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TOLEDO ..... OREGON

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Composer Thinks All Living Things Sensitive to Musical Tones.

"The Influence of Music on Man, Animals and Plants" was discussed by Director Asger Hamerik in a lecture at the Peabody conservatory. Of the second part of his subject he said:

"There is no doubt of music's power in animals. All singing birds are subject to the influence. The spider, the mouse and the snake can be charmed with tunes. I saw on St. Paul street one day a runaway horse stop suddenly where a street organ was being played and tremble all over. I had once a Gordon setter that would play with his paw on the keyboard of my piano and, with a kind of murmur, try to imitate the human voice, making an effect that, if not musical, showed at least that the dog's mind attempted something in that direction.

"I have had personal experience with the musical qualities of mice, for I once used to play the piano in a room where there were many mice. When I played for a little while, out would come trooping a critical audience of mice, which seemed perfectly tame so long as the music lasted. I experimented with them again and again and arrived at the conclusion that they undoubtedly were in some way influenced by and very susceptible to music. I grew tired of my faithful auditors after awhile and closed the doors of the concert hall to them by having a tinner cover the holes and cracks in the floor.

"The song of the bird and the crowing of the rooster are not their conversation. They have a kind of chirping for that. What, then, do the song and the crowing mean? Joy, contentment, exultation—as with man. When a rooster has had a good dinner, or when the sun shines brightly and warmly, or when any other cause makes it think that life is worth living, the rooster crows joyously. Music is with man also an expression of emotion, but with him it has been reduced to a science and is not, therefore, used naturally for every expression of happiness, as with the uneducated and unscientific rooster or songbird.

"I believe that everything created, like ourselves, with ears, is susceptible to musical tones, and it is probable that, if we could only find it out, there is musical material in all such animals that could be developed and cultivated in some way."—Baltimore Sun.

Thought They Were Worth It.

Billings was a traveling man, carrying a line of handkerchiefs and neckwear. He met a rather attractive young woman on one of his trips, and before he realized how ill it comported with his duties he had married her.

Nature had never intended him for a married man, and he was seldom at home, even when his duties would have permitted him. Finally he became irregular in the matter of remittances, and his wife, needing some pin money, took down his route book and found a letter would reach him at Peru, Ind. So she wrote him there, asking for $10. He was in the Bearss House billiard room when he read the letter. He had no $10 to spare. He needed all his money for his own follies.

But the request annoyed him. He got up, walked about the room for a moment, and his eyes at length rested on a deck of cards, lying where some man had completed a game of solitaire. The top card on each pile was a nine spot.

Billings looked at them a moment, then picked up the four cards, inclosed them in an envelope and sent it to his wife. At Crawfordsville he received another letter from her, demanding in indignant terms what he meant by sending her four nines. He sat down in the writing room of the Robbins House and wrote the following reply:

"You wanted $10. I sent you four nines. Four nines are worth $10 any time."—Chicago Herald.

Hotel Life In New York.

At one of the up town hotels a delightfully homelike touch is given to life within its walls by the privilege, when desired, of having the coffee follow a dining party into the reception room. In one particular parlor, which is full of nooks and embrasures, large and small, to accommodate groups of various size, it is quite common to see the quaint little table and dainty service set out before several different companies. The toned lights and nests of luxurious cushions make it extremely easy to dawdle indefinitely over this final course, and the groups dissolve slowly and with evident reluctance, to keep evening engagements.

Turkish coffee is often served in odd little oriental cups set in standards, quite like tiny egg cups, and the requisites of this beverage—to be piping hot and of a smooth, creamy thickness—are never missed here.—New York Times.

Good Both Ways.

Mrs. Cobb, the daughter of the Rev. H. V. Elliott, and a son of Edward Elliott, his brother, were one day dining with the celebrated Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, whose sayings used constantly to be quoted. The bishop went up to the former and said: "Your father wrote a great work on the Apocalypse. I congratulate you on being the daughter of such a man!" Then turning to his other guest he said, "And your father forbore to write about the Apocalypse—a wise forbearance!"—London Gentlewoman.

Dutiful For Once.

Boy—My tooth aches, and mamma said I should come here and let you look at it.

Dentist—I see. It must come out. Won't take but a minute. Now be a brave little man, and I'll——

Boy (hastily backing off)—Mamma didn't say I should let you pull it; she only said I should let you look at it.—Good News.

Depravity In High Life.

"This coupon," said Old Bullion, energetically trying to clip one from a government bond with a dull pair of scissors, "is what might be called a tear off for revenue."—Chicago Tribune.

The Dear Girls Again.

"Did you know that Miss Bjones was going to marry young Smith?"

"I knew it, but I cannot understand how a girl as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her."—Brooklyn Life.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to report bills for public buildings at Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho.

Representative English of California has been appointed to the Committees on Railways and Canals and on Expenditures of the Treasury Department.

It is announced that the Japanese government has issued regulations prohibiting its subjects going to any country where they are not wanted.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the First National Bank of Del Norte, Col., and a dividend of 20 per cent for the Livingston National Bank of Livingston, Mont.

The President has approved the bill to protect game in Yellowstone Park; also the bill authorizing the reconstruction of the bridge across the Niobrara river near Niobrara, Neb.

The Secretary of the Interior has abated the tax, amounting to $26,102, on spirits owned by the Portland (Or.) Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which are shown to have been destroyed by fire April 7, 1892.

Senator McPherson has introduced in the Senate a bill for the relief of Rear-Admiral Stanton and the officers and enlisted men of the wrecked Kearsarge. It provides remuneration for their personal losses in the wreck.

Coombs has introduced a bill in the House for a Currency Committee to be composed of fifteen persons, not more than seven to be bankers and not less than two from each of the five geographical divisions of the country. The committee is to investigate the currency question and report to Congress next December.

McGann of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, has framed a terse joint resolution proposing to appoint a committee of Senators and three members of the House to inquire into the cause of the present industrial depression and idleness and to report within thirty days. The resolution is to make the inquiry on broad lines, so that the effects of the tariff uncertainty, silver legislation, etc., may all be considered without reference to the politics involved.

There is a lively contest going on in the Senate over the selection of a Senator to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee caused by the death of Senator Vance of North Carolina. The interesting feature of this contest to Californians is the fact that Senator White is being considered for this position, and that his prospects for succeeding Vance are very bright. There is a possibility that the Californian may not be named, because he is serving his first year in the Senate and an honor of this kind is not usually given a new Senator.

Representative Terry of Arkansas has prepared a bill to reform the practice of the Federal Courts in appointing receivers for railroads. The bill will attempt to put a limit to railroad receiverships. Judge Caldwell in appointing a receiver for a railroad attached the condition that the receiver should pay debts due from the railroad for work, materials, supplies of every kind, including damages to persons or property prior to execution of the mortgage under which the receiver was appointed. Terry's bill will seek to incorporate this ruling into a permanent statute.

Representative Hermann has finally succeeded in procuring in the Indian appropriation bill, just reported to Congress, a recognition of the Siletz Indian agreement, which provides for opening 175,000 acres of excess land to settlement. The original agreement has been modified as follows: "At the time of homestead entry 50 cents per acre shall be paid, and $1 at the end of three or five years, if final proof shall be made. Interest on deferred payments and on the $100,000 on deposit to bear 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent; $10,000 of the $42,000 to be paid the Indians who shall now be of age, $75 each, and thereafter a like sum as each of the others shall become of age or shall have married. The parents who are supporting infants shall be paid annually all interest money on the pro-rata share of each infant, and in case of aged or infirm persons all interest money due shall likewise be paid them. Of the proceeds of the lands $32,000 shall be paid the Indians on like terms as the $10,000 mentioned. These changes shall be immediately ratified, and after sixty days' notice following the ratification all the excess lands shall be opened to settlement."

Senator Teller has presented the report of the committee on civilized tribes of Indians and the affairs of the Indian Territory. The report shows an anomalous condition of society, and indicates that many abuses have grown up. It gives the Indian population in the Territory as 50,055, while there are between 250,000 and 300,000 who have no rights to citizenship. The Indians themselves are held responsible for the intrusion of the whites. The expenses of maintaining the Federal Court and prosecuting crime in the Territory is about one-seventh of the judicial expenditure of the United States. This cannot be fully remedied until a Territorial or State government is established. The committee thinks, however, a partial remedy may be found in the appointment of two additional Justices and the appointment by the court of commissioners at different localities. The report also refers to the fact that children of the white and black population are deprived of the advantages of the common schools, and says that, while the parents of the children may have gone to the Territory with a knowledge of this condition, the people of the United States cannot afford to close their eyes to the wrong to the children, and declares that the matter of allowing the children of so large a population to grow up in ignorance is one of national concern.

Marion C. Butler, President of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, made an argument before the House Committee on Postoffices the other day in support of the postal telegraph stations. The Alliance favored the postal telegraph scheme because it would correct an evil of monopoly. McGuire of California also spoke in continuation of his argument on the subject, which he began last week. He declared the telegraph business is a monopoly; that an attempt to meet it by private competition would result in no benefit to the people; consequently the government ought to assume charge of the business. He believed for $25,000,000 the present Western Union plant could be duplicated and the people would not have to pay the interest on $90,000,000 capitalization in stock which does not represent actual investment. Replying to questions, he said he did not think any one could perform the work of the postal service as cheaply as the government. This remark led Loud of California to remark that he was willing to take a four-year contract for the work at $50,000,000 per year. Sundry difficulties that would possibly arise in the transfer of the telegraph to the government were suggested by members of the committee, but McGuire believed these could be overcome or obviated in ways that would not work hardship on the telegraph companies.

BORGONO HISSED

The German Socialist Editors Are Sentenced.

ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN.

The Glory of Mr. Gladstone's Life Departing, as He Can Work No More—A Feeble Octogenarian.

LONDON.—The Sun correspondent cables: Those who feared that his retirement from public life would bring upon Mr. Gladstone just those evils which he designed to avoid are beginning to find their judgment justified. The grand old man has aged many years in the past three months. The picture he made at the Dr. Andrew Clark memorial meeting the other day was a pitiful one. He was a feeble, bent octogenarian, who leaned upon a stout stick even when addressing the audience from his chair. His words were brave, polished, well chosen and appropriate. Not a shadow has yet crossed his shining intellect, but both flesh and spirit are breaking. He is not ill, no specific malady is undermining his marvelous vitality, but the great change, which his grieving friends cannot fail to recognize, is making rapid progress. He has lost interest in life; that is ominous. For sixty years he found rest in other forms of activity and peace in new struggles. Work has been his only recreation. Fresh responsibility never failed to renew his vigor. His friends are beginning to understand now what Sir Andrew Clark saw clearly that for such a man to fold his hands meant despair and death.

EXTERMINATING SLAVE TRADE.

An Expedition in Africa That Will End the Arabs' Influence.

ZANZIBAR.—Advices have reached here from Mengo to the effect that the fugitive expedition under the command of Colonel Colville sent against Kabarega, King of Uniyore, has completely defeated the King's forces. In November last King Kabarega attacked a chief at Toru, who was a British ally. The chief applied to the British for aid, and a force of 200 Nubians commanded by Major Owen was sent to his assistance. This force met Kabarega's forces, and after a fight that lasted three hours the latter fled, leaving at least fifty dead. War was then declared on Kabarega and a force of 400 Nubians and 10,000 Wyandota natives sent against him. Five thousand of the latter carried arms. This force was too strong for Kabarega, and though he gave battle, he was routed. The expedition has established a chain of forts from the Albert Nianza, on the banks of which Kabarega's headquarters were situated, to Uganda. It is expected that the success of the expedition will prove a death blow to the slave trade of this region and will bring Arab influence to an end.

GERMAN EDITORS SENTENCED.

They Commented Too Severely on the Conduct of the Police.

BERLIN.—Nine editors have been sentenced at the end of a two days' trial for having libeled the police in commenting on their conduct at the Friederichsruhe brewery January 18 last. On this date a company of policemen attacked with drawn swords a meeting of the unemployed, and drove all from the neighborhood of the brewery. The affair was made the subject of interpellations in the Reichstag, and was debated with excessive bitterness by the Social Democrats. Most of the offending editors were Social Democrats. They received these sentences: Robert Schmidt of the Vorwaerts, five months' imprisonment; Kessler of the Volksblatt and Wissberger of the Berlin Zeitung, three months each; Sachan of the Social Demokrat and Harnish of the Lichstrahlen, two months each. The rest were fined from 150 to 500 marks each.

HOSTILITY TO BORGONO.

The President of Peru is Hissed at a Bull Fight.

LIMA, PERU.—Borgono has received marked assurance that there is an element in this city which is decidedly hostile to him. A bull fight had drawn an immense crowd to the amphitheater, and when the matador on entering the arena raised his sword in salute to President Borgono a storm of hissing and whistling burst from the throng of spectators, and the cry arose: "No, he is no President; he is a usurper." The tumult, which lasted several seconds, created great excitement. Borgono is pushing his aggressive tactics against his opponents, and arrests of persons who are hostile to him and to his administration continue in all parts of the Republic. The government is extremely hard pressed for money.

Great Britain's Navy.

LONDON.—Baron Hood of Avalon, a Rear Admiral and formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, has called the attention of the Lords to the large increase in foreign navies, and asked whether the proposed increase in the British navy provided for by British estimates was sufficient to insure to Great Britain the command of the seas. Baron Hood especially urged an increase of 6,800 men in the personnel of the navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Spencer, said the government was determined to maintain the navy and render Great Britain paramount upon the sea.

The Pope and Spain.

LONDON.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has intimated to the Pope that, while he is devoted and obedient to the vicar of Christ, he cannot counsel his followers to abandon the cause in Spain, which is that of reclaiming his legitimate rights, which claim is similar to that of the Pope for the restoration of temporal power. This decision from Don Carlos, which challenges the Pope's present attitude to the reigning dynasty of Spain, has produced a deep impression at the Vatican. A large portion of the Spanish clergy follow Don Carlos.

Gigantic Saloon Business.

ROME.—Baron Sonnino, Finance Minister, has signed a convention with an English syndicate, by which the syndicate has agreed to pay the government 50,000,000 lire annually in exchange for the alcohol monopoly. The government has been enabled thus to dispense with the project to reduce the interest on rentes.

Commercial Cable Extensions.

LONDON.—The Commercial Company announces that a submarine cable has been laid and is now open for public correspondence between Hongkong, China, and Labaan, Borneo.

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, 37@38c per bushel; gray, 33@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, $17.50@19.00 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@3.50 per dozen; broilers, small, $2.00@3.00; large, $3.50@4.50; ducks, 5.00@6.00 per dozen; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 12½c per pound; dressed, 14c.

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, 35c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30@40c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 12½c per pound; asparagus, $1.65 per box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, $1.50 per box; cucumbers, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon hothouse, $1.25 per dozen; new California tomatoes, $4.00 per 25-pound crate.

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; apples (buying price), green, $1.00@1.25; red, $1.25@1.75 per box; strawberries, $1.50 per 15-pound crate; cherries, $1.25 @1.75 per 10-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.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, $1.10 per dozen; gallons, $3.00@3.25; asparagus, $2 25@2.75 per dozen; string beans, $1.00@1.10; sugar peas, $1.00@1.10; corn, Western, $1.00@1.25; Eastern, $1.25@1.70.

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.

SUGAR—D, 4⅝c; Golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5½c; 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.

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.

RICE—Island, $4.75@5.00 per sack.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Baroness Emma Sporre of Norway is said to be the best-known woman painter in Northern Europe.

The Tea Trade.

The American people will spend over $11,000,000 for Chinese tea in 1891-2. Of this vast sum the planters will receive $3,000,000, the tradesmen and home dealers $2,500,000, and foreigners, with no interest in America or China, the handsome balance of $5,500,000. Why can not we have some of it? There is the same field here today as in the time of Low, Grinnell, Howland and Train, when we were the owners of the China trade. Why do not our business men take advantage of the opportunity?—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

SEVERAL DON'TS.

Proper Food to Cause Rapid Growth in Poultry.

FACTS FOR THE APIARISTS.

Watch Your Colonies and Feed the Destitute—Early Bees Help to Breed the Large Swarms.

Spring is the season when the bees are most in danger of starvation and dwindling. Watch your colonies, feed the destitute till the honey crop opens and lessen the room by means of a partition board, increasing the space as it is needed.

If you have to feed, do not feed at the entrance or out of doors, as it would teach the bees to rob. Feed in the hive above the brood.

When you transport bees do not hitch the horses till the bees are in the wagon. Unhitch before unloading.

When you see many bees hunting around nooks and corners you may be sure there is some robbing going on somewhere.

One bee in March is worth ten bees in June, and it is the early bees that help to breed the large swarms. So make things convenient for your bees early in the season; supply them with water close at hand and flour in place of the pollen, which they cannot get yet.

Two drones cost as much to raise as three workers, and after they are raised they keep on eating while the workers labor for you.

In early spring remove the drone comb and replace it with worker comb or comb foundation as much as is in your power. You will always leave more drone comb than needed, and every square foot of drone comb replaced by worker comb is equal to a dollar saved.

Remember that comb costs the bees about ten pounds of honey for every pound of comb. So, if your honey is worth 10 cents a pound, worker comb or comb foundation is worth to you $1 per pound. This is why the business of foundation-making has taken such great proportions. Every man who uses it doubles his investment.

The use of comb foundation not only saves a great deal of labor and time to the bees, but it also secures straight combs in the frame and does away with the overproduction of drone comb.

CHAPTER OF DON'TS.

Matter Worthy the Careful Perusal of the Thoughtful Dairyman.

Don't think because the price of butter or milk may have dropped off that it will pay you to reduce the amount of grain fed your cows.

Don't expect a cow to furnish you 30 cents worth of milk on 10 cents worth of feed.

Don't expect a cow to pay you back a profit on her feed until she has first taken care of her own physical structure.

Don't forget that every cow carries her own timepiece and knows precisely when the hour for feeding and watering comes.

Don't try to make yourself believe you can put her off and feed or water her whenever it suits your convenience without yourself being the loser.

Don't think because the cow does not speak the English language she does not understand such terms as "get around there, you old fool."

Don't fool yourself into the belief that you can split your stool over her hip bones and not lose at the same time both in quantity and quality of milk.

Don't believe it if some one tells you your cows will do just as well with change of milkers every day.

Don't forget that the cow is a creature of habit and will do better if always kept in the same stall.

Don't fail to keep a record of the time your cows are due to calve, as otherwise some of them will be milked too long.

Don't think because a cow is a persistent milker she does not need a season of rest.

Don't believe it when some one tells you her young calf will be just as strong and vigorous and she will continue to give as much or as good milk when milked up to the time she comes in.

Don't think because she is dry the cow is well cared for with only a ration of straw or poor hay.

Don't think good ventilation means a crack between each board an inch wide or doors made of fence rails.

Don't allow yourself to believe it will pay you to raise calves from cows you have proven unprofitable simply because those from your best cows died.

Don't always expect a calf from a good cow will prove better than its mother, even if you do use the best sire obtainable, for occasionally you will be disappointed.

Don't think because this is sometimes true you can afford to use scrub bulls.

Don't be satisfied without striving after the best—in everything.

Don't say that reports of 300 to 400 pounds of butter per cow all came from "dudes and liars" because your cows have never made over 175 pounds each.

Don't take quite as much stock in reports of individual cows making thirty to forty pounds of butter per week as you did before the World's Fair test.

Don't fail to remember that the cow that makes fourteen pounds of butter for forty to forty-five weeks is a remarkably good cow.

Don't forget that unless you have tried them you may have one or two such cows in your own herd, and don't forget it that one such cow is worth more to you than six that will not produce more than 150 pounds each during the season.

Don't expect the good wife to make a first-class article of butter from tainted milk.

Don't expect anything but tainted milk if cows are kept in foul stables with teats and udders besmeared with filth.

Food for Rapid Growth.

A successful poultry keeper says: Full thirty hours should elapse after the chick leaves the shell before it is given food. The best thing I know for the first few meals is stale graham-bread crumbs rolled fine and mixed to a dry, crumbly state with a little raw egg. An occasional meal of stiff boiled rice or dry rolled oatmeal may be given, but stale graham bread or muffins may well be the basis of the food for several weeks, being moistened with milk if convenient or with hot water, into which an egg has been stirred. It should be fed in a dry, crumbly state. Sloppy food does not agree with poultry, either young or old.

Boiled wheat will soon be relished, and will cause rapid growth. I cook their food until they are two months old, giving them besides graham bread oatmeal, wheat, meat, eggs, milk, steamed clover leaves and cooked vegetables. When two months old the food may be scalded, being allowed to stand and cook in its own heat.

Little chicks should be fed as often as every two hours and a half, lengthening the time as they grow older.

LEADS THE WASHINGTON BAR.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah Wilson Has Figured In Many Celebrated Cases.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, who has distinguished himself in the Pollard-Breckinridge trial, as he had in previous celebrated cases in the city of Washington, is familiarly called Jerry Wilson by the great majority of the residents of the capital. He was a member of congress from Indiana eight or nine years ago, and failing to get himself re-elected settled down in Washington, as many another ex-congressman has done, to practice law. He formed a partnership with Samuel Shellabarger, under the firm name of Shellabarger & Wilson, and has built up an important and profitable practice. Judge Wilson is the court lawyer of the firm and is considered the leader of the Washington bar. His acuteness in cross examination is proverbial, and his legal knowledge and forceful oratory bring him retainers for all sorts of critical cases.

Judge Wilson is a slender, rather round shouldered man, of a penetrating and sharply aquiline face. His gray hair, when

EX-JUDGE J. M. WILSON.

ruffled by frequent handling in the courtroom, leaps straight up from the top of a high, retreating forehead. His eyes are marvelously sharp, and his tongue is instantly ready for a sharp encounter, a legal argument or a burst of eloquence, for this man has all the impetuosity and rhetoric as well as many of the other characteristics of a southerner.

It was Jerry Wilson who successfully defended ex-Judge Kincaid, the correspondent who killed Representative Taulbee, in the famous trial of three years ago and won his points in the war of counsel at that trial. He defended Schneider in 1892, then on trial for the killing of his wife and her brother. He also won laurels in the defense of Frank K. Ward, the dairyman who, in 1888, shot and killed Maurice Adler. In this trial, which attracted wide public attention, ex-Judge Wilson was associated with Senator Blackburn. Ward was acquitted.

HELPED HIM TO MAKE MONEY.

Mrs. Flower Has Been a True Helpmate to New York's Governor.

When New York's present governor—Roswell P. Flower—was a young man of 25, all the wealth he had in the world was $1,000, which he had saved during six years' service as assistant postmaster of Watertown. This money he invested in the jewelry business in 1859, forming the partnership of Hitchcock & Flower, which lasted for a couple of years, when Mr. Flower bought his partner out and thereafter conducted the business alone. In Christmas week of that same year—1859—Mr. Flower formed another partnership of longer duration than the jewelry firm. It was then he married Miss Sarah M. Woodruff, daughter of Norris M. Woodruff of Watertown, and their partnership has lasted ever since.

Governor Flower has been a very successful man in business as well as in politics and now counts his dollars by millions. That Mrs. Flower's tactful encouragement has had a large share in the creation of that success cannot be doubted by any one who knows them. She has been a true helpmate and homemaker and has known how to surround her husband with those intangible and indefinable influences that make for success, though they may be unacknowledged and even unperceived. Many of the political leaders who have met Mrs. Flower at Albany or in Washington during the governor's service as congressman are ready to declare that he owes his success in politics as much to his wife as to any one else.

The home life of the governor and Mrs. Flower, whether in their Fifth avenue mansion in New York, their old home in Watertown, where they still spend the sum-

MRS. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

mer, or in the gubernatorial mansion in Albany, has been unusually happy. They have had three children born to them, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, who was married to John B. Taylor of Watertown several years ago. Mrs. Flower has often taken occasion to say that she is not a society woman and has never desired social prestige. But she has achieved it just the same and has proved to be the most popular governor's wife New York has had in many a day.

Since its occupancy by the governor and Mrs. Flower the executive mansion at Albany has undergone a complete transformation. Both Cleveland and Hill were bachelor governors, so that there has been no woman at the head of the establishment since the Cornell administration. Mrs. Flower brought her own pictures, added materially to the other furnishings and has given to the big house an attractive, homelike air, which it has never known until now. The governor stays at home until office hours, when he goes to the executive chamber at the capitol, coming home again in the evening as any business man would do. He likes company and social life apart from politics, and he is glad to have his wife invite her friends to the executive mansion.

Distance Covered In Dancing.

An average waltz takes one over or about three-quarters of a mile, a square dance makes you cover half a mile and a galop equals a good mile, at a run too. Count up for yourself how much the girl with a well filled programme traverses in an evening. Twenty dances is the average, you know. Of these about twelve are waltzes. There at once is nine miles. Three galops and she has done twelve miles, five other dances at a half mile apiece, which is hardly a fairly big estimate, brings her close upon fifteen miles, to say nothing of the intermission stroll in the garden and the trips to the dressing room to renovate one's gowns and complexion.—Philadelphia Press.

UNDERPAID CLERGY

SOME OF THEM RECEIVE LESS THAN A DRAPER'S CLERK.

The Trials and Final Reward of an English Curate In the Eighteenth Century—Extracts From a Diary Which Tell a Pitiful Tale of Privation.

A great deal is heard from time to time about the underpaid clergy. It has been recently said by an English writer that "there are many clerks in holy orders who receive less than clerks in linen draper's shops." This is especially true in Europe, where the clergy, or at least the curates, are paid such miserably poor stipends that but for the generosity of the parishioners they could not live.

In the United States, too, the clergyman, usually a college bred man of talents and refinement, receives a salary altogether out of proportion to his calling and his ability. This remark does not apply to the clergy in the large cities, to many of whom are paid very large salaries. In New York city, for example, it is said that there are 100 ministers who receive salaries of $10,000, and many of them have rectories or parish houses free in addition. But in the country towns, east and west alike, the minister who gets $2,000 is a rare exception. Many, perhaps the majority, do not receive as much as $1,000.

While the reflection may not prove of tangible benefit to these underpaid servants in the highest of callings, still it is interesting to know that in a social and in a financial way, and in the self respect consequent upon these conditions, the clergyman of today is vastly better off than the chaplain or curate of a century ago. In point of abject poverty there are no vicars of Wakefield today, nor any chaplains who figure as jesters or buffoons, as did many of the more favored ones of Goldsmith's day.

The following extract from The Gentleman's Magazine of 1766 shows how poor was the lot of the curate of that time:

"Monday—Received £10 from my rector, being one-half year's salary; obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the doctor, and even when admitted was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked 11 miles. Item—The doctor hinted he could have the curacy filled for £15 a year.

"Tuesday—Paid £9 to seven different people, but could not buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betsy nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

"Wednesday—My wife bought a petticoat for herself and shoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole which she had never before perceived in her pocket and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown. Item—Chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

"Thursday—Received a note from the alehouse at the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business. Went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for sevenpence half penny. In a struggle what to do. The baker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarreled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future, and the butcher sent us word that he heard it whispered how the rector intended to take a curate who would do the parish duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do anything to serve me, advised me to deal at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these, but a want of humility is, in my opinion, a want of justice. The Father of the universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve one another, and we consequently do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence. Paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

"Friday—A very scant dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that, by avoiding to eat, I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart and burst into tears. Mem.—Never to contradict her as long as I live, for the mind that can argue like hers, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of economy performs an act of virtue, superior to the value of a kingdom.

"Saturday—Wrote a sermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied and excessively hungry; no more money than twopence half penny in the house, but you see the goodness of God! The strolling player whom I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidently heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper wanted to do me an essential piece of service. I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himself my friend put a £50 note in my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of £300 a year."

She Acquired and Utilized the Manly Art.

"I have a friend who has a very pretty and exceedingly muscular wife," said Thomas A. Holt. "Like most handsome women, especially those who live in the smaller cities, she had been much annoyed by the rude staring and smirking of street corner loungers, and she determined to resent it in a vigorous and effective manner. Her husband is an expert boxer, and without saying anything about her plan she began to take daily lessons in the manly art. At the end of six months she had a muscle like a prizefighter. Then she girded up her health corset and went on the warpath for the genus masher.

"She soon found a victim. A big fellow in a suit loud enough for a firebell gave her a prolonged stare of insolent admiration. She repaid him with her sweetest smile and he was quickly at her side. Then she read him a brief lecture, reached out with her left and caught one of his assinine ears and held him fast, while with her right she played a tattoo on his face that made it look like an underdone beefsteak, winding up the exhibition by knocking him into the street. It was not very ladylike perhaps, but it had a salutary effect on the masculine irresistibles of that town."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.