CATTLE VS. SHEEP.

Cause of a Bitter Feud in the Western Country.

Matural Differences Between the Handlers of Two Kinds of Live Stuck-Devastating Effect

The perennial fight between western cattlemen and sheepmen is a study for both the psychologist and the economist. At first glance the interests of these great divisions of the live stock industry would appear to be in common. But, in truth, this can never be. Cattle and sheep can no more occupy a range in common than oil and water can float coherently. The cowpuncher hates the shepherd with & hatred that is deep and ofttimes picturesque, and the herder begirts himself with artillery and sullenly stands on the defensive, writes Capt. James M. McClintock, in Ainslee's.

The trouble between the cattle and sheep industries mainly proceeds from the natural differences between the two classes of live stock. Cattle are home-keeping in their habits. They are as hard to lose as a house cat, mnless, perchance, the cheerful and reckless rustler happens along. A range cow naturally will make her "run" where she was born. Her owner and his cowboys expect to find her within easily defined limits, usually along some certain cattle trail that starts at a watering place and leads back to higher ground. In ordinary weather, if water be easy of access, about all the cattle will be found some time during the day along the creeks, in the shade or luxuriantly book deep in the mud. The night is spent back on the feeding ground. Drive the cow away, even 100 miles, and back she will drift, though her return be to a feeding ground by far the worse. Back home she will come, though it be to starve and die. Sheep, on the contrary, are necessa-

rily nomadic. They are gregarious, "bunching" by instinct. One man with his dog can care for even 4,000, though only half that number is usually allotted. A flock of sheep is about as edevastating as a prairie fire. Where It has passed the grass is gone, even to the roots, the sage brush is defo-A kliaged and the track so reeks with the sheep's peculiar odor that cattle and horses avoid the ground for weeks afterward. And the herds in their ceaseless journeying never follow one another. To use a pat military expression, they come "en echelon," in a path parallel to and abutting one edge of the strip devastated by the preceding woolly army. Thus, if one sock eat out a half-mile strip, ten Bocks will leave a barren area five miles wide. The better the feed the slower the rate of travel. The flock moves on when the grass is consumed. No diagram is needed to show the effect of such a raid on a cattle range. The rage of the cattlemen is not hard A quarter of a century ago, when the

wild west was virgin land and pasture, was plenty of room for both cattle and sheep. But as the country has filled up and as the area of untenanted or unclaimed land has shrunk, the two branches of live stock have been driven in upon each other more and more, until they are now in contention for possession of the same field-Little by little the herders and punchers have been forced from the plains up into the mountains. Western Kanwas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, the western portion of Oregon and Washington, and all of California, which were once free ranges, have become less and less available. Even Colorado and Utah and a portion of Wyoming, because of the advance of farmers and miners, afford a constantly shrinking pasturage. Both sheepmen and cattlemen have been obliged to seek the high and untenable lands in the mountains, where the forests and the watersheds are the only sections that afsford sufficient feed.

The struggle between them, therefore, is waged chiefly in what is known as the plateau region of the continent. From lower New Mexico and Arizona, and western Texas northward to the American boundary, and from the eastern Montana line westward to the summit of the Cascade mountains, the wheepmen and the cattlemen are fighting for the control of the remaining ranges. The sheep go into the veradant meadows of the forests, and the reattlemen seek to expel them. The cattlemen occupy some section where thegrasses are succulent and the water plentiful, only to find the sheep working into the same district, cropping the grass to its roots, and tainting the air with the smell which the cattle cannot endure. The closer settlementcrowds in upon the formerly unsettled lands the more bitter becomes the antagonism. Frequently it breaks out in brief shooting matches, in which the streattlemen generally prove themselves the more expert. More often it culminates in strained sentiments and press reports of "trouble threatened between cowboys and sheep herders." Again it breeds feuds which are fully as swift and decisive as those of Kentucky.

Chinese Commercial Wealth, The progress of China in the last 60 years is well illustrated by the fact that when the Yangtse valley was opened, about that many years ago \$500,000 represented all that the Chimese could buy or sell to foreigners aud a few small vessels carried all the freight and passengers. Now all the annual foreign trade of the Yangtsa is valued at over \$100,000,000, and a larger fleet of ocean and local craft Tply between Shanghai and Hankow than on the Columbia, Mississippi and Mudson rivers combined. - Ledger

THE DISAPPEARING GUN.

Controversy of Long Standing to Be Settled at Next Meeting of Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Army officers are greatly interested in the result of the next meeting of the board of ordnance and fortification of the army. The board will hold its next session on October 1, and will then take up again the subject of disappearing gun carriages. The board recently asked artillery officers who are in charge of coast defenses for their views on disappearing carriages. These reports have been received, some of them being voluminous, but most of them being simple replies to the several questions asked in the circular issued by the board.

Gen. Miles last winter created controversy among the ordnance and artillery experts by his statement that the disappearing gun carriage was unsuited to the needs of the coast defenses and the the system was antiquated, having been abandoned in Europe. This was taken up by Gen. Buffington, the army chief of ordnance, who is the part inventor of the carriage used in the coast fortifications. The quarrel which ensued led to the reference of the questions to artillery experts. The ordnance department sent one or two officers to Europe to look over the situation there, and Gen. Miles dispatched Capt. Lewis, the recorder of the board, on the same errand, that the information

acquired might not be one-sided. The vital question of changing the type of gun carriage for the coast defenses will be settled probably at the coming session of the board, although the difference of opinion which prevailed all along may not be adjusted at one meeting. The reports so far received indicate that the opinion of artillery officers who have to do with the coast forts and the emplacements is in favor of Gen. Miles' attitude.

BULLDOG KILLS A BABY.

Mother Stands Helpesaly By While Her Child is Torn by the Victors Brute.

Before the mother's eyes a monster bulldog tore an infant to pieces at Prospect, Ky., the other day. The mind of the mother has given way from the horror of the sight, and the father may be bereft of both wife and child. Sunday there was a family reunion at Johnston farm, near Prospect. Orlando Johnston, with his young wife and four-months-old baby, attended. In the afternoon Mrs. Johnston, carrying her baby in her arms, walked in an orchard near the house. A monster bulldog, kept as a country burglar alarm on account of his vicious temper had broken his chain and wandered to the orchard. Mrs. Johnston turned to run, tripped and the infant fell from

With a savage growl the dog sprung on the child. He seized it by the head and the tender skull crushed like an eggshell between the vicious jaws. He shook the baby like a rat. The mother with a scream threw herself on the dog and tried to tear the baby from its jaws. There was a yell from the orchard fence. Johnston, who had witnessed the tragedy from the house, 50 vards away, came rushing to their rescue, an ax in his hands. The dog dropped the baby, and, covered with blood, retreated, snarling to a corner of the fence. The mother caught up her mutilated infant, then fainted The man rushed straight at the murderer with his ax. In three minutes the bulldog had been chopped to

LORIMER'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Refuses Tremont Temple's Offer of \$1,000 Increase in His Salary.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont temple, Boston, formerly of Chicago, has refused an increase of \$1, 000 a year in his salary, recently proffered....He gives as his reason for declining the offer that his sense of duty to the church does not permit him to take it. Dr. Lorimer receives \$7,000 a year. This is the sum he received when formerly pastor of the Temple before going to Chicago, and

it is what he received in that city. When he went to Europe early in the summer the standing committee voted unanimously to raise the salary to \$8,000, and later a check covering one-quarter was sent to Dr. Lorimer This he has just returned with a letter declining the raise. Tremon' temple is very wealthy and could well afford the extra amount.

AN OVERPLUS OF WOMEN.

New York City Has Over 24,000 More Women Than Men According to the Recent Census Returns.

The census figures tell the sad story of over 24,000 superfluous women in New York city. Massachusetts has been long famous as an overproducer of women, but New York has hitherto escaped suspicion. The figures show that there are 8,546 more females than males in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. The figures have not been made up in the boroughs, but they have been carefully estimated, and this estimate shows that there are about 24,453 lone, lorn creatures in Greater New York who must gc through life under the sorrowful title of the "anxious and aimless," as governor of Massachusetts once said

Not Dend Yet.

fixed up to take Manila has just been discovered. This proves, declares the Chicago Times-Herald, that Aguinaldo's death some three or four months ago was no more serious than the previous ones he suffered.

IS A BUSY HIGHWAY.

Some Startling Figures Regarding Shipping on Great Lakes.

An Immense Amount of Business Done in Grain and Iron Ore by the Principal Ports During - the Present Season,

The commerce of the great lakes is making its highest and most elaborate record in the year 1900. Not only is the business carried on the lakes greater during the present season than on any other occasion, but for the first time its details are being accurately measured and the facts presented from month to month to these interested in Those details.

The statistics just compiled, and which form a part of the July Summary of Commerce and Finance, show that during the month of July 5,385 vessels arrived at the 37 principal ports on the great lakes, and from the opening of navigation up to August 1, the total number of arrivals was 15,941. The proportion of the water transportation interests of some of the cities on the great lakes is also strikingly illustrated. For instance, there entered the port of Chicago during the month of July, 1,108 vessels, or an average of 36 vessels perday. From the opening of mavigation in April to August 1 the veesel arrivals at Chicago aggregated 3,518. In the July record Cheveland ranked next to Chicago, there having been 533 arrivals during the interim, but for the season to date both Milwaukee and Buffalo outclass Cleveland, the total arrivals at Milwaukee being 1,599 and at Buffalo 1,355, as compared with 1.336 arrivals at Cleveland. The port of Detroit was entered by 275 vessels during July and there were 944 arrivals at Duluth, Minn., and at West Superior. Wis., her sister city at the head of the lakes.

In the shipment of flour the ports of Duluth and Milwaukee are practically equal, the shipments at each port thus far this season having exceeded 100.000 tons. In shipments of wheat Duluth is far ahead of all other ports, having shipped 1,014,193 bushels in July and 8,268,886 bushels curing the season up to August 1. The neighboring port of West Superior, Wis., stands next to Duluth, having shipped 1.911.649 bushels during July, and 5,239,051 during the season. Chicago heads the list in corn shipments, her total for July being 6.533 bushels and for the season, 24.-421,335 bushels. In shipments of barley and oats Milwaukee leads, while in shipments of rye Duluth holds first rank. The iron ore traffic is a branch of lake traffic in which the greatest interest is felt this year by all persons connected with the iron and steel industry. Thus far this season, the total receipts of iron ore foot up 7.590.069 tons, 1,869.721 tons being received at Ashtabula, 1.422.327 tons at Ceveland, and 1.154,465 tons at South Chicago during the season; while the principal ports of shipment were Two Harbors, with 4,770,846 tons, and Duluth. with 1,690,935 tons.

TAUNT LEADS TO SUICIDE

Government Employe at Washington Accepts Suggestion of His Wife and Takes His Own Life.

George Oliver James Palmer, employed in the transport department of the United States army, in the Army and Navy building. Washington, committed suicide the other morning. In a pocket of his coat was found the following letter:

I am George Oliver James Palmer, of 513 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, New York city. I am not insane nor am I intoxicated. I am simply committing an act my conscience dictates to be the only course I can take in the interests of my family. I pray the finder of this to respect a dying

man's wishes and not to open the letter adterest to any person living, saving only to P. S.—Break the news as gently as posabout the letter, and as you do may God

Mrs. Palmer is a young and attractive woman. She is the motherof two daughters-Ella, six, and Sallie, four years old. The letter to his wife reads in part as follows:

My Dear Wife: Your remark of this morning-that it would be better for my little darlings if I were dead-struck me very forcibly, and the moment after it was uttered it set me thinking, and I knew you were right.

When you read this, dear, please do not think too harshly of me, but remember that I made this sacrifice of my life for my I love my children-oh, no one knows how

much-and it is because I love them so that You are right, old pet, I am a failure

Please forgive me, dear, and remember I am taking your own advice in making this plunge.

Origin of the Chinese Queue. The custom of Chinamen wearing pigtails is not ancient, considering the period that China has existed as a nation. It dates from 1627, when the Manchus, who then commenced the conquest of the celestial empire, enforced this fashion of doing the hair as a sign of degradation. The average queue is three feet long, says the Golden Penny, and, reasoning that the adult ('hinamen number 200,000,000, we get a united pigtail measuring 113,636 miles long, sufficient to go four and half times round the earth!

Unutternble.

Sweden has just launched a warship named the Dristigheten. Still, says the Chicago Times-Herald, the A new plot which Aguinaldo had . Swedes wonder why the United States gives such names as Monocacy and Miantonomah to warships.

> Norway a Healthy Country.
>
> The only European country which * has a lower death rate than England

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Snails, by means of an acid which they exude, contrive to bore holes in solid limestone.

Formosa produces by far the greatest quantity of camphor. The annual output amounts to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds, while the Japanese annual production is about 300,-000, and that of China 220,000 pounds.

Experts who have examined rye straw are of the opinion that a very high grade of paper, not only adapted to newspapers, but suitable for books as well, can be made from that material, of which Lousiana produces thousands of tons that are now gotten rid of as a waste product.

Many chemists regard sulphur, carbon, arsenic and some other substances as elements. M. Fittica, a French savant, however, says that arsenic is not an element, but a compound of phosphorus probably with oxygen and nitrogen. He has obtained arsenic by treating phosphorus with a large number of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, peroxid of barium,

The soil of Peru contains the largest number of mineral species-at Pluria, in the north, petroleum and sulphur: silver, lead, copper and coal in the great mining basin of Cerro de Pasco, in central Peru, and phosphate. quicksilver, auriferous grounds and borax at Arequipa, Carabaja, in the south. At the present time the number of mines in exploitation is 2,500. employing 70,000 workmen.

At the University of Illinois, F. C. Koch, of the department of applied chemistry, is carrying on an investigation of Illinois coals, with special reference to the process of coal washing. The process of washing ordinarily removes 50 per cent, of the slate and ash ingredients and 50 per cent, of the sulphur; the reduction in sulphur rendering them more fit for gas-making and coking.-Railway and Engineering Review.

In the first half of the present year one of the London banks made a profit of \$1,850,000 and another cleared over \$1,200,000. Three more ranged from \$1,150,000 down to \$650,000, the smallest figures being equivalent to \$1,300,-000 in a year, or ten per cent. of \$13,-000,000. Banks that do as well as that are scarce in the United States. At least ten English banks, not including the Bank of England, made profits of more than \$400,000 apiece in the first half of the present year, and they averaged about \$800,000.

IMMUNE TO SNAKE POISON.

Father and Son in Georgia Who Think Nothing of Being Stung by Reptiles.

A gentleman from northern Georgia, whose statements cannot be doubted; told a story of a family, at least father and son, almost incredible. They live near the Durham mines on the Sand mountain and are named Wilson. The remarkable thing connected with them is an entire absence of fear of snakes, even of the most venomous description, and their immunity from any evil effects from the bites of the deadliest reptile, says the Chattanooga

The father and son came to the mines not many days ago, according to the statement of this gentleman, the son with a large copperhead, one of the deadliest of Georgia's many deadly snakes, coiled in his cap on top of his head. The father had a large rattlesnake, about five feet long, in his bosom next to his skin. They seemed no more afraid of them than if they were pet mice, and after putting these strange pets upon the ground this extraordinary pair, in order to prove their lack of fear, provoked the snakes until each was bitten in the arms and legs a number of times.

No ill effects whatever were manifested, and the man told the narrator that no snake bite had the slightest effect on him. He and his son can take up the most deadly snakes, such as the copperhead, rattlesnake and moccasin, without any thought of possible snake bites, other than the slight pain naturally experienced.

The man had no explanation to offer, saving that he has been that way since he can remember. Physicians try to explain it by saying that they have become proof by continuous bites and innoculation, somewhat in the same way that innoculation with smallpox virus or vaccination protects against contracting smallnox. But this can hardly be true, if the man is to be believed, since he states that he has enjoyed immunity since his earliest childhood, and the son, a small boy, is also immune and has been all his life.

The case is one which might be profitably investigated by physicians and scientific men. A few such cases have been told of before, but vaguely and indefinitely, but this is vouched for by such undeniably good and reliable authority that there can be no possible doubt of its truth.

The informer is positive that the poison fangs of the snakes exhibited had not been extracted, and he is equally positive that there was no deception practiced. After submitting to the bites the man and the boy both showed their hands and legs, and the small punctures with the blood exuding therefrom were seen by dozens of peo-

Whatever the power possessed by this abnormal pair, there is no question as to the poisonous character of the snakes, nor of the fact that they bite their keepers, and that the bites were absolutely innocuous.

Good Advice.

"My boy," said Uncle Obadiah. "when you get ready to pick out a gal for a wife, pass up the prodi-gal, and select one of the fru-gal sort that suits your conju-gal notions,"-Chicago Evening News.

TABLE CHINA.

The Qld Style Matched Sets Are No Longer Regarded as in Good Taute.

The term "table china," by a certain license of phrase, has come to include all pottery used on the table, whether it be a fine porcelain or an opaque earthenware. The old-fashioned idea that all the tableware should match has been given up long ago by people of good taste, says the New York Tribune. It is the exception rather than the rule for housekeepers to purchase an entire set of table china in one pattern. A great many of the pieces formerly included in a full dinner service are no longer used on the table. It therefore happens that the purchaser of a full set can buy it at considerable reduction on its former price; but at the same time she must take many pieces some quite expensive ones, like the soup tureen-which she will never be likely to use outside the limits of the kitchen or the pantry. The high compotiers, which were generally a part of the old china set, are seldom used to-day. Fashion has decreed that lower and more tasteful dishes, which do not obstruct the view across the table, shall be used in their place. Yet, the manufacturers of china have gone on making sets of something over 200 pieces, including an expensive soup tureen, compotiers and other practically valueless pieces. It is wiser, therefore, to buy a set of such pieces as one needs for the table service of the roast and some other dinner courses, with coffee and tea cups and saucers, there being in addition special china sets for the soup, the dessert and the salad courses, or any other courses that one may prefer to serve in a special china. A great deal of taste may be shown

in the choice of the proper china for

the various dinner courses. Good taste decrees that the decoration of the plate designed to receive a clear consomme must be simple. The design must be confined to the border and a simple pattern in the center of the plate, in order to show to perfection the sparkling clearness of the soup. A cream soup or an opaque soup of any kind may be served in old Canton, or any rich or simple soup plates in one's possession. As this course is always put on the table in the individual plate, the soup tureen is a piece of kitchen china, and should be of strong earthenware, like other kitchen pieces. The platters for the roast and other services of meat match the ten-inch dinner plates, which are preferred in a simple, delicate design. A more ornate china is allowable for the game plates, platter and sauce boat than for the regular meat course. The game platter is rather small, while the largest platter used on the table is that used for the chief meat course. The game plate varies from one the size of a breakfast plate to one the size of a tea plate. The salad course allows the display of picturesque china. It consists of a flat salad bowl of ample dimensions, and small individual plates or saucers to match. Some of the prettiest salad sets are designed in Italian majolica after a lettuce leaf. Less expensive sets are shown in the same delicate medley of greens that blend so well with the colors of dinner salads. Gliftering crystal, suggesting the clearness and coldness of ice, is often used for salad sets, but is too costly for ordinary use and too easily broken. The dessert service may be crystal or china. The most beautiful and, elaborately designed china may be displayed in the dessert set and in the "harlequin" set of after dinner coffee cups, each one representing a different pattern and color. Charles Lamb confesses to "a feminine partiality for old china." He says: "When I go to see any great house I inquire for the china closet, and next for the picture gallery." China of tasteful color and pattern may be found to-day at a price that would have amazed our grandmothers. If we choose glaring colors and coarse patterns. "all to match." we have only ourselves to blame for it. Progress in Spain.

Spain is undeniably progressing. The fine old Iberian temper is unbroken. No longer drained of her young men to maintain a colonial empire, and free from the annual expense of \$100,000,000 which it was costing to retain the colonies. Spain is prospering. The government asks fora loan of \$200,000,000, and the Spanish people subscribe \$600,600,900. New factories are being built, even electric cable works; electric traction is being introduced in the Spanish cities, and at Madrid such is the increased activity in business and travel two fine new hotels are to be built at once, Every improvement known to modern hotels will be introduced. To-day Spain, once more thriving, is buying. heavily of machinery and sending large orders to the United States .-Financial Herald, City of Mexico.

Automobiles on English Farms. The automobile is to be turned to practical account by the farmers of Kent, England. Every year a large part of the fruit crop rots from lack of transportation, the ranways not being able to meet the emergency, and the plan is for the farmers next year to take things in their own hands, starting motor cars round the orchards during the evening and night and bringing the day's pickings to London by the early morning .- N. Y.

A Cohra's Long Fast, La Tosca, the great Indian cobra at the Philadelphia zoo, has been under close scientific observation for 22 months past, during all of which time the reptile has not tasted a morsel of food.-N. Y. Times.

THOSE WHO ENLIST.

Their Reasons for Wanting to Enter Uncle Sam's Service.

Unrequited Love in Many Instances is the Resson-Trick of an Unfeeling Guardian-Culling Out the Incligibles.

In one of the smaller cities of Texas is a big man with a small conscience who has accomplished one of his chief objects in life. He has got rid of a small boy whose dying parents consigned him to the big man's care. He did it by sending him to Chicago to enlist in Uncle Sam's navy, though be must have known that the boy couldnot pass a physical examination. When the boy arrived at the recruiting station in the Masonic temple and related. his story to Commander Blockinger, who has charge of it, he was sent to the officers of the Y. M. C. A., and by them was found work and a home in a city in central Illinois, says the Chicago Tribune.

Of the many strange cases that have come into the recruiting station here, that of the boy excited the greatest interest.

He was not more than 15 years old, and had been left by his parents when a small child in the care of a guardian who never liked him. There wasn't much of an estate and the old man was not half the friend to the boy's parents after they died that he had been before, So be hunted for some means to get the youngster off his hands. He found it when he saw a big advertisement calling for recruits and which said apprentices were wanted in the navy.

There is a suggestion attached that the boys must pass a physical examination and had better be examined by their home physicians before they start, so that if they are deficient they may be spared the expense of car fare to Chicago. The big man kept still about that, gave the boy a box of lunch to last him till he got here, put him in a day coach, with a ticket and no money, and went home to have a quiet laugh by himself on his own cleverness. The boy arrived here and was found to be lame, deaf in one ear, and near-sighted, but he told such a pitiful tale that he was well cared for.

Commander Blockinger has many strange cases among the hundreds of young men who enlist. There is something in the evolution of youth that makes him pecaliarly tragic in his love affairs when he has about reached the age at which he is eligible for an apprenticeship in the navy. As a result there are many bitter-hearted soungsters who come to be examined and started either on the road to fame or to oblivion-for they are usually divided in opinion between becoming great and disappearing as the best means of making "her" sorry. Not long ago'a young man, son of a rich New Yorker, was brought to the socal office for enlistment. He had had money all his life and had misused it until he was a moral wreck. The old man decided nothing but naval discipline far at sea would. make a man of him, so he came out here where the boy was living, "corralled" him and took him up to the office and bound him over to Uncle Sam. It is safe to say the boy will learn to do without some things during the term of his en-

From 60 to 100 boys pass through the office in the Masonic temple every month on their way from farm or city home to the sea. Of these the greater number are from the city, but out of the total number of applicants from country and city the percentage accepted is larger among those from the farm. These boys are sturdier, and the most of them have taken advantage of the department's notice and have had themselves examined first in their country town before chancing a trip to Chicago. This preliminary examination calls out those who are obviously unfit. As between city and country lads when once enlisted there is said to be little choice. Each is about the best there is.

At army recruiting quarters on West Madison street.on the contrary, there is a demand for city men: The recruiting sergeant declares that the countrymen are not so apt to pass the rigid examinations, and they do not make as good soldiers as the city men, having not as much endarance. Many colored men are being enlisted just now over there, as there is a demand for men to fill the Twenty-fourth and Twentyfifth regiments, both of which are in the Philippines with "depot battalions" at Fort Wright and Fort Bliss in this country. The white men who are taken on are sent, if they desire home service, to Fort Wayne to join the Fourteenth regiment, or if they wish to go immediately to the Philippines are sent to Columbus barracks, Ohio, to await the sailing of a transport.

California's Oranges.

The capital invested in orange growing in the state of California is estimated at \$14,000,000. As the bulk of the oranges comes from seven of the southernmost counties of the state-Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Ventura-some idea may be gained of the vast utility of this work in the United States to Uncle Sam. The number of nonfruit-bearing orange trees in this district is said to be about 1,227,000, and those now yielding fruit 2,072,400. When all these trees are yielding the luscious California oranges, Californians, it is estimated, will reap a harvest of gold from this source alone of \$10,000,000 a

year .- Chicago Chronicle. Corn Acreage in America.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,coo more acres of land employed in raising corn in America this year than was the case last season.-Chicago

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÊANS