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PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The gunboat Mohican is making another test of Washington coal.

Jack-the-Ripper of tires of bicycles has made his appearance in Walla Walla.

Wahkiakum and Pacific counties in Washington are much exercised over the location of a hatchery for salmon.

A special election will be held in Tacoma in June to validate the over issue of city warrants and to fund outstanding warrants.

Polk county's hop crop promises big things this season. The vines are growing very rapidly, in many places already reaching the tops of long poles.

Judge Langley, of Seattle, who decided that a contract to pay 5 per cent interest was illegal, because usurious, has been overruled by the supreme court.

Cape Foulweather is now being mentioned as a desirable location for a harbor of refuge. It is estimated that the necessary breakwater could be built there for \$600,000.

The amount of receipts in Lane county, Oregon, for the past year, for school purposes, was \$56,349 55. The disbursements for the same purposes amounted to \$54,665 94.

Sheriff Hogan, of Snohomish county, Wash., has under arrest two Indians, captured at Irondale, near Port Townsend. His prisoners are suspected of killing another Indian near Snohomish.

Sheriff Ford, of Washington county, Or., has already paid into County Treasurer Sappington, on the tax account, \$40,188 86 out of a total levy of \$81,493 45. Some warrants have been turned in too. Only about \$12 has been received on the delinquent tax account.

Fish Commissioner Crawford, of Washington, has issued during this season licenses for 378 pound nets at \$10 each, 131 set nets at \$2.50 each, and 36 fish wheels at \$10 each, making a total of \$4,467.50, which is to be used toward establishing and maintaining a fish hatchery.

While exploring in the Cascade mountains during last summer, Professor Lloyd, of Forest Grove, discovered a new violet. It is a small plant with a delicate white flower with translucent petals, and grows in wet mossy places. He has named it *Viola Maclokeyi* in honor of his preceptor in biology at Princeton.

The Blue Mountain telephone line was completed to the Umattila Indian agency last week. Work will be continued east from the agency to Mission, Thorn Hollow, Cayuse and Gibbon. The line south of Pendleton is now in operation to Pilot Rock, and the work is going on toward Canyon City, via Camas prairie and John Day.

The deeds of conveyance recently filed in Walla Walla, in furtherance of the reorganization plan of the Washington & Columbia River Railroad Company, have also been filed in Pendleton. The instruments will furnish the county recorder with work for several days, and the fees to the county for recording the voluminous instruments will amount to \$36.

John Flaherty, while working on his mining claim last week in the Cascade mountains, was struck by a rockslide and his right leg broken in two places. He managed to drag himself to his cabin, and was alone there five days, until help came to him. His rescuers brought him down the mountain on an improvised stretcher, and he is now in a Seattle hospital.

The other morning County Treasurer Clark mailed to the state treasurer a draft for \$6,235 26. It was the final payment of Tall state taxes due the state from Benton county, Or., and for the first time in more than two years Benton county is out of debt on that score. There is still in County Treasurer Clark's hands \$3,366 set apart for school and road purposes, and a further sum of \$1,920 74.

City Attorney Wickersham, of Tacoma, has filed a second amended complaint to recover \$1,000,000 damages from the Tacoma Light & Water Company, for alleged fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of the light and water plant to the city. The complaint differs from the preceding two in omitting the charges of bribery of voters, which Judge Pritchard decided not to be sufficient ground for action.

The Indian agent at the Siletz has received official notice from the Indian department at Washington stating that the department had recognized the action of the county court in appointing a justice of the peace and creating road districts at the Siletz, and authorizing the agent to abolish the Indian courts, as these Indians are now citizens. The Indians have all been allotted their lands, and there remain to be opened to settlers 84,000 acres.

Fifteen prospectors left Seattle recently for Alaska, bound for Cook's. They took along a year's supplies, and will thoroughly explore part of Alaska. The party is headed by James Gremanson, alias "Slim Jim," a pioneer explorer of the Northwest. Mr. Gremanson was one of the few men to cross the continent through the Arctic timber belt, leaving St. Paul, Minn., in 1886, striking the Pacific Coast in Northern British Columbia some four years later.

POLICE BOARD'S PROTESTS.

New York's Commission Does Not Want the Bill Approved.

New York, May 13.—If Mayor Strong and the legislators, at Albany heed the formal expression of opinion of the police board on the Ainsworth supplementary police bill, that measure will not become a law. The bill was passed by the legislature Wednesday, and came before the mayor for his approval today. The police commissioners were invited to state their views to the mayor. At a meeting of the board today President Roosevelt said:

"This bill takes away from the commissioners all power of trying cases on charges against members of the force, and intrusts it to the superintendent and a local board convened by him. The board of police commissioners will appear in a body before the mayor to protest against this legislation as thoroughly vicious and unwise. It practically would reduce the board to a nullity. In short, the bill is in the interest of all that is bad in the old system, adding much that is worse. The board of itself will give the superintendent proper disciplinary powers, but it must be done in the proper way."

The other members of the board coincide with Mr. Roosevelt.

INCOME TAX DECISION.

Nothing to Show That the Court is Considering the Matter.

Washington, May 13.—The supreme court premises are as completely deserted by members of the court and the public as though the income tax had never come up to receive the attention of the court and attract visitors. It had been supposed that the court would go into immediate consultation after the conclusion of argument of the case, but if there has been any consultation it has not been held in the conference room at the capitol.

Justice Jackson's opinion, while a matter of much speculative interest at this time, is apparently known to no one but himself, unless he has found occasion in the past day or two to acquaint his fellow members of the court with his views.

There is little doubt entertained that the court's decision will be announced next week, and there can be no question of the general expectation in Washington that it will be antagonistic to the law as a whole, though for this option nothing in the nature of definite fact as to the standing of members on the decision of the tribunal is advanced.

MADE HIS LAST PLEA.

The Ex-President Will Never Again Address a Jury.

Richmond, Ind., May 13.—Ex-President Harrison today made the closing speech for the plaintiff in the Morrison will case. The courtroom was crowded, many persons of prominence being present from Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Harrison was in splendid form both mentally and physically, and made a magnificent speech.

Today will go down in history as the day on which one of the illustrious statesmen of the country made the crowning and closing effort of his life in his chosen profession, for with this speech General Harrison finishes his career in the active practice of law. Tonight Mr. Tibbets his private secretary, authorizes this assertion:

"You may state with authority that Mr. Harrison will never again speak before a jury, as this argument is his last. He will soon abandon the practice of law entirely, and will never again be seen so actively engaged in any pursuit."

Mail Service for Passing Vessels.

Washington, May 13.—The postmaster-general has decided to establish a marine mail service at Detroit for the free delivery and collection of mail matter of vessels that pass up and down the Detroit river and carry a floating population of 2,500 to 3,000. More tonnage passes Detroit than any other city in the world. During the season of navigation on the lakes a vessel passes Detroit every seven minutes during the day. The new service will be therefore be continuous and will be conducted by means of a steam launch, which will be used by the postal employees. The new service will be maintained through the free delivery appropriation in the bureau of the first assistant postmaster-general. Mail will be delivered to the vessel by carriers, just as it is to ordinary business houses.

The Japanese in Hawaii.

Washington, May 13.—The attention of Minister Kurino, of Japan, was called to a dispatch from San Francisco published yesterday, intimating that there is liability of trouble from the Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. Kurino characterized the statement as absurd and ridiculous. The Japanese in Hawaii, he says, are orderly and industrious people. Most of them are farmers, and none have received military training. They have shown no disposition to be turbulent, or to do anything more than to preserve the status secured them by treaty.

Canada and Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., May 13.—Governor O'Brien received a dispatch from England today intimating that the imperial ministry was willing to give favorable consideration to certain suggested concessions on the part of Great Britain toward consummating the union of Newfoundland and Canada, provided the Newfoundland government party guaranteed to perform its part of the contract, namely, to pass a measure through the legislature settling the French shore questions satisfactorily to Great Britain and France.

PEACE IS ESTABLISHED

Ratifications of the Treaty Exchanged at Chee Foo.

NO CHANGE MADE IN ITS TEXT

The Conditions Under Which Japan Agreed to Renounce Possession of Liau Tong Peninsula.

Yokohama, May 11.—China has withdrawn her request to have the armistice prolonged, and ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged at Chee Foo at midnight.

Washington, May 11.—An official dispatch from Tokio to the Japanese legation states that ratifications of the treaty of peace between China and Japan were exchanged at Chee Foo yesterday. No change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government has agreed to the renunciation of the permanent possession of Liau Tong peninsula, on condition that the arrangement regarding the terms and form of renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China. This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur would be retained by the Japanese for a term of years, leading beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus assuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself, but sufficient time to safeguard herself against anything like a war of reprisal. It will be remembered that the treaty of peace provides that Wei Hai Wei shall be held until the first 100,000,000 yen of the indemnity and the next two annual installments have been paid, so that with the added guarantee of the possession of Port Arthur, even although only temporary, the Japanese government would appear to have taken every possible precaution for the future.

The foregoing statement is official, coming direct from Tokio by cable. The understanding is that it embodies the reply which Japan recently gave to the protest of Russia and the allied powers.

Russia Disclaims Aggressive Designs.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from Chee Foo to the Times says Russia disclaims any aggressive designs against Manchuria, and asserts she is acting on a purely disinterested footing.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that to Sunday it was believed that Japan would refuse to give up Port Arthur. Orders were given to mobilize 110,000 troops on the Irkutsk and Tomsk districts, and a credit of 20,000,000 roubles was opened. It was in view of this attitude of Russia that Japan immediately yielded to the demands made by Russia, France and Germany.

Spain as Arbitrator.

Paris, May 11.—Figaro this morning says it has been left to Spain to draw a plan for the final settlement of the matter in dispute between Japan and the three powers.

Will Increase Their Fleets.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—Russia, France and Germany, it is announced, are about to increase their naval forces in the China sea.

HE WON THE CORPSE.

It Was the Stake in a Card Game, and the Winner Wants to Keep It.

Denver, May 11.—Dr. Rucker, coroner at Pocatello, Idaho, arrived in Denver today. He is seeking possession of a body won in a game of cards. His antagonist was Dr. Cuneo, the Italian consul. Carlo Perri committed suicide just before the day set for his execution for the murder of McNamara. One day Perri offered to wager his corpse against \$100 that he could defeat Dr. Rucker at cards. If he should win the doctor should send the money to Perri's mother. In case he lost the doctor could have his body to dissect. They played and Dr. Rucker won. Perri signed a paper ordering that his body should forever remain in the possession of Dr. Rucker. The dead man's relative insists that the remains shall be properly buried. Dr. Cuneo will make every effort to gain possession of what is left of the Italian murderer and bury the bones according to the rites of the church of Rome.

Care of Aged Printers.

London, Eng., May 11.—The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at the annual banquet of the Printers' Pension Corporation, an organization under the auspices of the Typographical Society, which has for its object the care and maintenance of worthy aged printers who are without means of support. The society provides for journeymen as well as employers who have been unfortunate in business. Five hundred guests assembled in the banquet hall of the memorial institute at South Kensington, and the prince, who was given a hearty reception, made a donation of 100 guineas to the fund of the society.

Indicted for Taking a Bribe.

Stockton, Cal., May 10.—Supervisor Brown was indicted today by the grand jury for receiving a bribe. He is accused of having taken money which Charles Ward has been convicted of offering.

DURRANT IS CONFIDENT.

His Only Fear Is the Testimony of Partridge, His Classmate.

San Francisco, May 11.—An evening paper publishes a statement made by Theodore Durrant to a friend, in which the man charged with the murder of the two girls in Emanuel church said that he would make the greatest legal battle in the history of the state, and expressed confidence regarding the outcome, predicting that he would soon be a free man. In addition to the three attorneys already engaged for the defense, Durrant has retained a well-known lawyer, George A. Knight, and says the case will be pushed to a speedy trial. Durrant is quoted as saying:

"There is a good many things against me; but I fear Harry Partridge, who testified that he had answered the roll-call for me April 8, more than any other witness. If Partridge persists in his statements, he will hang me; but my attorneys will see him, and perhaps he will change his mind. I did him many a good turn, and often answered roll-call for him. I hope he won't continue against me." The prosecution does not understand Durrant's fear of Partridge, whose testimony is corroborated. April 8 was the last day Durrant visited Minnie Williams in Alameda. Durrant denies that he offered a ring to Oppenheimer, the pawnbroker, or to any one else. He says Oppenheimer is a tool of the police, and has frequently given similar testimony in other cases. Durrant is studying medical books, and says, upon his release, he will continue his course until graduation.

THE SUBSIDY RAISED.

Seattle People Have Made Up a Bonus for the Ship Canal.

Seattle, May 11.—The subsidy of \$500,000 to be given by the people of Seattle to the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company, which is to fill in the tide flats and excavate a ship canal to Lake Washington, was completed today, and work will begin by May 23, the date set by the contract with the state. The work to be done is the excavation of two waterways connecting the Duwamish river with the Sound; the excavation for a canal from the harbor to Lake Washington, a distance of two miles, and the filling of about 1,500 acres of tide lands. This work will open Lake Washington as a fresh water harbor to the largest ships, will add eighty miles to the available water frontage, and give the city abundant level space for business purposes. The work will cost about \$7,000,000 and occupy about five years, and the money will be furnished by St. Louis persons represented by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. The lake canal has been advocated by many persons for forty years, and after much effort an appropriation of \$25,000 for its construction by another route was obtained from the last congress, but the work has now been undertaken and will be carried out by private enterprise.

DAMAGES ASKED.

Proprietors of a Bicycle-Riding Academy Sued by a Pupil.

New York, May 11.—Mrs. Mary Leverich, a wealthy widow, has brought suit for \$20,000 against the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, a school for beginners. The suit was brought in the United States circuit court because the company is a New Jersey corporation. Mrs. Leverich is well known in society, and one of the things upon which she lays stress is her suit is that by reason of her accident, which happened while she was taking lessons on a bicycle, she was deprived of all her customary social enjoyments during the larger portion of the season.

Mrs. Leverich went some time ago to the academy of the company. She learned rapidly and her instructor gave her to understand that she was a most promising pupil. She alleges in her complaint that at her third lesson this instructor induced her to "go it alone."

Before that she had invariably walked at her side. Mrs. Leverich had not gone far when she was run into by another beginner on a wheel. She was thrown to the floor, and, according to her complaint, sustained a fracture of the ankle, many bruises, and even internal injuries. Mrs. Leverich relates that the instructor was careless and unskilled.

A Change Needed at Yale.

New Haven, Conn., May 11.—William H. Hurlburt, of New York, a graduate of Yale in 1860, has issued a circular and sent it to each member of his class advocating a change in the methods of electing members of the Yale corporation. He says: "Yale does not grow; it drifts. Yale has prospered in a certain way, but how much more prosperous might she have been with a governing corporation progressive and up-to-date. The custom that a corporation member shall succeed himself at the expiration of his term of office should be modified. But few die and none resign. It is a grave question whether in these progressive times country clergymen are the fittest persons to have entire control of such an institution as Yale university."

To Protect Innocent Purchasers.

Tacoma, May 11.—In order to protect all innocent purchasers of Northwestern Pacific lands who have suffered by the Schulze defalcation, General Land Agent Cooper has sent out circular letters to all purchasers whom the books, as found, do not credit with having paid up in full. The object is to have them produce proofs of payment in case the money was paid but not credited. A number of such cases have been found. The total amount of the defalcation cannot be told until the returns are all in. The indications are that, as Receiver Oakes stated, it will reach \$150,000 to \$250,000.

That Arid Land Grant.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 10.—State Engineer Mead, accompanied by the state engineer of Idaho, will soon visit Washington to confer with the land commissioners regarding the million-acre tract made by the last congress to the arid land states. Several points have arisen in regard to this tract, on which the state officials and those of the United States disagree. Mr. Meade's trip is taken in the hope that an arrangement of these differences can be made in a satisfactory manner.

ARGUMENT IS ENDED

The Close of the Rehearing of the Income Tax Cases.

DECISION EXPECTED VERY SOON

It is Generally Expected That the Court Will Adjourn for the Term on the Twentieth.

Washington, May 10.—The rehearing of the income tax case in the supreme court was concluded at 2 o'clock today, and the nine justices took the question of the act's constitutionality in whole or in part under consideration. May 20, the court will meet, probably for the last time this term, to render its decision in pending cases, and it is expected its conclusions upon the income tax case will be announced at that time.

Joseph H. Choate, of New York, finished the closing argument, which he began yesterday, speaking until 2 o'clock, and receiving the closest attention from the justices and a crowd of spectators. It has been generally remarked that interest in the hearing had been much less intense than at the first argument. Justice Jackson was one of the most attentive of the nine men on the bench throughout the hearing. He seems to have borne the strain well, considering the condition of his health. Mr. Choate first took up for examination the argument of the attorney-general that if the decision in regard to rentals were to stand, there should be no limit to the time the exemption should run. The attorney-general had pleaded that with such a ruling in force, it might be impossible to over tax the proceeds derived from rents, however they might be invested. Mr. Choate said in reply that it was sufficient that the law left no such question open. The provision was for taxing rents at the moment of their receipt, and he, for one, should not be so foolhardy as to claim that when the rent money should be invested it should not be subject to the original ruling of the court in this case.

Mr. Choate contended that of the vast sum expended in the civil war, a very small proportion had been derived from the income tax, which was in operation at that time. Taking up the thread of his affirmative argument, Mr. Choate declared the question of taxation had been one of the most prominent in the minds of the framers of the constitution. The members of that body were the representatives of men who knew all about the question, for they had studied here, as their ancestors had in England, under the Plantagenets, the Stuarts and the Tudors.

Mr. Choate then proceeded on the basis that the court had decided that lands were to be free from direct taxes, and that there was to be no difference for tax purposes between the body of land and its proceeds. He then entered upon the discussion of the undecided questions, contending there were the same reasons for exempting incomes that existed from exempting bonds and real estate.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA OUSTED.

The Irish Agitator Thrown Out of the House of Commons.

London, May 10.—There was an exciting and unprecedented scene in the house of commons this afternoon. Just as Chief Secretary for Ireland John Morley had finished his speech discussing the bill of Edmund F. V. Knox, member for West Cavan, anti-Parnellite, to repeal the "crimes act," O'Donovan Rossa, the well-known Irish agitator from New York, arose from a seat in the strangers' gallery and exclaimed:

"Mr. Speaker, the assassin's blow has been aimed at me in this house and a stain has been put on my name."

Rossa's remarks were greeted with loud shouts of "order." The sergeant-at-arms summarily ejected Rossa from the house. At the time the members did not know it was Rossa who interrupted the proceedings, and when his identity became known, the sensation increased. The previous speaker, it appears, had alluded in complimentary terms to O'Donovan Rossa. Rossa after being ejected was marched off the premises by blue coats, who warned him not to show his face there again.

After several hours debate following the speech by Morley, who warmly supported the bill, a cloture was adopted by a vote of 235 to 208, and Knox's bill to repeal the crimes act was read the second time without division.

The Confederate Reunion in Texas.

Houston, Tex., May 10.—General George Moorean, adjutant-general of the veterans, and General Gordon's chief-of-staff, is here in conference with the reunion committee, arranging details for the coming great reunion. He expressed himself as delighted with all the arrangements for the reception and care of the veterans while here. The auditorium is beautiful outside, and inside it will rival many theaters in beauty and comfort. It has a seating capacity of nearly 10,000.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 10.—State Engineer Mead, accompanied by the state engineer of Idaho, will soon visit Washington to confer with the land commissioners regarding the million-acre tract made by the last congress to the arid land states. Several points have arisen in regard to this tract, on which the state officials and those of the United States disagree. Mr. Meade's trip is taken in the hope that an arrangement of these differences can be made in a satisfactory manner.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Competing Builders Will Try to Make Records for Quick Work.

Washington, May 9.—The six new gunboats, for which plans have been recently approved by the secretary of the navy, will be known as Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 until they are named by the secretary. It is the intention of the construction bureau in preparing the specifications to have the new boats built in the least possible time, and it is considered that they ought to be ready to go into commission within fifteen months. The naval bill provides that not more than two shall be built at any one yard, and some rivalry is likely among the firms securing the contracts to complete the boats as quickly as possible. Information received at the department indicates that there will be a very spirited competition among the different yards, as the firms competent of doing the work have asked for complete and early information as to the plans and specifications.

Canada's International Exposition.

Toronto, May 9.—Canada is going to have an international exposition. It is to run from May to October, 1896. The exposition is to be held in Montreal. The site will not only cover the present exposition grounds, but will take in the adjoining land of Mount Royal Park, about 121 acres in all. On this the Dominion proposes to show her products and industries, and invite all nations to exhibit what they have to offer in return for what she wants to sell.

The leaders of the enterprise are the solid men of Canada. The head of the committee of organization is Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith, president of the Bank of Montreal. The chief worker is J. H. Stiles, who was Great Britain's commissioner at the recent San Francisco fair.

California Fruit Prospects.

San Francisco, May 9.—Washington Porter, of Chicago, arrived here last night on his annual business trip to investigate the fruit crop prospects of the Pacific coast. The information which Mr. Porter brings is of cheering nature to California fruitgrowers. In spite of the fact that the fruit crop of the Eastern states promises to be good, Mr. Porter believes fruitfarmers of California will reap a golden harvest. Mr. Porter was the first man to send a full carload of California fruit East, which he did in 1869, the year the overland railroad was started.

A Moral Wave at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, May 9.—The fifteen-round glove contest which was to have taken place at the Los Angeles Athletic Club tonight between Professor Gallagher and Jack Fogarty did not come off. For several weeks past a wave of morality has prevailed in police circles, and the officers of the club were notified tonight that no glove contests would be permitted. The disconcerted audience was dismissed, and the aspiring pugilists, who have undergone training for several days, went away in disgust.

Indicted Officials Discharged.

Chicago, May 9.—In the United States district court today, Judge Hunn ordered the dismissal of the suit against Clarence C. Cheney and other officers of the Western Banknote Company. The officers of the company were indicted last fall for printing the Mississippi state bonds, declared by the United States department to be money. The attorney-general of the United States regarded the banknote company as being ignorant of a violation of the law, and recommended the discharge of the indicted officers.

Countess Castellane's Dream.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris says that Count Boniface de Castellane and his wife, formerly Miss Anna Gould, have bought a large site at the corner of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue de Mailikoff, paying therefor 700 francs per metre. The countess will now carry out the dream of her life, that is, to exactly reproduce the grand Trianon at Versailles, with immense gardens, for a Paris residence.

Extravagance in Serbia.

London, May 9.—Advises from Belgrade indicate that Serbia is going bankrupt. The government is spending money lavishly. Last evening there was granted an annual pension of 15,000 pounds to ex-King Milan. Court balls, dinners and all kinds of festivities on a scale of magnificence unknown for years are in progress. The town is being profusely decorated for the triumphal reception of ex-Queen Natalia.

A Polite Letter, but No Check.

Washington, May 9.—The report that President Cleveland had sent a draft of \$500 to a family in Decatur, Ind., on the occasion of the birth of triplets which were named for the president's household, was pronounced to be without foundation at the White House today. Families in which triplets occur, when the president has been notified that they bear his name, or the name of his family, receive a courteous letter, but no checks.

Chinese Smuggler Confessed.

San Francisco, May 9.—To the dismay of the Chinese certificate counterfeiters, Foss confessed to the United States grand jury detailing all the operations of the gang, and confessing also to a number of opium-smuggling transactions. For his evidence he will be let off lightly. His confession will lead to the arrest of other smugglers besides the quintet already in jail.

Italian Chamber Dissolved.

Rome, May 9.—King Humbert has signed a decree dissolving the chamber of deputies, and fixing May 26 as the date for the election of deputies. The second ballot will be taken June 2. The new chamber will assemble August 2.

FOR THE FARMERS

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

EGGS WILL KEEP WELL IN SALT

Money in Rare Crops—Early Pasturing—Fields Yielding No Profit—Poultry Notes.

By actual tests with the incubator, we have found that an egg fertilized and subjected to heat, says a writer, will show the transforming influence of the vital germ in a few hours, while an egg not fertilized may be placed in an incubator and subjected to 108 degrees of heat for ten or fifteen days, and then look, smell, taste and digest perfectly pure. These are sufficient tests, we think, and prove that infertile eggs will keep perfectly as against heat. Persons who have raised chickens all their lives, ask seriously: How long does it take the incubator to hatch a brood of chicks—and we are in earnest when we say that the male bird has no influence in the ovulation of the hen. Pardon the plain assertion, but it appears necessary for the majority of amateurs—if you wish to try my plan and desire to hold your eggs for the fall trade and prices, kill or remove every male bird on the place. Two weeks afterward begin to gather your eggs fresh every day. Take them directly to the cellar where you have previously placed some clean boxes or barrels, and a barrel of salt. Cover the bottom of one of your boxes about an inch deep with salt. Now take your eggs, one at a time, and gently press them big end down into the salt. When you have covered the surface with eggs nearly touching each other, thoroughly cover again with salt, and so on until full. In November your eggs will be in very good condition. All the trouble there will be is to carefully wash all the salt off and let them dry nicely, when they are ready for market or home consumption. There is one extra precaution—be sure all the eggs are fresh and no cracked shells. While we come to the conclusion that infertile eggs keep much the best, we should bear in mind that well fertilized ones are what we want to place in our incubators or under our biddies when we start out for young chicks.

Money in Rare Crops.

There are a few branches of farming not overdone. There is so little buckwheat raised that the flour sells at 5 cents per pound. Then there is a greater demand for good sorghum than there is a supply. Flax is very high when you want to buy; why not raise some to feed? It will improve the stock. Fruit raising is not overdone, and potatoes will bring a paying price if the crop is well tended. Grass seeds and clover seeds bring living prices. Cabbage is hard to raise, but it pays to raise for the market.

There is money in cheese at 15 and 20 cents per pound. Stock your farms with cows, build a creamery and sell milk. There is more money in it than making butter. It pays to raise sweet potatoes. The navy bean sells at 5 cents per pound and is scarce. Seed down your farms and pasture stock at 75 cents a month. Farm better what you do farm, raising the best. Read the papers and raise the crops that are scarce, for they always command a good price.—Farm and Home.

Early Pasturing.

Old hay answers an excellent purpose, even when the cows have an abundance of green food on the pasture. It is highly relished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season when cows are first turned on grass they should have salt, and should any of them have the scours keep them in the barnyard and feed hay, with a mess of hot bran and corn meal seasoned. Green grass is laxative, and the cows must not be allowed too much at the beginning of the pasture season.

Fields Yielding No Profit.

What to do with a profligate field is a matter of consideration by all farmers who are so unfortunate as to have such fields. The majority use these lands as pastures, upon which they turn the stock, but it will pay to aim to grow green crops on the land to be turned under. If this is done for two or three years, and the land limited, it will be found that such method will restore fertility at a small cost compared with the increased value of the field.

Mulching Currant Bushes.

After you have thoroughly worked about the currant bushes in your home garden this spring and given them the necessary pruning, next give them a heavy mulch of stable manure, thick enough to keep the ground about them always moist and to prevent the growth of weeds. You will see how this trifling labor will pay when the fruit begins to ripen. Treat gooseberries in the same way.

Poultry Notes.