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ITALIANS HEAD THE LIST.

Colonel Farrell, an official of the immigration bureau in New York, has made a close study of the immigration question in all its phases, not only because it is his business but for the reason that he is a humanitarian. In speaking of the immigration to a New York Press reporter, he said: "The immigration of this year will be greatly in excess of 1891, when 445,290 aliens were landed in this port. From present indications it is safe to surmise that 500,000 passengers will be received this year, notwithstanding that a most careful examination is made of every passenger before landing. A feature of immigration is the extraordinary diversity of the characteristics of those coming to these shores. This year almost every section and every religion of the habitable globe is represented, bringing with them the habits and customs of their native homes."

"I have been looking into the amount of money brought here by all classes of immigrants, and I find that the average per capita of the Italians over 20 years of age is \$96.51. Hungarians are the next on the list, the per capita being \$95.91. The Pole's per capita is \$11.70; Finlander's, \$12.23; Irish, \$16.52; Australian's, \$18.05; Austrian's, \$18.06; Norwegian's, \$19.28; Swede's, \$22.32; Bohemian's, \$16.02; Turk's, \$26.04; Nederland-er's, \$26.67; Russian's, \$28.38; English, \$28.60; Scotch, \$28.98; Dane's, \$29.23; Belgian's, \$30.44; Armenian's, \$32.01; German's, \$35.46; Swiss, \$37.78; Welsh, \$40.91; Greek's, \$44.06; Spaniard's \$76.21, and French, \$78.23. The per capita of other countries is \$33.45. The general impression is that all immigrants who come to the United States are very poor, yet some of those who seek American shores carry 'wads' which would make the mouths of many Wall street brokers water at sight. I remember one instance where an old man, dressed so poorly that it was being considered whether he ought to be barred or not, on being asked how much money he had, took an old leather pocket-book from underneath his tattered shirt and showed a roll of \$5000 in cash. Besides the ready money, he had drafts for twice as much more."

It annually costs the United States \$140,000,000 for the maintenance of its common schools. More than 30 per cent. of the pupils are absent on every school day of the year, and of these the larger proportion is composed of farmers' children, whose absence is due to the impassable condition of the country roads. Again, it may be easily computed that if the 16,000,000 farm horses and mules above the age of two years are kept in their stables in a condition of enforced idleness, by the deep mud of spring and fall for a period averaging twenty days each year, the annual loss will amount to \$50,000,000, a sum sufficient to build 16,000 miles of excellent Telford or macadam highway. The Engineering Magazine for June cites a communication from a farmer in Union county N. J., who owned 123 acres which he had valued a few years ago at from \$50 to \$75 an acre, but was unable to sell at that price. The farm was unprofitable because bad roads made it expensive to get its produce to market, and the profits did not represent a fair rate of interest on the estimated value of the land. The road improvement craze struck Union county, and about sixty miles of good Telford highways were put down, and the result to this New Jersey farmer was that he has since refused \$200 an acre for his farm.

The next election in this country will be in Arkansas on the first Monday in September, when a governor, two state officers and a general assembly will be chosen.

FRACTIONAL VOTES.

The appearance of fractional votes in national conventions is by no means a new thing. There were in the Minneapolis convention a number of contested delegations, especially from the southern states. In many instances each delegation had been chosen more or less regularly by the state committee or a fraction of the state committee. It was plainly impossible for the convention to waste the time of all the other members by discussing the question of the selection of this man or that from some small district, as in Alabama or Louisiana, and in these cases the plan was adopted to admit both the delegations, allowing the members half a vote apiece. This year, also, in the case of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, which had been admitted by a bill which had passed the house but not the senate, the delegations were admitted with fractional votes. That from New Mexico, for instance, having six delegates, was taken in, allowing the six delegates two votes, or one-third of a vote apiece. This plan of admitting contested delegations with fractional votes has been adopted in national conventions for some time, and the territorial delegations from Dakota were admitted into the republican convention in 1888 with partial votes.

Says an Iowa exchange, "It is a well known fact that a large per cent. of the crimes committed come directly or indirectly through drink. The true purpose of punishment for crime is to reform the criminal. The Keeley and similar cures for drunkenness certainly do reform the persons taking the treatment, so far as drink, the root of the evil, is concerned. Then why not make a course of the bi-chloride of gold treatment a part of the programme for each prisoner confined in our jails and penitentiaries who finds himself there through drink or who is a habitual drinker? Let a voluntary taking of the treatment shorten the prisoner's sentence if necessary but have him take it any way. Why is not such a plan perfectly practicable, and would it not be productive of much good?"

The newspapers are seeking a new word name for the people's party. "Populist" has been mentioned, but does not seem to meet with favor. The Toledo Blade suggests that be called "Adullamites." It will be recalled by those familiar with the old Testament that when David escaped from Saul, and took refuge in the cave of Adullam, that "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him." The Adullamites of old were made up of similar elements to that which today forms the make-up of the people's party. Why not, then, call that party the "Adullamites"? Do we hear any reason?

The Chilean Times states that since Chile came into possession of Tarapaca in 1880, she received up to the close of 1889 the enormous sum of \$110,127,783 in duties on nitrate and iodine. With all this income, however, the Chilean government has never succeeded in redeeming its paper money.

Or all the nominations sent by the president to the senate during the last session, not a single one was rejected—an unprecedented record on which both president and senate must be congratulated—the president on his wisdom in making such good nominations, and the senate on promptly recognizing their goodness.

The total registration in New York city in 1888 was 286,547, which was an increase of 45,000 over that of 1880. The gain in 1884 over 1880 was 24,000. At the same ratio of increase the total registry this year should be 371,000, which would give a total vote this year of 350,000.

English cotton mill owners are reducing wages 10 per cent. in Lancashire. American cotton mill owners are raising them by this amount in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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TREES that we are proud of and that you will be proud of if you buy them.

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BLAINE IN THE FIGHT.

James G. Blaine announces his purpose of entering the presidential campaign as the champion of the republican policy. While his friends—and their name is legion—know that he never, in all the years he has been in political life, has sulked in his tent, yet there were fears that the sad bereavement he recently suffered in the awfully sudden death of his son, Emmons, might keep him in seclusion. Mr. Blaine has solved these doubts happily by his announcement of his purpose to take an active part in the canvass. No living man can rally the republicans of the nation as one man as can James G. Blaine. It is augury of victory that his white plume will be the gonfalon of the embattled hosts of republicanism in the mighty struggle for the maintenance of the industrial independence of the nation, menaced by the bourbon democracy, which basely truckles to British interests, and challenges, as Senator Vest once said, "the protected industries of the United States to a war of extermination."—Toledo Blade.

In the hurry and confusion of the last hour of congress, the telegraphic reports conveyed the erroneous impression that the compromise world's fair appropriation bill finally adopted made a direct appropriation from the treasury of \$2,500,000, without the souvenir half-dollar device. The souvenir scheme is retained and Sunday closing is also made a condition of the appropriation. Where the bill differs from the one which originally passed the senate is in cutting down the sum one-half and making a clear gift of the money to the fair stockholders. The senate bill provided that the United States should share in the net proceeds of the exposition in proportion to its investment of the \$5,000,000. It is difficult to understand what was gained by making the appropriation a clear gift, though it is not likely that anything was lost. Such enterprises as this never have any net proceeds.

The R. R. Dunn & Co's report in summing up the situation, does not give many crumbs of comfort to the opposers of the McKinley tariff law in its operations. It says: A fiscal year never matched in the history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges or in foreign trade, the one just closed. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent., and for the whole year the largest ever known outside of New York. Failures for the half year have been 5504, against 6075 in 1891, and liabilities \$62,000,000, against \$92,000,000; on the whole about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices additional works are going into operation, even in the iron manufacture.

The Atlanta Constitution is authority for the assertion that a farmers' alliance orator in that state, speaking of what the third party will do when it gets into power, said: "The time is coming when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule's tail and ship him from Georgia to Texas."

The world has found that there is a big pecuniary profit in expositions, and all civilized countries are taking advantage of every opportunity to hold one. Columbian expositions, for example, are to be held in Italy, Spain, Brazil and the United States, and every one of them will probably pay well.

It is estimated that the fruit crop of California this year will be worth \$50,000,000.

BURIED ALIVE

In Paris, they estimate everything. For the last ten years, the average of those who were buried alive, known to have been so, will amount to about forty per annum. That is, four hundred persons were buried alive and in some cases, perhaps murdered. These are only the number found out. How many went that way and no one knows. A Spaniard employed in an undertaking shop used to drive a stiletto through the heart every time before burial—a mercy. It is a common practice to disjoint the knees and elbows if the box is too small. The utter recklessness and haste with which a helpless body that looks like death, is done for, deserves the utmost reproach.

There ought to be some law that no body, unless from some infectious disease, should be buried until decomposition has set in, and still less should the poisonous embalming fluid or the autopsy knife be used. It is horrible and yet it is far more frequent than dreamt of. There are many conditions that ape death, some so disguised that the best physician couldn't tell.

Science is moving in this line and the thread is so fine that human eye can't always see it, even with a microscope. Somebody wants to invent a coffin that will announce the fact if the tenant wakes up "all unbeknownst to himself."—Welcome.

SHIRKED again! The two thirds democratic house was afraid even to consider the report of Col. Oates, of Alabama, on the Homestead strike. The report had "too much dynamite"—for the strikers—in it. So they shoved it over until after election.—Ex.

AN exchange says, "Again the democratic press has sat down on a tack. The fact that Col. Streater, who hung Private Iams up by the thumbs, is a good democrat, pulls the stinger out of the attempted political capital they would make of the incident."

The democrats took up the cry that the Homestead strike was the result of protection. They are now wishing that someone would help them let loose of the subject. It didn't pan out right.

Two of our formidable cruisers have been ordered on a voyage around the world. Uncle Sam is evidently tired of hearing from abroad that he has no navy. Seeing is believing!

WEAVER is a worker, but he can't weave anything durable out of moonshine.

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SHEEP SCAB.

The Rigid Laws That Have Destroyed It in Australia.

By latest reports there is not a diseased sheep to be found in the vast provinces of Victoria or New South Wales, thanks to stringent and strictly enforced laws. As soon as it was settled that Australia was adapted to sheep raising and the growth of the finest wool in the world, those engaged in the business set themselves to work to fix rules and regulations by which they should be governed and protected in their industry. Laws for eradicating "scab" were secured without difficulty.

The prevailing public sentiment that demanded and secured the passage of these stringent laws stood behind the officers charged with their enforcement and compelled them to perform their duty. Infected flocks not promptly isolated and treated by their owners were taken possession of by officials, appraised and slaughtered, and their carcasses piled up and burned, together with the buildings and fences with which they had been in contact. In such instances three-fourths of the estimated value of the stock was made good to the owner from the public treasury. To meet this expenditure a tax was laid against each flock owner according to the number of sheep he possessed. This rigorous policy had the desired effect.

In a few years scab disappeared and the success of sheep husbandry was assured. These measures were supplemented by stringent laws against the introduction of sheep from foreign countries; even those transferred from one colony to another were subjected to quarantine and were dipped before being released; indeed, all had and still have to undergo a rigorous quarantine for six weeks previous to their removal. Under the inspector all sheep have to be dipped whether infected or not; by this means the disease is kept perfectly under control.

Why have we no such laws in America? If there are, what is the use of them if they are never enforced? Examine our sheep pens in connection with our great stock yards; they actually reek with the disease, the miserable sheep disseminating scab wherever they go, yet there is no hand to stay its ravages. Shearing only takes place once a year in Australia, and immediately after shearing every sheep is required by law to be dipped in a solution of tobacco and sulphur. The proportions are one pound of each to four gallons of water.

The sheep inspectors see that all owners obey this law strictly, and if they find that through neglect the sheep of any owner are becoming diseased they may by law have them cared for and charged to the owner. In addition to the above the law provides that if the sheep of one owner, being diseased, get among and disease those of another the former is liable to damages. As might be expected under the influence of such sanitary and police laws sheep husbandry is placed upon a safe, permanent and profitable basis.—William Watson in Breeder's Gazette.

Duroc-Jersey Swine.

"The growing popularity of the red hog had its origin and was brought about by the intelligent effort of William Holmes & Son, who had become firmly convinced of the superiority of the breed and established a registry association for it. Mr. Harris Haviland made his first purchase of them about ten years ago, and after repeated trials of other breeds still prefers them, because 'they combine more good qualities requisite for profitable pig raising than any other breed.'"

"To what do you refer?" said I. "They are unusually prolific, averaging from ten to eighteen to a litter," said he. "So many are a nuisance, for you have to feed some of the pigs or they will die," I replied.

"No, for if the mother is fed milk producing food she will take care of them until they are big enough to eat out of the trough, for their most noteworthy characteristic is their ability to convert food into flesh. They fatten at any age and are easily kept clean, not being inclined to scurry."

Mr. Haviland has dressed pigs that weighed 346 pounds at 9 months, and 2-year-old hogs weighing from 500 to 650 pounds each. The Michigan Experiment station, in the Jersey Bulletin for 1890, gives a test of different breeds in an experiment of feeding for growth, as follows:

	Average gain per day.	Pounds of grain required for each pound of gain.
1 Duroc-Jersey	2.59	4.92
2 Berkshire	2.11	6.22
3 Poland China	1.85	6.87

It gives the Duroc-Jerseys the greatest gain per day and at the least cost for food.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Live Stock Points.

Somebody has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, that eggs laid in the spring and early summer are superior in quality to those laid late in summer, during hot weather.

More sheep die before they are a year old than at any other time during the period of sheep existence. This means that lambs should be well taken care of.

Many of the best draft horses in the country are reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

All the law in the country, if it requires so much, ought to be enlisted in the work of ridding the northwest of the scoundrelly and desperate horse and cattle thieves that infest some of the states. Not far from Spokane lately three horses were found dead, tied fast and helpless. Two were tied to a tree, the third was tied to the tail of one of the others. They had been stolen, the thieves had meantime been captured and the helpless dumb brutes had remained tied there, saddled and bridled, till they had starved to death.

If wool is left on a sucking ewe till after the usual shearing time, and her lamb is meantime weaned, the wool will start a second growth and will show a joint or break in the fiber that will injure it seriously.

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