## VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

**The British Proposition to Establish Native Police.**

Washington, Aug. 6.—Word reaching here from Birtish Guiana indicates that the high court of policy, or legislature of the colony, is further inclined to resist the London authorities in matters connected with the Venezuela trouble. Colonial Minister Chamberlain's policy has been to strengthen the colony's military force and buy Maxim guns. They found difficulty in securing the guns, and now the high court has passed a resolution respectfully urging the government to reduce military expenses.

Mr. Hunter, who introduced the resolution, said, in supporting it, that the Venezuela boundary trouble had resulted in swelling the cost of the police force from $185,000 to $200,000. They were, he said, simply sent up to the Venezuela boundary to be made "dummies" of. He understood a number had been sent there fully armed to protect the boundary, and, if the enemy approached, they were to say "boo" and retire. Mr. Hunter's further strictures on the military and police caused something of a sensation. He was supported by a number of members, and the resolution calling for retrenchment passed.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the governor-general, then brought forward a novel plan for strengthening the military branch, by enlisting Indians as colonial troops. It was explained that the system would be somewhat similar to that conducted by Great Britain in East India, where the native troops are one of the most effective branches of her majesty's military forces. The attorney-general, in supporting the proposition, said it was proposed to give them regular commissions and titles, as captains, etc., as the Indian thought a great deal of himself if he wore a title and staff office. The commission would permit the Indian officer to exact homage and respect from the natives. The Indian captains, constables, etc., would be used, the attorney-general said, both to keep the government informed as to events in the interior, and also to suppress any disturbances along the Venezuela border. The plan was discussed at length, but it has not yet passed.

## TO ATTACK THE TROCHA.

**Cuban Insurgents Preparing for a Great Strike.**

Havana, Aug. 6.—There are indications that an attack is imminent upon the trocha. Bandora is encamped near Mangas, in Pinar del Rio, and La Crete is maintaining a watch upon the trocha near Canas, prepared to second Bandora's attack. From Artemisa answering signals of red lights, are seen at night in the insurgents' camps.

A decree published by Captain-General Weyler announced that the crews of filibustering vessels, as well as their captains, will be considered as exempt from responsibility and enjoying immunity from punishment if they deliver to the members of such expeditions or cause them to be seized by Spanish officers, in which case they will secure the reward of $1,000 for steamers and $500 for sailing vessels of over 250 tons.

In a signed editorial article in La Discussion today, Francisco Hermida, a Spanish author and political writer of note deprecates the frequent attacks on the American people in the press of Madrid and Havana. He regrets that the importance of Mr. Cleveland's frank manifestation of international good faith toward Spain is not better appreciated.

The Spanish General Lono, via Cienfuegos, reports that he engaged the rebel forces in the Cambolai hills. The rebels were dislodged at the point of the bayonet. The Spanish captured their positions, burned their camps, destroyed their plantations and seized their cattle. The rebel loss is unknown, but is believed to be considerable.

## ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK.

**Two Men Killed and One Injured in a Reading Accident.**

Shamokins, Pa., Aug. 6.—Two men were killed and one fatally injured in a freight wreck on the Philadelphia & Reading, six miles west of Shamokin, today. The wreckage took fire from the dismantled locomotive, and the knowledge that on the siding where the accident occurred was a carload of gunpowder prevented an attempt to rescue until the explosion had occurred. It was thus that the body of Engineer Michael Smock was burned in full view of the workmen. It was pinned beneath the engine and fiercely burning debris. The victims are: Alexander Smith, conductor, dead; Jacob Driesbach, fireman, badly scalded, will die.

**Car of Horses Ditched.**

Indianapolis, Aug. 6.—A wreck this morning at North Indianapolis, on the Big Four road, caused a parlor car for horses, containing a string belonging to J. F. Bush, of Louisville, to upset. Every horse was so much injured that it is thought none will ever race again. The value of the horses is $60,000. Fred Barnum, Dennis, George Fagan and Charles Brock were injured, Brock seriously. The horses were May Queen, Hal Crocker, Sallie Bronson, King Henry, Minnie Defoe, Buster.

**Run Over by His Train.**

Seattle, Aug. 6.—Arthur Exon, a fireman on the Seattle & International road, was run over by his train today at Woodenville junction, a few miles north from this city, and died after having been brought to a hospital here. Exon was coupling cars and slipped. The wheels went over his thighs and he died from the shock. He was a young man, well liked by the officials and employes of the road. His parents live at Kirkwood, S. D.

**Accidentally Shot.**

Healdsburg, Cal., Aug. 6.—Miss Kate Jagoe, who lives with her father on a ranch back of Staag's Springs, was shot in the left leg yesterday by a deer hunter. Miss Jagoe, who is herself an expert shot, was on her way to a neighbors, and sat down near a clump of brush to rest. While severely wounded, she will recover. The hunter is not known.

Opals of fine quality and in considerable numbers have recently been discovered near Genessee, Idaho.

## ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

**Two Adventurous Navigators Make the Voyage in a Rowboat.**

London, Aug. 7.—Full details of the adventurous voyage of Harvo and Samuelson in a rowboat which reached Scilly last Saturday are published. Harvo says they left New York, June 6, at 5 P. M. Owing to strong winds they were driven northward to the banks of Newfoundland, and July 1 they spoke the schooner Leader, and requested the master to report them all well.

July 7, they encountered a heavy gale from the west, and had great difficulty in keeping on board, keeping one of them bailing. The gale continued with more or less force until 9 P. M., July 10, when a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat, throwing them into the water. After a few minutes they succeeded in righting her and getting on board, and bailing her out. All their provisions, anchor, cooking utensils, signal lights and several other articles which were not lashed to the boat were lost. After the accident they suffered severely from the cold, having to remain in their wet clothing.

Shortly after the weather moderated and the wind continuing, they proceeded eastward. July 15 they boarded the Norwegian bark Cito, from Quebec for Pembroke, and were supplied with water and provisions, and again when about 400 miles west of Scilly, July 24, they spoke the Norwegian bark Eugen, from Halifax for Swansea, and obtained from her a small supply of bread and water.

Both men are in good health, and look weather-beaten by long exposure. They pulled two pairs of sculls during the day and at night kept watches of three and a half hour intervals, one man pulling while the other slept.

## A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

**Menagerie Lion Kills the Baby of Its Thoughtless Owner.**

Chillicothie, O., Aug. 7.—In Thomas Hurd's animal show, which is part of Hagenback's menagerie, and is now showing at the fair grounds, is a large lion which was chained near the entrance to the tent as a catching advertisement. It was a young beast and the proprietor prided himself on its docility. Eddie Hurd, 18 months old, son of the proprietor, was playing near the animal. A negro servant left the child near the lion while she went for a bucket of water. Some one apprised the mother of the fact, but she said there was no danger, as the lion would not hurt anything. The child crawled within reach and the animal seized the infant by the head and shook it as a dog would a rat. The mother, reckless of danger, rushed to the rescue of her babe, and might have been torn to pieces but for the quick presence of mind of the father, who struck the lion with a whip. The lion let go of the child, but was a corpse, its head being crushed out of all semblance to anything human. The affair caused a panic in the crowded grounds and soon emptied them.

## "HURRAH FOR JOHNSON."

**The Cheer Precipitated a Fatal Political Row in Alabama.**

Opelika, Ala., Aug. 7.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, George Cumbie, a Democrat, arrived at Five Points from Fayette, on horseback, and rode up to a crowd, discussing politics, and yelled "Hurrah for Johnson!" This enraged James Trammel, a Populist, who shot Cumbie. While Cumbie was lying on the ground dying, the Populist gang cut his head from his body. Young White and Frank Cumbie, Democrats, fired on the three Trammels, and Sadie White, Populists. George Cumbie, Democrat, was killed. Milt Trammel, Populist, was shot, but his condition is unknown. James Trammel, Populist, was shot and will die. Young White, Democrat, was seriously wounded.

## SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

**Even in Old Spain Liberty Is Enshrined in Men's Hearts.**

Madrid, Aug. 7.—The trouble in the province of Valencia, nominally due to the imposition of new taxes, is believed to be the result of a republican movement. The patrols of gendarmes have captured several bands and a squadron of cavalry is now in pursuit of a band which tried to enter a village near Valencia. No disorder has occurred in Madrid. In chamber deputies today Senor Fernande Cos-Gayon, minister of the interior, said the government believed that the disorders in the province of Valencia were fomented by the friends of the Cuban rebels.

**The Thunderer in Eruption.**

London, Aug. 7.—The Times, in an angry article, complains of the German semi-official press for denouncing and abusing Lord Salisbury because he refused to join in a blockade of Crete. The Times says:

"It is not improbable that if a blockade had been started Germany would again discover that she had no ships available. It is not dignified to stand aside and incite other nations to do what she is not prepared to do herself. To make Crete a cockpit in which opposing forces might fight out their quarrels would be a most effectual method of producing a European war unless the powers were most completely in agreement."

Peking, Aug. 7.—It is learned the Chinese government withholds its permission to Russia to construct railways through Manchuria. A convention which was to give effect to this permission is still unsigned. The attempt to raise funds in America for railways in China has failed, and the projected Chinese-American bank has collapsed.

Lisbon, Aug. 7.—It is again stated in the newspapers that Great Britain has recognized the sovereignty of Brazil over the island of Trinidade.

**The Tower Collapsed.**

Baltimore, Aug. 7.—Frances Thurman, aged 34, professionally known as Mlle. Zoe, was drowned at Curtis bay, near this city, this afternoon, while attempting to perform her daring aerial feat of sliding down an 800-foot wire cable, one end of which was fastened to the top a wooden tower seventy feet high, built out in the river. She was suspended by holding in her teeth a strap attached to a pully running on the inclined rope. This afternoon, when two-thirds of the descent had been made, the tower collapsed and the performer drowned in the river.

## BIGGEST WATCH IN THE WORLD.

**Made in London for a Baltimore Man and Weighs Two Pounds.**

The largest watch in the world was made in London for William Wilkens of Baltimore. It is kept by his sons as an heirloom. Mr. Wilkens was an odd man in many ways. One of his peculiar desires was to possess things that were entirely different from other things in the world. The big watch was a manifestation of this trait. It cost him $2,500. He ordered it in 1866, but it was not finished until 1869. The massive gold chain, to which it was attached, weighs four pounds, and cost $800. It was made in this country.

The watch—a repeater—weighs two pounds lacking an ounce. The hunting case is of 18-carat gold and is seven-eighths of an inch thick. The white enamel of the dial is four inches in diameter. The case is elaborately engraved inside and outside, the design on the front representing Mr. Wilkens' Baltimore factory and residence. The engraving on the back represents Mr. Wilkens and his old white horse, for which he had as much affection as it is possible for one to have for a dumb animal.

Mr. Wilkens, who was very wealthy when he died, began life in a humble way. He started business by wheeling home in a barrow the hair and bristles which he gathered at the Baltimore slaughter-houses, there sorting and preparing them for market. The business grew steadily and Mr. Wilkens purchased a horse and wagon, abandoning the wheelbarrow. The horse, however, was never deserted. When it became too old to work it was cared for tenderly, and when it died its owner purchased a plot of ground opposite his residence and buried it there. When his huge watch was made he gave this faithful old horse equal prominence with himself in the engraving on the case. Mr. Kilkens carried this big watch to the day of his death. The chain, which is about four feet long, was worn about his neck. He had an extra large pocket made in each of his vests to hold the watch. Some idea of the immensity of the time piece may be gained by knowing that the largest watch now occasionally manufactured for the trade has a case two inches wide and a dial one and three-quarter inches wide. The diameter of the watch is nearly four and a quarter inches.—New York World.

**Lumber that Goes Into Boxes.**

In a discussion of the amount of lumber consumed in the making of boxes, Barrel and Box, a paper recently started at Louisville, is authority for the statement that the N. K. Fairbank Company uses every year $197,000 worth of white pine soap boxes in Chicago, and $80,000 worth of cottonwood boxes at St. Louis. All are bought from the trade. The total number of boxes used by this company last year was 1,541,556. J. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, use 1,500,000 boxes every year. The firm operates its own box factory at Rhinelander, Wis.

There are fifty other soap manufacturers in this country, and Barrel and Box estimates that all together 150,000,000 boxes are employed in packing soap alone. This should certainly insure cleanliness of the community, which, we are taught, is going a long way toward its godliness.

We also see that there is a close connection between soap and lumber. Two of the large soap manufacturers expend each year $400,000 for boxes. If 3,000,000 boxes cost $400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of $20,000,000 for soap packages alone. Continuing the calculation through the vast range of packing box demand, which involves almost every industry known to man we can imagine how enormous is the expenditure in its grand total and what an amount of lumber is consumed in its manufacture. It is evident that the making of boxes furnishes the largest percentage of the demand for the coarser and common grades of lumber, and that, as the years pass, there will be a sure outlet for low-grade white pine, cottonwood, yellow pine and all other lumber that can be worked into boxes.—Northwestern Lumberman.

**A Pigeon's Long Flight.**

The Washington section of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers sent ten pigeons on June 21 to Punta Gorda, Fla., an air-line distance of 975 miles. The birds were liberated on June 24, at 6:50 o'clock a. m. C, 26573, R. C. C., Sagwa, owned by H. O. Kidwell, was the first and only one to arrive up to date. The pigeon was caught the day after liberation, June 25, at Augusta, Ga., by J. E. Dun. It was then about half-way home. It was kept a prisoner until July 8, when it was liberated at 7 o'clock a. m. The pigeon homed to his loft, 1217 Twenty-fourth street Northwest, on July 10, at 8:45 a. m., having covered the distance, deducting the time when he was not at liberty, in about four and a half days, being the greatest distance ever covered by a Washington homer.—Washington Post, July 12.

**Well Said.**

In his early days, Lord Russell, of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, had a good deal to put up with from older men and judges, who thought to prune down his exuberance. One day, Sir Digby Seymour, Q. C., kept up a flow of small talk when Russell was speaking. "I wish you would be quiet, Saymore," said Russell, with his Irish accent. "My name is Seymour, if you please," replied the learned gentleman, with mock dignity. "Then I wish you would see more and say less," was the rejoinder.

**A Poultry Item.**

Cit—Been visiting my old aunt out on the farm. Real old-fashioned, pious sort. For instance, she believes it is a sin to try to hatch chickens in an incubator.

Subbub (who has tried it)—It is. It is a sin to waste good eggs that way.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Feeling.**

"These bicycles are hurting business dreadfully," said the liveryman.

"Business is not the only thing they are hurting," replied Wheeler as he limped over and took a chair.—Yonkers Statesman.

When a woman loses a pocket book she nearly always believes that a dry goods clerk stole it.

# THE FARM AND HOME

## MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

**Creameries Do Not Make So Large a Proportion of the Butter Used as Many Suppose—One Reason Why Wheat Is Cheap—Farm Notes.**

**Farm and Factory Butter.**

The idea is generally prevalent that the amount of butter which has of late years been made by individual dairymen was insignificant as compared with the output of creameries and butter factories, but figures given in "Statistics of the Dairy," by Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, shows this belief to have had no foundation in fact, up to 1890.

While the increase in population from 1850 to 1890 was about 170 per cent., the production of butter for the census year of 1890 exceeded that of 1850 by 284 per cent. This increase was not uniform with either population or butter production, but quite the contrary, as may be seen by the following figures:

BUTTER.

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Increase from 1850 to 1860 | 46.70 |
| Increase from 1860 to 1870 | 11.83 |
| Increase from 1870 to 1880 | 56.88 |
| Increase from 1880 to 1890 | 49.40 |

POPULATION.

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Increase from 1850 to 1860 | 35.58 |
| Increase from 1860 to 1870 | 22.62 |
| Increase from 1870 to 1880 | 30.08 |
| Increase from 1880 to 1890 | 24.85 |

Emanating from some other sources the figures given by Mr. Alvord might reasonably be subject to doubt, but Mr. Alvord is not one who would knowingly send forth false information nor base an official statement on mere guesswork, and being in a position to know whereof he speaks, his figures may be relied upon as correctly representing the situation. But it will be a genuine surprise to nearly all who have given the matter a thought to learn that 85 per cent. of all butter produced in this country was, as late as 1890, made on the farm. Here is what he has to say on the subject:

"The most noteworthy fact in connection with the production of butter on farms is that, nothwithstanding the great extension of the creamery system and the decline in the amount of butter annually exported, such production has increased even more rapidly than population. To go back to the census of 1850, it is found that the total production of butter on farms in 1849 was 313,345,596 pounds, or 13.51 pounds per capita of population. In 1860 the amount reported was 459,681,372 pounds, or 14.62 pounds per capita. In 1870 the amount reported was 514,092,083 pounds, which gave an average of only 13.33 pounds for each inhabitant. Up to this time there had been no creamery butter reported, but in 1880 the production of farm butter averaged 15.50 pounds for each inhabitant, and that of creamery butter 0.58 pounds for each inhabitant, the total average being thus 16.08 pounds. At the eleventh census, however, the production of butter on farms alone averaged 16.33 pounds per capita of the population, and such had been the increase that the total production of butter averaged no less than 19.24 pounds per unit of the population."

As no creamery butter was reported until 1880, when only a little more than one-third of 1 per cent. (.036, to be exact) was thus produced, it follows that of the 15 per cent. shown by the eleventh census, nearly all was gained during ten years. There is no doubt that the ratio of gain has been much greater of late.—New York Times.

**Drying Wheat for Seed.**

There is often an injury to winter wheat seed from heating after the grain is gathered, which is always done in hot weather. If the straw and grain are slightly damp when put in the mow or stack, it will almost surely heat. This heating may not be injurious in itself, but it leaves the grain damper than before, and it only dries out when cold weather comes. So it often happens that when winter wheat of the present year's crop is used as seed, it often is sown when very nearly as damp as it was when garnered. Such wheat germinates slowly. It is already expanded with moisture, and so does not swell in the soil as it should. For this reason many old farmers who grow winter wheat prefer wheat a year old for seed. It is, however, no better than if as good as this year's wheat, which has been thoroughly dried and if possible without any heating in its moist state. Put the seed wheat in bundle on scaffolds where it will dry, spreading so that it will not heat. Then thresh it out with the flail and put it in a fruit evaporator for twenty-four hours. By that time the grain will seem much less plump than new wheat ought to be, but it is all the better seed for that.

**Why Horses Slobber.**

A correspondent of the American Cultivator expresses the belief that the reason why the second growth of clover makes horses slobber is because of its seeds. Clover seed at present and prospective prices is altogether too dear feed to be given horses, even the most valuable. But, says the Cultivator, we think our correspondent mistakes in ascribing the slobbering to the clover seed. Neither do we think it is the second growth of the clover itself. Many years ago we made an investigation, and found that the slobbering only occurred where the lobelia plant, often called Indian tobacco, was found mixed with the clover. This lobelia is, as every farmer knows, a most powerful emetic. Even on land where it is abundant, it does not get large enough to go into the first crop of hay. But after the first and heavy clover crop is removed the lobelia makes a very rapid growth, and its blue flowers are often very plentiful where clover is grown on low, moist ground.

**The Tassel of Corn.**

The flower of the corn plant is divided into two portions, the tassel, or male section, which furnishes the pollen, and the silk, which is the female portion of the flower, which receives it. Each thread of silk carries some of the pollen to the ear, and there a grain of corn is formed. The profusion of silk is so great that the grains of corn are compacted on the ear as closely as possible. When this is not the fact it is more likely due to the drying up of the tassel, so that not enough pollen is formed to fertilize all the silk. If there is either a very dry or very wet time when the tassel should be distributing pollen, these defective ears will be plenty. Heavy rains in one case wash the pollen off, and the dry weather causes the tassel to shrivel and become worthless. The blossoming is exhaustive. If the season is just right one-quarter of the tassels produced would make a full crop of well-developed ears. But as in every crop there are more or less defective ears, it is unsafe to cut them out. The suckers usually tassel later, and for this reason they often increase the corn crop on the main stalk after the earlier tassels have dried up.

**Eggs and Young Chickens.**

In the twenty-one days that it takes to turn a perfectly fresh fertile egg into a chick, there is more profit in proportion to the capital invested than in any other farm operation. So the old lady was not so far out of the way when she said she would not sell eggs under a shilling a dozen, or a cent each, because it didn't pay for the hen's time. If an egg is worth one cent, a lively young chick, newly hatched, is worth at least six cents, if not ten. Six hundred to 1,000 per cent. profit in twenty-one days' time is not to be sneezed at. There is another side to this, of course, when sickness or something else thins off the young chicks, and their dead little bodies are not worth even the cent that the egg costs from which they were hatched. It is by looking on all sides that conservative farmers usually called rather slow are saved from enthusiasm in the egg and poultry business that have deceived and disappointed many who have gone in without experience and have come out with more experience, than they wanted.

**Rye Straw for Binding Corn Stalks.**

It is a good plan for farmers who grow rye to save a few bundles to be threshed by hand, and use the straw for binding corn stalks. We cut corn much earlier than we used to do, and it is wise to do so. In using green corn stalks for binding the tops of stooks, perhaps two or three will break, wasting stalks, spoiling patience and taking time, all of which would be saved by having a wisp of long rye straw to use in binding the tops. There is still another advantage of the rye bands. They will hold, while if a dry, hot spell comes a good many of the stalk bands will break, letting the stook fall apart, and when rains come most of the stalks will be found in the mud. Those who use rye bands for binding corn stalks will never after be without them, even if they have to grow a small piece of rye every year for this purpose alone.—Ex.

**Growing Melons.**

It is natural at planting time to put some composted stable manure in melon hills. The soil is then rather damp and too cool for the melons. The manure dries and warms it, which gives the seed an earlier start than it could get without the manure. But about this time the man who has melons with manure in the hill wishes he had not put any there. No matter how well composted the manure, it will not hold its moisture into midsummer heats. The best way to water these melon hills is to make deep holes down below the manure in the hills, and then slowly fill and refill them with water until the ground is well saturated. Then if the holes are filled with loose soil, and the surface is kept mellow to prevent evaporation, the melons will not suffer for lack of moisture in even the dryest times.

**Substitutes for Wheat.**

Possibly one of the reasons for the low prices of wheat the past few years is that so many substitutes have been found for it as human food. We still use a great deal of wheat, but in cities especially wheaten bread is less the staff of life that it used to be. The use of oat meal has increased, and it daily forms part of the nutritive ration, and very good nutrition it is, too. We use far more fruit than formerly, and also more potatoes. The latter are not so good in nutrition as wheat, and for this reason their increased use is not for our advantage in health and strength. Like all other starcy foods, potatoes are difficult to digest, and should only be eaten in moderation, except by those whose digestion is strong.

**Facts for the Farmer.**

Mice love pumpkin seeds, and wil be attracted to a trap baited with them when they will pass by a piece of meat.

An excellent axle-grease: Tallow, eight pounds; palm oil, ten pounds; plumbago, one pound; heat and mix well.

To help the early lambs, the ewes should have a liberal meal of oatmeal gruel, a little warm, every morning, as soon as the lamb is born.

The feet of foals very seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection so necessary to their future protection of form and soundness. Horses' feet from this cause alone frequently become defective and unhealthy. Ignorance and carelessness are, perhaps, equally to blame.

It is the business of the farmer to ascertain if he has any stock that it does not pay to keep. It is suicidal business policy to be feeding and sheltering stock that do not pay for their keep.

A correspondent of an exchange suggests to prevent apple trees from splitting where they grow in forks, taking a sprout that is growing in one branch and grafting it on the other. The branch will grow with the tree and become a strong brace.

A difference of a very few days makes a great difference in all kinds of crops some seasons. Clover sown just before a heating rain would become imbeded in the soil, and would grow better and stand more dry weather than if sown immediately after the rain.

Owing to the location of some stables, it is impossible to get much sunlight in them; but in the greater number of barns, where the cows stand in a row next to the side, it would be an easy matter to put in a few windows. One window for every two cows should be the rule, and they may be swung open to throw the manure out of them, if necessary. If the sun can shine directly on the cows, so much the better.



N. P. N. U. No. 662.—S. F. N. U. No. 739