

AROUND A BIG STATE

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Lodge Initiation May Result in Death—Farmer murdered in his buggy—Decision Against Insurance Companies—Thieves Train Off the Track.

Dr. William P. Sensibaugh, a dentist of Port Byron, is in a serious condition as a result of pranks played upon him while being initiated in a fraternal insurance lodge in that village. During the initiatory ceremonies he was blindfolded and given several slight shocks from a live electric battery. The shocks, which he became unconscious, he sought to resist, but was having fun at his expense by locating the wire and attempting to avoid it. One of the initiating team, seeing the candidate was about to evade the wire, gave him a little shove, which unfortunately proved sufficient to throw him off his balance, and he fell hands down upon the battery itself, receiving a shock which rendered him unconscious. After working over him for two hours and finally reviving him it was discovered that his right arm hung limp and loose, and in this condition it has remained ever since. Several days later the doctor was stricken with an affection of the pneumogastric nerve. The other night he was in a serious condition and it became necessary to beat and chafe him and stand him on his head to secure circulation and action of the heart and lungs until a doctor arrived. Since then he has been kept up mainly through electrical treatment.

Killed as He Rode Alone—George S. Harrison, a prominent farmer of Upper Alton, was murdered the other night. He drove to Beloit to attend to some business. He left that place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after 6 o'clock his horse and buggy came into Upper Alton and Harrison was laying on the seat dead, with two bullet holes in his forehead. His money, watch and other valuables were not disturbed, and it was evidently the work of an assassin. The reins were wound around the whip in the buggy cockpit when the horse brought the body home, indicating that the driver had stopped to talk when shot. The bullet entered from under the jaw, showing that the victim had thrown back his head in trying to avoid a missile. The further fact was ascertained that the assassin led the horse carefully down the hill, just beyond the point where the shooting was done, to prevent the body from being thrown out in the roadway. Harrison was a well-known man and was known to have made several political enemies. His friends think the assassin will prove to be one of these enemies, if captured. He was 60 years of age and leaves a family of three grown daughters. Hounds are now following the murderer's trail.

To Aid the State Children—The results of the conference of the Illinois State Board of Charities at Kankakee were made known when Dr. F. H. Wines said after the deliberations that he would ask on behalf of the State board that the Legislature extend the sphere of the Illinois school for the feeble-minded by the establishment of an epileptic colony and a State Board of Guardians to look after the dependent children after they had passed the probationary period in the State schools. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William A. Talcott, Rockford; vice-presidents, Judge O. N. Carter, Chicago; Mrs. H. Candee, Cairo; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Rainey, Carrollton; legislative committee, Dr. Benjamin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Dr. F. H. Wines, Springfield; B. M. Chipperfield, Lewistown; George Hobson, Danville.

Wreck Is Caused by a Cow—An outgoing passenger train on the Big Four, leaving Alton at 6:55 p. m., struck a cow at the Wood river bridge, near Alton, and was precipitated into the river. Every one of the twelve passengers on board was hurt. Those considered seriously injured are: James Long, Alton, legs broken and shoulder dislocated; Miss Louise Hess, Alton, scalp wound; George Dorsey, Gillespie, shoulder and arm broken; Mrs. Steve Dorsey, Gillespie, collar bone broken and scalp wound; Mrs. Budenbecker, Bethalto, severe scalp wound; Emma and Ollie Clawson, Edwardsville, ribs broken and spinal injuries.

Insurance Companies Beaten—At Ottawa, Judge Blanchard has decided the Heenan test insurance case, in which the point involved was whether or not store fixtures are a part of the building and therefore real estate, or purely personal property, in favor of the Heenan Company, increasing the amount to be paid by the defendant Niagara company and its associates from \$32,500 to \$39,000. As this point has never been decided by the local courts, the case is now to go before the appellate court, and will go thence to the Supreme Court for final hearing.

State Tax Rate Is Decided—The Governor and the Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield have computed the rate per cent to be levied on the equalized assessment of property for State purposes for the year 1908 as follows: For State purposes, 42 cents on each \$100; for school purposes, 14 cents on each \$100, making an aggregate State tax rate of 56 cents on each \$100. This is 10 cents less in the aggregate than last year.

Brief State Happenings—At Charleston, Carter Martin, who murdered Albert Buser, was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 16.

Capt. James M. North, supervisor of Clintonia township, was found dead in his grape arbor.

Gov. Tanner has announced the appointments of Major John J. Funkhouser to succeed Lieut. Col. Swift of the Ninth Illinois regiment, Illinois volunteers, promoted, and James E. Hill of Lincoln to succeed Funkhouser as major.

Judge John Virgin, 60 years old, of Prentice, was found dead in the toilet room of a Missouri Pacific train coming into St. Louis. He was discovered when the train was near Chamois, Mo., and heart failure is thought to have caused his death.

The State convention of Daughters of Rebekah elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Effie A. Grant, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Olive J. C. Blackman, Harrisburg; warden, Mrs. Eva R. Withey, Springfield; secretary, Mrs. Lola L. Rickard, Olney; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie E. Skaggs, Harrisburg.

The Illinois Steel Company has begun the manufacture of bridge and structural steel work at its plant in South Chicago. This company is now in the market as an active competitor of the Carnegie company for supplying those products.

Stephen C. Spaulding of Villa Ridge, formerly a leading jeweler of Janesville, Wis., shot himself on his daughter's grave in Oak Hill cemetery in that city. He was visiting there and appeared cheerful. He left letters to a brother, son and several friends, giving directions as to his funeral. He had abundant means and was universally respected. No cause is known for the deed. He was about 75 years old.

Early next month State Senator John Humphrey will be married to Miss Ida Stuart, who lives with her brother in Chicago.

The 14-year-old son of Ole Nelson, residing ten miles southeast of Vandalia, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in the barn.

Gov. Tanner has appointed Lieut. Col. Eben Swift of the Ninth Illinois volunteers to succeed Casimer Alder, resigned, as colonel of the Fourth Illinois, now at Tampa, Fla.

John Ruddle, a barber, committed suicide by hanging himself in a stall under the grand stand at the Valparaiso, Ind., fair grounds. He came from Chicago and was 45 years old.

At 10 o'clock the other night work was begun to raise the Iron Cluff, which sunk in Lake Michigan off Chicago a week before. One hour later she was towed into the river, apparently in good shape, despite her experience in the gale.

Rev. Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, assisted by Fathers Heitman and Dreis of Peoria, Buttermar of Metamora, Paul and Humphreys of Pekin, confirmed a class of fifty-one young people at the German Catholic Church at Pekin.

Miss Lena Hig, teacher in the Salem Evangelical school at Quincy, has accepted the position of governess of ex-President Cleveland's children and will assume her new duties Dec. 1. She is to teach the ex-President's children German.

The Fox River Valley Medical Society held its sixty-seventh semi-annual meeting in Aurora. Dr. C. L. Smith of Aurora was elected president, Dr. Bumsted of Dundee vice-president, and Dr. Robbins of Aurora secretary and treasurer.

Maj. Gen. Thomas O. Osborn recently brought to Chicago a shield valued at thousands of dollars which was presented to him in 1887 by the Argentine Republic in recognition of his part in adjusting the boundary line differences between that country and Chili.

L. B. Copeland was elected president of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac at its fourth annual meeting held at the Sherman House in Chicago. An address on "Imperialism in 1861 and 1898," by Col. Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids, was a feature of the evening.

The Illinois Central passenger train due in Arcola at 2:17 p. m., was whirling through the country one recent afternoon when an unknown man took deliberate aim and sent bullet whizzing through the coach window, narrowly missing two passengers and burying itself in the wood-work of the car. The train was stopped and a search made for the man, but he could not be found.

At the session of the Odd Fellows' grand lodge in Springfield the election of officers was completed as follows: Grand secretary, J. R. Miller, Springfield; grand treasurer, T. B. Needles, Nashville; grand representative, Cicero J. Lindler, Greenfield. The salaries of the grand officers, with the exception of that of treasurer, which is nominal, were reduced one-third. The cut applies to per diem and mileage of delegates. A constitutional amendment was adopted limiting the amount that may be levied for orphans' and old folks' homes to 60 cents per capita. A levy to the limit will procure about \$32,000.

Charles Kimball, alias Gus Robert, sentenced to the penitentiary for burglaries committed in Mokena, and Leonard Forchester of Chicago, charged with horse stealing, broke out of the Kankakee County jail at Kankakee the other morning. The jail forced the lock of their cell and dug through a twenty-four-inch wall underneath a window of the main corridor. Kimball was in solitary confinement, as he had made three previous efforts to escape. Forchester slipped into Kimball's cell unobserved as the prisoners were being locked up. He received the jailer by a dummy left in his bed in the adjoining cell.

The Chicago police department has rendered a report on the number of bicycles stolen from Chicago owners during the wheeling season of 1908. Sergeant Palmer of the central station has general charge of the work of recovering purloined wheels and reports that 900 bicycles have been taken from their rightful owners since July 1. Hardly half this number has been recovered. Chicago bicycle thieves have become very numerous. The stolen wheels are taken apart and then parts of the same kind of bicycles are then put together so cunningly as entirely to deceive the original owners. The reassembled wheels are then easily sold.

The grand encampment of the State of Illinois I. O. O. F., in session at Springfield, elected and appointed the following officers: Grand patriarch, Robert A. Smith, Chicago; grand high priest, Chas. M. Lytle, Decatur; grand senior warden, George A. Seelye, Prairie City; grand scribe, John C. Smith, Chicago; grand treasurer, John P. Foss, Chicago; grand junior warden, H. W. Pemberton, Galatia; representatives to foreign grand lodge, W. E. Carlin, Jerseyville, and J. D. Murphy, Bushnell; grand sentinel, Chris Cross, Tuscola; grand outside sentinel, J. E. Morris, Chicago; grand marshal, Thos. Wood, Princeton. Terms of officers of subordinate encampments were fixed at six months instead of one year.

W. S. McCann, a Chicago lawyer, and his brother, S. J. McCann of Joliet, have been in Freeport looking up evidence with which they hope to make a showing at the January session of the board of pardons that will secure the release from the penitentiary of Frank Harris, the former well-known ball player, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Charles Bengel there May 18, 1895. The killing of Bengel by Harris, a scalp wound and a crime that has ever been common knowledge, that part of the State, Harris claims to have done the deed because Bengel had traded and vilely slandered his wife and himself. He pleaded insanity for his defense, but was sentenced to be hanged. The grounds on which the pardon will be asked are that Harris was not properly defended, and his crime was, in a measure, justifiable, the same as Gov. Altgeld commuted the death penalty. Ball players of the country have raised a fund to have the application made.

Senator William E. Mason was invested with the order of Pythian Knighthood in Pythian Hall in the Masonic Temple at Chicago the other night. The investiture was conducted under a special dispensation by the grand chancellor, Arthur J. Comings of Rockford.

Several vessels have been boarded and robbed in the north end of the Chicago river by a gang of pirates. These robberies have been reported to the police, but the darkness of the river and the utter lack of police protection upon its waters make the work of capturing the men almost impossible.

A new bank, to be known as the Second National Bank of Alton, will be opened there about Jan. 1. The preliminary organization has been completed and the capital stock of \$100,000 fully subscribed.

The leading stockholders are: Slaters of Carlyle and William Elliot Smith of Alton. The Canton House, one of the leading hotels in Canton, was destroyed by fire early on a recent morning. Many of the guests fled from the burning building in their night clothes, leaving their valuables behind. The loss is about \$10,000, of which there was \$3,500 insurance. A. E. Ralston was run over by a fire engine and received injuries which will probably result fatally.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Wheat Is King—How to Destroy Grain Weevil—Small Farms Are an Advantage—Set Out Fruit Trees in the Spring.

You may tell of your armored cruisers, And your great ships of the line; And swift or slow may steamers go Across the billowy brine. Like thunder may the cannon boom To greet their flags unfurled, And for an hour they have the power To rule the frightened world.

From ocean to ocean shore Lie lines of gleaming steel, And night and day, we hear alway The ring of rushing wheel; Though buffalo have left the plain, And Indian tents are furled, Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair In terraces of green, And on the plain, where wind and rain Sweep fields of golden sheen, Where sturdy yellow stalks arise, With banners heads unfurled, Here you may greet the great King Wheat, The ruler of the world.

Oh, hills may shake and vales resound Beneath the flying car, And driven by steam and winds a-beam Our ships ride fast and far; Cities may crumble 'neath the guns Which guard our flag unfurled; Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat, For hunger rules the world.—Youth's Companion.

The Grain Weevil. While there are several species of grain weevils, the same remedy will do for all. As these insects penetrate all through the entire bulk of grain, it is necessary to apply some substance that is equally penetrating in its nature. This is found in carbon bisulphide, which may be had at any drug store. The vapor of this substance is very poisonous, and will destroy all insect life with which it comes in contact. This material is also very explosive when brought in contact with fire. Keeping these two points in mind, it may be handled with perfect safety. In applying the material it is well to keep in mind the fact that it is very volatile, and quickly passes into vapor, which diffuses itself throughout the entire mass of grain, and as the vapor is heavier than air it will have a tendency to settle. But in order to insure perfect results it is best to introduce the material well down toward the middle of the mass of grain by means of a gas pipe with a screen over the lower end, which will prevent the grain filling the pipe, and through which the poison may be poured. The pipe is then withdrawn.

One pound of the bisulphide is sufficient for fifty bushels of grain. One application will be sufficient unless the grain is to be kept over winter, when a second application may be necessary. The material does no harm to the grain in any way, as the poisonous fumes all pass away as soon as brought in contact with the air outside.—Indiana Experiment Station.

An Advantage in Small Farms. I have noticed that in the townships where the farms are small in area the people are happier and the children better bred. Smaller farms increase the density of the population. This gives them better school facilities. The children feel the encouragement of numbers and are excited to greater efforts by the competition. Besides, their parents can afford to hire a better teacher and build for their use a better schoolhouse. Then, too, in a thickly settled region the roads are kept in better condition, for the land is of greater value and stand taxing to improve the highways. The people are brought close together and have more of social advantages. And social advantages are a great thing. Give a farmer's wife suitable company in the way of good neighbors and she will forget half of her troubles in talking with her neighbors. I believe there would be fewer disappointed women if they could have some chance to enjoy social life. I pity the women on the big farms, each a mile square, where the nearest neighbor is a mile away, and perhaps incongenial. When neighbors are so few and so far away one can not choose one's company as one would if the farms were smaller and neighbors plentiful.—Mrs. J. S., in Farmers' Review.

When to Set Out Fruit Trees. All things considered, we believe one of the best plans of management with fruit trees is to purchase them in the fall in good season, heel them in carefully and then set them out in the spring. One of the principal objections to spring planting is that in a majority of cases the trees cannot be shipped from the nursery as early as is desirable for setting out. By securing them in the fall and heeling in, they are on hand ready for transplanting at the first opportunity. During the winter the ground may be plowed, and if necessary manured, stakes may be set where the trees are to be planted, so that when the soil is in condition for work the planting may be pushed along as rapidly as possible. On the majority of farms work is always pressing in the spring, and it is an item to make all preparations possible in advance. Trees heeled in will be growing fibrous roots through the winter, and in this respect at least will be all the better for the work. In heeling in care should be taken to dig the trench wide enough to admit of all the roots without bending or twisting and deep enough so that when covered well the roots will be safe from freezing. Better lay them in a slanting position rather than to stand them up straight. See that the soil is firmed and worked in thoroughly among the roots. This is essential, as allowing the roots to become dry, is certain death to the trees. Good drainage should be provided, as it is very detrimental to the health of the trees to allow water to stand around the roots.

The tree should be secured sufficiently early so as to be heeled in properly before freezing weather sets in.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

Wooden Plovers. One of the last of the wooden plovers which preceded those with iron points is now exhibited with pardonable pride by a veteran farmer in Ashby, Mass. It was made by a Frenchman, who was one of the earliest settlers of that town. The plover is in an excellent state of preservation, though it shows that it has done service in plowing. All the parts of this old plover are wood, and wooden pegs rather than iron bolts are used in joining them together. It is pretty evident that such a plover must be used carefully, and would be ill adapted to any except level ground free from stones. Even the iron-pointed plover has been superseded by steel, or at least iron with steel surfaces, so as to be harder and less liable to clog in damp soil. If this old plover is preserved, it is likely to prove a greater curiosity than it is now, as there are probably few of them remaining.—Exchange.

Harvesting Parsnips. The parsnip is usually grown on very rich ground, and when much manure has been used it often has a rank taste when gathered early. It is much better to let the parsnips stay in the ground until the soil around it has frozen once or twice. It may be gathered after the first thaw and hauled, when it will be found that the rank flavor from the manure has passed away, and the parsnip will be tender and sweet. Some people leave the parsnip in the ground all winter. It does not hurt it to freeze while in the ground, provided it is thawed in contact with the soil. The greater danger in leaving parsnips out all winter is that they will be forgotten in spring until the warm weather has started the shoots for seed bearing. Then the parsnip becomes poisonous. But if dug as soon in spring as the ground is thawed, the parsnip will be better than if dug in the fall and wintered in a cellar.—American Cultivator.

Peach Tree Borers. Dig away the earth around the peach trees to the depth of one foot and look carefully for borers. Then swab the trunk a foot below and above ground with thick whitewash, returning the soil to the tree and banking up six inches or a foot above the level of the ground, leaving the tree in that condition until next spring. As the moth lays her eggs near the level of the ground, she will begin where the earth is banked up, and when the embankment is removed the work of destroying the borers will be easier. Whitewash may be beneficially used on all parts of the tree.

Flies as Chicken Food. The Mark Lane Express tells of a food company of London which is selling a new food product called preserved tropical flies. These flies are caught in the swamps and lakes of South American countries by spreading nets over the water during the night. The flies are then dried, pressed and shipped to England to be sold as poultry food. The eggs of these flies, which are about the size of poppy seeds, are also collected and sold as chicken food. It certainly is a remarkable state of affairs when English hens are fed upon flies taken from South America.

Cider Making. For the economical manufacture of cider a power press is essential. In various experimental trials with the best hand grinders and presses, only two gallons of cider were obtained per bushel of apples, while with a medium-sized grinder and press run by an eight-horse-power engine four gallons were obtained per bushel. With green apples at 8 cents per bushel cider made with hand grinders and presses costs 6 cents per gallon, while with the larger grinder and press it costs only 2.3 cents per gallon.—Indiana Farmer.

Seed Corn. It is a somewhat common practice to discard the tips and butts of the ears when shelling the seed for planting, but the practice is of doubtful benefit. A number of experiment stations in both the North and South have made repeated tests of the productiveness of seed from different parts of the ear, but these tests have shown no marked or constant differences in yield, even when the selections have been repeated through several generations.

Remedy for Cabbage Worms. One of the cheapest, best and safest remedies suggested to prevent the ravages of cabbage worms is to dissolve one ounce of kailin in a pint of water and sprinkle over the plants. This is at the rate of one pound of kailin to a gallon of water, and it is said to be a remedy for cabbage maggots, green fly and plant lice.

Farm Notes. After the first frost cut down the tops of asparagus and burn them on the bed, after which spread manure, about 3 or 4 inches deep, on the bed and allow it to remain all winter.

When foods are fed on the farm and sold in some other form the valuable elements of fertility are retained at home, and as long as this is done the farm may be cultivated to its highest limit of capacity, and becomes more valuable every year.

A Gill of crude carbolic acid (which is much cheaper than the refined article) made into an emulsion with half a pint of strong soap and a quart of cold water then added, will be sufficient for moistening a bushel of sawdust, which may be sprinkled in the stalls as a disinfectant.

Inexperienced persons who undertake the management of bees will find much to learn before they can succeed. The winter care is important, for the bees must not be kept too warm, and if exposed they may perish. A special house should be provided, which should be kept at a uniform temperature.

Long articles have been written on the importance of feeding liberally, but farmers are progressive and are disposed to go to extremes. It may be safely claimed that at the present day most farmers overfeed instead of curtailing the supply, which accounts largely for milk fever in cows, weak litters of pigs and diseases of the bowels.

There is a right way to use blankets for horses. If the stable is warm the best covering for a horse is a sheet made of coarse unbleached muslin to protect from dust, but when standing outside, where there is no protection from winds, a horse blanket should be used, removing it and substituting the sheet after the animal reaches the stable.

by a veteran farmer in Ashby, Mass. It was made by a Frenchman, who was one of the earliest settlers of that town. The plover is in an excellent state of preservation, though it shows that it has done service in plowing. All the parts of this old plover are wood, and wooden pegs rather than iron bolts are used in joining them together. It is pretty evident that such a plover must be used carefully, and would be ill adapted to any except level ground free from stones. Even the iron-pointed plover has been superseded by steel, or at least iron with steel surfaces, so as to be harder and less liable to clog in damp soil. If this old plover is preserved, it is likely to prove a greater curiosity than it is now, as there are probably few of them remaining.—Exchange.

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GRATIFYING RESULTS

IMPRESSIVE STATISTICS AS TO THE AMERICAN POLICY.

For the First Nine Months of Current Year Our Exports Have Increased \$100,000,000, While Our Imports Show a Falling Off of \$100,000,000.

Protection works a double benefit and produces some surprising results. An increase of over \$100,000,000 in exports and a decrease of over \$100,000,000 in imports is the record of our foreign commerce for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1898, compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding year. No corresponding period in any year of the country's history has shown such a record. No other country in the world has ever equalled this record.

The total exports of the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1898, are practically twice as great as those of the corresponding nine months of 1897, while the imports show a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent, as compared with 1897, despite the growth of our population in the meantime. The imports of merchandise in the nine months just ended are less than in any corresponding period since 1885, when the consuming capacity of the country was but little more than half what it now is. The gains in all classes of production have been enormous during the past decade. The exports of the product of the mines which for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1898, are in round numbers \$20,000,000, have increased more than 33 per cent since 1888. Exports of the productions of the forests, which were \$18,775,141 in the corresponding nine months of 1888, are in the nine months just ended \$30,775,578. Agricultural products, which in nine months of 1888 were \$304,717,362, are in the nine months just ended \$571,294,955.

Exports of domestic manufactures, which in the nine months of 1888 were but \$99,842,972, are in the nine months of 1898 \$227,822,045. It thus appears that the manufacturers have in the period 1888-'98 enjoyed a larger growth in exports of their productions than any other class of our great producers. The great gain in the ratio of exports to imports that has taken place in the first three quarters of the current fiscal year under the operation of the Dingley tariff is apparent in the following table showing the total imports and total exports for nine months ending Sept. 30 in each year from 1888 to 1898:

Nine months of year ending September 30.	Total imports.	Total exports.
1888.....	\$44,511,634	\$445,355,236
1889.....	532,870,612	529,558,161
1890.....	625,821,959	568,468,544
1891.....	627,145,819	627,470,414
1892.....	636,106,000	653,836,620
1893.....	625,331,972	587,040,111
1894.....	503,589,571	562,278,557
1895.....	600,981,988	546,424,359
1896.....	522,088,289	650,956,354
1897.....	588,743,315	732,508,985
1898.....	473,390,893	854,203,502

A Matter of Patriotism and Good Sense. The United States stands sixteenth on the list of twenty-five wine producing countries, with a production of 30,303,470 gallons in 1897. This country will stand better than that just as soon as the American people are cured of the delusion that the grade and value of a wine are determined by a foreign label. American wines, like many other articles of domestic production, which are unfairly handicapped by popular ignorance of their true value, must fight their way to the front by sheer force of merit. They are doing this very rapidly, and the time is not far distant when a large proportion of the millions of dollars now sent abroad to pay for foreign wines will be kept at home, and when Americans will spend their money on American wines because they are the cheapest, the most wholesome, the purest, the most palatable, and in every way the best. Patriotism and good sense are on the side of the American wine-growers.

What Is Expected of Congress. The Republican party will undoubtedly be in control of the next Congress, the sanguinary hopes of the Democrats to the contrary notwithstanding, and upon the shoulders of its statesmen will fall the mantle of responsibility. The ability of the Republicans to satisfactorily decide great public questions has already been amply attested, and the country will have no fear of the result in this case. Shipbuilding and ocean commerce are more important at this time to national prosperity and independence than anything else we know of. Therefore the measure of protection which Congress will give with the object of promoting American ship-building interests and restoring the American merchant marine will be of such a character as to be entirely effective in its purpose and give the assurance of being maintained for a long period of years.—New Orleans Item.

Sentiment vs. Common Sense. It is apparent that the United States Government can not afford for the sake of reciprocity with a little country like Canada to wreck a home industry which supports as many people as the entire population of Canada. There are about five million people in those provinces, and there are three million people in the United States supported by the lumber industry, without including those which the shipment of the by-products and the working of the by-products employ. It costs \$3 a thousand feet more in wages to produce lumber in this country than in Canada, and the present duty complained of by the Canadian dealers is but \$2 a thousand. The present tariff has revived the American lumber trade and should not be disturbed for the sake of largely sentimental considerations in dealing with a foreign country.—Topeka Capital.

A Noble Industry. Now the extension of our navigation laws to Hawaii, Porto Rico and other islands will create a new and increasing demand. When American ships have the monopoly of American trade with the islands they will pick up incidentally a volume of other trade, and double activity in our ship yards will follow. It is a good thing to see this noble industry advance.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DEPEW BEATS A CARD SHARP.

Walked off with \$500 of the Noted Tom McGarrahan's Money.

No less a man than Chauncey M. Depew led into the hands of one of the most noted of the trans-Atlantic card sharps on a voyage which he made to England about seven years ago. Mr. Depew smiles beatifically even yet when he reflects upon how he won \$100 from Tom McGarrahan, who died in affluence three years ago, after having "followed the steamers" for many years. McGarrahan was introduced to Mr. Depew by one of the latter's intimate chums and fellow-voyagers. The latter, who was and still is one of the elderly wags of New York, knew all about McGarrahan, and so did a lot of other friends of Mr. Depew on board. These friends of the great Chauncey, who knew about McGarrahan and his record, got together and made a pool that they would get the gambler and the great nominator together at a game of baccarat. Some of them bet that the thing couldn't be done, while others laid their money the opposite way. The gambler, McGarrahan, wasn't informed of the scheme, but he was simply introduced to Mr. Depew and given an opportunity to follow his natural bent. McGarrahan was a polished, middle-aged Irishman, a University of Dublin honor man, as he took occasion to prove several times for the benefit of doubters, and he charmed the eloquent Chauncey by his wit and wealth of information in no time. McGarrahan did business with a number of gullibles during the first part of the voyage, but he manifested no disposition to engage his new friend, Depew, in a game of cards, and the men who had bet that he would were worried. On the third day out, however, the gambler, finding business a bit dull, finally invited Mr. Depew to join him in a little game of baccarat. Mr. Depew hesitated and consulted with his conscience for a moment, but the Irishman was persuasive.

"I have not hitherto played cards quite so publicly," said Mr. Depew, "but, as I don't suppose I am any better than my neighbors—well, just a hand or two." The two men sat down at one of the tables, and all of Mr. Depew's friends who were "in" on the scheme gathered round