda of miles of forest, through many lic of Acre. Later came an announce-ment that a diplomatic representative miles of which the way had to be tun of the new sister would start soon to introduce himself in Washington. Then neled paintully with machetes, so rank was the tropical foliage, luxuriant followed silence, broken once or twice with scraps of news of fabulous wealth uncounted centuries of undisturbed growth. Fevers steamed out of the in rubber and rare woods. And then the republic of Acre went up in smoke. wet ground nights. Even their way was saluted by crashings of great trees, Who has not read Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King?" That man's comrade came back from many for in those woods trees stand till they fall from decay. And where there are millions of trees, as through all the courtry of the Amazon and its tribuadventures and told the story of the kingship and the bloody ending. The taries, there are hundreds of trees that fall every day, Savages beset their man who would be king of Acre still has to tell his story. He was a dream-er, 'oo. And he, too, builded his king-dom with his two bare hands. Sickness, hunger, wild beasts vay. threatened them. But what a kingdom he built and

But for all that, there came the news at last that the republic of Acre had been proclaimed.

ed it for a while! Three armies went into the field against him before he And it was no mere pirate of filiinto the held against him before he yielded. Three nations temporarily sank their own difference to crush him and his new-born power, and yet he might have defied them victoriously. But, like the heroes of Kipling's story. bustering republic. A rip-roaring time they had, these men, cut off from all the world, carrying in their own dar-ing hands the law and its enforcement But with it all they tried to build em-pire as empires builded today, partly he and his fellow kings of Acre had within them the elements that worked with rifle and sword, but mostly with barter and ledger. Rubber began to pour out, carried down the broad rivers to the coast and reaching the ships. For a long while none of the more

easy-go-lucy

it went to enrich as romantic a band f as ever cut its way to fortune. Still it is a sad commentary on the rough path that is prepared in this world for the righteous that the very fact that the kings of Acre sought to increase their substance by honest trade should have led to their undoing. But so it was. Had they been content to sit in sloth and selze what money they could by virtue of their dictatorship they might have been left in prac-tical peace for years. For revolutions

and proclaimed republics and dictator ships spring up throughout South Africa like mushrooms. But prosperity brought envy down

upon Acre. Settlers began to pour in. Most of them did not know what king of a republic this was, and less cared One government is much like another there. It is like the saying about rum only turned around, there are poor one and poorer ones, but there "ain't any good governments." The intimation that somebody was

actually making money aroused all the national pride of Bolivia, Brazil and Fero. Soldiers began to move. The old boundary disputes all came up with

new light on them. Now, it is a matter of almost a year to move troops into that country from many points of its confines. Troops from Peru and Bolivia had to take ship at the Pacific coast, go north to the Isthmus of Panama, cross it, take ship again and go south, and then finally make their way up the Amazor country. That required much time. The kings of Acre sat tight and hastened only in their amassing of honest wealth. They knew that when the troops arrived the game would be fin-Ished

What happened after those troops did come-after months and more months of weary marching and swimming and cancern and climbing-reads dispirit-ingly and tediously like a catalogue. Some of the kings of Acre "lit out." The ex-baseball player's departure was sudden. He had reasons. He had more than \$600.000 here of the literation of t

than \$600,000 banked safely in civilized banks. Many of his comrades doubtless a.e tramps today, as they began. It is the way of Ruritanians. Some of the kings elected to stay and fight. Several of them found it fatal. Others went to prison. Still others have kept it up ever since, and they change from directors and president to fugitives and back again so often and so suddenly that it would be quite impossible to trace their careers.

For instance, one director, the Ital-fan Parravicini, fied before the Bolivian trocps. While they were chasing him another hody of Bolivian soldiery en-tered Puerto Acre and establishen headquarters there. While they were in the act of settling down for a rest, a Brazilian engineer, Gentil Norberto, proclaimed a new republic right under their noses. He imprisoned the Bo-livian officers and went on to spread the glad news. While he was away the two officers so worked on the mercurial population with manifestoes (a favorite Latin method of warfare) that Nor-berto had to return and release them. Later the Bolivians abandoned Puerto Acre "on account of the climate." They needed no weather prophet to teh

them it was going to be hot. In the meanwhile another body of Bolivian trucps had been advancing from another direction. Suddenly they met, not Norberto, but a brand new dictator, or, rather, three, for Hipolito Moreira, Edmonds Bastus and Col. Alexandrino Gill had formed a trium.

best way to market is over its waterways, through its territory to the At-lantic coost. But Peru has a plan to get in far ahead of them all and build

a railroad that shall tap the rich coun-try and carry its products to the Pacific coast over the mountains. To ascertain the best route, that na-

tion commissioned a French engineet, Albert de Lautreppe of Paris, to ex-plore the country and find a road. He

led an expedition and reported that the plan was feasible. Now he has arrived in New York with remarkable news. He found im-mense rivers spanned by wonderful bridges made of basket work by the nations. More semarkable then off he natives. More remarkable than all, he found tribes of cannibal Indians, whose boast was that they never, had allow-ed white men to pass through their country. By diplomacy and generous presents he managed to win, if not their friendship, at least sufferance, and he reached his objective point after dangers, but without being many narmed.

His first experience of the savage was after passing Mount Camanti, ef-ter many days of voyaging along the Marcapata river. One morning the camp was alarmed by the cry, "Chun-chos!" and loking out of his tent he saw tail strather may nearling at saw tall, straight men peering at them from the woods. They had moth-er of pearl disks in their nestrils and gaudy feathers stuck through holes in their lips and cheeks. Some of them had slits 'n their upper lips, through which they would thrust their tongues frequently.

They were armed with bows and ar-rows, and after de Lautreppe had won their confidence he went hunting with them and saw them drive their arrows clean through atapir, notwithstanding the animal's thick, tough hide. The explorer says that they could fight men in armor, so hard do they shoot with their simple arms,

their simple arms, He found them entirely without ele-ments of humanity. They leave their sick and wounded without attempting to help them. They let their dead lie where they expire. They do not even try to help each other when accidents, hefail members of hunting parties. The Chunches queally and without the least Chunchos openly and without the least apparent thought of its horror eribed to him how they had killed a band of white men in a rubber camp and eaten them in celebration of the eletory.

From the land of the Chunchos the expedition passed into the country of a expedition passed into the country of a still worse tribe, the Huachanaris, or whom even the Chunchos were afraid. For days the explorers were conscious that they were surrounded by hun-dreds, if not thousands of the savages, but they could see none, and only the footprints and the rustling in the un-dergrowth gave them warning of the presence of their invisible watchers. But at last De Lautrenpe managed to But at last De Lautreppe managed to get into communication with them and convince them that he had come with no inimical purpose,

He describes them as more horrible and ferocious in appearance and habit and ferocious in appearance and matri than one can possibly imagine. They were great men, few being less than six foct high. They were painted with bright red colors, their faces being streaked fantastically. They, too, had their features pierced for feather orna-mentations. mentations.

De Lautreppe says that he cannot tell why they permitted his party to cross their territory alive. "The Chun-chos." he says, "told us that they had massacred three white men in Cara baya just before we arrived. Just why

than makes up in plethora of officers in gorgeous array. It is authoritative ly stated that there are upwards of 2.000 "generals," to say nothing of ma-jors, colonels and all the rest of them Some years ago Prest, Salnave raised a common negro laborer, whom raised he ha he happened to see in the chain-gang and admired on account of his bare and brawny arms, to the rank of general of brigade. The new officer had no money to buy a uniform, and so he began by "swiping" a beautiful pair of gold-laced trougers from a tabler of gold-laced trousers from a tailor's shop. For this offence he was paraded around Port au Prince on a donkey. his face toward the tail and the stoler trousers tied around his neck. This untoward incident, however, did not af-fect his career as general of brigade, though it occurred on the very day he received his commission. He made a forlous record in the army, from the Raitian standpoint, and his ugly portrait today occupies a place of honor in

The Haitian government is supposed to be patterened after that of the United States-with several important variations, as, for example, article 6 of the constitution prohibits white then from owning any real estate in Haid The owning any real estate in Halt). This is rigorously adhered to; while certain other clauses, such as article 16, which guarantees personal libthe if, which guarantees personal lib-ery to everybody, is ignored. Univer-sal suffrage is proclaimed in the consti-tution, but only for the election of the congress and senate. The president is not elected by the people, but nominal-ly by the senate and the congress. As a maite of fact, he is never elect d it all, but seizes the reigns of govern-ment and holds them as long as he can. ment and holds there as long as he can. He is always a "general," and exer-cises the despotic sway of a military dictator. Neither the cabinet nor the strate processing of the strategies of t mate nor house of representatives has any influence over him, so long as he can control the army. Yet every minor official of the government has the power to imprison whomever he chooses without eving into ambarrass. the set of the imprisoned. Thus it frequently happens that an official "gets even" with his politcal opponents or satisfies of grudges to his heart's content: for, the in fail, in this careless country, the is likely to remain there, thou'h railty of no erime, until the next revoation throws open the prison doors to secure recruits. Article 24 of the ation throws open the prison doors to secure recruits. Article 24 of the ' constitution abolishes the death pena'-y for political offenses, but wholesale executions take place after each petty war. The constitution expressly guar-antees religious freedom, and this has is to the open revival of fetishism, as precised in the interior of Africa, with all its revolting details. Nominally Ro-man Catholic, the bulk of the perulation man Catholic the bulk of the population man Catholic the bulk of the population has returned to its ancient cults, es-petally the diabolical cults of Obea and Yoodun. The "Voodoo"--in Africa call-ed Vodun--is the mysterious, non-pois-ones vollow comparts which the neyellow serpent, which the ne-accept as the supreme being. It ETOes a thows the pest, the present, the future, and imports much of its knowledge to the high priest chosen to be priest chosen to be tempor nored with his love, Both these netionaries must be obeyed to at by their faithful followersand the influence is all the grea er and the more dangerous because the cut is carried on in secret. There are two principal sects of Voodoolsts. One believes that animal sacrifices are suf-fident; the other ti the other demands human sac-and practices cannibalism, in this twentieth century and al-within sight of the American flag over Porto Rico. The "em-oque was a faithful adher-doo fetishism: and his forether only about thirty years ago, ent Salnave-an ignorant black who fought himself into the exechair and after a short reign yen out by clubs and killed like in the streets—sought to obtain in the streets—sought to obtain of will of the better class of Ha-by discountenancing the cuit. Yas a fatal mistake, as he soon word, and then he sworved to the extreme. At first he tried to then his tottering cause by bath. I the blood of goats under the di-

things. In particular they are acquaint and each fat finger sticking out by ed with vegetable and mineral poisons, including some drugs as yet unknown to science. By means of certain decoc-tions they can produce in the chosen-victim insanity, paralysis, idjocy, or slow decay of mind and body. In Afri-ca these priests of Fetish usually act

Statement and the statement of the statement

and each fat finger sticking out by itself, stiff with its burden of brass rings. The fire department of Port au Prince consists of three old engines, drawn by mules; yet water has been piped down to the city for its use and a water plug is on nearly every corner. FANNIE B. WARD.

for their own undoing. The king of Acre was a Mexican. In the City of Mexico he earned a precar-ious living as a baseball player. Baseball was not lucrative in itself, and rumor says that he was not a good ball tosser anyway. So he "looked around" for something better. It was a long look. It led him down the isthmus and finally into Bolivia. Providence only knows by what chance of fortune

or less easy go neck governments around them perceived what was go-ing on 'Sc it happened that before a year was ended American business men were buying rubber and woods from these kings of Ruritania without knowing that the money that they paid for

NEW MARTINIQUE ERUPTION HORROR.



Mt. Pelee in Eruption.

French Cruiser Suchet.

Again has the demon of Maritalque's awful volcano made its dread presence felt. The whele world is horrified at the news of the second terrible disaster which follows so closely upon the never-to-be-forgotten tragedy of St. Pierre. The exact number of victims of the present catastrophe has not yet been accertained. The work of relief is now under way. The French ordisers Sachet and Tage are on the scene of the catacitysm to render all assistance possible to the panio stricken inhabitants. Meanwhile Mt. Pales still eminiously roars and further horrs threaten.

Then fighting governments virate. began afresh, Troops began to move in again. And while they were in the midst of it. Manuel Policio, cruelly defined as a highwayman, proclaimed himself dicta-

Last year a general peace was "ar-rived at." Then there was comparative quiet, although there never was a time when some kind of a revolution was not on foot. But with the news that the Bolivian government had granted rights to the American syndicate, all the troubles bid fair to begin agan. If there is to be any money made down

we escaped trouble I cannot explain, as they were entirely fearless, and our as they were entirely fearless, and our frearms caused them neither survrise nor alarm. Somehow, we had the luck to effect a peace which neither of us broke. It may be that they were con-vinced that we were not after their women, which seems to be a great cause of tribal wars there. Most tribes the Bolivian government had granted rights to the American syndicate, all the troubles bid fair to begn agan. If there is to be any money made down there, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil all want it. Brazil threatens all kinds of things now if the American concession stands. To an extent Brazil has the upper hand, because at present the

WASTE BY MISAPPLICATION. mounnourma

much labor and time can be saved by a little good management on the farm -or, in other words, by better methods. In fact, nowhere does the careful observer and experienced eye see greater waste of energy and time than that exhibited by farmers. So many seem to think the number of strokes of work is what will count, regardless of how they are placed. The fact is, many are overcome by absolutely unnecessary drudgery. A man may work for years and accomplish nothing beneficial, while another may work one-half as much and accomplish more and better results, and receive much more pleasure as he goes along through life. Personally, I have seen men work themselves out of health and home. If we would stop to think awhile and recuperate ourselves we would do bet-

ter in every line Well placed work is what brings the profits. Good management will enable us to use our labor and time in performing things and using things that good results may follow. The raising of fine hay for the feeding of worth The raising less stock, or high priced grain for useless horses, or good vegetables for a poor cook is what we can call poor management.

But what can be saved by good methods of cultivating crops? Let us see. Let us take two farmers, for exsee. Let us take two farmers, for ex-ample, living on farms of like soil and raising like products. By the same methods of cultivating these the same results would ensue. But what is the general result? They seldom cultivate alike, and consequently one succeeds better than the other. He may not work any harder, or as hard, but his land is always in a better condition, his crops are always of better growth and he seems to succeed better year by year. The cause is a simple one, and may be unnoticed through life. One works to a better advantage than the works to a better advantage than the other. While the energy of one is well placed and every stroke counts, the other's labors, in being misused, count other's index, in being misused, count for nothing. Let us study how two simple methods will cause big results, results which will often spell success and failure, pleasant work and drudge-ry. The first method is the working of crops just before a rain, and the other one is the working of them just after one that is as soon as the land other one is the working of them just after one-that is, as soon as the land is in suitable condition. When rains come very often, and where the crops cover small acreage and are worked every few days, these points will not. 6'_ but where the crops are on so large a scale that one working in two or three weeks is all that can be done, it applies well

applies well. When land is worked just before a rain the ground is immediately beaten hard and almost airtight-a condition

As is the case in other lines of work, much labor and time can be saved by a little good management on the farm -or, in other words, by better methods. In fact, nowhere does the careful obleast advantage. Before another turn comes the field is a mass of grass and weeds, and the crop suffering very like-ly for water and air. A hard crust is around the plants and they are not thrifty. The weeds have robbed them of the plant food and water and the air has got back a good portion of the moisture. The farmer's work has the moisture. been badly placed.

The other works his crops just after the rains. Nearly every weed and grass seed is prevented from germinating. They will not germinate in loose soil, you know. The soil remains light and air circulates freely, giving the plants this great benefit. The ground plants this great benefit. The ground being mulched, the moisture, to a very great extent, is prevented from evapor-ating, and the ground is saturated to the bottom of the mulch, which should never be deep, and the plant can get the plant food lying near the surface, for materia is model to convert the food

for water is needed to convey the food through the roots in solution. The soil that contains too little water can never give all its food to the plant, and thus the plant suffers. The weeds be-ing unable to appear, the plants receive the full benefit of the land, both in food and water. The soll needs no more work for upward of two weeks, unless there should be a heavy rain. The crops under this method of growth will stand a drouth when the crops under the former method of cultivation would The land being clear of be ruined. weeds and grass is far more pleasing to the eye and soul than one baked and covered with both. And the suc-ceeding working is always light, while the other is heavy. We can see plainly how one harvest will be heavy and the other light, and all on account of a slight difference in the time or method of cultivating.—Albert D. Warner, in New York Tribune Farmer.

SOME TRUST PRICES.

An American who needs a typewriter there days must pay \$100 for a machine that is sold to a foreigner for \$55. In tuving wire nails he must pay \$2,25 a keg, although the foreigner pays only \$1.80 a keg. The American woman who purchases a sewing machine pays \$60 for it, and the same machine is sold to her European sister for \$20. The American retailer pays \$7.50 for shovels the price of which to the European refailer is \$5.80 a dozen. If we want an alarm clock we must pay one dollar for art'm clock we must pay one donar for it but an European gets it for 30 cents. These are but a few of many kindred firstances of the discrimination made arsinet the American buyer by the American trusts-Geo. E. Hosmer in Denver Field and Farm.

