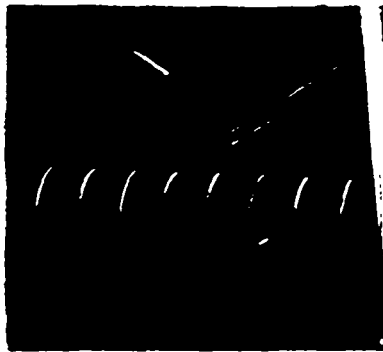


# Hallock's Success Anti-Clog Weeder

More than 10,000 of our Weeders now in use. Does this mean anything? We expect our sales in the year 1900 along to crowd these figures. Why? Listen, please:—Material used in manufacture of implements has advanced fully 100 per cent. Your dealer will ask you largely advanced prices for all implements. If you doubt this, call on him.

**TAKE NOTICE—Hallock's Success Weeder will be sold at the same old prices—not one cent advance.**

More than 7,000,000 farmers in the United States, every one of whom will own a Weeder in the next few years. Practically every one of them would buy in the year 1900 if they knew as much about the value of our Weeder as the 40,000 who now own one. We have decided that we may just as well have practically all of the "Weeder Trade." To secure it, we have decided on prices that are bound to bring it. Just write and see if you do not think so.



## We Sound a Note of Warning

Under U. S. patent No. 600,782, issued on March 12, 1898, we have the exclusive right to make a Weeder having teeth substantially rounded at lower end and a flat spring-yielding upper portion. This style of teeth gives our Weeder great superiority over all round tooth Weeders and has caused it to become immensely popular. Farmers demanded of their dealers a Weeder having such teeth, and the dealer in turn demanded them of the manufacturer. This had different manufacturers to assume the risk of using a similar tooth. Therefore, we hereby notify manufacturers, dealers and farmers that we have already brought suit against several and will promptly and vigorously prosecute all similar offenders.

Let us repeat:—It is an absolute fact that the price of all implements has advanced from 25 per cent to 50 per cent but Hallock's celebrated Success Weeder will be sold at the old prices. Trade always follows where our Weeder is introduced, therefore, to get this trade, we will quote Special Price to first purchaser. Remember, we are the Weeder people and we have the price that sells.

**D. Y. HALLOCK & SONS, Box 811, York, Pa.**

## Around the Globe.

### THE WAY TO DEAL WITH TRUSTS

Let congress pass a law providing that all common carriers of freight, intelligence, or persons from one state to another must receive their charters from the federal government. All corporations whose product equals 50 per cent of any product produced in the country may receive a charter from the federal government permitting it to do business anywhere in the country under certain proper conditions. A tax sufficiently high to prohibit their formation should be levied on all corporations whose product equals 50 per cent of the total of any product produced in the country. If, refusing to get a national charter, they try to organize under a state law and receive a state charter.

Such a federal law would put all trusts directly under the supervision of the general government and subject them to a power capable of controlling them. It would put an end to New Jersey's lucrative monopoly of furnishing charters to corporations. A company doing business wholly within a state could still get state charters. If such corporations should abuse their powers the state could easily discipline them.

It is well within their power for the respective states to pass and enforce laws compelling corporations to respect and obey the state, to look well after the interests of all the stockholders, of the employees, of their customers and of the community, to make public their dealings, to abstain from stock watering, to pay for the use of franchises, to maintain their own independence of any and all other corporations, to pay their fair and full share of taxation.—(Mr C. S. Walker, to Mass Ed of Agri.)

From Washington—The proposed executive department of commerce, to be represented in the president's cabinet, is said to have the endorsement of President McKinley. The leading interests, as it is said, have agreed to have their proposed department of mine interests.

The large surplus in the national treasury for the last half of 1899, and particularly the December surplus, has led to serious talk in congress of legislation at the present session for the reduction of taxation. Secretary Gage, in order to relieve the money market, lends the banks millions on government bond security. This policy was pursued by Charles D. East secretary of the treasury Fairchild, who was criticized by the republicans for not buying in bonds and reducing the nation's interest bill. Among those who attacked the government's policy in

congress was Representative William McKinley of Ohio. The surplus in the national finances for the last half of 1899 was 21 millions. Secretary Gage has a plan for charging the banks interest for these large deposits of internal revenue, which plan must have the sanction of congress.

A bill calling for the reorganization of the weather bureau on the merit system, to increase its efficiency, has been introduced by Representative Fildsworth of the committee on agriculture.

The criticism of Secretary Gage for making the big Standard oil bank in New York the central depository of internal revenue receipts was hot for a time, especially in the newspaper of Chicago, his home city. The reason the National City bank was selected among the 67 New York banks which applied, the secretary explained, was that it furnished by far the largest security in bonds, and did so at once without delay. That there must be favoritism in order that immediate relief might be afforded the money market, Secretary Gage said he realized. The selection of the bank was necessary, he said.

Gold and Silver—The production of gold and silver in the United States during 1899 shows a considerable increase over that of 1898, though not as large as might be expected in view of the developments in Alaska and Colorado. The gain in Alaska is only a little over \$2,000,000—nearly all in gold. Colorado shows a gain of \$2,000,000 in gold and nearly \$2,000,000 in silver. Montana shows a slight falling off in gold and a gain of nearly a million in silver. There is a gain of over \$4,000,000 in the value of the silver dug out of the earth in 1899 over 1898. The gold produced in the United States in 1899 is placed by the director of the mint at \$70,000,170; that of 1898 was \$64,457,300. California and Montana's outputs of gold were less in '99 than in '98. The Klondike produced \$16,116,150 in '99.

Trusts—The anti-trust conference held at Chicago Feb 12, Lincoln's birthday, over 100 names of prominent men are called to the call, among them Senator McGraw and Gov Lee of South Dakota, Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio, Oliver Wilson, master of the Illinois state grange, Mayor McKimmon of Cleveland, President Williams of the Ohio Patrons of Industry, R. H. Ellis, master of the Ohio state grange, Congressman William Sulzer of New York, President Will of the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan, Rev Graham Taylor of Chicago, James L. Cowles of Farmington, Ct, Hon Champ Clark of Missouri.

The report of the federal industrial commission, which has been investigating trusts, is expected in March or

April. The plan likely to be favored by the commission for the regulation of trusts is a small tax on the net profits of industrial combinations, with publicity of accounts and ample information for the public and for investors. This would show the relation between prices and monopoly profits. Uniform principles for the regulation of trusts by and within the individual states may be recommended by the commission to the states.

Pensions—About 35,000 Spanish war claims have been filed, many of which of course will be disallowed. A general service pension bill introduced by Representative Lentz of Ohio would increase the annual expenditure for pensions. It is estimated, by \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It calls for pensions for all honorably discharged veterans of the civil war. A bill to wipe out the charge of desertion now standing against 117,647 veterans, introduced by Senator Cullom of Illinois, would add this number of men, or nearly the whole of it, to the pension rolls, at an annual cost of \$10,000,000.

Taxation of Woodland—Hundreds of thousands of acres in the white pine region, notably in Pa, Mich, Wis and Minn, have been cut over, abandoned, sold for taxes and finally reduced by fire to a useless wilderness because of the short-sighted policy of heavy taxation. To lay heavy taxes on timber land is to set a premium on forest destruction, a premium that is doing more than any other single factor to hinder the spread of conservative lumbering among the owners of large bodies of timber land.—(Hon James Wilson, Sec of Agr.)

The Irish Agr'l Organization Socy, established 18 yrs ago, has 374 societies and 36,700 members. In co-operative selling, great success seems to have been accomplished, for sales the past 7 yrs aggregated over \$2,500,000. Last year's sales amounted to \$60,000. Besides the co-operative buying and selling of all kinds of farm produce, a large amount of educational work is done for the production of the best produce by the most economical methods.

These are great times for the trans-continental railroads. Those running steamships to the orient cannot get ships enough to carry the merchandise their lines are depositing at Tacoma and Seattle. Immigration promises to be heavy in the spring, and the roads which are expected to catch a large part of the new arrivals are the Dacotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Washington. One road will locate 10,000 settlers in western Wisconsin and western Minnesota.

**SEE! SAW**

Appleton Steel Frame Wood Saw.

Appleton Mfg. Co., 11 Fargo St., Boston, M.

**200 BU. A DAY**

Appleton Mfg. Co., 11 Fargo St., Boston, M.

**ECONOMY IS THE KEY TO WEALTH.**

Advance Fence Co., 1100 St., Perth, M.

**FACE**

Advance Fence Co., 1100 St., Perth, M.