

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

LOVE AND I.

Once I found love sleeping
And closed him with a smile,
Now that I have caught you
You must stay awhile.
But he pined and fretted,
Sighing ceaselessly,
As he beat against the bars,
"Give me liberty."
Touched by his lamenting,
I set wide the door,
Out he flew and vanished,
And I was left alone.
By my lonely hearthstone
Bitterly I wept,
When with silent shadows
Through the door love crept,
"Though I die when prisoned,"
He whispered, "yet when free—
Oh! woman! need I lesson—
I straight return to thee."
—Vogue.

Women as Farmers.

California boasts of a number of women farmers who manage large estates, make money and keep healthy and happy. The comforts of farm life here are greater than they are in the east, and there is a possibility of gaining more than a mere living. Some of the women farmers have won more than mere local fame. Mrs. Theodora Shepherd of Ventura is known in the east as a cultivator of California flower seeds and bulbs. Mrs. Strong is known far and wide as the woman who makes a good income by raising and selling pampas grass. Mrs. E. P. Buckingham of Vacaville is an orchardist whose fruit commands the highest price in eastern markets.

Another successful agriculturist is Mrs. Georgia McBride. A dozen years ago she was an invalid, a widow, poor, with four boys to bring up. She knew nothing of fruit raising, but with feminine recklessness she purchased 38 acres of land near San Jose and set it out as an orchard. Now she is prosperous, healthy and wealthy, as the wage earners go, and an enthusiastic advocate of farming for women.—San Francisco Correspondent.

Hiram Maxim's Youth.

When Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor, lived in Sangerville, anxious mamma used to warn their hopefuls not to play with "that wicked Maxim boy." In fact, young Maxim grew up under the doubtful reputation of being the worst boy in the neighborhood. This isn't said for the purpose of encouraging any other Maine incorrigibles who are in the depths of their misdeeds. If Hiram had been a perfectly good little boy and had devoted his time to studying his lessons, he might have had that flying machine all completed by this time.

Hiram used to work at carriage painting in Abbot and was hired by D. D. Flynt. He was an artist with the brush. One day a man called to see Flynt while the latter was out. "There has been a man in to see you," said young Maxim. "What's his name?" "I don't know, but that's how he looks," and the boy pointed to a board on which he had roughly daubed a face. "I forgot to ask him his name," said the boy, "and so I drew that." Flynt knew his man.—Lowell Journal.

Not In Her Set.

A lady went to get a check cashed at a bank where she was entirely unknown. "It will be impossible for me to give you the money, madam," said the teller politely, "unless you can identify yourself in some way."
"But I am Miss C—!" said the lady.

"Certainly, but it will be necessary for someone whom we know to give you an introduction to us."
She drew back and regarded him haughtily.

"But, sir," she said in what has been called "a tone of spurn," "I do not wish to know you!"—Life.

Japan's Great Artist.

Meizan is the name of Japan's greatest decorator of Satsuma art ware. A writer on the subject says Meizan is beyond question the first artist in Japan. No one can blend colors so harmoniously or paint flowers so delicately. No one is such a master of design as applied to borders. No one save Meizan, to put the case concretely, knows how to fill a bowl 3/4 inches in diameter with 2,000 cho-cho, or butterflies, making each distinct and a thing of beauty.—Philadelphia Press.

His Gentle Wit.

She shook her head sadly when he had asked a fateful question.
"I wish you were all the world," he sighed.

"You said I was to you once," she ventured coquettishly.
"Yes, but I don't think so now."
"No?"
"No, for all the world loves a lover," and his gentle wit won her over to a reconsideration of the question.

Won at Last.

Titled Sultana—If you marry me, you will be a sultana.
American Heiress—I am too good an American to be won by a title.
"You shall live at court if you wish."
"That would be tiresome."
"Or you may be mistress of one of the finest castles in England."
"It cannot be nearly so handsome nor so comfortable as my father's palace on the Hudson."
"We have good servants."
"I am yours!"—Puck.

Both Hands Brought.

A negro in Texas was brought up for stealing a pair of chickens, but declared solemnly that he "didn't steal them or fowls," declaring, on the other hand, that the complainant had beaten him brutally with a club.

"But," said the judge, "you're twice as large and strong as he is. Why didn't you defend yourself?"
"Why, judge, see here. I had a chicken in each hand, an what's two raw chickens agin a club?"—Exchange.

Understood His Business.

Tailor (to customer)—Are you married or single?
Customer—I've just been married two weeks.
Tailor—Then you will want a secret pocket for your money and things.—Texas Siftings.

A Broker's Opinion.

Carleton—I wonder why the editor and proprietor of The Daily Blanket remain so poor?
Joint Broker—Perhaps he takes fliers on the financial column in the paper.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col., has been introduced in the House by Pence. It appropriates \$400,000 for the construction of the necessary plant.

The House Committee on Pensions has voted to report a bill increasing the rates of pensioners of the Mexican and Indian wars from \$8 to \$17 a month. Representative Caminetti of California had introduced a bill to give this increase to Mexican war pensioners, and the committee decided to extend it to Indian war survivors.

There was a brisk discussion in the Senate over the naval training station on the Pacific Coast. The California Senators insisted that the station be located at Mare Island, Mitchell, Dolph and Squire insisted that the matter be left to a commission, and that the Columbia river and Puget Sound be considered. White and Perkins got angry, and withdrew the bill.

Representative Wilson of Washington is prepared to show that the House cut of the Apache Indian appropriation from \$25,000 to \$10,000 will necessitate a reduction next year of 1,000,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour. It is his opinion this cut is likely to lead to trouble with the Apaches. It will also be shown that the Indian police service will be made inefficient by the proposed cut and the Indian schools crippled. There are many other specific items likely to cause an uprising among the Indians.

Senator Squire has offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing for the Seattle canal in a new form, as follows: "Dredging Shilohole Bay and Salmon Bay and improvement of the waterway between them, to be considered. Sound at Salmon Bay with Lake Union and Washington by enlarging the waterway into a ship canal, with necessary locks and appliances in connection therewith, \$200,000." He also offered an amendment of \$25,000 for dredging Everett harbor, including the mouth of the Snohomish river and Snohomish river from its mouth to Lowell.

Among the serious charges Secretary Herbert is investigating on the coast-defense ship Monterey at San Francisco is one relating to the virtual raiding of the hydraulic bureau, which contain the big twelve-inch rifles of that ship. It is understood that on the recent sea cruise of the ship during practice firing of the guns it was thought by the officer in charge that the hydraulic mechanism for taking up the recoil needed modification. One of the machinists of the ship was ordered to take out the plungers and reduce their diameter a quarter to half an inch. The plungers were reduced one-quarter, and when the guns were fired again the water naturally rushed past the plungers with very little resistance, and every pipe and joint connected with the apparatus burst, forcing the tarrets and necessitating repairs which will consume several weeks.

Attorney-General Olney has rendered an opinion in which he holds the settlement made by Secretaries Windom and Foster with the Northern American Company for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 received a less rental both as to the bonus and the rental per skin than was originally agreed upon, and was therefore not binding upon the present Secretary. His reduced rental and tax settlement with the company had not been permitted to take the full number of skins ordinarily specified in the lease as a limit. In view of this decision the Secretary has made a formal demand upon the company for the full amount of bonus and per skin tax for the year 1893, and has authorized the chief of the bureau for such action as he may deem advisable the matter of collecting from the company the full amount due from the previous years. The whole amount claimed to be due the government is about \$1,000,000 of which \$132,000 is an account of the 1893 catch.

All but the final step has been taken in the admission of Utah as a State of the Union. A favorable report on the bill has been made to the Senate by Faulkner, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. It is provided that the election for a constitutional convention shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1894; that this convention shall meet the first Monday in March, 1895, and that the constitution framed by this convention and the election of State officers under it and members of the State Legislature shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895. This would leave the constitutional convention to fix the time for the election of the Legislature, which would elect United States Senators. It is believed that the House will agree to Senate amendments, and in that case Utah will be started on its way to Statehood some time during this session of Congress.

The legislative and judicial appropriation bill has been completed by the Appropriation Committee. It carries the amount of all the government officers for the coming year. The whole amount recommended in the bill is \$21,101,823, being a reduction under the estimates of \$1,208,687 and a reduction under the appropriation act of the current year of \$706,190. The whole number of salaries specially provided for in the bill is 10,110, being 383 less than the number provided for in the law for the current year. The reorganization of the Treasury Department on the basis recommended by the Dockery commission is a feature of the bill. It reduces the Treasury force 485, and reduces the expenses \$29,080. Another new feature of the bill is the provision for printing 10,000 copies of the rebellion records, both of the Union and Confederate navies, to be apportioned among Senators and members and by them distributed to libraries. The appropriation by the States for the Treasury of a chief of the revenue cutters' service is provided for. The item for sugar inspectors, heretofore in the bill, has been dropped, as the committee evidently believes there will be an abolition of sugar bounties.

Attorney-General Olney has rendered an opinion at the request of Secretary Carlisle upon the question whether Chinese merchants lawfully in the United States when the statute of November, 1883, took effect are within the provisions of the third paragraph of section 2 of that statute. He says that to interpret such language of the statute literally would be to make Congress establish a new class of Chinese persons admissible to the United States and to wink at persons who might not be merchants at the time of their application and might even be laborers, but who had been merchants in the United States at some former period. But the presumption applied to every statute is to prevail in the case of the act of November 3, 1883, namely, that it lays down a rule of conduct for the future, but makes no change in the rights already acquired or conditions already established. He concludes from these premises: "That this third paragraph of section 2 of the act of November 3, 1883, is to be regarded as wholly prospective in its operation and as applying exclusively to Chinese merchants who both come into the United States for the first time since November 3, 1883, and, having carried on business hereafter, leave the country and seek to return. Merchants already here when the statute took effect may leave the country and return as if they were not."

Fleeing From Persecution. Moscow.—One hundred German Baptists have left the province of Kherson and the province of Volhynia for America to seek an asylum from Russian religious persecution. As the vessel on which they embarked left Liban the emigrants sang a psalm, which was heard for some time after the vessel had left the harbor and greatly affected the crowd on the dock.

To Discuss Disestablishment. London.—The Liberal Federation of the North of Wales resolved at a recent meeting that, as the government had refused to pledge themselves to carry the Welsh disestablishment bill this session, the federation should take an independent line of action and convene the Welsh Liberals to discuss the situation.

Political Situation in Argentina. London.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: "The political situation is rapidly becoming unsettled for President Pena. The cabinet has resigned and the President has refused to reappoint them."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Scores of Cities and Towns in Venezuela Destroyed.

HE GOES FORTH AN EXILE.

Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord Must Leave France to Avoid Prosecution for Large Forgeries.

PARIS.—Since the Deacon family skeleton was brought to the view of the public Paris has had no sensation equal to the Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord affair. That the charges made by young Lebaday are well backed seems certain from the fact that Princess Sagan, mother of the Count, has consented to pay a sum equal to \$520,000. Whether the Count or M. de Woestyn, both of whom are now at liberty, thanks to the Princess, knew they were handling forged notes has not appeared in evidence, but that somebody forged Lebaday's name to paper for a fabulous sum is certain. Under the agreement Count Elie will go out of France for a number of years, and M. de Woestyn will probably leave Paris. There is little doubt now that the Count fell into the hands of sharpers, who soon relieved him of whatever he retained from the sale of the notes, for he has not a franc left. In fact, he goes abroad under a pension settled upon him by his mother, who is willing to make any sacrifice if he will reform.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Cities and Towns in Venezuela Destroyed by an Earthquake Shock.

CARACAS.—The Herald's correspondent telegraphs: "A terrible earthquake shock took place in Venezuela April 28. Reports which have been received here from the districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and the destruction of villages and towns. The cities of Merida, Lagunillas, Chigara and San Juan, situated in the northwestern part of the Republic in the region of the Andes, are reported as having been totally destroyed by a fierce shock at 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to hand. The convulsions extended to parts of the adjacent Republic of Colombia. Full reports of the catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake. The United States Minister here has notified the State Department at Washington of the terrible catastrophe, and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

FROM OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Gresham has received the following telegram from Bartemann, United States Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, Venezuela: "An earthquake on the 28th of April destroyed the cities of Egidio and Merida and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy."

ENGLAND'S LARGE PROBLEMS.

On Their Solution Will Depend the Future of the Empire. LONDON.—The Times comments editorially on a series of articles concerning Canada, which it has published recently. The writer says: "It means manifestly that of the large problems, on the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more or less directly illustrated by Canadian experience, and the probable solution that Canada will find, whether for good or evil, largely affects the entire structure of the empire. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States have tended more than anything else to a peaceful settlement by arbitration of questions which under less favorable conditions might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not perhaps altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficial results achieved in this direction. Possibly they will be the germ of future developments almost too vast and far-reaching for the political imagination of living men to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the United States on the one hand and to Great Britain on the other no man can say yet, but none can doubt that the problem here propounded is big with the fate of untold generations."

Settled by the Pope.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has resolved to put an end to all differences existing between Monsignor Satali and the American Bishops. The Propaganda has gathered all the material for an immediate and direct intervention, and it is probable another synod of the American Catholic Hierarchy will be ordered for the purpose of directing the growing organization of Catholicism in America. The opinion of religious orders are now obtained from the Vatican, and they greatly favor the appointment of cathedral chapters and legates in America.

In Trouble Again.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Cairo says: "A criminal indictment has been lodged at Paris on behalf of Egyptian notables against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal Company for the misappropriation of money. The claims amount to several million pounds, and are based upon documents given under the seal of Said Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt. The case is expected to excite the Panama canal scandal in importance."

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THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Export quotations are wholly nominal. Based on Liverpool prices. Valley for shipping would be worth 77 1/2 @ 80c per cental, and Walla Walla 76c 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.

RAPES—White, 40c per bushel; gray, 38c; rolled, in bags, \$5.75 @ 6.00; in barrels, \$6.00 @ 6.25; in cases, \$3.75.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$1.6 @ 1.8; shorts, \$1.6 @ 1.8; ground barley, \$2.0 @ 2.2; chop feed, \$1.5 @ 1.6 per ton; whole feed barley, \$1.8 per ton; middlings, \$2.3 @ 2.8 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c @ 1.00 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10 @ 12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 17 1/2 @ 20c; fancy dairy, 15 @ 16c; fair to good, 10 @ 12 1/2c per pound; California, 30 @ 40c per pound.

CHEESE—Young America, 12 @ 15c; California flat, 11 1/2 @ 12c; Swiss, imported, 30 @ 32c; domestic, 16 @ 18c per pound.

POULTRY—Oregon, 10 @ 11c 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, 10c per pound; dressed, 14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; new California, 1 1/2c; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40 @ 45c per sack; new potatoes, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; onions (buying price), 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, \$1.75 @ 2c per box; California celery, 85 @ 90c; artichokes, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30 @ 40c; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 10c per bushel; asparagus, \$1.50 per box; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @ 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 @ 3.50; common, \$2.00 @ 2.50; early, \$4.00 @ 5.50 per box; bananas, \$1.75 @ 2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00 @ 3.50; California navel oranges (Washington), \$3.75 per box; (Rose), \$4.00; seedlings, \$2.50 @ 3.75; 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, \$1.37 1/2 @ 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, \$1.00 @ 1.10.

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

FISH—Sardines, 1/4, 75c @ 82.5c; 1/2, \$2.15 @ 4.50; lobsters, \$2.30 @ 3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb tins, \$1.25 @ 1.50; \$1.75; 2-lb, \$2.25 @ 2.50; 1/2-barrel, \$4.50, \$5.25.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22 @ 23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 23 1/2 @ 28c; Arabeque, the Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, \$23.80.

DRIED FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 5 @ 8c; silver, 10 @ 12c; Italian, 10 @ 12c; German, 6 @ 8c; plums, 6 @ 10c; evaporated apples, 8 @ 10c; apricots, 15 @ 16c; peaches, 12 @ 14c; pears, 7 @ 11c per pound.

SUGAR—D, 4 1/2c; Golden O, 4 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 5 1/2c; cubes, crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c; granulated, 6 1/2c; maple sugar, 15 @ 16c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3 1/2c; No. 2, 3c; large white, 3 1/2c; pea beans, 3 1/2c; pink, 3c; bayon, 3 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; Lima, 3 1/2c.

SALT—Island, \$4.75 @ 5.00 per sack.

RICE—Liverpool, 20 @, \$1.50; 10 @, \$1.00; 5 @, \$1.50; stock, \$3.50 @ 3.60.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40 @ 55c; in half barrels, 42 @ 57c; in cases, 39 @, \$1.00 per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20 @, 60c per gallon; \$1.75 per quart.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28 @ 30c per gallon; No. 2, 26 @ 28c; kegs, 58, 85c per quart; half gallons, \$2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, \$1.75 per dozen.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18 @ 20c per pound; cloves, 16 @ 18c; cinnamon, 22 @ 24c; cloves, 18 @ 20c; black pepper, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2c; 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; eights, \$2.50 @ 3.00. Loose raisins, boxes, \$1.50; fancy faced, \$1.75; 3-crown, \$1.85; black pepper, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2c; 4-crown, 5 @ 5 1/2c. Seedless Sultana, boxes, \$1.75 @ 2.00; bags, 6 @ 8c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12 @ 12 1/2c per pound; picnic, 11 @ 12c; breakfast, 13 @ 14c; ham, picnic, 9 @ 10c; dry salt sides, 9 1/2 @ 11c; dry salt sides, 9 @ 10c; dried beef hams, 12 1/2 @ 13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8 1/2 @ 10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$5.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.75; wool and hides.

HOPS—33a, choice, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c per pound; medium, 10 @ 12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10 @ 10 1/2c per pound; Unpuna, 10 @ 10 1/2c; Eastern Oregon, 4 @ 7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, 4 @ 5c; 60 @ 65c; sheep pelts, shearings, 10 @ 15c; medium, 20 @ 35c; long wool, 30 @ 60c; tallow, good to choice, 3 @ 3 1/2c 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.

EXPENSIVE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS.

Everything is cheap in Japan but newspapers. Those printed in the English language are 20 cents a copy; weekly editions, 30 cents a copy; daily papers for one year, usually \$20 to \$25. The newspapers quote and copy largely from the American press, and when a mail arrives from America the next day's Japan Mail, Gazette and other English printed newspapers contain a digest of all the topics of the day, from Judge Goggin's decision down to the last railway accident.—Chicago Record.

FOR THE FARMER.

Valuable Information Concerning Farm Work.

AGRICULTURAL PARAGRAPHS.

Every Advantage Should be Taken to Save Waste and Lessen the Cost in Feeding Farm Stock.

In feeding stock to the best advantage two items are essential. One is to furnish a reasonable variety in their food, and the other is to feed regularly. No one article of food will supply all elements of nutrition in the right proportion to secure the best gain at the lowest cost, because in nearly all cases it will lack in some of the essential elements or will supply them in insufficient quantities. In making up the rations the wants or needs of the animals should always be considered, as well as the purpose for which it is supplied, and in addition to this cost must be considered, supplying a ration that as far as possible will secure the best gain at the lowest cost. The more completely the ration supplies the needs of the animal and the less the cost the better the possible profit; hence it is important to supply a variety and to maintain a good appetite. But, no matter how complete the ration or how liberally it may be supplied, the animal will not thrive as it should unless the feed is given regularly. Nature is regular. Whenever food is supplied she at once commences to digest and assimilate it, and under normal conditions does not pause until the operation is completed. Between two operations there should be some interval of rest; therefore, if food is given before the accustomed time, the digestive organs have not had their accustomed rest and there is more or less risk that they may be overtaxed, and in consequence the work will not be properly done, and this in turn may create a disturbance of the whole system. If on the other hand the feeding is delayed beyond the usual time, the increased hunger of the animal is apt to induce it to eat too fast, so that it will not be as thoroughly masticated and of course will not be as thoroughly digested, causing in this way a loss. Feeding irregularly will also cause an animal to fret to a more or less extent, and this causes a loss that better or more careful work should avoid. In feeding economically every advantage must be taken to save waste and lessen the cost. Feeding a variety and feeding regularly are two items that must always be considered in feeding economically. Then the quantity supplied must be such as will secure a steady gain whether feeding for growth or to finish for the market, and the more fully these essentials are supplied the better will be the profits. When stock is in good pasture very little extra is necessary when keeping for growth, but in feeding to fatten a fattening ration must be given in addition to the pasture.

Work up a Reputation.

It should be the aim of every farmer who makes a specialty of poultry products to work up a good reputation, for such is invaluable. For instance, suppose a person wishes to acquire a name for producing strictly fresh eggs. Let him be sure his product is beyond reproach, and then stamp each egg with the name of the farm and a guarantee as to quality. In a short time dealers and consumers will learn to associate the stamp with the highest excellence, and prices materially above regular rates will easily be obtained. It pays to get individuality and separate one's self from the rank and file in any business, and poultry-keeping is no exception. "There is plenty of room at the top," and it is at the bottom where the profit is found.

ABOUND THE FARM.

Poultry manure is a good fertilizer for strawberries.

Young trees are frequently injured by allowing to bear too heavily.

It has not yet been demonstrated that red raspberries can be evaporated profitably.

Dairymen are pretty generally agreed that the way to have good cows is to raise them.

No buttermaker should let it be said of his product that it is inferior to butter.

The value of a cow depends as much upon the quality of her milk as the quantity.

Do not give up a fairly good thing without strong promise of getting something better.

People are learning as never before that it pays best to aim high in whatever they are to do.

Apparently slight neglect may prevent success and waste all the labor which has been bestowed.

Rotation in growth is the economical method of treating land whether in a farm or garden plot.

No matter how low the price of butter may go, the superior article always brings the best price.

For all ordinary purposes arrange to have the chickens hatched in good season—never later than June.

It is much easier and more pleasant to keep fowls from getting sick than to cure them when once ailing.

Where a person makes first-class butter he can nearly always secure regular customers who will pay good prices.

It is by no means the amount of soil tilled that measures the financial return or the priceless sense of gratification.

Some authorities claim that the same amount of food required to make a pound of beef will make a pound of butter.

If a small flock of fowls will pay well, sell a large one; but the latter must have corresponding care and provision for their comfort.

Idleness and shiftlessness are contemptible; but there is such a thing as carrying labor too far—to the detriment of body and mind.

It is said that mildew on cucumber vines may be destroyed by syringing the vines with a solution made of one ounce of potash dissolved in four gallons of water.

No matter how much money experienced growers may make on berries, the novice should begin on a comparatively small scale and extend his operations as he gains experience.

A creamery man at a farm institute said that to hasten the ripening of cream a starter must be used, and that he had found the best method was to use skim milk for this purpose.

One reason that creamery butter sells better than dairy is because of its uniform color and quality. It would do well for farmers' wives to visit a creamery and witness the process of butter-making.

THE TEMPERMENTS.

The Fourfold Classification That Was Made Two Thousand Years Ago.

It is interesting to find that so thoroughly scientific a man as Professor William Preyer has adopted the fourfold classification of temperaments made nearly 2,000 years ago—namely, the choleric, sanguine, melancholy and lymphatic. The existence of one or the other of these temperaments may be discerned, he says in his work on "The Infant Mind," very early in the great majority of children—in the second quarter of the first year, beyond a doubt. Nearly every one who has written about temperaments has got up a classification of his own. Galen had nine, Haycock gave six, Graham Brown seven, and others have got down as low as two. Modern writers use the word nervous for choleric, and bilious for melancholic temperament. With these verbal modifications, the old classification seems to answer all practical purposes, and individuals can build up combinations as needed.

Hutchinson's definition of temperaments as the sum of the physical peculiarities of a man exclusive of his tendency to disease. This is not very satisfactory, though perhaps temperament is a thing a little too vague to be satisfactorily defined. In modern terms it may be said to be the peculiar way in which the individual reacts to the stimuli of his environment. There is no doubt that one class of persons reacts quickly and easily, expending energy profusely and often needlessly in their life work; others react hopefully and work buoyantly, yet with less waste. We can thus distinguish the nervous, the sanguine, the melancholic, etc. A capacity to recognize and appreciate the importance of temperament used to be considered part of a sound medical training. It has been too much neglected in our pursuit of minutiae with microscopes and test tubes. Our teachers of practical medicine might well revive its study.—Medical Record.

Table Manners in Argentina.

"We camped near a swamp," says a gentleman, describing a meal he had with some cart drivers in South America, "and served on sliced pumpkins boiled with bits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampa fashion. One iron spoon and two cow's horns split in halves were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their haunches and freely helped themselves from the kettle. Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar etiquette which the most lowly person invariably observes. Each member of the company in turn dips his spoon, or horn, into the center of the stew and draws it in a direct line toward him, never allowing it to deviate to the right or left. By observing this rule each person eats without interfering with his neighbor. Being ignorant of this custom I dipped my horn into the mess at random and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impatience. They declared with some warmth to the cook the foreigners did not know how to eat. I apologized as well as I could and endeavored thereafter to eat according to gaucha etiquette."—New York World.

Curious About Respiration.

In each respiration an adult of the human species inhales one pint of air. A healthy man will inspire 16 to 20 times per minute, or say, 20,000 times a day; a child, 25 to 35 times per minute. While standing, the adult average respiration is 23 times per minute; lying down, 18 times. The superficial area of the lungs—that is, of their alveolar space—averages 200 square yards. The amount of air respired each day is about 10,000 quarts.

The amount of oxygen absorbed in the same length of time is 500 liters, or about 744 grams. The amount of carbonic acid expired in 24 hours is estimated at 511.5 grams. Two-thirds of the oxygen absorbed in 24 hours is taken in during the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.—three-fifths of the total being thrown off during the day