

# Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO, OREGON  
GLADSTONE FALLING FAST.

## The Grand Old Man Has Aged Many Years In The Past Three Months.

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 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 was cast across his shining intellect, but both flesh and spirit are breaking. He is not ill. No specific malady is undermining his marvelous vitality, but a great change, which his grieving friends cannot fail to recognize, is making rapid progress.

He has lost interest in life. That is ominous. For 60 years he found rest in other forms of activity and peace in new struggles. Work has been his only recreation. Fresh responsibilities 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 means despair and death.

Every effort will be made now to provide the warrior statesman with tasks and ambitions sufficiently important to keep alive that energy which craves and feels upon what in most men would destroy it. If his enthusiasm can be revived, he may remain many days a figure of which the nation will be most proud. If not, then nothing can long delay the end.

The most remarkable effect of Mr. Gladstone's retirement has been clearly emphasized in connection with his first public appearance. His enemies have already become his friends. He has completely ceased to be a partisan figure in English politics.—London Cor. New York Sun.

## HE FOOLED THE BALIFF.

### Dora Donegan Gives an Exhibition of Her Dexterity as a Thief.

Dora Donegan, one of the most skillful thieves known to the police, gave an exhibition of her art Monday morning at the Harrison Street police station, which gave Baliff Vogel a still greater opinion of her dexterity. She had been arrested in pursuance of a standing order given by Chief Brennan to look her up on sight and was arraigned before Justice Foster. She was discharged, as there was no evidence against her. Before leaving the courtroom she stopped to chat with the baliff.

"You are pretty clever, Dora," said Vogel, "but if all men were as hard to rob as I would be you'd have to do something else for a living."

"Oh, some day some one will fool you, too," said Dora.

The two stood talking for a few minutes, and then the woman left the room. Shortly afterward Baliff Vogel found that his diamond scarf pin was missing. In an excited manner he called the attention of several officers to his loss, and they began to search the room, as the baliff thought it had dropped from his scarf to the floor somewhere. While they were engaged in the search the Donegan woman approached Vogel and said:

"Have you found your pin?"

"No," replied Vogel.

"Well, here it is," said the woman. "Be careful next time when you brag about yourself. I just wanted to show you that you would be an easy mark," and she went away laughing.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## SILVER DOLLARS SCARCE.

### A Hat Which Proved an Unexpected State of Affairs in Washington.

A party of gentlemen were discussing the financial conditions a couple of days ago when one of them remarked upon the unusual scarcity of silver dollars in circulation in Washington. He stated that it was difficult to meet a person who had a silver dollar in his pocket, whereas a few months ago the cart wheels were more plentiful than the paper securities. His assertion was questioned by one of his companions, whereupon he remarked that he would be willing to make a wager of the cigars to prove it.

"I will bet," he remarked, "that you cannot within one hour meet a man whom you know who has a silver dollar in his pocket."

The other, who had an extremely large acquaintance, eagerly accepted the wager and took up a position down at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets. Every friend and acquaintance who came along was requested to exchange a silver dollar for four quarters. Scores of 'B' bills were pulled out of pedestrians' pockets, but the man with the change wanted only the dollar of his daddies. At the end of the hour he paid for the cigars, because he found not a man in his quest who had a hard dollar in his pocket. I don't know the reason for the scarcity of such coin, but its existence is beyond doubt.—Washington Star.

## Declined Her Services.

Since the death of M. Boutquin the dapper old gentleman who invariably wore a silk hat and carried an umbrella when discharging his official duties, Brussels has been deprived of the services of a public executioner. M. de Liege has kindly acted as a stopgap during the interregnum. Last week his cooperation was requested by the authorities. At the appointed hour a stout, middle aged lady presented herself and quietly remarked to the assembled functionaries:

"I've come for the execution. My husband is not well this morning and asked me to take his place. Please let us get to business."

The general stupefaction was intensified when she added in a reassuring tone, "This is not by any means the first time."

# A LUDICROUS DUEL.

## The Preacher Chose the Weapons and Vanquished His Bullying Opponent.

One way of combating an evil practice is to make it ridiculous. It was by this means that dueling was stopped in a certain district of Kentucky some 40 years ago. At that time a traveling preacher named Bowman, a strong, muscular man, was conducting a series of religious meetings in Kentucky. At one of them a well known desperate character created a disturbance, and being publicly rebuked by Bowman sent him a challenge to fight.

The preacher's first thought was to treat the matter with silent contempt. Then he reflected that dueling was all too common in that region, and he decided to accept the challenge.

As the challenged party, Bowman had the choice of weapons. He selected a half bushel of large Irish potatoes and stipulated that his opponent must stand 15 paces distant, and that only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The desperado was furious, but Bowman insisted upon his rights as the challenged party and threatened to denounce the fellow as a coward if he made further objections. Seeing no way out of the scrape, the desperado at last consented.

The contest took place on the outskirts of the town, and almost everybody in the place turned out to see the fun. The seconds arranged the two men in position, by the side of each being a half bushel measure filled with good sized potatoes.

Bowman threw the first one. It struck his opponent in a central spot and fell in pieces. A shout of delight went up from the crowd which hurried the desperado, and his potato flew wide of the mark.

Bowman watched his chance, and a potato hit his opponent's forehead, and every time his opponent stooped for a potato another one hit him in the side, leaving a wet spot on his clothes and then scattering on all sides. The fellow was hit in this way five times. Then the sixth potato struck him in the short ribs, and he lay on the grass doubled up with pain and groaning. "Enough!"

The bystanders went wild with delight. But Mr. Bowman looked very sober. The desperado was taken home and put to bed, and there he staid for more than a week, and when he again appeared he was greeted with so many jokes that life was almost a burden to him.

That was the end of dueling in that region.—Family Herald.

## The Bahamans.

A most curious utensil of a Bahaman dwelling is a big cement oven, like a cone, at the back of the house. In this the family bread is baked. Bahamans are physiologically stunted, and their thin, attenuated forms show it. An unvarying diet of raw and fruit is not nourishing enough, and the fact speaks for itself in these islanders. The white Bahamans are homely and sallow unless burned so that complexion is a thing of the past. They rarely—some never—wear shoes; hence feet in these latitudes are feet and not merely the ends of legs. I used to gaze in admiration at the feet that daily and nightly visited our schooner. The owners of the appendages could walk where a shod foot could not bear to tread. The skin becomes tougher than leather. Black Bahamans are the finest specimens of the negro race to be seen outside of Africa—strapping fellows with magnificent arms and chests, but they are dreadful beggars and dreadful liars.

It is inconceivable how simple the Bahamans are. I saw an old man in Spanish Wells who had never seen a horse, or a cow, or a wheeled vehicle. Nassau is their Mecca. "Why, boy," said Joe Pindar to me (everybody down here is either a Pindar or a Johnson), "Nassau is a city. Hit 'as 6,000 people, hand the streets are so wide carriages kin go along hand leave room for persons to walk hon heath side."—California Illustrated Magazine.

## The Man of the Moment.

From the modern girl's point of view the man of the moment is not of much account, says Sarah Grand. The instinct of natural selection which inclined her to all to set him aside for his flabbiness is strengthened now by her knowledge of his character. She knows him better than her parents do, and in proportion as she knows him she finds less and less reason to respect him. The girls discuss him with each other and with younger married women, and out of their discussion is arising a strong distaste for him.

"I'm not going to marry a man I can't respect." "I shan't marry unless I can find a man of honor with no horrid past," and "Don't offer me the mutilated remains of a man," coupled with the names of Tom Jones and Rodrick Random, are the commonest expressions of it. And it is in vain for the man of the moment when he marries to hope to conceal the consequences of the past by his wife by assuming a highly refined objection to "allowing" her to read any book that would open her eyes. Manners of the new woman are perfect. She is never aggressive, never argumentative, but she understands the art of self defense and reads what she pleases.

**Of Different Types.**  
The drummer for a Chicago house handling New England trade, who had not seen his good old mother for a long time, recently spent Sunday with her, and when he started away she laid her hand tenderly on his head.

"Geolly, my boy," she said, "Put your trust in Providence, and you will come out all right."

"Pshaw, mamma," he replied; "you don't know that country. Providence is the hardest town to work in the whole of New England," and the good lady was greatly shocked until they had come to a mutual understanding as to what each one was thinking about.—Detroit Free Press.

**A Possible Condition.**  
Maud—Frank Plutus has proposed to Carrie, but she says he has more money than brains.

Edith—Carrie doesn't seem to consider that if he had more brains than money it is not likely he would ever have proposed to her.—Boston Transcript.

A medical man has found out that dismal weather has a bad effect upon the reasoning powers as well as upon the spirits. He says his deductions made on cloudy days often prove to be faulty.

# DICTATOR EZETA.

## Rosebery's Prophecy When at College Fulfilled.

### SILVER QUESTION IN GERMANY.

The Engagement of John W. Mackay, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair Discussed by London Society.

LONDON.—The story that Miss Virginia Fair, the younger daughter of Senator Fair, and sister of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and who is now on this side, is to be married to Maitland Kersey, the handsome agent of the White Star line, seems not to be borne out by the facts as stated here. The report now stands distinctly that John W. Mackay, Jr., is to be the lucky man. He it is who is said to be engaged to the California beauty, and those who take a sentimental interest in such things find it much more suggestive of a pretty romance than a union with the handsome Englishman would be. Whether the reported matrimonial experiences of Mr. Kersey had anything to do with the breaking-off of the engagement reported to exist a short time ago cannot be affirmed. Five o'clock tea club prefers to look on it as a sudden revelation to young Mr. Mackay of his affection for Miss Fair. It needed, in fact, the intervention of a third party to save Mr. Mackay where his happiness is concerned. Miss Virginia has many suitors, and young Mr. Mackay and Miss Fair have known each other from childhood. Their respective fathers were comrades in early struggling days and always allies and friends through the greater fortunes of later years. A marriage between the two children would therefore round out the romance of the great gold and silver eras of the West in a manner most approved by the novelist, which means by every man or woman who loves a lover.

### ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

#### The Destiny Proposed Out for Himself When at College Fulfilled.

LONDON.—Prime Minister Rosebery's Ladas won the Derby, with Matchbox second and Reminder third. It is doubtful if so much interest has ever before been taken in the Derby. There were several causes for this state of affairs. In the first place many thousands of people were anxious to see the Derby, because it is the great event of the turf, and the second place, which is owned by the Prime Minister, was looked upon as being the horse of the year, his previous victories having won him hosts of friends, who longed to see once more the primrose and rose hoops with rose-colored tails (Lord Rosebery's colors) flying to the front of everything else in the field. Thus it was that the special trains at London Bridge and Victoria stations, ran every five minutes, were packed to the utmost with the usual crowd of raccoons, augmented by many people who had never ventured to Epsom, but who went by train in order to see "Rosebery win the third event."

### THE SCHOOLBOY'S PROPHECY.

The destiny which Lord Rosebery prophesied out for himself when at college was fulfilled. He married the richest girl in England, Hannah de Rothschild; he is Prime Minister of England, and he has won the Derby with his colt Lada, the winner of the 2,000 guinea and the winner of the Newmarket stake May 23.

### FROM HONOLULU.

President Dole Outlines the Work for the Constitutional Convention.

HONOLULU.—The Constitutional Convention met May 20. The ceremonies were very brief, consisting mainly of an address by President Dole outlining very fully the work it has to do and stating clearly the reasons which had impelled a change of plans by the President and Advisory Council from annexation to the United States to the creation of an independent Republic. He gave utterance also to this significant expression: "Although the establishment of a fundamental law which shall as far as possible provide for the safe and permanent administration of affairs upon the principles of a republican form of government will be the paramount object of our deliberations, the original purpose of the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of political union with the great and friendly nation that lies nearest to us must, in respect to the present, be abandoned, and the fully recognized by you as a vital policy of the new Republic as it has been of the provisional government."

**Silver Question in Germany.**  
BERLIN.—In a speech closing the meetings of the Imperial Silver Commission Count von Posadowsky, the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, said he believed the members were agreed that the fluctuations and depreciation of the silver had entailed great losses upon the German foreign and home trade; that Germany alone was powerless to raise the price of silver, and it was impracticable to do so either by the creation of a monopoly or international agreement or by the regulation of the production. He added that the members of the commission would render a public service by helping to spread the conviction that serious difficulty attended the solution of the silver question.

**Experiments With Cholera Patients.**  
LONDON.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that Dr. Haffkine from Pasteur's laboratory in Paris made a course of experiments there and inoculated 117 out of 200 persons occupying a group of huts and subject to cholera. Soon after he had completed his work the disease broke out among the people. Ten of them were attacked, and seven died. All of the cases occurred among those who had not been inoculated with the preventive.

**Ezeta Has Fled to Panama.**  
LA LIBERTAD.—Ezeta's flight from the country is not yet known to his forces, which are now massed near San Salvador. La Libertad is practically in control of the American sailors, who were freed from the grasp of Benito and American interests. Ezeta arrived here the other day, and with ten companions immediately went aboard the steamer Valryia and sailed for Panama.

**To Colonize Jews.**  
ST. PETERSBURG.—The Ministers of the Interior and of Husbandry have advanced a scheme to organize a Jewish colony in South Africa. It is proposed to organize a distinctly Jewish colony, in which all the Jewish farmers, now scattered over South Russia are to be focused. Grants of land and agricultural implements are to be given them.

# THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Export values are nominal at 77½¢ per cental for Valley and 72½¢ to 76¢ per cental for Walla Walla.

FLOUR, FRED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, \$2.55; Salem, \$2.55; Cascadia, \$2.55; Dayton, \$2.55; Walla Walla, \$2.90; Snowflake, \$2.95; Corvallis, \$2.65; Pendleton, \$2.65; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, \$1.90; red, \$1.85; gray, 35¢ to 38¢; rolled, in bags, \$5.75 to \$6.00; in barrels, \$6.00 to \$6.25; in cases, \$3.75.

MILLET—Bran, \$1.60 to \$1.80; shorts, \$1.60 to \$1.80; ground barley, \$2.00; chop feed, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per ton; whole feed barley, \$1.70 per ton; middlings, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per ton; chicken wheat, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 17½¢ to 20¢; fancy dairy, 15¢ to 16¢; fair to good, 10¢ to 12½¢ per pound.

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

EGGS—Oregon, 15¢ to 18¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$4.50 per doz.; broilers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; ducks, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen; geese, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound; dressed, 12¢.

**VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.**

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; new California, 1½¢; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40¢ to 45¢ per sack; new potatoes, 1¼¢ to 2¢ per pound; onions (buying price), 4¢ per pound; new onions, 1½¢ per sack; sweet potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California celery, \$5 to \$6; artichokes, 35¢ per dozen; Oregon lettuce, 25¢ per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30¢ to 40¢; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25¢ per dozen; string beans, 7¢ per box; green peas, 10¢ per box; rhubarb, 1½¢ per pound; peas, 16¢ 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 per crate; common, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Sicily, \$4.00 to \$4.75 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.00 to \$3.25; St. Michael, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00 to \$3.50; California navel oranges (Washington), \$3.75 to \$4.00 per box; seedlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Oregon seedling, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Florida, \$3.00 per 10-pound crate for black, \$1.10 to \$1.25 for Royal Ann; gooseberries, 3¢ to 4¢ per pound; apricots, \$1.00 per 10-pound box; new cooking apples, 75¢ per 25-pound box.

**CANNED GOODS.**

CANNED GOODS—Table fruit, assorted, \$1.75 to \$2.00; peaches, \$2.25 to \$2.45; cherries, \$2.25 to \$2.40; blackberries, \$1.85 to \$2.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25 to \$2.80; apricots, \$1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.30; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.00 to \$1.20; strawberries, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, \$3.15 to \$3.50; peaches, \$3.50 to \$4.00; apricots, \$3.50 to \$4.00; plums, \$2.75 to \$3.00; blackberries, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.**

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, \$1.10 per bushel; asparagus, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.00 to \$1.10; sugar peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, Western, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Eastern, \$1.25 to \$1.70.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1¢, \$1.50; 2¢, \$2.25; chipped, \$2.40; lunch tongue, 1¢, \$3.25; 2¢, \$4.50; deviled ham, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; roast beef, 1¢, \$1.50; 2¢, \$2.25.

**FISH—Sardines, ¼¢, 75¢ to \$2.25; ½¢, \$2.15 to \$4.50; lobsters, \$2.30 to \$3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb tins, \$1.25 to \$1.50; flat, \$1.75 to \$2.15; 2-lb, \$2.25 to \$2.50; ¼-barrel, \$5.50.**

**STAPLE GROCERIES.**

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 33¢, 10¢ to 22¢; Salvador, 28¢, 10¢ to 22¢; Mocha, 25¢ to 32¢; Arabica, 20¢ to 25¢; Java, 10¢ to 15¢; 100-pound cases, \$23.35.

DRIED FRUITS—1803 pack, Petite prunes, 6¢ to 8¢; silver, 10¢ to 12¢; Italian, 8¢ to 10¢; German, 6¢ to 8¢; 60¢ to 10¢; evaporated, 10¢ to 12¢; apricots, 10¢ to 12¢; peaches, 12¢ to 14¢; pears, 7¢ to 11¢ per pound.

**SUGAR—D, 4½¢; Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 5½¢; confectioners' A, 5½¢; dry granulated, 5½¢; cube, crushed and powdered, 6½¢ per pound; ¾¢ per pound; 100-pound cases, \$1.75 to \$1.90; prompt cash; maple sugar, 15¢ to 16¢ per pound.**

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½¢; No. 2, 3¢; large white, 3½¢; pea beans, 3½¢; pink, 3¢; bayon, 3½¢; butter, 3½¢; Lima, 4½¢ per pound.

**RICE—Island, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per sack.**

SALT—Liverpool, 200¢, \$15.50; 100¢, \$16.00; 50¢, \$16.50; stock, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40¢ to 55¢; in half barrels, 42¢ to 57¢; in cases, 35¢ to 40¢ per gallon; 25¢ to 30¢ per keg; California, in barrels, 20¢ to 40¢ per gallon; 1½¢ per quart.

**PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28¢ to 30¢ per gallon; No. 2, 26¢ to 28¢; kegs, 5¢, 85¢ per gallon; half gallons, \$2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, \$1.75 per dozen.**

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18¢ to 20¢ per pound; cassia, 16¢ to 18¢; cinnamon, 22¢ to 24¢; cloves, 18¢ to 20¢; black pepper, 16¢ to 22¢; white pepper, 20¢ to 25¢; nutmeg, 75¢ to 80¢.

**RAISINS—London layers, boxes, \$1.75 to \$2.00; halves, \$2.00 to \$2.25; quarters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; eights, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Loose Raisins, boxes, \$1.50; fancy faced, \$1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½¢ to 6¢ per pound; 4 crown, 5¢ to 5½¢. Seedless Sultana, boxes, \$1.75 to \$2.00; bags, 6¢ to 8¢ per pound.**

**HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.**

HOPS—'93a, choice, 12½¢ to 13½¢ per pound; medium, 10¢ to 12¢; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10¢ to 10½¢ per pound; Umpqua, 10¢ to 10½¢; Eastern Oregon, 4¢ to 6¢, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5¢ per green, salted, 60 pounds, 2¢ to 3¢; sheep tins, shearing, 10¢ to 15¢; medium, 20¢ to 35¢; long wool, 30¢ to 40¢; allow, good to choice, 3¢ to 3½¢ per pound.

**LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.**

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

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

HOES—Choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.75; dressed, 6¢ to 7¢ per pound; small choice, 5¢; large, 3¢ to 4¢ per pound.

**PROVISIONS.**

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12¢ to 12½¢ per pound; large, 11¢ to 12¢; picnic, 11¢ to 12¢; breakfast bacon, 13¢ to 15¢; short clear sides, 9¢ to 11¢; dry salt sides, 9¢ to 11¢; dried beef, 12¢ to 13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 8½¢ to 10¢ per pound; pure, in tins, 10¢ to 11½¢; pigs' feet, 8¢ to 10¢; pigs' feet, 4¢, 8¢ to 10¢.

**Talking Through His Title.**  
George M. Pullman—worth \$50,000,000—told a newspaper reporter, "I believe that I was far happier in the days when I hadn't a dollar than I am now." That is all very fine, but if he were happier then, why not go back to that happy and dollarless days? The disposition of his great wealth need not bother him. The fact that George M. Pullman is working early and late to add to his "hard-earned" wealth and responsibilities is evidence that the palace car king is "talking through his hat."—Philadelphia Press.

**Cure for Blown Cattle.**  
A homeopathic doctor, whose authority is vouched for, has been recommending a very simple cure for cattle that happen to be "blown," says the Edinburgh Farming World. He pours from three to four drops of the homeopathic dilution of colchicum into a table glass of cold water or into a small bottle with a wide neck. The animal is to be seized by the horns, and when the head is in the air pour the solution into the nostrils, when it must be swallowed. Within ten minutes and without recurring to a second dose the ballooning will collapse.

# FRUIT TREE PESTS.

## The Beetles Which Produce Destructive Borers.

### PACKING FRUIT WITH CARE.

Much Better Butter Can Be Made With The Old Dash Churn.

"How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to churn until the butter will hold up the dasher? Such instructions are fatal to good butter," says the Iowa Homestead. "In the first place the dash churn is ten years behind the times, and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or barrel churn is cheap, and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But, no matter what kind of a churn is used never churn until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast iron. If this grain is destroyed by overchurning or overworking, the butter becomes a greasy mixture like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again it is necessary that the buttermilk be well washed out, or the butter will become strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping qualities are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the form of small granules, ranging in size from a red-clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can well be washed out, and the grain will be unharmed. The butter is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as fine butter as any one, provided he will take the trouble to do it right."

### REMEDIES FOR BORERS.

Description of The Two Kinds That Infest Fruit Trees.

There are two borers that work in fruit trees, says Farm and Fireside. One has a flat head and the other a round head. They both come from eggs laid by bees. The beetle of the round-headed borer is about three-fourths of an inch long, and has two broad, cream-white stripes running the whole length of its body. The eggs of the flat-headed borer are of a shining greenish-black color, with its under side of a shining coppery color. This borer attacks the whole trunk and often the larger branches, while the former confines its attacks to the base of the trunk almost entirely. The difference in their eggs is that the round-headed borer lays its eggs in May and in the North in June and July. The beetle of the round-headed borer generally lays its eggs at dusk, and is hidden during the day. The beetle of the flat-headed borer is a lively fellow. He likes the hot sunshine, and runs very rapidly up and down the bark in bright days, but instantly takes wing if an attempt is made to capture him. Nothing can be done to kill the eggs, but a good preventive is to coat the trees with soft soap, plaster of paris and paris green during the time the beetles are abundant. The soap is distasteful to the beetles; the plaster of paris makes it stick, and the paris green will poison any young that may hatch from the eggs. The only way to kill the insects after they are in the tree is by cutting them out or running a wire into their burrows.

The difference in their eggs is that the round-headed borer lays its eggs in the fall and spring and have the borers removed.

**PACKING FRUIT.**

One of the Most Important Problems Before the Growers of To-day.

It often happens that of two fruit growers whose places join and who raise fruit that is every way similar the one will get good prices that will pay him a round profit, while the other will scarcely cover the cost of gathering and transportation, says Colman's Rural World. The difference lies in the matter of handling. The one who grows carefully studies the markets, grades his fruit, rejects all the culls or imperfect specimens, and then packs the fruit in an attractive manner, while the other simply dumps it into boxes, good, bad and indifferent, and sends it together. It is not surprising that under such conditions money is often lost on shipments. It would indeed be surprising if this were not so. Many a reputation has been made by careful attention to the grades and packing of fruit, and all shippers agree that this is one of the most important problems before the growers of to-day. It is a problem which becomes more important from year to year, as the production increases, and consequently the competition increases also. As between two shippers of fruit of equal quality it is the question of attractive packing that decides the difference in prices.

**Good Drainage.**

There is something about a drain that the most obtuse farmer couldn't fail to remark for years past, says Colman's Rural World, and it is strange that the lesson taught has not been better utilized. Every one has observed the result of a common tile drain or "blind" ditch was to produce for a limited distance on either side of the ditch a most prolific crop of pump and well-developed grain. It never occurred to them, however, before a system of drainage permeated their fields sufficiently close to allow the influence of the drain to cover the whole field or farm, that field or farm would be rich beyond comparison and practically free from flood and drought alike. Of late a few progressive men have seen the light, and are now rejoicing in plentiful crops, and every advantage of a luxurious and opulent soil, while neighbors with better farms, equally well tilled, but without drainage, are grumbling over their losses and threatening to sell out and move to the Pacific Coast.

**Cure for Blown Cattle.**  
A homeopathic doctor, whose authority is vouched for, has been recommending a very simple cure for cattle that happen to be "blown," says the Edinburgh Farming World. He pours from three to four drops of the homeopathic dilution of colchicum into a table glass of cold water or into a small bottle with a wide neck. The animal is to be seized by the horns, and when the head is in the air pour the solution into the nostrils, when it must be swallowed. Within ten minutes and without recurring to a second dose the ballooning will collapse.

**Electricity in Drowning Cases.**  
An account of electricity as a life saver comes from Scotland, where a man, while bathing, was seized with a cramp and sank, being two minutes below water. When rescued he was thought to be dead, but after two applications of the electric current animation was restored. The current passed between the nape of the neck and the heart.—Exchange.

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# EARNINGS OF BEGGARS.

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