# Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON


### IT RAINS.

It rains.
And the leaves fall thick and fast,
As the boughs are bent in the autumn blast;
The sparrows hover 'neath sheltering eaves,
And the voice of the wind is like one who grieves.
It rains.

It rains.
And the team goes not afield
To seed the earth for another yield;
The farmer sits by the kitchen fire
And smokes his pipe to soothe his ire.
It rains.

It rains.
And the fire burns cheerful and bright,
And the heart of the mother is happy tonight,
And she smiles as the lamplight shimmers o'er
Her babes at play with their toys on the floor.
It rains.

It rains.
And with voice with emotion choked,
A mother, in garments tattered and soaked,
Drags her weary feet with trembling tread
To beg for her darlings a morsel of bread.
It rains.

It rains.
And the sailor's wife is sad,
As the wind shrieks by like a demon mad,
And a prayer ascends to the great white throne,
"Oh, Father, leave me not alone!"
It rains.

It rains.
And the tall trees sadly wave
Their drenched boughs o'er a new made grave,
And the grief stricken hearts burst forth again,
As they think of the loved one out in the rain.
It rains.

—A. Willis Lightbourn.

#### Betsy Patterson Bonaparte.

Mme. Betsy Patterson Bonaparte, the sister-in-law of an emperor, was born in Baltimore, and after living many years abroad returned to her native land, where she passed the last years of her life.

One of the old lady's crack stories in her latter days was of a lesson in etiquette given her by the black butler of her host. At breakfast she motioned to him and handed him her cup, wishing a second cup of tea. Uncle Bob, instead of taking the cup to his mistress at the head of the table, put it down with a great flourish on the sideboard.

"But I wanted another cup of tea," said Mme. Bonaparte.

"Did you, mum?" blandly asked Uncle Bob. "You see, mum, you put your spoon in de saucer, an that means you doan' want no mo' tea. When you wants some mo' tea, de c'rect way is to put de spoon in de cup—like dis heah," and Uncle Bob gravely illustrated the "c'rect" method of procedure.

The family were on thorns, expecting an outbreak from the sister-in-law of an emperor, although there is no doubt that a black butler in his own bailiwick could face an emperor himself, but Betsy was only amused and laughed heartily.

After 50 years of money getting and money saving, she realized in the latter part of her life how futile it all was and explaimed grimly, "Once I had everything but money! Now I have nothing but money."—Boston Transcript.

#### A Race of Giant Cannibals.

Unlikely as it may seem to some who read these lines, it is a fact nevertheless that there is an island in the gulf of California, not more than 60 miles from the Mexican mainland, which is inhabited by the remnants of a race of giant cannibals. This startling discovery was made by a west coast naturalist early in 1891 and has since been confirmed by both United States and Mexican explorers. Mr. McNamara, the scientist referred to, has a photograph of one of the men found by him on the island, that individual, although not one of the largest, being over 7 feet in height. The island upon which they were found is known as the island or isle of Leri, and the original discoverer says that there is every evidence of cannibalism among them.—St. Louis Republic.

#### What Decided Him.

"It's no use," said the poet to the barber, "I will have to get my hair cut."

"All right. Want it pretty short?"

"Close up. I want the job attended to thoroughly."

"Long hair ain't in style any more," ventured the barber in an effort to be genial.

"It isn't the style I care for. Just a few minutes ago I was introduced to a man and he said, 'Which do you play, football or the piano?'"—Washington Star.

#### His Wife's Name.

An old farmer, intent on making his will, was asked by a lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied: "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect what it is. We've been married for upward of 40 years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank to be filled up when his old woman's name was ascertained.—New York Mail and Express.

One of the most interesting collections of historical papers in the country is in the possession of Joseph Hilton of Pittsburg. The collection includes many old, rare autographs and newspapers. An "election extra," issued by The Ledger in 1844, is a prized relic belonging to Mr. Hilton.

A medical journal commends the invention for discovery of a method of treating certain disease by a doctor in Trinidad, but says that "unfortunately" he is debarred from putting it into practice in his country owing to the scarcity of these particular diseases there.

A fountain that stood for many years on the Main street square in Pawtucket, R. I., has been removed and set up in a cemetery. Its base bears in big letters the touchingly appropriate word "Welcome."

Some women are awfully touchy. A widow has brought an action against a paper which said that her husband had gone to a happier home.

Hair cut from the heads of dead women never proves satisfactory, an experienced hairdresser having no difficulty in detecting it.

Lord Eldon, the famous English jurist, was a boatman's son, and to the end of his life retained a fondness for aquatic sports and boating.

The great anæsthetic, chloroform, was discovered by Guthrie, 1831, and was first employed in surgical operations in 1846.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The Guatemalan Minister has received a dispatch confirming the news of the revolution in San Salvador. He stated that the Guatemalan government has been and will remain neutral in this emergency, as it did during the last trouble between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the House a recommendation for an appropriation of $8,500 for better guarding the Seal Islands against poachers and for improvements to the islands. The amount includes $1,000 for fifty Winchester rifles and ammunition and $2,000 for nine telephones to connect the agency with the guards at the various rookeries.

Representative Bell (Pop.) of Colorado has introduced a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee "to devise means for the employment of the idle men of the country, restrict immigration, start up our mines, increase the currency and prohibit the issuing of interest-bearing bonds without the authority of Congress and for other purposes."

United States Ambassador Runyon at Berlin is making an effort to head off an increase in the tariff on cotton-seed oil. The Bundesrath recommended that the tariff be increased from 4 to 10 marks per 100 kilogrammes. As nearly all of the imported oil comes from this country, Mr. Runyon addressed himself to the foreign office, and was informed that it was improbable that measures would be adopted by the Reichstag before the adjournment of the session.

The regular monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shows the aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt to have been at the close of business on April 31 $1,017,556,979, exclusive of $619,989,795 in certificates and Treasury notes, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The interest-bearing debts amounted to $634,041,380; the debt bearing no interest, $380,648,569, and the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,862,030. The increase in the debt for the month of April was $1,160,971.

The Treasury statement just issued shows that during the last month the receipts aggregated $22,692,864 and the disbursements during the same period $32,072,838. The receipts of the ten months of the present fiscal year are $245,809,749 and the disbursements $311,357,196, leaving a deficit for the ten months of $65,447,447. The disbursements on account of pensions aggregate for the month $10,152,300, as against $12,871,761 for the month of April, 1893. The pension disbursements for the ten months of this fiscal year amounted to $117,303,184, as against $133,678,345 for the same period last year.

Postmaster-General Bissell has formulated a policy of barring saloonkeepers and bartenders from appointment as postmasters. In accordance with this plan, where there are several candidates, the fact that many of them have business dealings with saloons will be given weight, and other candidates will be given preference in making appointments. Postmaster-General Bissell said: "It is not a temperance question nor a moral question; it is a business question particularly, and the Postoffice Department is a business institution. From observation and experience I am convinced any man directly or indirectly interested in the liquor business is in a measure unfitted by his occupation, and his interest in that business necessarily interferes with a full discharge of such official duties in any branch of the postal service."

Congressional salaries for April became due on the 4th instant; so the members had their first experience with the new procedure of docking for absenteeism. Up to that night 213 members had filed their certificates showing the number of days, if any, they had been absent. On that day about fifty certificates were put in, leaving about 100 unaccounted for. The great majority of members certify they have not been absent at all, and most of those who certify to absence limit the period to one or two days. At this rate the total deductions will be small. Representatives are showing an uneasiness in making out certificates, as there is nothing behind their word of honor to show how many days they have been absent. They feel reluctant to surrender a part of their salaries, and yet are bound in honor to report the days for which deduction should be made.

McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has favorably reported to the Senate from that committee the amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of twelve new torpedo boats. The amendment provides that the cost shall not exceed $200,000, and they shall be capable of making twenty-five knots per hour. A premium of $8,000 is to be added for speed in excess of twenty-five knots, and a penalty of that amount in case the speed of the boat falls below twenty-five knots. Eight of the boats are to be constructed east of the Rocky Mountains and four on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy in a letter to Chairman McPherson says he would be glad if Congress should determine to authorize the construction of these boats. He recommends the appropriation of $1,000,000 in case the construction of the boats is authorized.

Attorney-General Olney has replied to a request from the House calling for information as to whether or not stockholders of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies, or the successors of them, or the assignees of such stockholders, are liable in any manner to the government for reimbursement of the United States for bonds issued by the authority of Congress in aid of the building of those roads. The Attorney-General says he is not in possession of any facts bearing on the subject, and continues: "If the resolution is to be construed as calling for an official opinion on the legal liability of stockholders, I find myself without authority to accede to the request. It has uniformly been held by my predecessors from the beginning of the government that the Attorney-General is not permitted to give legal advice at the call of either House of Congress or of Congress itself."

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, consisting of Senators Gorman, Camden and Cullom, to which was referred the bill to permit railroad pooling, has reported the bill back to the committee with important amendments. By one of these that portion of the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify a pooling contract between railroads, which in the opinion of the Commissioners enforces unreasonable rates or unjust discriminations, and giving the commission the power to enforce such an order, is stricken out. A substitute is suggested, which provides that such an order shall be made only after investigation. Instead of giving the commission authority to proceed to enforce the order the amendment authorizes an appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States either by the commission or any person interested. The court is authorized in such cases to grant a temporary injunction, and is required to hear and determine the matter as speedily as possible, giving it priority over other business of the court. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court is also provided for.

## SAMOAN TROUBLE.

### Treaty Entered Into Between Japan and Hawaii.

### CANAL COMPANY BENEFITED.

**Large Part of the Money of the Banco Romano Given to Politicians to Secure Their Support.**

ROME.—The trial of the directors and officers of the Banco Romano has begun in the Court of Assizes. It involves not only officers of the bank, but politicians, whose standing prior to the flight of Director Cucilello with 2,500,000 lire belonging to the Rome branch of the Bank of Naples was very high. The investigation last year of the affairs of the Bank of Naples showed a deficit of 3,000,000 lire in the account with its Rome branch, the sum having been paid out in the course of several years without any other than political consideration. The investigation, which covered all the bonds, showed the utmost confusion in the other institutions. The cash deficit of the Banco Romano was 28,600,000 lire, and the illegal notes of the bank's issue since 1883 had reached 64,000,000 lire. A large part of this money is said to have been given to prominent politicians in order to secure their election and support. Signor Tanlengo, Governor of the Banco Romano; Cesare Lazzarroni, the cashier of the bank; Signor Monsillo Zammarano and three others were arrested in connection with this disclosure, but Lazzarroni, Tanlengo and others were acquitted. The scandal resulted in the appointment of an official committee to investigate the whole subject. The commission reported last November, involving Pietro Lacava, Minister of Commerce, and the following Deputies: Count Machele Amadoir, formerly Under Secretary of State; Pietro del Belchio, a close friend of ex-Premier Giolitti; Fillippe Gavallini, Duke Gennaro di San Danto; Augusto Aliasi; Baron Giovanni Nicoltera, Minister of the Interior under Crispi; Signor Bruno Chimirri, ex-Minister of Agriculture and of Justice and a number of others. The prosecution of the directors and officers of the Banco Romano was then ordered.

#### SCARE IN SAMOA.

**A Renewal of the Fight With the Natives Feared.**

AUCKLAND.—Advices received here from Samoa say that a body of Atna warriors, who were marching on Apia, caused a great scare April 22. As soon as the news reached the authorities a force of government troops was sent to intercept the advancing warriors. The government troops remained out all night, but the rebels were not found. When these advices were forwarded from Samoa the situation was still uncertain, and a renewal of the fight was feared. The negotiations of the foreign Consuls with the natives of Atna and Aana are likely to prove fruitless, as several of the conditions on each side have already been broken. Numerous parties of Atna warriors, who recently started out to join the rebels of the Savau allies of the government, have not yet returned to their homes. The British cruiser Caroca arrived at Samoa April 21.

#### Titles and Honors for the Worthy.

LONDON.—Sir Wilfred Lawson, the Radical Baronet and general reformer, moved in the House of Commons that hereafter the bestowal of titles and other honors by the Queen should be accompanied with statements of the services thus rewarded. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he regarded the motion as inadvisable. Many men undoubtedly gained honors that they did not deserve, while others who were deserving got nothing at all. At the same time the motion in question, if carried, would cause endless heartburning. The motion was defeated.

#### Japan and Hawaii.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Oriental advices per Empress of China say that an imperial ordinance was promulgated on April 12, which sets forth the terms of the new treaty entered into between Japan and Hawaii. The treaty of 1871 is abrogated, Hawaii thereby surrendering extra-territorial jurisdiction. In future Japanese subjects shall receive the same treatment as Hawaiian citizens with one exception; the privilege of owning real estate is withheld.

#### Panama Canal Company Benefited.

PARIS.—The court has confirmed the arrangement by which the executors of Baron de Reinach will pay 1,155,000 and and Dr. Cornelius Herz 1,500,000 francs to the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company. The adoption of this arrangement will put a stop to the extradition proceedings against Dr. Herz, who is in England.

#### Step in the Right Direction.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons the church patronage bill passed its second reading. The bill stops the sale of the next presentations to church livings, places restrictions upon all sales of living and empowers the Bishops to prevent improper persons from being instituted in benefits. Sir William Harcourt regarded the bill as a step in the right direction.

#### An Unlucky Number.

LIEGE.—Thirteen anarchists have been arrested for their connection with the explosion of dynamite at the residence of Dr. Benson in the Rue de la Paix. It is believed the infernal machine was intended for Judge Benson, who lived in a different part of the street. Dr. Benson was terribly wounded.

#### The Position of Germany.

LONDON.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that the German government has not the slightest thought of abandoning Samoa to England or New Zealand. Everything points, he says, to the continuance of the present system of triple control.

#### Cholera in Russian Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG.—As cholera has reappeared on the frontier of Russian Poland, the government has resumed the publication of bulletins. A bulletin just issued says there were 170 cases of cholera and ninety-one deaths in the Empire between April 18 and May 1.

#### Speaker Peel to Retire.

LONDON.—Arthur Wellesley Peel, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is to retire. It is expected that he will be elevated to the peerage with the title of Viscount.

#### Will Rule Again for Awhile.

BELGRADE.—The civil tribunal has approved King Alexander's proposal to make ex-King Milan Regent during the six months of his tour abroad.

## THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75@77½c per cental.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.55; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS — White, 34@35c per bushel; gray, 32@34c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $16@18; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $20@22; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $17 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.00 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 20@22½c; fancy dairy, 15@17½c; fair to good, 12½@14c; common, 10c per pound; California, 30@40c per roll.

CHEESE — Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 11½@12c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3.00 per dozen; broilers, $3.00@4.50; ducks, 5.00@6.00; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 14c per pound; dressed, 16c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES — Cabbage, 1¼c per pound; new California, 1½c; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 2½@3c per pound; onions (buying price), 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2 per box; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, 50c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 35@50c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 17½c per pound; asparagus, $1.25@1.35 per box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, $1.50 per box; cucumbers, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon hothouse, $1.25 per dozen.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; seedlings, $1.75@2.00; Rose, $2.75@3.25; Malta blood, $3.00; apples (buying price), green, $1.00@1.25; red, $1.25@1.75 per box; strawberries, $1.75@2.00 per 15-pound crate.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.75@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25; chipped, $2.40; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.50; 2s, $6.75@7.00; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 per dozen; roast beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ¼-barrel, $5.50.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, $23.80

DRIED FRUITS — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

SALT — Liverpool, 200s, $15.50; 100s, $16.00; 50s, $16.50; stock, $8.50@9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@60c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4⅝c; Golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.50@4.75; Japan, $5.00@5.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3¼c; No. 2, 3c; large white, 3¼c; pea beans, 3¼c; pink, 3c; bayou, 3¼c; butter, 3¼c; Lima, 4½c per pound.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, $1.75 per dozen.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 15@22½c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, $1.75@2.00; halves, $2.00@2.25; quarters, $2.25@2.75; eighths, $2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, $1.50; fancy faced, $1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½@5c per pound; 4 crown, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, $1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $2.25; ewes, $2.00.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 6@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@12½c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 12½@13½c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 10½c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope wellboring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission-of-power rope, 14c; manilla paper twine, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1¼ in. cir. and upward, 7½c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7½c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8½c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7½c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

#### Pleasing Their Vanity.

He had been the leading dealer in ladies' shoes for years and had retired with a fortune.

"How were you so successful?" asked a less fortunate rival.

"Easiest thing in the world," he replied. "The first thing I did when I began was to mark down every pair of shoes in the place and keep the stock that way."

"Mark down?"

"Yes."

"In price, do you mean?"

The wise dealer laughed softly.

"Oh, no!" he said. "In size."—Detroit Free Press.

## FOREHANDED MAN

### He Always Has Something Ready for Sale.

### TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

**Immerse the Seed for a Short Time in Water Which is Hot Enough to Kill the Spores—Bluestone Treatment.**

The Montana experiment station has just issued a bulletin on the prevention of smut in wheat and oats. The directions are the same as those heretofore given in these columns, but will bear repeating. The bluestone treatment, says the report, is no doubt the simplest and perhaps the most universal method, still it must be admitted that it lessens in some degree the germinating power of the seed. A solution made by using one pound of bluestone to two gallons of water will do the work efficiently if the grain is thoroughly wet up. The two gallons will be enough for eight bushels of wheat; a little more will be required for the same quantity of oats. The solution may be made very rapidly by using warm water and breaking bluestone into fine particles. The most practical way of applying the solution is to spread the grain on a clean floor or in a tight wagon-box and stir it constantly while the solution is being applied, so that every kernel is wet. If the grain is well spread out after treatment, it will be ready to drill in a few hours. Many follow the plan of treating the grain each evening for the next day's sowing.

HOT-WATER TREATMENT.

This method consists in immersing the seed for a short time in water which is hot enough to kill the smut spores, but it must not remain in long enough for the heat to injure its germinating powers. A temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to kill the spores, and will not damage the seed in the least, if it is not allowed to remain in the water more than fifteen minutes. The temperature must vary but little from this, not falling below 130 degrees nor rising above 135 degrees. The immersing vessel is not necessarily kept over a fire; the proper temperature may be regulated by adding hot or cold water, as the case may require. Where a large quantity of seed is to be treated the use of a second boiler is recommended for warming the grain preparatory to dipping into the scalding water. It may be kept at a temperature of 120 to 130 degrees. This precaution will prevent the sudden cooling of the water in the dipping tub or boiler below the proper temperature.

A coarse gunny sack or wire basket lined with wire netting may be used for dipping. The grain is immersed in the first tub only for a minute, long enough to warm it up to near the required temperature; then it is put into the second tub, where the temperature is maintained at 130 degrees, and it should remain there not less than ten nor more than fifteen minutes. Immediately after removal it should be spread out to dry.

The same remedy will prevent loose smut in oats, but since the spores may lodge on the kernel under the hull as well as on the outside of the grain, a little longer immersion is necessary to kill them. The grain should be kept in the hot water at least twelve minutes, and its temperature should not fall below 133 degrees Fahrenheit.

### THE FOREHANDED MAN.

**He Hesitates to Put Too Many Eggs Into One Basket.**

The forehanded farmer always has something to sell. His crops are varied. He hesitates to put too many eggs into one basket or to give too much attention to one particular crop. He needs to produce plenty of live stock and to have it ready for sale at pretty much any time, but particularly at the time when his taxes or other well-defined payments come due. His hogs form a staple crop, but he can without much difficulty raise as well a few colts and calves every year, a bunch of lambs or of wethers, an acre or two of potatoes and a crop of turnips to follow the early ones. He has a good flock of fowls and probably one of turkeys, of ducks or of geese, either of which will afford spending money for the the lesser expenses of the household every month of the year. Being forehanded, he kept a few good milch cows, the female calves from which, if by a good sire, are always in demand because good milkers, and the steers may be either killed in the winter for home use or sold for beef. Then his folks are apt at butter-making, and good butter is always in demand at paying prices, and his skim and butter milk make an admirable food for colts and calves, poultry and pigs, and the more of it he has the better. His aim must be to get into stock as much as possible to consume all his farm produces, for the forehanded farmer cannot afford to haul hay or corn or wheat to town; his stock must carry it then in a manufactured form and therefore at a minimum of expense. The days of all grain, tobacco, cotton, hemp, etc., are passed. Small farms, diversified farming, rotation of crops and everything done well is now the order of the day. It is that or nothing.

#### Clean Horse Collars.

One reason why horses gall their shoulders when at work is the neglect of the attendant in keeping the portion of the collar that presses against the skin free from dirt or dandruff, which is constantly gathering upon the leather. This is rolled into lumps by the friction of the collar against the shoulder in walking. At the beginning of the season's work the shoulder is tender, the hair long and full of dandruff, and when the work is heavy the collar should be cleaned every morning and noon before commencing work. For the first few days one or two cleanings during the half day will often prevent galling. This can be done by rubbing the hand briskly several times over the surface. It takes but a moment, and can be done while the team is resting. The shoulders should also be washed in warm water at night, rubbed dry, and if then washed in warm water in which white-oak bark has been boiled for fifteen minutes, the skin is toughened and the galling prevented. Colts particularly should have their collars well fitted.

#### Sour Milk Bad for Pigs.

Sour milk is death to young pigs. It is strange that many people have handled pigs years and never learned that a pig's stomach cannot digest sour milk. And it is passing strange with what stubbornness they insist that sour milk is a healthful food for pigs. I have known of instances where employes jilted with their orders and fed sour milk on the sly, and brought disaster on a whole herd of pigs. Sour feed of any kind is fatal to young pigs, whether fed to the dam or directly to the pigs. The dam should not be fed sour feed for the last month preceding farrowing time.

## IN THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW.

**Lieutenant Garde's Interesting Experiences In Exploring Greenland.**

The recent departure of the Walter Wellman expedition, which proposes to try to reach the pole by sledging across the icefields to the north of Spitzbergen island, has revived general interest in this method of arctic exploration. In this connection most Americans will read with interest the account of a rather remarkable march across the icefields of Greenland made last summer by Lieutenant T. V. Garde of the Royal Danish navy, with two companions. Lieutenant Garde was dispatched by his government to survey the west coast of Greenland and but recently returned to Copenhagen.

The little expedition started from the Sermitsialik glacier, latitude 61 degrees north. Lieutenant Garde had decided that there should only be three men, as he had only two sledges, each with a load of 180 pounds. He had to be back by the end of June to continue his survey of the coast, but was provisioned for three weeks. By the aid of his boat's crew, the sledges and baggage were carried up to the edge of the ice 1,300 feet above the sea, on the morning of June 16. At 10:30 the parties said goodby to each other, and the expedition began to march in a direction northeast by one-quarter east, the ice being fairly good.

The copious snow on the surface aided the progress, and the weather being cold six miles were covered that day. It then, however, became apparent that they would have to march at night and sleep in the day, a most difficult task at first, naturally, but only by this arrangement they succeeded, in the short space of 13 days, in covering some 200 miles, or half way across Greenland, never hitherto explored in this latitude. For eight days the party tramped northward, the snow being good. After the second day no more water pools were encountered. The ice plateau sloped gently upward. The snow was virgin white, soft in the day, but hard at night. During the first hours of the night snowshoes had to be used; otherwise the party walked in ordinary stout laced up boots. No "nunatak"—lofty peaks rising above the ice—were seen, and the icy snowfield presented but a slightly undulating surface, and on the last two days the undulation disappeared too. Before them lay the endless flat snowfield as far as the eye could reach—north, south, east, west.

LIEUTENANT T. V. GARDE.

On June 22—the seventh day out—the party had reached about 110 miles inland and was therefore in the latitude of the colony of Frederikshaal. The change anticipated in the landscape here being absent, Garde decided on the 23d to proceed some distance due east and then shape his course southeast for the Aputajuitsok "nunatak." However, the snowfield remained perfectly level. The altitude was now about 7,000 feet. In spite of these tempting conditions and the apparent fact that he could easily have crossed the Greenland continent from west to east—a feat never hitherto achieved in that altitude—Garde decided that his duty was rather to reconnoiter Aputajuitsok, and to ascertain the conditions of the ice around this peak. It was clear that the spur of the Greenland continent had been obtained, and the route to the east coast lay before the explored like a macadamized highroad. But duty demanded his return.

The route back lay along the north shore of the fiord Ikersuak. Here the ice was very much rent and dangerous. The route ran from west southwest to north northwest. On June 28, the final day of the wanderings, 15 miles were covered, the last seven or so being almost impassable through the broken state of the ice. Land was reached only two miles to the west of calculations, and after the fatiguing fortnight the delight of sleeping on the soft green heather may be better imagined than described.

Although Nansen crossed Greenland in a higher latitude—65 degrees north—in 1888, and Nordenskjold twice, in 1870 and again in 1883, made incursions on the inland ice, covering about 200 miles, not to mention Peary and Maigaard's remarkably successful expedition in 1878, in latitude 78 degrees north, when he reached some 350 miles inland—it should be borne in mind that all these expeditions were carefully planned and equipped for the purpose in view, whereas, with the Garde party, such was not the case. Nevertheless here is the fact that three young and intrepid students of science venture boldly upon an undertaking that would have appalled many a stout arctic voyager and accomplished as much as the carefully prepared expeditions referred to in the way of adding to our knowledge of the vast mystic polar continent, an achievement which may certainly rank among noteworthy arctic ventures.

#### Spanish Etiquette.

There is a curious story of how the Duke d'Aoste, when king of Spain, told a muleteer to whom he was talking to cover himself, the sun being hot, forgetting that by so doing he made him a grandee. Marshal Prim, to prevent this catastrophe, knocked the man's hat out of his hand, and according to some the muleteer had something to do with the assassination that followed a few days afterward.—London Spectator.

#### Superstition.

A gentleman who had been dining at a restaurant, and who often ordered a dozen oysters, counted them one day and found but 11. Still another day he counted them, with the same result. Then he said to the waiter:

"Why do you give me only 11 oysters when I order a dozen?"

"Oh, sir," answered the waiter, "I didn't think you'd want to be settin 13 at a time, sir!"—Youth's Companion.

#### Taken at His Word.

A Texas schoolteacher lost one of his scholars very suddenly and unexpectedly. The class was parsing a sentence.

"What is the imperative of the verb to go?" asked the teacher.

"I dunno."

"Go!"

"Thank you!" murmured the lad as he shot out of the door before the teacher could prepare his veto message.—Texas Siftings.

#### Dark.

The moor of Venice glared ferociously.

"Woman," he cried in anger, "I have learned thy sin!"

Desdemona looked her husband right in the eye.

"Othello," she answered calmly, "I might have known you would be hard to soot."

She had just time to laugh hoarsely before he smothered her with a pillow.—Truth.

## MANY INVENTIONS.

### RHODE ISLAND HAS PRODUCED MEN WHO HAVE DONE MUCH.

**A Notable List of Inventors, with Some of Their Best Known Machines—How Aza Arnold Was Cheated Out of the Royalties of His "Compound Motion."**

During the past hundred years the inventors of Rhode Island have contributed largely to the present perfection of the machinery used in modern shops and mills. Some of them have more than a state or a national reputation, and the value of their inventions has been recognized wherever power has been applied to machinery, both at home and abroad. The inventor of the slide lathe, Daniel Wilkinson, was a Rhode Island man, who, having made nothing out of his universally used device, was paid $10,000 by congress a few years before his death because the government had adopted the mechanism for its shops. The inventor of the braiding machine was a native of this state, and like Wilkinson he lived to see others accumulate fortunes by manufacturing the machine of his invention.

The builder of the first successful power loom introduced into Rhode Island mills was paid $1,500 for the machine that was invaluable to cotton manufacturers, and enabled them to increase production to an incalculable extent. There are others whose names are not familiar to the public, although their inventions without material alterations have been universally employed upward of seventy years. One of these is Aza Arnold, a pioneer manufacturer of Rhode Island and an inventor whose name was perhaps more prominent than that of any other man interested in cotton mills fifty years ago.

Aza Arnold was the son of Benjamin Arnold, one of the Providence county people of that name, and Isabella, daughter of Paul Greene, of Potowomut Neck. He was born at Pawtucket in 1789, and learned the carpenter's trade with John Smith, of Wickford, but afterward was a machinist, and in 1812 operated the Butterfly factory in company with George Smith, who was his uncle by marriage. Their business was making woolen blankets. At this time he invented the "endless roving" for carding machines. Previous to this all roving was made by the carding machines in short rolls, which had to be pieced together in spinning. Fifty or sixty years ago there were scattered over the country, wherever there was a 1-horse water power, carding machines that worked up the farmers' wool into these short rolls of roving to be spun into a yarn on the farmer's hand spinning machine.

At this date, 1812, owing to the war with England, it was impossible to import files, and he invented a machine for cutting them, upon which files were made for their own use and for sale; but it was dropped at the close of the war, when it became possible to import them again. In 1818 he invented the "compound motion," or, as he called it, the "differential motion" mechanism for compounding two different motions or rates of speed to produce a third rate that should be the constant differential of the two, however much they might change or differ.

This was, as Zerah Colburn, the great arithmetician, expressed it, solving by mechanism an arithmetical problem that could not be solved by figures, because of their running into series of circulating decimals. This motion he applied to the speeder, a machine used to prepare cotton roving for spinning, and patented it in 1823. Its value was quickly appreciated, as it enabled the manufacturer to turn off three skeins where he formerly had two, and the quality of the products was improved almost in the same ratio. It was testified in court by prominent manufacturers that it was worth to them five dollars per spindle per annum. It was quickly adopted, and some Rhode Island manufacturers paid a royalty, but the Lowell and the Fall River companies refused, and suits were brought against them. After years of delay to send agents abroad to find if the invention was not previously known there the cases came to trial. The objection of the opposition was that a negative expression in one part of the specification was not repeated in another part, and Judge Story said to the counsel for defense, "If that is your only objection Mr. Arnold can surrender his patent and have that corrected, and come back here in two weeks ready to go on with the trial."

Accordingly he surrendered his patent, but instead of receiving it back in two weeks it was held in the patent office for months, and in the meantime the whole code of patent laws known as the code of 1793 was repealed, and the new code of 1836 was passed, so that when his patent was returned it was under the new law, and having no patent under the old law, he was cut off from entering suits for infringements under that law. He did not know the cause of this fatal detention of his patent in the office until the latter part of his life. When he was a solicitor of patents in Washington he found in the archives of the patent office a letter from the leading counsel for the defense in his case to the commissioner of patents saying, "Hold on to that patent till you hear from me," referring to his surrendered patent. This, which he had never suspected, fully explained to him how he had been defeated in his suit by the chicanery of the lawyers.

Benjamin Arnold, of East Greenwich, one of the sons of Mr. Aza Arnold, is one of the best known of living Rhode Island inventors.

Among his many inventions is a new system of gearing—which is in extensive use in many different forms—for gaining power at the expense of speed. This consists of an external gearwheel having an internal gearwheel having a greater number of teeth, the inner wheel being placed on an eccentric on the shaft so as to engage its teeth with those of the outer gear at one side, when the shaft and eccentric revolved, one of the gearwheels being held fast and the motion taken from the other. The gain in power and redu