When College Education was Rare.

Tom Reed Recites His Experienes-So Does Channey Depew-And John Sherman.

The college boy of today, with his bouquets, his banquets, his bats, and will never be able to tell the yarns of student life that are stored away in the brains of those who went to college when it was a thing either rich or rare to do so; nor can they understand the pride with which old laurels were viewed. The college boy of today takes his culture as a matter of course, while his pastimes are his pride. The old college student worked hard for his culture, and found his

Rich boys in the old days never amounted to much, but the poor lads, the ones who went through a great deal, are the ones who now stand upon the rock of prosperity with sure and safe feet. Their names are high in the land; and when they received the satin-faced invitations of honor to at tend the commencements of their alma mater they go more to swap tales of the old days than to fall in line with the silk and sheen of the

Thomas B. Reed smiles over his college life as one smiles over the babyhood of a weak child-precarious once but all right now. "I started in to do college with

stout heart and about \$1 in ready money. The dollar would keep the heart stout until a few lessons and another dollar had eventuated," he tells with that slow, lazy, drawling speech of his. "I managed to get through the first two years at Bowdoin by doing odd jobs here and there, and not eating any more than th student's allowance advised by Horace-'a bit of something and plenty of fresh air.' I hadn't the time to learn enough to be able to coach other boys or I might have earned a little.

"Toward my funior I noticed that my cheer, 'B-O-W-D-O-I-N, rah, rah, rah!' was ' growing faint, and I said. Tom, you are not getting enough to eat. You must get regular meals.' So I went to work teaching. I taught the village echool, and so I got along until the senior year, when I suddenly discovered that I was going to stand so low in my class at graduation that I might not graduate at all. So I dropped every other though than that brine and drops of heart

again, and went through with that the house and company doughnuts. then Cilley predicted that he would be My admission to the bar of California killed in a duel in a few years." was unique.

and gold was as important as now. you want to be admitted to the lar.' 'Yes, sir,' I said. "Is the legal-tender act constitutional?

"Knowing his tendencies, I quickly replied: 'It is, sir. 'You shall be admitted,' said he.

my own state again. I went rapidly

having concluded that East or West, hame's best,' and having traveled to in his sentences. then from one post to another, but I raw, unprepared way; for as a schoolboy my experiences had been varied. and thoroughly educating in the ways At the Miami university there are

tales told yet of the pranks of Calvin Brice of Ohio, who was a student within her walls for four years, and who, though the poorest boy in the class, was one of the most popular. His mother mortgaged her little place to send him to college, and he worked his way through it after the slender sum of money gave out-yes, and sent money home.

One of the things Brice could do was to write essays. He loved to write, and he wrote most fluently. On a certain occasion the students were given a topic upon which to write. The essay was to be short, and, as there was promotion depending upon it, it was to be as fine as possible. By on oversight the faculty had forgotten to insert the usual pledge of doing the writing personally "and without That was Brice's oppoassistance."

Flying around from room to room he got "orders" for an essay from this lad and that, rendy to shirk when they saw a good chance. Full of fun. well as money-making, Brice got a dozen orders for essays upon the subject, and then, sitting down, he arranged a series of views in his spiendid, well-ordered mind and wrote each essay after a different view. The faculty was so pleased with the suc cess of the experiment that other "impromptn" essays were given out to be written with an hour's work, and the literary style of the college, though a little after the same order, was so fine that not even a college faculty could "kick." It was never known to the faculty for years afterward, because at the final commencements the pledge of "no assistance" was sure to be inserted; and the only thing the professors realized was that the boys did better work when they were called

upon suddenly to write. Chauncey Depew's favorite college tale is of a time that he spent away

from college. "I was a student at Yale," tells he "in my freshman year. But, some how, though I liked college afterward I was homesick at first; I wanted to go back home. 'I am going to be farmer,' I said to myself, 'and farmers won't have Virgil and Xenophon.' got leave of absence, some way or ther, and went home. 'Father,' said I, bursting in upon the assembled household at dinner, 'I have come back

'Father,' I began, trying to think of the speech I had prepared on the cars, 'I like the free life of the air. I like Mother Each, I want to be farmer.' My dear old mother groaned as I said this, and seemed ashamed to be linked with the choice I was mak ing, but I went on: 'I have left col iege. Father, I have come back.'

'Draw up your chair,' said father and have some nice wheat porridge. Of course you will not care for any of this citified pastry your mother per-

was tired at night, and as I lay my- by those troubled with these pests.

self down I thought of my dormitory poor, and wondered if my chum had shrown away my pictures yet. Next day I carried a chain for marking out seed droppings, and the third day I picked up stones in a field. Abner, our hired man, for some reason, would not chat with me, and it was horribly lonesome. That night I said: 'Father. I guess I'd better go back to school, and if I hurry to catch the train I'll be there before my leave of absence is over, and then they'll let me come again—if I want to.' But by next vacation I was the most enthusiastic col

Senator John Sherman tells a school story of himself and his brother "Cumpy," the late General Sherman "Cumpy was a great deal smarter than I always," says the senator, "but I was bright on fittle things. I was a closer attendant to detail than he, I think. He was more the warrior than I, having had West Point training while I laid to content myself with learning smaller and more student-

like things. Among other things learned stenography. Cumpy was adopted by Hon. Thomas Ewing when he was a lad, after father's death, but mother said she would keep the smallest of the eleven children, so she kept the baby, 6 years old, and me, and a few of the others. "Once Cumpy and I had the rare privilege of being associated

other in the West. We had neither of us finished our education entirely, but a little business took us both there. We were in a crowded room one day, when a man rushed into the room shouting at the top of his voice and swearing like mad, Cumpy made a sign to me, and, taking out my pencil, I went to work. And when the man finished I had his speech word for word. You are unfor arrest,' I said; 'just listen to what you have said.' "I read his speech to him from my

notes, and when I had finished the man looked at us in amazement, for stenography was little practiced the West then. 'Let me see that pasheet. O God! he shouted, O God! per,' he yelled. I showed him he rushed. The others present were convulsed at his agitation, but Cumpy and I rose greatly in their estimation as promising school lads."

The most notable college tales ever told since the world of American colleges began were murmured into the ripples of the Androscoggin not so nany years ago, when the Maine college held one of its annual reunions. In one of the classes—that of '25—were men who had long since carved their names high up on the tablet of fame. And they had made a special effort to be present at this, which they knew to be about their last reunion. They were Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. ongfellow, Abbott, the historian, and James Ware Bradbury, for many years known as "the oldest living

statesman. Before the public exercises the old boys found themselves wandering down toward the Androscoggin, where o many years before they had caught fish and rowed their sweethearts when of study. I worked early and late, and college duty was over; and when the I wrote a graduating essay with tears little remaining handful had gathered together one of them said: "Henry, blood. It was upon The Fear of let us read what you have written for Death,' and I almost dropped dead commencement." And, unrolling the when I got the prize for it. It was in long Biblical parchment upon which "After graduation I intended to be-famous "Morituri Salutamus" (We come a minister, being very fond of who are about to die salute voub. It the sound of my own voice, but I brought tears to the eyes of all. James changed my plans to that of a lawyer, Bradbury was the first to find his and I went West, young man! - from voice. "This spot shall be famous." Maine to California-to find a good said he, "because our old comrade place to work in. Here I taught school | read his poem here to us first, and because upon this very spot Nathanlel charming itinerancy known as 'board- Hawthorne explained to me the cause ing around.' I was paid \$20 a month of his very melancholy preface to and the privilege of the best room in The Scarlet Letter, and in 1830 Jona-

While at college William Maxwell "It was in 1863, when California Evants was exceedingly particular rewas awake over the legal-tender act, garding his apparel. time over his first silk tile than any The judge said to me: Tom, I hear other man in the college, and he brushed his clothes until he wore them out with the strain of the coustant going over them. As an orator he was noted for his long speeches, or used to say to his chum:

rather for his long sentences, and he hear me making a speech with a sen-"Three years afterward I was a tence of less than fifty words I want member of the Maine legislature, you to tell me of it." All his friends were under oath to count the words One day he had a fine long speech to make as the orator of the day, and never felt that I was doing it in a he spent much time upon it. Finally

he had it arranged with but three or four periods in the whole, though grammatically perfect. He delivered newspapers drew a picture of him and printed it by the slow and expensive process of the earlier days of illustration. When it was shown to him he exclaimed: "I say, what do you mean by making such a picture of me."

"Why-why-why," stammered the artist, who was expecting to win much fame from a wealthy college for his work, "w-w-what do you mean; Doesn't it suit you?" "Suit me? No!" roared young Evaris.

"Look at this tile! Just look at It! You have put a regular nannygout skin upon my head, while the silk hat I wear is the finest in this part of the William Wilson, the tariff reformer

took his college life in two doses, befo de wah and after it. He took it in the same place, namely Columbian college of the South, near his old home After Wilson went back to college, after the war was over, he did very well in his studies, and soon graduates with honors, "Now, my boy," said Professor Huntington, the dignified old teacher of Latin and Greek, "! shall expect you to practice the law n which you have just graduated, and some day I shall hear from you again, I'm sure.'

"I'm sure you will, sir," responded William, heartly, for he had his eyes upon the professor's pretty daughter; I'm very sure you will, sir. In a few days, young Wilson, in-

stead of going away to practice law. got an appointment to teach Latin in the college, "Glad to see you, my doung friend," said old Professor Inntington, "Now we meet upon an equality, do we not?" 'We do," responded the young man,

with a secret chuckle. In a very short time the two met upon such a very even footing that oung Wilson agreed to call the professor "father" in return for the hand of his pretty daughter, which had seen more than once within sly reach

during the last two years. The old claimants, advocates of the union of the dead languages, Latin and Greek, have noted with much pleasure the success of it, as tried in this instance; and now six very stalwart and handsome children are gathering together college tales of their own for future telling. The very heart blood of the old-

timers seemed to have been spent in their college lives, in its efforts and its achievements. And tales of these days are as indexical of the characters of the men as would be their own in-

KEEPING OUT CINCH BUGS.

An Illinois farmer in Practical Farmer gives his method. He says: On the side of the corn field that the bugs are entering, leave two or three rows for them to work upon. Then cut four to six rows as it may require sists in making, nor any Southern to keep moisture, and lay it in a solid fruits. Farmers must cat what they row along the good corn, having the there will be fine weather. tassels lap over the butts of the stalks, "Next morning father sent me out A few of the bugs will pass over this to pull weeds in a field all by myself. layer of corn, but not enough of them I was to weed about two miles of to do ay damage, while the remainder onlon bed, straddling the rows of will collect under it and die there. This suggestion is well worth a trial

Thrilling Reportorial Experience.

lege boy that ever cheered for his Locked in a Room with a Young Lady.

> Realistic Detail That Satisfied Him in the Fields of Metropolitan

A number of strangers in the city yesterday were setting in the shade watching the bathers in the natator um when their conversation turned newspapers and, rather strange six of them had during their life or cupied some position on a newspaper most of them as reporters. Each had story or some funny incident to tell rare A fall young man who now sells shoes with for an Eastern house, came forward

with his.

"I was a newspaper reporter for Jutwo days," said he, "or perhaps I had better say six months, for the business held me firmly in its grasp for that to get away from it you may be sure I had plenty of reporting and was glad to get a job as porter in a shoe store, I was about 23 when I got it into my head I wanted to work on newspaper. I really didn't have any great amount of ability in that line, but was possessed of the required nerve.' I went down to 'Frisco and boldly applied to the managing editor of one of the morning dallies for a job. Of course I went to see him in I walked into his office and up to his desk sprightly and introduced myself. He didn't appear anxious to see me and for several minutes didn't look up from the desk where he was terri bly mangling a neat manuscript with a big blue lead pencil. Finally be

looked up and abruptly said 'Well?' "I trembled, so gruff was the voice and commenced to feel as though I didn't care for a place at all, but stated what I wanted. He looked at me for a few moments square in eve and said:

Young man, I think we need you. Phen turning to his desk be picked op a clipping from the morning paper and handed it to me to read. It worded something like this: "Wanted, by a young lady a dis reet young man, one that can be

trusted. Matrimony not the object Address X2, care Call. "Slowly I handed it back to him without saying a word, but my very ok was an interrogation point. 'Now, sir,' said he, with a triffe more sympathy in his voice. 'I want you to answer that ad, and no matter what is wanted accept the Job, for

"I was so pleased I didn't ask for

there is a good story in it.'

further instruction, and as he didn' at once an answer to the ad. It was volunteer any, I walked out feaving day when I received a neat note asking me to call on Miss Blank at one prised to find Miss Blank a very handsome girl of about 18. When told her my name and mission she invited me into the room, and deliber ately locked the door putting the key into her pocket. Now ordinarily I wouldn't mind being locked into a room with a pretty girl like that but

"I have had a dozen or more antwers to my advertisement, but from your handwriting I believe I can trus

"I was of course flattered by th atement and said I was sure she old. It seems the girl had made ish yow with a school chum that she ould never get married until she had antured a burglar, and she wanted me to be the burglar, promising to pay me well for it. I suggested that might be sent to jail and the sweet little thing in just as innocent a tone as could be, replied that she was sure I would, for she was going to capture me, and appear as a witness agains ne as she expected the newspaper re corts to be her credentials. I had eard of newspaper reporters going up n balloons, down in diving bells, c around the world with no money and saw here a good chance for fame the first thing. In the interview I proceeded to burgle and she proceeded t capture me and very bravely held me until the police wagon took me to the station. Next day in the police court she appeared as a witness and smiled so sweet at the judge that he ordered ne sent up for six months. I sent to my paper to help me out of the hole and the manager said I was a fool to get that far into it "He started in to help me, however,

but the girl whose affidavit I needed had gone and it was two months before I got out and the paper didn't eem to need me then.

"The girl I saw in Tacoma the other day. Her husband is a well known business man there. Next time make Tacoma you can bet I am going to try and meet her. Since that experience I have never had any desire to be a reporter."-Spokane Review.

ALL ABOUT THE WEATHER Wise Old Proverbs Which Preceded the Weather Bureau.

If you can't afford a barometer to tell you what kind of weather you are going to have, perhaps the following old proverbs will prove of use in helping you to prophesy as to whether will rain tomorrow or not: If spiders in spinning their web

make the termination filaments long, we may, in proportion to the length, conclude that the weather will be se rene, and continue so for ten or twelv-If many gnats are seen in the spring

expect a fine autumn; if gnats fly in compact bodies in the beams of the setting sun, there will be fine weather If the garden spiders break and destroy their webs and creep away, expect rain or showery weather. If sheep, rams and goats spring the meadows and nore than usual, expect rain.

If cattle leave off feeding and chas each other around the pastures, rain. If cats back their bodies and wasl heir faces, rain. If foxes and does howl and bark nore than usual, if dogs grow sleepy

and dull, rain. If moles cast up hills, rain. If horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air and assemble in the cor ner of a field with their heads to lee

If rats and mice be restless, rain. If peacocks and guinea fowls screan and turkeys gobble, and if qualls make nore noise than usual, rain. If the seabirds fly toward land, and land birds toward the sea, rain. If the cocks crow more than usual and earlier, expect rain.

If swallows fly lower than usual, If bats flutter and beetles fly about, If birds in general pick their feath-

ers, wash themselves and fly to their nests, rain. Some of the queerest miscellaneous quips received are to the effect that: If there are no falling stars to be Those who have tasted the figs proseen on a bright summer evening, you I nounce them of very fine quality.

nay look for fine weather. If there be many falling stars on

clear evening in summer, there will A rainbow in the morning is shepherd's warning.
If fish bite more readily and gan streams, then look out for rain.—Har-per's Round Table.

DIFFERENCE IN GRAZING.

I have been interested in watching the habits of one of my neighbors' cow and my own. His are Holstein and Holstein grades, while mine are all registered Jerseys. Our division fence crossed a long ridge that is still covered with woods and has been used as a pasture since the places were settled. Our two places were settled by the same man and divided after his death. From the ridge both fields slope gently down into a meadow or open pasture, through which a small creek runs.

About the same time every morn ng our cows are turned into these idjoining fields, and my interest has been excited in noticing how they be-have. Both herds cross the creek, and after drinking, pass on to the pasture. Invariably his cows begin grazing in the lowlands, where the grass is always ranker and more abundant, and remain there the live going up or not all of the time, rarely going up or and remain there the greater part, if the slope or ridge top. My cows, ever, rarely or never stop in the low-lands; they pass on to the slopes and graze on even to the top of the ridge in the summer time this is their fa vorite resting place, while my neigh-bor's cows rest under some willows ind sycamores near the creek. Besides this difference I notice that

my cows travel about more and graze at least one-third more during the day than his do. His cows seems to fill up faster and rest longer. My cows will average about 750 pounds, while his will run over 1000 pounds in weight. I do not know if these differences are common to the breeds, but suspect they are. So litle use do my cows make of the

owland that I have determined to fence it off for a meadow. I have been compelled to clean out a small spring that breaks out on the hillside and arrange a drinking trough so that my cows may not suffer for water, as they would do, rather than go down to the creek for it .- A. Baker in Jersey Bulletin.

ALL BIRDS ARE USEFUL.

M. de Parville, the French natural st, lifts up his voice against the pro tocol of the International Commission for the Preservation of Birds in so far as it condemns many species to de ful. The massacres of birds for the hats of silly women must end in the tilting over of nature's balance in favor of insects and worms. M. de Parville asks for the suppression of bird narkets. He counted in one Paris bird market Last May 200 nightingales hundreds of pinsons, charming little songsters poculiar to French woods and fields, and 200 finches. Shiploads of qualls are sent from North Africa to France for the food markets. The gours, heron, and bird of paradise are occoming rare. The plover must soon disappear, its wings being a favorite trimming for hats, and its eggs a sup per table delicacy. The white of its eggs has also, when dried and hardened, great industrial value, imitations of meerschaum being made with it. Japan is the only country that shows itself well alive to the value of all irds. Every species is now protected

in the nesting time. M. Pichet, an

authority on bird life, unites with M.

de Parville in demanding protection

for all birds in the nesting season.

They are man's one auxiliary agains

the insect.-London Daily News.

A BOARD OF TRADE A letter came to The Dall's yester day from an Eastern city addressed to the Board of Trade of this city, mak ng enquiries us to the advantages ofered by The Dalles for the establish nent of a branch factory for the manufacture of school supplies and furniture. The letter purported to come from the manager of such an estabfishment, and stated, among othe things, that the company contemplated establishing a branch factory on the Pacific slope to supply its Pacific const trade. The letter made many inquiries concerning the price of lands, character of timbers, etc. Such letters generally may not amount to much, yet might in particular instances amount to a great deal if placed in the hands of one interested, in prop-

erly answering them. As it is, they usually and their way to a waste basket and the writer no doubt wonders at the lack of business courtesy or enterprise of The Dalles. It would cost something to maintain a board of trade, but the cost when some by all busin ss men of the city would be inconsiderable, and 'ts benefits to the city would be great. -The Dalles Caroniele.

THE SHEEP DOG The American Sheep Breeder says The sheep dog may easily become a pest to the flock as the carrier of tape worms. The rabbit is almost universally infested by this parasite. The dog eats the rabbit and becomes infested in turn. Then he drops manure about every stone or bunch of grass, and leaves the eggs of the worms there for the first sheep attracted by the greenness of the grass, and thus the parasite get into the sheep's brain and becomes a larva. The result of it is the death of the sheep, by what is which the sheep turns round and until it drops and dies. Then the dog eats the carcass, and swallows the the dogs after a sheep is slaughtered, and the same thing happens, beginning a new round in which the sheep is the great sufferer. To remedy this, see that the dog is properly fed, and to avoid all risks give him half a dram of powdered areca nut, in a piece of tallow that has been melted for the purpose, occasionally.

CLOVER AND POULTRY.

The cows and pigs are allowed or the clover field with profit, and if one will estimate the space thus given over to such stock it will be that, in comparison with weight, the poultry will give better returns with he same privileges as the larger stock. We know of no place more appropriate for poultry than a clover leid. The fowls will not only find the best kind of green food, but also insects. Then, again, clover is rich in the mineral elements, and contains many times more lime than does grain. If not too fat, the hens that are priv ileged to pick the leaves of clover will never lay eggs that have soft shells. They will cost nothing for food, and will give as good returns in proportion as any stock, and with less outlay for labor, doing no damage whatever to the clover, and being less liable to disease. Clover is excellent food also for seese, ducks, turkeys and guineas, and provides an abundance of food at a low cost.-Exchange.

OREGON FIGS.-Mrs. La Forest of Oregon City has now ripe on her trees in her garden some very fine figs. It ity of these should be ripened in Ore- 1882 that any research was made into gon this early in the year. Mrs. La | the nature of the many blights which Forest's trees have been growing in affect fruits and the vine, but since the garden there for the past twentyfive years. A second crop is coming on and a third crop is expected before the trees stop work for the season.

STATISTICS OF FARM PRODUCTS. Is known that the soil is like a bank,

Kansas has \$30,305 borses Texas has 228,126 farms, with 51, Iowa has 201,903 farms, with 30,491,

We exported in 1894 \$1,744,000 worth Texas has the largest unimproved creage-50,600,772. Plantations of pecan trees are report

d from five states Our farmers have \$10,000,000 worth of Guinea fowls, Kansas has 166,617 farms, having in acreage of 30,214,456. The District of Columbia farms, with 11,745 acres. The total number of farms United States is 4,564,641. Our farmers raised in 1893 450,000,

000 pounds of cane sugar. The value of the vegetable oils ex ported last year was \$6,000,000. It is said that \$175,000,000 are vested by our farmers in turkeys. A florist estimates that \$500,000,00 year is renlized from flowers. It is estimated that our farmers

have \$250,000,000 invested in hens. Our farmers last year exported 744, 003,209 pounds of oil cake The enumerators of the last coust reported forty-seven frog farms. The egg product of this country is estimated at \$150,000,000 per annum.

The sugar maples of the United States yielded in 1893 3,220,000 Nebraska, according to the last cen sus, had 113,008 farms, having 21,503, 144 acres. The beet sugar manufactured in this

country in 1803 amounted to 27,083, 322 pounds. The first state as an oat-producer is Hinois, with 3,870,702 ecres and 137, 124.828 bushels. The first rye-producing state is Pennsylvania, with 336,041 acres and

The increase in fruit farms in this country has been mainly in the West and Southwest The first buckwheat state is New York, with 280,029 acres and 4,645,735 bushels of product.

3,642,164 bushels.

The best pice-producing state is Louisiana, having \$4,376 acres, producing 75,645,433 pounds. Texas is first in cattle, with 6,201, 552; Iowa is second, with 4,895,550 Kansas is third, with 3,188,033. Illinois has most farm horses, 1,335,

289; Iowa comes second, with 1,312, 079; Texas is third, with 1,026,002. When the last census was taken there were 203,946 acres planted b peanuts, producing 3,588,143 bushels Kentucky is the largest hemp-grow ing state, having 23,468 acres planted in this staple, which produced 10,794

lows is the first in milch kine, with 1,498,418; New York being second with 1,440,230, and Billinois third, with 1,087,886

By the last census there were 837, 164 acres of buckwheat sown in the United States, producing a yield of 12.110.340 bushels. The number of fleeces taken from

our sheep in the fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 was 32,126,868, which newle 165 449 239 pounds of wool. New York is first in beans, raising 1.111.510 bushels; California scond, with 713,480 bushels; Michigan being third, with 431,014 bushels, New York has the greatest amoun of capital invested in farm Imple ments and machinery, the sum total being \$46,659,465; Pennsylvania is seewith \$39,040,855; lown is third. ond. with \$30 005,315.

SUMMER CARE OF COWS In many instances the cows are

milked in the open yard in the sum-

mer, and in fly time the movements of the cows reminds one of an animal show, and that milking is often at tended with damage is not to be gain said, says Practical Farmer. Cows, to make the most of their opportuni ties need to be milked in quiet, and a larger part of the hot months som sort of a soiling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere can this be so well done and each cow receive her due portion, as in the table. It has been a matter of obsercation with us that a cow soon comes to have a home place in the stable and to be tied there twice a day, and to have some provender, grain, or for age on her arrival, gives her a matter to look forward to and even long for. and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for "the bars," and getting up the cows with boy, horse, and dog is an absolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows their comfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of water and shade of some kind. In the West, on the pra! ries, this is a feature to be looked at ter, where the man in the East, with his woodlot part of the pasture and springs by the score on the hillsides is provided for in the bestowal of nature's gifts. Where the pasture is about destitute of shade, there should be an open barrack provided and water pumped handy by. Of course these things cost not a little, but they pay, and where shade is limited it wil also pay to stable the cows in the middle of the day, if good testimony is to be relied upon. If the cow is to be fresh in September or October she should be kept in good heart by some kind of grain, with a generous per centage of albuminous matter in it to sustain her and develop the milking function. Years ago it was though the thing to starve the fall milker now the danger is from the opposite direction.-overfeeding. Keep summer-dry cow in thrift, not fatten her, and she will pay it all back in extra milk. The summer milker may not seem to need extra food, but som grain will be profitable. One profit is to hire her to come home at night and avoid the expense of keeping a dog to worry her and kill sheep the rest of the time, and when the pastures fail this cow will not shrink like the grassfed cow. Along these lines there is no end d things to learn, and to advan tage, and the chief of these are plenty and a variety of food, good and abur dant water, both at yard and pasture quiet and comfortable quarters and regularity of attention.

SCIENCE IN FRUIT CULTURE. If we review the history of the bear ing of orchards we will find that the conditions of planting at first combined a fresh soil filled with plan food and a mixing of species and varietles of trees, whereby cross-fertilization was insured, and the eron never

ever, whole orchards are planted with precisely the same variety of fruit. and as a result there is an imperfect fertilization, and the crop fails, even in bearing years. The investigations of scientific men have already thrown much light on the mechanics of fertilization, and further investigations In the same way the process of

grafting is not understood, and the effects of the original stock on the scion and of the scion on the stock are by no means established. A graft with untried varieties is always in the nature of an experiment, and much in vestigation is needed here. As one of the difficulties in the culis considered quite a triumph of home ture of the vine and fruits, the funindustry that figs of the size and qual- gus presents itself. It was not until

> made in many quarters, and preventives of these frequent causes of crop

and the steady draft of good dements will, after awhile, so impoverish it as to be detrimental to further growth. Farmers know this, and they try to supply the deficiency.

done, however, with but little know-ledge of the problems of plant life. For example, late investigators have shown that the pear tree will draw from the soil twice as much potash and phosphoric acid as the apple, and for that reason 'ze same treatment of the two soils is not economical or phi-

It may thus be seen that there much that the horticulturist learn from the scientific investigator, and the lines of future development in plant culture must be those suggested by science.-Professor Minott before the Boston Scientific society.

THE FESTIVE HOP.

Frequent rains and good growing weather have made further improvenents in the condition of the hop pards in this state, and the prospects tre for a better yield, both as to quantity and quality, than seemed probable a month ago. A few of the early seedlings have already been picked, but we want to cauden farmers very strongly against picking any of their crop this year until it is fully matured, and then use great care to keep out all leaves. There are plenty of the '94 hops left to supply all the requirements of the trade for some time to ome, which will remove any necessity for haste in harvesting the new crop. It will certainly pay better not to pick at all than to give us a lot of dirty, unripe hops. From the Pacific coast the reports are still very favoraole; indeed we hear less talk of lice than was the case a few weeks ago. Further contracts have been made at 16/Sc. Rains in England and Germany have improved the outlook somewhat, but the crop will fall short of last year,—N. Y. Price Current.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

Coburn in his "Swine Husbandry," gives the experience of A. C. Willams, of Vinton, Iowa, in feeding artichokes

to swine. He says: "The keep of my hogs in warm weather is blue grass, clover and Brazilian artichokes. Forty head of hogs and their pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until the first of June, and from September or October until the ground is again frozen again. grow them the ground should be rich plowed 8 or 10 inches deep, the tubers out the same as seed potatoes and planted from early spring to June 10, ten or fifteen inches apart, with 6 bushels of seed to the acre. They can also be planted in the fall from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15; but the tubers should not be cut and the ground should be thoroughly rolled after planting."

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Cut the weeds in the fence corners in August, just before they go to seed. Next to irrigation, subsoiling and constant cultivation are the best remedies for drouth.

In view of the sevarelty of hay many parts, it will be the part of wis-dom to save the corn fodder. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kaneas state board of agriculture, very properly calls clover and alfalfa silent A West Virginia farmer says that

he avolds the ravages of the cutworms by soaking seed corn in coal oil, and Millet should be cut when the heads are in bloom, or at any rate before the

seeds are ripe, for ripe seed have hard coats and are hard to digest, making it dangerous to feed horses or cattle a

large quantity.

A GIRL'S COMPOSITION. Boys are men that have not got as

big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by-and-by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam he said o himself, "Well, I think I can do better if I try again. And then he made Eve

God Eked Eve so much better than Adam that there have been more women than men ever since. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap.

If I had my way, half of the boys n the world would be girls, and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think be must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.

MUTTON SHEEP.

Mutton raised by the wholesale on heap land pays better than when proluced on a small scale. Food can be raised or purchased cheaper, and many by products of thhe industrry can be hisposed of at a good profit. ern sheep feeduing establishment is not unlike one of the great market stock yards. The only difference noiceable to the observer is the appearince of numerous feeding arrangements and the wide stretches of rich meadow and farming land back of the

Chicago receives daily 18,000 eightgallon cans of milk, or 6,570,000 cans per annum, worth to the farmer 80 ents per can, or \$5,265,000. Reckoning that the population outside of Chiago consumes the same amount per capita-which is much less than the icinal quantity consumed in the rural districts, for the farming population consume 100 per cent more than the city population, and the smaller cities nore than the larger ones, from the fact that it Is less expensive, is a complete article of food without prepconsumed in the state \$21,024,000. The first can of milk sent to Chicago by railroad was shipped from Elgin, and ittle did T. H. Smith realize, as he drove his ox team to the railroad staion (now the Chicago & Northwestern) with a single eight-gallon can of nilk, that he would live to see the day when Chicago would be receiving 18,000 such cans of milk per day.

There are hundreds of undeveloped placer mines in Josephine county awaiting organized capital and in few years hydraulicing on large placer propositions will be much more common than at present. There are scores of tracts of from 100 to 1000 acres of rich diet awaiting the ditches which will cost from \$3000 to \$10,000 to bring water on, and these in time will be taken hold of by practical mea who can combine capital with experi nce. There is no guesswork about a dacer proposition. The depth of the bank; the richness of the dirt and the cost of bringing in water can all be calculated with much greater precision than the average business upon which apital enters without hesitancy, can facts.—Grants Pass Courier. No doubt the Courier is correct. It will be a good thing when the mining

business there is reduced to a busine basis, and when there will be people with \$3000 to \$10,000 to work all the placers of that section. But there is a still safer proposition here in the Willamette valley for men of smaller means-with, say \$300 to \$1000. Any man with a few hundred dollars, and with intelligence, industry and thrift, can build up an independent fortune here in the Willamette valley by engaging in intensified agriculture. He can make more than his living while waiting for his first trees to grow into full bearing. The Willamette valley is the place for the man of small failure are being discovered.

Finally, the relations of the plant to the soil are not fully understood. It here work upon certainties.

SNARES FOR FARMERS.

swindlers and fakirs of various kinds have begun to show, their heads These operators select farmers as their victims, apparently believing that gullitality and ignorance are confined to the rural districts. This is so far from being the fact, that the fattest swindles are worked in the largest towns. The agriculturist who has no time to read the papers is the man who is taken in by schemes for preserving fruit. For 36 cents dupe gets a receipt for a fluid that spoils the fruit in a short time. Substances to increase the butter product by gathering the curd with the butter, are advertised. The man who buys them deserves to be fleeced, for he is as great a knave as the seller. Sheet-fron cooking stoves

bawked about the country, to be sold on a "contract," which is simply a promissory note in the hands of a In Ohio and Tennessee farmers have been induced to buy the agency for an account book, giving notes in pay-The books were sold to the ment. dupes at an extravagant wholesale price, and then proved to be so hard

to get rid of that the farmers virtually lost all they put into the scheme. The Omaha Cultivator says: "Old fashioned honesty, which requires the production of honest goods by honest ethods, on one hand, and old fash ioned economy, which countenances the purchase of articles only when they are a necessity and the means for payment is in sight, would save all of us from being parties to the petty swindles of unscrupulous scoundrels. Another moral: Let farmers take

1900 NOT A LEAP YEAR.

Pope Gregory So Decreed in 1582 and English Law Affirmed It in 1751. Women must make the best use of

heir time possible in the enjoyment of the especial privileges accorded to them during the leap year of 1896, in-assumen as they will lack another opportunity until 1904, eight years later. The maiden of 17 can hardly hesitate by reason of her youthfulness; she will be 25 before she can again usurp man's privilege and do the wooing. The expectant spinster must mass every effort for next year's struggle; eight years more would render her hopelessly passee. Indeed, the pros poet is sad from the feminine point of view, unless the coming century ushers in the active reality of woman's alleged rights; in such case it will be sad, even sadder, for man Centuries are so long that men and women forget that the regulation of O, come away with me, We shall be happy, for the earth our calendar requires every hundreth year-although divisible by four-not to be a leap year. It was all settled years ago, when the final changes in the calendar were made, and no enmity against women was intended.

FARMERS ARE DISCOURAGED.

The farmers in many sections of Delaware county, of this state, are so discouraged that they propose abandon their farms entirely and seek some other business for a livelihood. The grasshoppers are destroyspace ing everything; there is nothing for the cattle to eat in the pastures, and the hay crop is almost a total failure, owing to the drought. Many farmers are compelled to buy grain to keep Willgs. their cattle from starving. The Mexcan or Texas fly has also made its appearance, and the poor, emaciated attle are constantly tortured by it. One farmer took a stroll over his

another day's work on the farm, Providence was opposing him ag every point that further efforts were worse than useless. He friends for will become beane.

Reports from Schoharie, Unter, Broome, Chenange and Orange comties tell the same story regarding the condition of crops and the grambs. per plague.-N. Y. Herald.

PEEDING MILK TO PIGS

milk wasted in feeding it to pigs by itself, as a drink. When so fed a large proportion of it passes through the animal undigested and hence does no good. Feed milk always in connection with some ground grain, such as bran shorts, corn meal, pea meal, or ground millet seed. This method of feeding malk increases its value two and some feeders say four-fold, an item of too much importance to be unconside When skim-milk is taken home from the separator it has cost to much time and trouble to be largely wasted in feeding it unwisely. If the mik and grain slop is made long enough before eating to become alightly acid it is all right, but do not let reach the very sour or decomposing

MONEY IN HUCKLEBERRIES. ir. Case, a resident of Marion county, has a huckleberry patch on his farm. His area in huckleberries would amount to five acres, but it is scattered n patches over about 100 acres. He as hauled from his patch over 500 pounds, and has sold another thou-sand pounds, realizing on the whole nearly \$400. He looks on his buckle. berry patch as the most profitable part f his farm, and has had a man employed for six weeks to watch it, as people come from a distance to gather the berries for him.

stage.-Farm, Stock, and Home.

OREGON PEANUTS.-Tom Brown, writing to the Statesman from Sub-imity, says; "It has been conceded that peanuts could not be grown in this state profitably, but as I will herefore state, I think they can as S. J. Boedigheimer of this place experimented with one hill and secured eight pounds, which I think if grown on a larger scale would reap a large

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD. (From the French of Reboul)

in angel with a radiant face As if in gentle stream His image to behold, he bends On cradle bed unseen. Dear child," he said "we are alike,

Unworthy is of thee. In it no gladness is complete, The people suffer pain, Their songs of joy soon pass away, No pleasure they retain.

Why should thy fair swee fece be changed And sorrow thee pursue or tears of grief fast flowing from Thine eyes of azure bue?

O, no, through fields of boundless We presently shall fly. The favor of the Lord for thee Fills all thy cloudless sky.

Then spreading forth his pure white The angel took his flight, To mansions of delight.

Poor mother, thou art left behind To view the cradle bed, premises recently, and when he saw Yet, only for a little while the havor the grasshoppers. Mexican To thee, thy child is dead flies and drought were making he re-

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TUDNAT Catarrhal and syphilitic sere throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsilitis and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phiegm in throat, which causes hawking. LUNGS Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhage and chronic bronchitis, dry and loose cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing

hepatizations, asthma, etc. HEART Valvular diseases, weak and fatty hearts, dropsy, and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc. STOMACH Catarrh and ulceration and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and fulness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash, and difficulty in

swallowing. IVER, SPLEEN All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowels, constipation, chronic diarrhoa, kidney and biadder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hip joint disease, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nervices and sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nervices and sores.

ous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produces pain in small of back. SEXUAL ORGANS All private diseases, spermatorrhea, nightly or daily losses, which, neglected, produce nervous irritation, loss of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, insanity, etc., syphilis, bring to bear. But it takes time to stricture, inability to hold the urine, impotency or loss of power, sterility, prostatorrhea, ropy, sandy sediment in urine, or gravel, varicocele treated by a new surgical operation, hydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy or shrinking of the

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