

THE EXTRA SESSION.

IT IS HAILED WITH DELIGHT BY FINANCIERS.

SILVER BRINGS A HIGHER PRICE.

Sensations From Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho Dead Set Against the Repeal of the Sherman Law—Things Look Very Bad for Colorado—Secretary Graham Talks on the Call.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Reports received at the treasury department today are that the president's extra session proclamation was hailed with profound gratification in financial circles everywhere and men of all branches of business were loud in their praise of Mr. Cleveland's action. As is usual, of course, in Wall street the fact was to a certain extent discounted yesterday in the rumor that such a step had been decided upon so that the effect on prices this morning on the stock exchange there was not so marked when compared with the close yesterday, but when compared with the lowest and opening prices of yesterday or the prices of the day before, the improvement in prices was at once seen to be very great, the difference in some cases being as much as eight points.

In London the price of silver went up three pence and in Chicago wheat opened higher. Similar good reports came from other cities and there was a distinctly lighter feeling at the treasury in consequence.

At New York the silver market was firmer to-day, 135,000 ounces changing hands at from 7 1/4 to 7 3/4 asked. The closing quotation was 7 3/4 bid and 7 5/8 asked.

The senators from Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho may be set down as opposing the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act, their constituents generally favoring free coinage. Out of forty-three republican senators not less than twenty-six and most probably thirty will favor the repeal of the Sherman law, provided it is not accompanied or made a part of what they may deem vicious and dangerous legislation.

WHAT GRESHAM THINKS.

On the Sherman Law Could Not Have Been Repealed Two Weeks Ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Secretary of State Gresham was at the Bates house to-day on his return from a visit to his mother in Harrison county. It was the first time he had been in Indianapolis since he became a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and his old associates gave him a cordial welcome.

"I haven't seen the newspapers for a couple of days until this morning," said Mr. Gresham, "and don't know just what has been going on."

"Have you seen that President Cleveland has called congress to meet in extra session on August 7?"

"Yes, I have just noticed that in the morning papers, and I am very glad, indeed that he has done so. I believe there was a general demand for a meeting of congress earlier than September and the call, I think, will do much toward allaying the doubts that exist as to the outcome of the financial conditions."

"Do you think congress will repeal the Sherman act?"

"I certainly believe it will. I will say, too, that two weeks ago congress would not have repealed the act. I know whereof I speak when I say that."

LOOKS BAD FOR COLORADO.

Railroads Badly Affected by the Closing of the Silver Mines.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—The Union Pacific lines in Colorado will be directly affected by the closing of the mines and its officers estimate the loss at seventy-five per cent of the whole traffic, or about \$200,000 a month. They say that should suffering become apparent in the mountain towns they will carry supplies at nominal figures.

A conservative estimate of the loss to the Rio Grande is 30 per cent of the gross earnings, or about \$150,000 a month, and this will increase if the mines remain closed for any length of time.

The Colorado Midland will lose about the same proportion of its earnings. The roads have all commenced to lay off train crews and have received orders from the smelters and sampling works to accept no ore shipments. Even gold ore is not taken, as it cannot be handled in most cases without silver and lead flux.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Idea.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster, who passed through here to-day from a week's vacation in the Michigan woods, said: "There are three things which, if the Democratic party would do (but which they will not do), would stop this business depression inside of thirty days. First, repeal the Sherman law; second, liberalize the national bank issue; third, at the first day of congress pass a resolution not to interfere with the tariff. The tariff has more to do with this business depression than most people imagine."

To Open Again in Better Shape.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 3.—The St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust company, which closed its doors Wednesday, has been able to overcome its embarrassment and will open again Monday morning in better shape than before. Its depositors petitioned it to resume business.

Many Millions in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the public debt decreased \$1,116,258 during the month of June. The total cash in the treasury aggregates \$745,004,601.

Two Nebraska Banks Involved.

BRAVERLY, Neb., July 3.—The Nebraska National bank and American National bank failed to open their doors this morning. Each bank had a capital of \$100,000.

FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

All England Making Ready for a Time of Rare Festivity.

LONDON, July 3.—The London county council have been putting the streets in the best possible order for the royal marriage processions. The roads leading to St. James' and Buckingham palace have been remacadamized and the courts have been laid with a fine yellow gravel and rolled smooth.

The decorations along the routes are to be magnificent, and some uniformity has been attempted. Venetian masts and flowers will be the conspicuous features in Piccadilly, with a triumphal arch at the Marlborough house end. The clubs along Pall Mall will open their doors to the ladies so that the windows will present a very gay scene. Tradesmen have been offered \$750 for a window along the route.

The war office has given the home district permission to draft troops from outlying stations, and the naval contingent from Portsmouth will be large because Prince George has always been the "sailor prince." The beef eaters and the gentlemen and yeomen of the guard have been requisitioned and all the routes traversed by the five processions will be lined with troops.

Special prominence is given to the children in the popular rejoicings because they will be the subjects of the duke should he live to come to the throne. The London school board proposes to give the public schools a holiday and to provide by popular subscription for fetes for the children.

The presents, in accordance with a command from Her Majesty, are to be exhibited in St. James palace, as were the presents sent to the Princess and the Duke of Clarence.

The duke read like an endless catalogue. The city of London's silver dinner and dessert service is supplemented by a diamond "arette" for the Princess. The office of the Seventeenth lancers send an ever silver gilt dessert service. The Queen's household send a silver breakfast and afternoon tea set; the ladies of Hampton court, silver fruit dishes. The Theatrical Ladies' guild send the Princess a Honiton lace shawl; the ladies of Malta, a dress of Maltese lace; the "children of England" a fan of Limerick lace. A pearl necklace is the gift of 1,000 subscribers. The fair maids of Ontario have sent a shawl and an old lady a patchwork quilt and worsted stockings made with her own hands.

STONE IN A FIGHT.

Missouri's Chief Magistrate Resents an Imputation With a Blow.

NEVADA, Mo., July 3.—Yesterday afternoon Governor Stone, Congressman Morgan, State Senator Wright, Postmaster Ingels, Frank P. Anderson and John Cole were sitting in the lobby of the Hotel Mitchell when ex-County Recorder King appeared and asked Congressman Morgan if he had heard his testimony before Referee Casey.

Mr. Morgan replied that he had not and King exclaimed: "Well, I told the truth, but Stone told a d— lie."

The governor, quickly rising, seized Mr. Anderson's crutch and struck at King, who warded off the blow with his arm and umbrella. The next instant the men had grappled, but they were at once separated.

The governor was thoroughly aroused and used his full command of language to express his indignation.

The trouble grew directly out of the suit of the county now pending against the ex-county recorder.

Missouri Miners in Session.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Fifty delegates from local unions in Missouri of the United Mine Workers of America met behind closed doors in the club rooms at the Coates house at 10 o'clock this morning. They were called together to discuss the miners' strike in Kansas and to decide whether the 7,000 workers in the coal mines of Missouri shall throw aside their pick and go on a strike, in sympathy with the miners in the Southeastern Kansas coal fields.

Altgeld is a Citizen.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 3.—An examination of the records of the probate court of Richland county shows that John Veter Altgeld, father of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who came to this country in 1848, when the present governor was three months old, received his final naturalization papers March 24, 1860. His son became a citizen at his majority by virtue of his father's naturalization.

Big Car Works in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—The Madison car company, which was concerned in the protesting of a note handled by Post, Martin & Co., a few days ago, to-day made an assignment at Edwardsville, Ill. Its liabilities are \$918,000; assets not known, but very nearly the same amount.

A Valuable Horse Killed by Lightning.

FREEMONT, Ill., July 3.—During a storm last night the barn of M. E. Cheney, at Taylor's driving park, was struck by lightning and Wilkes Russell, the pacer, who has gone a mile in 2:09 and has a record of 1:15, was killed. He was 8 years old and was valued at \$30,000.

The Main Chautauqua Opened.

CHAUTAQUA, N. Y., July 3.—The Chautauqua assembly season of 1893 opened here to-day. It is the twentieth year of the assembly, and during the season a reunion will be held of those who attended the first assembly.

Roundless Was Not in It.

SHEPHERD BAY, N. Y., July 3.—The Sunbeam colt, a rank outsider, won the Realization stakes by a short head; St. Leonards second, Sir Walter third. Roundless the derby winner, unplaced. Time 2:50 2-5.

Count De Lesseps Very Ill.

PARIS, July 3.—The statement is published that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the eminent engineer, whose health has been failing for a long time, has become worse. Much anxiety is felt regarding his condition.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—The Omaha and Grant Smelting works at this city, which employ 800 men, will run full force for a month and then lay off 300 men.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION IN CROP GROWING.

Water Available When Needed—To Keep Milk From Souring—How to Manage Cut Worms—About Tomatoes, Sheep Shearing and Household Hints.

Irrigation.

The more we observe the effects of irrigation as relating to farming and the production of crops the more we become convinced of its advantages, and that it might be profitably employed in many sections where such assistance is unthought of. One point must be conceded and that is, that moisture is an absolute necessity in crop growing, not only to start the seed into vital activity, but as a medium whereby the soluble elements of nutrition are conveyed to the plant itself. While it is true that an excess is objectionable and hurtful, it must at the same time be remembered, that the want of it, is also fully as damaging to the growth and development of a crop.

The advantage of using irrigation water is that its office can be regulated to meet the actual requirements, and if there is sufficient moisture in the soil to answer the demand of the crop and hold it in a condition of healthy growth then the irrigation supply need not be drawn upon, this is usually the case in the spring after the melting of snow and the fall of spring rains has occurred, but how often is it the case that as the summer months come on with the attendant hot weather, the supply of moisture diminishes and at the same time the demand is rapidly increasing with the increased growth of the plant; this is the time when an incalculable amount of benefit could be conferred by an application of water held by storage for that purpose. We do not claim that irrigation can be made available in every instance where it might be needed, but we believe that there are sections where a reservoir might be constructed to prevent the waste of surplus water, and that might by some effort be diverted to points where crops would be greatly benefited. We have seen something of the workings of irrigation in Colorado and also in California, although we are aware that the general conditions of climate in both states are unlike most other sections of the country in the fact of having a longer season of no rainfall; but the effects can be studied equally as well.

Even at the East where rainfall is expected periodically, crops are frequently greatly injured by a want of moisture; this is the case in Colorado and California with this difference, there it becomes a certainty but the effects are wholly warded off by means of a sufficient flow of water from some neighboring canal and because of this crops are kept continually growing and are carried to a state of perfection. It is considered that by a judicious use of water for irrigation, crops of much superior quality and of larger yield are secured, and this is what all farmers desire.

The same rule that applies to cultivated crops, such as vegetables, corn, etc., will apply with equal force to grains and grasses, says Coleman's Rural World; a crop of grass may be very largely increased by a use of water, and this, too, by no addition of fertilizer. In Colorado immense crops of alfalfa are grown through the agency of irrigation and we feel confident that the same means applied to mowing lands of the Eastern, Middle and Southern states, where possible, would tend to a greatly increased crop of hay. There is little doubt but that the improved agriculture of the future will demand the utilization of the surplus water that now goes to waste.

To Keep Milk From Souring.

A man who has had experience in handling milk sent to the Boston market, and who never had any sour milk returned, recently told an Eastern exchange how he managed to keep milk from souring. He says:

In the first place the cans need attention, especial pains being taken to thoroughly cleanse cans and stoppers and place them upon a rack outdoors, to air or sun. They are not taken to the barn till milking time, and no empty cans are allowed about the barn. Particular care is taken to have the udders clean, and the milk, as clean as possible, turned from the milk pail to the strainer pail, and poured through a cloth as well as wire strainer, into the cans and immediately set into a trough of running water; the temperature varying somewhat with the weather, from forty-eight to sixty degrees. The milk is stirred with a long handled spoon at frequent intervals, and left unstopped over night, but the lid or cover of the trough is closed.

The milk is taken from the trough the first thing in the morning and stoppered, and the morning's milk similarly treated, except the time of remaining in the water has been limited to from two to four hours. By this, to explain, I mean, as one time we had to get it to the depot at 9 a. m., at another 7 a. m., by change in routes.

It is my opinion that clean milk, placed in clean cans, cooled to sixty degrees at the farm, and placed in a milk car with ice, and reaching Boston that day, so that it will reach the consumer for the next day's use, will be found to be perfectly sweet for all uses, if not tampered with by the milkman.

Household Hints.

A raw potato dipped in brick dust is effective for cleaning steel knives. Mildewed clothes may be renewed by soaking the spots in buttermilk and spreading the garments on the grass in the sun.

One pint of buttermilk in which a well-beaten egg is stirred will break up any fever in half an hour if not of too long standing.

A "friendship garden" is the latest fad for the woman who has a country home or lives in the suburbs. A friendship garden is one in which to grow flowers and shrubs that have been planted by friends and relatives of the owner.

A good way to cook liver is to fry it in butter, with an onion cut in small pieces scattered over it. Cook slowly; when done add a lump of butter and a little flour; stir well and turn over the liver. Serve with Saratoga potatoes.

To remove the glass stopper from a bottle, tap the neck gently on a hard substance, wood or marble, first on one side, then on the other. This usually serves, but to keep the neck well covered with olive oil for an hour is another plan, and still another is to immerse the bottle in hot water and let it stand for fifteen minutes.

Hair brushes should be washed once a week to keep them in a healthy condition. A bit of washing soda should be dissolved in hot water. The brushes should be dipped in the water bristles downward, the back and handles being kept as free from the water as possible. Ammonia may be used in the same way, but soap is said to be injurious to the bristles.

Grease stains on a carpet may be effectively treated by applying a mixture composed of two ounces of ammonia, two ounces white castile soap, one ounce glycerine, one ounce of ether. The soap should be dissolved, first in a pint of water, then the other ingredients and two quarts of water should be added. Another recipe for removing grease spots requires the application of four table-spoonfuls of alcohol to one of salt.

should not set the milk into freshly pumped water, because too sudden cooling will separate the cream from the milk while the water of milder temperature will not; but the water should be renewed after the milk has stood an hour or so at night, and for well water, renewing once a day is sufficient.—Journal of Agriculture.

How to Manage Cut Worms.

A writer tells the California Fruit Grower that he thinks the best way to get rid of cut worms is to poison them. He says: "I use syrup or water well sweetened, mix with plenty of Paris green and thicken with flour. I cut papers six or eight inches square with a cut over half way through the center, and a cross cut through that to fit around trees or vines then hold them in place with clods and put a few spoonfuls of the mixture around the trees or vines on the paper. I find plenty of dead cut worms and beetles both on and under the paper. I have not had a chance to try it on canker worms, but I think they would eat it, and it would be cheaper and better than printer's ink around the tree. I also protect my young trees with tins that clamp around them. I have made them six inches high and about three inches in diameter and put them in the ground two or three inches. Cut worms and beetles cannot climb over them, and will not dig under them. Any tinsmith will make them for about two cents a piece. I have used the tins successfully three seasons."

Nonsense About Tomatoes.

An idea has gained currency during the past few years that the tomato as an article of diet is liable to produce or encourage the terrible disease of cancer, and not long ago it was stated the use of this vegetable had been forbidden at the London cancer hospital. So widely spread had this notion become that Dr. Marsden, chairman of the medical committee of the cancer hospital, has thought it advisable to give it official contradiction. He says that his committee has been inundated with letters on this subject, and he begs publication for the following statement, which we hope will settle the matter once for all. It is the opinion of the committee "that tomatoes neither predispose nor excite cancer formation, and that they are not injurious to those suffering from this disease, but on the contrary, are a very wholesome article of diet, particularly so if cooked."—Farmer's Voice.

Sheep Shearings.

Plenty of bolls on the sheep will frequently scare the dogs away.

If the ewe is not strong and perfect how do we expect a strong and perfect lamb? But some seem to expect it.

It is likely that flockmasters must depend on mutton productions or give up sheep breeding. It looks that way.

It is claimed that sheep that will yield at least six pounds of wool, will double the flockmaster's money in four years.

It would seem that as long as we do not produce enough mutton or wool for home supply, sheep growing should be profitable.

Sheep will bear much neglect, but it is certainly unwise to invest money in an animal simply to see how much neglect it will stand.

There is often a black sheep in the flock with a white fleece. It is the sheep that is good for nothing. That is the kind of individual we apply the name of black sheep to in a human family. It fits just as well in the flock.

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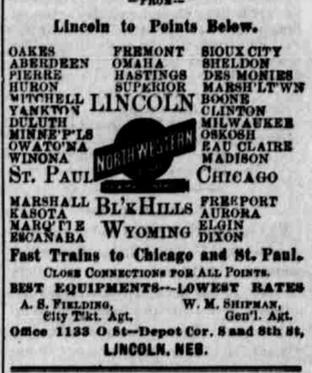
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