

"FLEET WAS A FORTRESS."

Capt. Clark, who Commanded the Oregon, Talks of Cervera's Sally From Santiago.

IT WAS AN ILL-ADVISED MOVEMENT.

The Chances Were All in Spain's Favor had He Stayed In—He Should Have Hung On Until the Last of His Men Died of Starvation, Then He Would Have Been a Real Hero.

Washington, Aug. 27.—"Cervera should have stayed in Santiago harbor forever rather than come out the way he did," was the solemn remark of Capt. Clark, late of the battleship Oregon.

"The fleet was a fortress. With his guns he could have driven the United States army away from shore until such time as it could mount ten-inch guns to sink his ships. He was master of the situation, and should have 'hung on' until every last member of his ships' crews died of absolute starvation. Then would he have been a real hero—an eternal figure in history."

"Think of the chances in his favor. Yellow fever might have come and decimated the American ranks. A gale might have broken loose on the Caribbean sea that would have scattered our ships to the four winds of heaven, after which Cervera could have sailed away without opposition and returned to his native land undefeated."

Capt. Charles H. Clark, recently in command of that wonderful fighting machine, the battleship Oregon, is now at the marine hospital, where he proposes to rest for a few days until his family shall have arrived from Michigan.

Nobody must infer that Capt. Clark is an invalid. He is merely suffering from a temporary ailment, brought on by the low fever and long-continued sea diet.

"What are the lessons of the Santiago fight?" he was asked.

"First, smokeless powder; second, no woodwork on ships. The Spaniards were burned up."

"What is your opinion about the scuttling of the Spanish ships after their surrender?"

"It was wrong, and in violation of every principle of good faith on the part of a conquered foe," replied the captain.

"The men who did those acts forfeited their right to be protected, and ought to have been shot right then and there. Scuttling a ship after surrender is treachery. I do not believe that Admiral Cervera gave orders for anything of the kind. No, no, he is a gentleman. Irresponsible men committed the outrage."

"How did the speed of the Spanish ships in action compare with that promised by their builders?"

"The vessels certainly came out with a rush and in fine style," said Capt. Clark. "But they failed to maintain their speed owing to the inefficiency of their stokers or the neglected condition of their machinery. That rush of Cervera's was really one of the finest things of history, and had the ships divided, at least one might have got away. There was no premonitory symptom, not a sign that the fleet was coming."

MORE SPANIARDS LEAVING.

Another Large Batch of Our Santiago Prisoners Bid Farewell to the Scene of Their Defeat.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 27.—The Spanish transports San Francisco, San Augustin and Colon left Thursday afternoon for Spain with 4,558 Spaniards, including 15 officers and their families and four priests. Eight men died on the way to the ships. Their corps were "checked off" as passengers. It appears that there have been many instances of this kind during the embarkation of the Spaniards, the transportation company thus being enabled to collect the passage money, a thing readily managed under the easy inspection of the Americans.

Words of Comfort by Gen. Toral. Gen. Toral, when bidding adieu to the Spanish officers and men who were leaving, said:

"Conquered, we yield with honor to ourselves and to Spain. Whatever may be the future of Cuba, history will preserve the story of your heroic and noble deeds in this country. We regret our failure and its cost in treasure and in blood; but you have nobly fought and nobly lost."

Gen. Shafter and Staff Sailed.

Gen. Shafter and his staff sailed Thursday on the United States transport Mexico. His departure was not marked by special incident. On arriving at Montauk Point, Gen. Shafter will go with Maj. Miles to Washington to meet President McKinley and Secretary Alger, afterward proceeding to San Francisco.

Col. Greene, of Gen. Shafter's staff, in command of the signal corps, will remain for another ten days, or until he is relieved by Capt. Leigh, who, with 59 men of the signal corps, is expected on the Segurado.

Japan is Not Klecking. Washington, Aug. 28.—Minister Buck, at Tokio, Japan, writes the department of state that he has observed no dissatisfaction there in consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, since annexation has become accomplished.

The government and people alike seem to be satisfied that our government will fully protect the rights and interests of Japan and of Japanese subjects in those islands. On the part of the public he has known of no unkind expressions because of the United States annexing these islands.



FOR POTATO GROWERS.

Description of a Digger and Marker Which Does All the Work of a Costly Implement.

Those not fortunate enough to be provided with manufactured potato diggers and planters may find a saving of labor in using the tool here illustrated. A A, shafts; B, singletree (may be left out for sake of cleanliness); C C, braces; D, handles; E E, legs; F F, plow shovels.

The frame is locally called a "go-devil," and is used also in marking out for corn. To adapt it for use in potato field I make mine to mark rows 32 inches apart. On the end of the legs, E E, bolt plow shovels F F. Shovels from single-shovel plows are much better.

It is a waste of time and money to set out fruit trees in a wet, heavy, impervious soil that is undrained. On the other hand, an orchard growing on high, dry, exposed situations will not thrive as it should. The trees may live, but in many seasons the fruit will not mature promptly, and what does mature will be of an inferior quality. One advantage of a deep soil is that the trees growing in it are better able to withstand drought.

It is true that in many localities land too rocky or broken to be cultivated to advantage may be planted with fruit trees and be made to return a better profit than would otherwise be possible. At the same time the best fruit and that which brings the best returns is grown in deep, rich soil, kept in good condition.

The fact should be considered that an orchard will occupy the ground for a number of years without a change—more so than any other crop grown on the farm.

In localities where late spring frosts appear with fearful effect, an eastern or southern exposure should always be avoided. A northern slope gives a colder and later soil, and thus retards the blossoming until a later period, and in this way reduces the danger of injury from late spring frosts.

A light, pervious clay loam, with some lime in it, with natural drainage, is the best for an orchard.

If the orchard can be protected from the north and west winds, all the better. When an orchard is to be planted in the fall, the location should be selected in good season, in order that it may be plowed and prepared in proper condition. As with all other crops, the best results are possible only by making the necessary preparation and the giving of proper care.—St. Louis Republic.

SAFE FRUIT LADDER.

If You Make One This Winter for Next Season's Crop You Will Never Regret It.

Upon the ordinary fruit ladder one must stand for a long time and endure the strain and the cutting into the feet of a small round. A fairly broad flat step gives firm and comfortable support to the feet. The ladder can be made light,

LOCATING AN ORCHARD.

A Light, Pervious Clay Loam, with Some Lime in It, Is Certainly the Best Soil.

The site for the orchard on the farm must be selected from such lands as make up the farm, taking the location of the buildings and the lay of the land into consideration. Of course, it is impossible on every farm to supply the best conditions for fruit culture, but a little care in the selection of the location will make a difference in the quantity and quality of the fruit.

When it can be had, a deep soil—the deeper the better—as the greater the depth of the naturally drained soil the better it is adapted for fruit.

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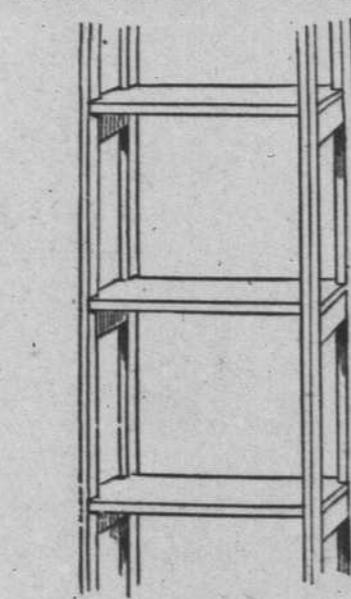
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SAFE FRUIT LADDER.

too, as the one shown in the illustration. Make one in winter according to this pattern, while you have plenty of time, and it will be ready for next season's fruit picking. The top of such a ladder can be narrowed to a point if desired. The main piece must be of some light material free from knots and other imperfections. Dress all the material before putting together, then paint. If kept under shelter when in use it will last many years.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Rhubarb as a Medicine.

The Chicago doctors are leading in a fad which has at the bottom of it a good deal of truth and good reason. They are urging the use of rhubarb (or pie plant) as a sauce, or otherwise cooked, at least once every day. There is no question but what there is more value in this easily grown plant than we have generally supposed. Its peculiar benefit is in its action upon the liver. Have we not turned aside too much from the old-fashioned remedies for common diseases, and taken up with deleterious drugs? We are learning that our fathers and mothers, after all, knew something when they planted herbs and doctored themselves.—Farm and Fireside.

Removing Warts from Cows.

A simple remedy for the removal of warts is given by the Practical Dairyman, which it says are among the troublesome things in the dairy, and one that affects both the cow and the milker alike, is their presence more or less pendant and numerous upon a cow's teats. They are often the more disagreeable because by the act of milking they frequently cause sores and lead to kicking cows and all the disagreeable consequences which follow.

This kind of warts are easily removed by an application of castor oil.

One or two applications will clear off the warts and render the teats smooth, soft and pliable.

Young Trees Need Mulch.

Some of the newspapers of the city of Mexico are beginning to point out the importance to their republic of having ample means of communication besides those furnished by the railroads. At present their highway facilities are very meager.

Keep Out of the Ruts.

Anyone who can devise a method to make drivers, especially with heavy teams, keep out of the ruts which are the ruin of all roads will be a benefactor to all who use the highways.

Pinch back the canes of the raspberries so as to increase the growth of lateral branches.

TOLD BY THE SERGEANT.

From the Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

At the Michigan Soldiers' Home, in Grand Rapids, lives Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carries the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles of the Civil War. In recounting his experience to a reporter, Mr. Dunn said:

"About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctored with several physicians, but without permanent relief.

"I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having cured a case much like mine, and I decided to give them a trial, which I did.

"After taking five boxes I was cured. I never felt better than

I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not chanced to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"There are several others in the home who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit."

RICHARD DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Nov., 1897.

HENRY GIBSON, Notary Public.

Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for reply.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness are contained in condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they cure cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

The Fighting Seventy-First.

Out in Salt Lake City, when a paper speaks of "the fighting Seventy-first," one is in doubt whether the item refers to the regiment now in Santiago or some man's latest matrimonial venture.—Yonkers Statesman.

In a Job Lot.

Dason—What sort of a policy do you think

Spain ought to adopt now?

Mason—Accident, fire, marine and as many other kinds of policy as she can lay hands on.—N. Y. Journal.

A bargain is something you don't want, bought with money you can't afford to spend, because you think it is worth more than it cost.—Tit-Bits.

Some people are forever putting their feelings under other people's feet and then reviving because they are hurt.—Ram's Horn.

THE MARKETS.

New York August 29, 1894

CATTLE—Native Steers	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.50
COTTON—Middling	5 1/2	5 1/2
WHEAT—Winter Wheat	4 20	5 1/2
CORN—No. 2	3 00	3 25
OATS—No. 2	2 75	3 25
PORK—New Mess	9 50	9 75

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling	5 1/2	5 1/2
BEEVES—Steers	3 75	4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	4 80
CALVES—(per 100)	4 25	5 00
HOGS—Fair Select	3 55	4 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	4 00
FLOUR—Fair to Choice	3 00	3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	2 90	3 40
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	2 50	3 25
OATS—No. 2	2 25	2 25
RYE—No. 2	4 50	4 44
TOBACCO—Leaf Burley	3 00	3 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	7 00	8 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	14
EGGS—Fresh	8 50	11 1/2
PORK—Standard (new)	8 80	8 80
BACON—Clear Rib	6 00	6 00
COTTON—Middling	4 75	5 75

CHICAGO.