

THE SUGAR INQUIRY.

SENATE INVESTIGATORS ENTER UPON THE WORK.

Reporter Edwards the First to Undergo Examination—The Stories About Secretary Carlisle's Work for Sugar and the Half Million Dollars Campaign Contribution Brought Up—Nothing of a Damaging Nature Brought Out.

The Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The senate bribery and investigating committee today began the inquiry into the connection of the sugar trust with the tariff legislation by examining E. J. Edwards, the author of the "Holland" letter in the Philadelphia Press, for several hours. The committee sat behind closed doors and after emerging from the committee room Mr. Edwards was unwilling to discuss the proceedings in detail. It is known, however, that he presented a written memorandum, giving some of the sources of the information contained in his letter and stating that he could not give his authority in other cases and why he could not.

Mr. Edwards declined to state his authority for the statement in his letter that Secretary Carlisle had appeared before the tariff sub-committee, consisting of Senators Jones, Vest and Mills, before the original senate bill was reported and had insisted that sugar be protected because of the party pledges made previous to the election or for the statement that Mr. Carlisle had himself revised and written the sugar schedule. He suggested that the fact could be definitely ascertained by summoning members of the finance committee.

Other statements in his letter, the authority for which Mr. Edwards declined to give, were those that 1/2 million dollars was the amount contributed by the sugar trust to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892 and that a member of the firm of Moore & Schley, who he said in his letters were Senator Brice's brokers, had been in possession of the latest amendments which had been agreed upon to the tariff bill before the time when Senator Voorhees still insisted on the floor of the senate that no amendments had been agreed to. It was his information that this firm had a representative in Washington to whom the amendments were handed. He could not recall this man's name.

With reference to the contribution of \$500,000 to the campaign fund in the last presidential election, Mr. Edwards said that it would be a breach of faith to reveal the name of its authority. He also stated that it was his information that the money had not been contributed directly to the national committee, but had been given to other organizations where it was understood the money would be used in ways to result to the benefit of the national campaign. Nor was his information positive that the sugar trust as such had made the contribution. It might have been made by or through individual members of this trust with the understanding that in the case of success the trust should be protected against damaging legislation. He instanced, in support of this information, a statement made by Governor Waller of Connecticut, before an investigating committee in that state, in which he said Governor Waller had stated that wealthy men of New York had contributed \$100,000 towards Democratic success in Connecticut. Mr. Edwards said it was his information that half of this amount had been contributed by Mr. Havemeyer. In the case of Colorado which had been stated in his letter had been carried for the Populists by aid of money thus obtained, he said that it was a notorious fact that leading members of the Democratic party in Colorado had been in consultation with wealthy Democrats of New York prior to the election.

TAYLOR CONFIRMED.

The Kansas Colored Politician Recorder of Deeds for Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—C. H. J. Taylor, the colored Kansas man, over whose confirmation to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia there has been such a spirited debate in the senate, was confirmed at yesterday's executive session, the vote standing 24 to 15. There were no speeches made beyond a few remarks by Senator Hill to the effect that the Democratic party platform on the subject of home rule should be observed. The division in the vote was not over party lines, but Taylor received a larger percentage of Republican votes than at first seemed probable.

Held Up by the Gold Brick.

WICHITA, Kan., May 25.—Saturday a stranger from Chicago, who had been at a hotel here for a week, met a Sumner county farmer and took him to a hotel, where another man claiming to be a government assayer, was stopping. An alleged gold brick was produced and a bogus test made. Then the farmer was taken to Vall, a prominent jeweler here, and a new assay made. Vall warned the victim, but in vain. The gang cleared up \$4,000 and also got their victim out of town.

Appealing for More Judges.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Judge Stuart of the Indian territory yesterday appeared before the senate judiciary committee and urged the passage of the bill appointing one more judge in the Indian Territory. Colonel Jackson, an attorney of Ardmore, made a speech.

Five Million Dollars' Damage Done by the Pennsylvania Freshets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Careful estimates of the direct losses occasioned by the floods in this state place the amount at \$5,000,000. The damage at Williamsport alone will not fall short of \$1,000,000. The entire tobacco crop of Northern Pennsylvania and Southwestern New York has been destroyed. The streams generally are subsiding to-day, but at some points the danger is not past. East Lewisburg, a village of 200 inhabitants is entirely under water. The Lewisburg railroad bridge is irreparably damaged.

DESPERATE BANK ROBBERS.

A Battle With Them in Which One of the Outlaws is Killed.

LONGVIEW, Texas, May 25.—At 3 p. m. yesterday two rough looking men walked into the First National bank, one with a slicker with a Winchester concealed in its folds. He handed the following note to President Joe Clemmons:

HOME, May 23.
"First National Bank, Longview.
"This will introduce to you Charles Speckmeyer, who wants some money and is going to have it."
B and F.

It was written in pencil in a fairly good hand on the back of a printed poster. The bank cashier thought it was an impudent subscription to some charity entertainment and started to donate, when the robber pointed his Winchester at him and told him to hold up.

The other robber rushed into the side wire door and grabbed the cash. Tom Clemmons and the other bank officials were ordered to hold up their hands. The robbers hurriedly emptied the vaults, securing \$2,000 in \$10 bills numbered 9, and nine \$20 bills numbered 20, and seven unsigned Longview bank notes, which may lead to detection. While this was going on two of the robbers were in the alley in the rear of the bank shooting at everybody who appeared and being fired at by City Marshal Muckley and Deputy Will Stevens.

The firing made the robbers in the bank very nervous, and they hurried the bank officials out and told them to run to the horses and mount.

This was done in order to keep the posse from shooting, but as the bullets flew thick and fast the bank men ran around the corner with several shots after them.

George Buckingham, who was shooting at the robbers, was shot and killed; while he was down the robbers shot at him several times.

City Marshal Muckley, who was shooting at another robber, received a Winchester ball in the bowels. The ball glanced from some silver dollars he had in his pocket, which may save his life.

J. W. McQueen, a saloonkeeper, ran out in the alley and was shot in the body and it is thought mortally wounded.

Charles S. Leonard was walking through the court house yard and was shot in the left hand. Deputy Will Stevens was not hurt, though he stood in short range and killed one of the robbers.

The bankers all escaped unhurt. The robbers who stood guard in the alley would yell at everyone who came in sight and shoot at them instantly. When the robbers rode away and saw one of their comrades dead they remarked: "Poor Bennett is dead." The body of the dead robber was identified as George Bennett, a reckless fellow who had been here some months ago and married a daughter of a respectable farmer living near this place, but left her and went to the Indian territory. He was dressed like a cowboy, with high heeled boots and spurs, and a belt full of cartridges and two double action revolvers. His horse, which was captured, had 300 rounds of ammunition strapped to the saddle.

Another of the robbers, the man who gave President Clemmons the note, was identified by several here. He married a respectable young lady in Panola county last fall, but later went to Mexico and had not been heard of until yesterday. He was well known here. It is thought Bennett has a relative in the gang; if so only one man remains to be identified.

The robbers rode rapidly out of town, displaying their firearms and the money they had secured.

Another was soon in pursuit, and when last heard of was only fifteen minutes behind them. The bank offers \$500 reward for their arrest, dead or alive, and the citizens added \$200.

Deputy John Howard was shot at fifteen times, but was not hurt. He emptied his pistol several times and wounded one of the robbers in the face. No less than 200 shots were fired.

The retreat out of town was made past the home of George Bennett. They met a farmer four miles north of here and took his hat and gave him an old one and told him to tell the posse to come on, that they were going to keep on the big road.

SANDERS' ARMY.

It Expects to Leave Leavenworth Next Monday on Flatboats.

KANSAS CITY, May 25.—Unless there is a hitch in his plans, J. S. Sanders and his army of 350 wealers, who are camped on the government reservation at Fort Leavenworth, will arrive in Kansas City on flatboats next Monday morning. The stay in Kansas City will be brief. The army will go into camp over night to take on their flatboats a supply of provisions furnished by the industrial councils of the two Kansas Cities. Tuesday morning, early, the journey down the Missouri river will be resumed. From St. Louis the little fleet of flatboats, towed by the "Belle of Brownville," will go down the Mississippi river to Cairo, thence up the Ohio river to Pittsburg. Somewhere along the route Sanders expects to overtake General Kelley and his army.

Breckinridge to Speak in Illinois.

FULTON, Ill., May 25.—The committee of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration has received a letter from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, which practically assures the members that he will speak here that day. The colonel said a definite reply would be given in a few days, and he would be pleased to come if nothing unforeseen happened.

Victoria's 75th Birthday.

LONDON, May 25.—The Seventy-fifth birthday of Queen Victoria was observed throughout England to-day, although the official celebration of the event will not take place until Saturday, according to custom.

All Leavenworth Wages Raised.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 25.—The Kansas and Texas coal company has announced an advance of ten cents per ton in price of mining coal to meet the advance made by the Home and North Leavenworth mines. Fully 300 men are employed at this shaft.

TEST ON THE TARIFF.

AN IMPORTANT VOTE TAKEN IN THE SENATE.

Every Democrat Shows to be in Its Favor—A Motion by Mr. Teller that the Compromise Measure be Tabled Defeated by a Vote of 28 to 38—Mr. Gorman Gives His Views on Tariff Legislation—A Comparison of Tariff Duties.

Voting on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The "compromise" tariff bill will not be tabled but will stand or fall as it now is, subject, of course, to amendments by the "conservative steering committee." This was positively settled by a test vote on a motion made by Mr. Teller of Colorado to lay the bill on the table. Even Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby voted with the Democratic majority against the motion and Mr. Kyle of South Dakota arrayed himself on the side of tariff revision.

That there is more in Mr. Teller's motion than appeared on the surface is generally believed, and it would surprise no one now to see the Western Republican senators cease all opposition to the measure and even assist indirectly in its passage at an early date.

The avowed object of the motion was to test the sense of the Democratic majority and see if the bill was to be the measure which the Democratic majority intended to pass. That it would seem to be settled, with the exception of Mr. Kyle, a strict party vote of 28 to 38.

MR. GORMAN ON THE TARIFF.

The announcement that Mr. Gorman would speak to-day upon the tariff, brought out a larger attendance than usual. After Messrs. Jones and Platt had discussed the "T" rail amendment for a time, Mr. Gorman, pale from his recent illness, took the floor. He spoke slowly and in a low tone of voice. He rehearsed the difficulties that had confronted the Democratic party in dealing with the question of tariff reform—not at all in opposition, but internal dissension when the fruits of victory had been secured. Withal, he claimed that action by the present congress had not been unusually delayed. It was the last of September before the present Congress signed the McKinley bill, and this is only May. The Wilson bill had been reported to the house before its effect upon existing industries could be properly studied; an imperfect measure that not only failed to meet the treasury requirements but actually increased the deficit created by the Republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that it would become a law unperfected. The senate had always perfected such bills. Yet, no sooner did the finance committee begin its work than the cry for "action" was renewed with extraordinary vigor, and the Democratic senators were informed that any change would be set down as "betrayal of the party's promises," and that every senator who showed the least concern for the interests of his own state was a traitor to the union and his party; that the senate was no longer a co-ordinate body but its sole duty was to ratify blindly the action of the house. He continued: "It would be idle, Mr. President, to dwell upon the manifest absurdities of this outgrowth of petulance. But it cannot be denied that the demand for prompt action seriously impaired the efficiency of the finance committee's work and ultimately became so strong that revision was hastily completed and the bill was reported to the senate. I ventured the assertion in the course of the silver debate that nowhere was the truth of the old adage 'the greater haste the less speed' better exemplified than in legislation. So it proved then and so it will now. I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of either the original Wilson bill or the measure reported by the finance committee. It is sufficient for the Democratic party."

THE COMPROMISE BILL DEFENDED.

In answer to the charges by the Republicans, Mr. Gorman asserted that the bill had been constructed on the Democratic theory of tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as could be given consistently to the industries of the country. It followed strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance upon which he was re-elected and the Democratic party entrusted with full power. If there had been the slightest apprehension in the public mind of a radical overturning of industrial affairs Mr. Cleveland would not have been re-elected. This was not a free trade measure, but it was a longer step for freer trade than either the Mills bill or the tariff act of 1883. It was not protection for protection's sake, but it did discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of the difference between foreign and American wages, nor was it a deficit-creating bill, such as the present law was or the house bill would have been. It was Democratic because it reduced taxation to the requirements of government. It was just; it was wise; it was business-like; it was patriotic and it was prudent because it did not attempt to ignore facts in carrying out a theory. It was not perfect but it was the most logical, most fair, most broad, most timely and would prove to be the most advantageous tariff legislation enacted since the Republican party sprang into existence.

Mr. Gorman denied that any trust had dictated any part or any schedule of this bill. Justice to Louisiana had required the retention of the sugar bounty. That the sugar trust had thrived under the Republican tariff there could be no question; whether it would prosper under the new bill remained to be seen.

THE INCOME TAX.

Upon the subject of the income tax, Mr. Gorman said: "In the matter of internal revenue, I may say that, personally, I am in full accord with the sentiments so ably and so eloquently expressed by the senators from New York and New Jersey regarding the income tax. Like them I consider that it served its purpose

as a war tax and has no fitting place in our fiscal system in a time of peace. I could not, I say frankly, vote conscientiously or consistently with my judgment and convictions to make this method of taxation a part of our settled policy, but, much as I deplore the fastening of an income tax in any form upon our tariff bill, I cannot ignore the fact that a large majority of my Democratic colleagues differ from myself in this matter and are so confident of the soundness of their position that they are willing to subject it to the test of a few years, thus enabling the people to see its actual workings and to pass upon it directly.

MR. TELLER SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Mr. Gorman was applauded from the galleries as he closed and senators gathered about his desk congratulating him. Mr. Aldrich followed, commenting sarcastically upon what the latter had said regarding compromise.

When Mr. Teller arose Republicans and Democrats alike felt as he spoke that some move was impending. He was interested, he said, to learn from Mr. Gorman that a majority of the senate would support the compromise bill. He was also interested in learning that the Democratic party was standing, not on the Chicago platform, but upon Mr. Cleveland's platform. He had known that the party had abandoned the Chicago platform as far as silver was concerned at Mr. Cleveland's dictation, but he had learned for the first time to-day that Mr. Cleveland's utterance took precedence over the plank of the party platform on the tariff. Still, even after what Mr. Gorman had said, he was in doubt as to the condition of the other side. Maryland's senators had not said that Democrats would support the bill. He had said a majority of the senate would support it. How many Populists were counted on by Mr. Gorman to make up a majority of the senate? Were there any backsliders among the Democrats? These were all interesting questions and in order to make every senator show his colors he would move to lay the tariff bill on the table.

Mr. Teller's motion created consternation on both sides. The bells rang and gongs were sent scurrying through the corridors to drum up every available senator in order that the full strength might be polled on the vote.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who was in the barber's chair when a messenger found him, came in with one side of his face shaved. Roll call was watched with intense interest, curiosity being particularly manifested as to how Messrs. Hill, Irby and Peffer would vote. All three voted against the Teller motion. The Democratic line did not show a single gap and the three avowed Populists—Messrs. Allen, Kyle and Peffer—voted with them. The motion was defeated, 28 to 38.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

General Daniel H. Hastings Named for Governor—The Platform.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 24.—The opera house was packed when the convention to nominate the candidate of the Republican party for governor, auditor general, secretary of state and congressman-at-large was called to order to-day. The roll call showed the presence of 257 delegates out of 264. General Lewis Wagner of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary chairman and made a brief speech. After the appointment of the committee on resolutions with Lyman D. Gilbert of Harrisburg as chairman a recess of an hour was taken.

When the convention reassembled at 10 o'clock Theodore L. Flood of Crawford county was made permanent chairman, and was loudly applauded as he took the gavel and rapped for order.

Chairman Gilbert of the resolutions committee read from the stage the platform agreed upon. It favors the expansion of the circulating medium to \$40 per capita and indorses the financial plank of the last Republican national convention. The Democratic tariff policy was bitterly denounced and the bill before congress was declared as vicious. Paragraphs are devoted to denunciation of Secretaries Smith and Gresham and labor legislation is demanded.

Then General Beaver nominated General Daniel H. Hastings, "the hero of Johnstown," for governor, and, after several seconding speeches had been made, he was chosen by acclamation.

C. L. Magee of Pittsburg, nominated Walter Lyon of Allegheny county for lieutenant governor, and W. de Schaffer of Chester named Congressman "Jack" Robinson of that county. The roll call resulted in the selection of Walter Lyon. The rest of the state ticket was made up as follows:

Auditor general, Amos Mylin of Lancaster; secretary of internal affairs, James W. Latta of Philadelphia; congressman at large, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna and George F. Huff of Westmoreland.

TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED.

The Senate "Compromise," the Wilson Bill and the McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The treasury experts have completed their work of calculating the equivalent ad valorem rates of the compromise tariff bill as compared with the McKinley law and the house bill. This shows the following averages on each of the schedules of each of the two bills and the existing law:

Chemicals—Present law, 31.61; senate bill, 24.21; house bill, 21.21.
Earthen, earthenware and glassware—Present law, 51.25; senate bill, 37.38; house bill, 34.37.
Metals and manufactures of—Present law, 63.43; senate bill, 35.35; house bill, 32.32.
Wood and manufactures of—Present law, 32.06; senate bill, 29.87; house bill, 28.50.
Sugar—Present law, 14.55; senate bill, 32.50; house bill, 28.47.
Tobacco and manufactures of—Present law, 117.62; senate bill, 108.93; house bill, 91.88.
Agricultural products and provisions—Present law, 31.21; senate bill, 24.63; house bill, 21.68.
Spirits, wines and other beverages—Present law, 61.97; senate bill, 58.88; house bill 61.61.
Cotton manufactures—Present law, 53.23; senate bill, 49.92; house bill, 38.45.
Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of—Present law, 45; senate bill, 32.41; house bill, 30.01.
Wool and manufactures of—Present law, 98.62; senate bill, 41.12; house bill, 39.73.
Silk and silk goods—Present law, 53.56; senate bill, 43.97; house bill, 45.13.
Fur, furs and skins—Present law, 23.33; senate bill, 20.38; house bill, 19.19.
Sundries—Present law, 27; senate bill, 22.12; house bill, 20.24.
Total—Present law, 62.56; senate bill 34.72; house bill, 32.52.

The Household.

Bee-Keeping in Cuba.

The honey-bee was introduced into Cuba from Spain at a very early period of its history; and being a land of perpetual flowers, with no winter to impede their labor, they soon spread to all parts of the island, and bee-keeping has long since become one of the established industries, says a writer in Gleanings. There is probably no other country of equal extent on the globe which has furnished an equal amount of honey and beeswax. The latter has, for more than two centuries, illuminated the churches of both this island and the mother country, besides furnishing the supply needed for other purposes, while the former has found a remunerative market in all civilized countries, chiefly in Germany, England, France and the United States. A Cuban bee-hive is very simple, consisting merely of a hollow palm log, or oblong wooden box, 10 to 15 inches in diameter, and 5 to 6 feet in length, open at both ends. These hives are arranged in a horizontal position, three or four feet high, supported on a framework of long bamboo poles resting on posts driven into the ground. When these hives are full of honey, the Cuban bee-keeper, after thoroughly smoking the bees, thrusts, into one end of the hive, a long sword-shaped knife and cuts the combs loose from the inside walls. He then inserts a long iron rod, flattened at the end, and bent in the form of a right angle, clear into the brood nest (which generally occupies about fifteen inches in length of the center of the hive), cuts the combs, and pulls them out one by one. He then performs the same operation on the other end of the hive, and so continues until the whole apiary is gone over. The combs are now submitted to pressure, and the wax separated from the honey. Of course, the honey so obtained is not very pure, being mixed with pollen, propolis, dead bees, and the juices of larvae, all of which tends to cause fermentation. Cuban honey (than which, when pure, there is no finer in the world) has gained an unenviable reputation. Native apiaries, of from 50 to 300 or 400 hives, are frequent, and sometimes as many as 2,000 are kept in a single yard. The season for surplus honey extends from October to April, the height of the flow being from the middle of December to the middle of February; but there is almost always a sufficiency for breeding purposes, and hence the Cuban beekeeper never resorts to feeding. He "robs" his hives only once or twice during the year, and seems satisfied with an average production of 75 to 100 pounds of honey, and four or five pounds of beeswax per hive.

Butter.

THE annual report of Secretary Hutchins of the Elgin Butter exchange shows that during 1893 30,956,525 pounds of butter were sold by members for \$8,050,496, and 6,361,793 pounds of cheese for \$572,561. The total production for twenty years has been: Butter, 213,404,101 pounds; cheese, 130,365,445 pounds. The average price for 1893 was: Butter, 26 cents; cheese, 9 cents. In 1892, but-ter, 25 1/2 cents; cheese, 8 1/2 cents. The total cash transactions for twenty-two years was \$64,567,594.80. The average price for twenty-two years was: Butter, 28 1/2 cents; cheese, 8 1/2 cents. The number of factories represented is 359; members, 293. There was during the year an increase in the production of butter; but a decrease of cheese. Owing to the fact that a number of factory men shipped their milk and cream during six months of the year, the increase in the production of butter is not so great as it would otherwise have been. During 1893, more than 78,000,000 pounds of milk were produced in the district, which have not entered into the production of either butter or cheese, he finds. More than 4,500,000 pounds of butter and 1,500,000 pounds of cheese had been produced in factories in the district, which are not represented on the board.—Farmers' Review.

English Butter Market.

In one of the trade papers of the northwest lately there has been some discussion regarding the desirability and advisability of opening up a direct trade with foreign markets for butter, says Elgin Dairy Report. That such an enterprise at the present time would be desirable for this country goes without telling, but as to whether it would be profitable to the promoter or not is another question. The fact remains and is a serious one for the dairymen of the United States, that the class of butter sent over to England from this side has not been representative of the quality made in our creameries. It has been practically bakers' stock for use in that industry rather than for table use. Our dealers and manufacturers instead of packing the goods in proper shape and form for distribution in the United Kingdom have insisted upon sending them to market in the same shape in which they are prepared here, and the result has been that the better class of trade has passed our goods by and supplied their wants from butter imported either from Denmark or some other section rather than the states. In a conversation that we have had with a gentleman that has been looking into this matter lately, he found Australia butter in the markets to a large extent. That includes, of course, New Zealand as well, and those butters were selling in the markets in February at 106 to 114 shillings per hundred weight, which is on an average of 25c per pound and the best American dairy butter at the same time was quoted at 86 to 90 shillings or 15 to 20c per pound. Now, why should butter made in Australia and carried

across 8,000 or 10,000 miles of water be sold for more money than our goods here which can be placed upon them comparatively fresh? The reason seems to be that our people have not looked after the requirements of the market in the shape of packages and methods of preparing the goods. The goods from New Zealand are packed in square cases holding exactly 50 pounds or 1/2 per hundred weight. They are made heavy, air tight and lined with parchment paper so that the butter practically is in an air tight receptacle from the time it leaves the creamery until it arrives at the merchant's store in England. The quality of the butter also should deserve attention. It must be fresh, light salted and light colored to meet the trade and in this way it goes into the market into competition with the best Danish and Normandy butter, the difference being almost entirely in the age, that is the freshness, it being older somewhat than the Danish because of the longer time in transportation.

POULTRY UTILIZE WASTE.

There is always better profit from anything that is well and regularly cared for, than from what receives only occasional attention, and nothing needs regular daily care more than poultry. Therefore, it may be urged that when time and labor are valuable as is the case with all business people, it will not pay to spend either with so small an affair as the few fowls that can be kept on an ordinary farm, in connection with other farm pursuits, but any farmer who has really succeeded in keeping a flock of hens laying well through the winter when prices of eggs are high will certainly think differently. There is also on many farms, help that is available without extra cost, that can be better utilized in the care of poultry than at any other occupation, for the work is light, not at all irksome, and needs only to be done in the right way, and at the right time, to be very successful.—Ex.

KISSING GAMES.

I had supposed until lately that kissing or "Bussin' Bees," as some call them, had been relegated to the "Dark Ages," but I hear that some still cling to that old, sickening custom. After all that may be said about kisses, "redolent with tobacco and liquor," have you ever thought, girls, that this promiscuous kissing may sometimes seem nauseous to those who never use those articles? Not long ago a young man was expressing himself on that subject. He was so unfortunate as to attend a party where the feminine gender largely predominated, and where kissing games were played, until, as he declared, "it made him so sick to the stomach he was glad to get out of doors," and, he added, "the girls were the ones who introduced the games, and who acted as if they liked the kissing." And the young man does not drink, use tobacco or chew gum.—Ex.

LIME FOR SMUT.

A Dakota farmer has been trying dry lime as a remedy for smut. His plan is to spread the wheat on the barn floor five or six inches deep and sprinkle over it fresh slaked lime. A gallon or so will do several bushels and it should be turned the same as with bluestone till thoroughly mixed. This is an old remedy and where money for bluestone is scarce and fresh lime can be had it may do fairly well, though its action will not be quite so reliable as bluestone.—Ex.

FARMING AND PANIC.

Farmers, as a rule, are apt to get too much frightened at the signs of an approaching panic. If we would all reason more, as the business men do, that the depression can not last long, and after it has passed away times will be better than before, we would save many anxious moments and live a happier life. Every branch of agriculture is subject to depression, but on the whole it is a good, sound and substantial business.—Farmers' Home.

EDUCATION IN FARMERS.

The chief difficulty in the successful growing of farm crops is not having the work in their cultivation well and seasonably done. This arises partly from a want of knowledge, but more from a disinclination to do it properly. An educated brain as well as a cultivated muscle is absolutely necessary to the highest success. Given the two the main factor and experience adds all else necessary to the "post graduate" course in practical agriculture.—Manhattan Nationalist.

POTATO SOUFFLE.

Select for baking potatoes of a size as possible; cut off each end; when baked, scoop out the inside with a spoon, being careful not to break the skins. Add to the potato, butter, salt and sufficient hot milk to make quite soft; beat till very light and smooth; fill the skins with this and place on end in a buttered pan on the oven grate till browned on top. The potatoes will puff up considerably if sufficiently beaten. Nice for breakfast or tea.

OYSTER PLANT.

After scraping out across in thin slices; put in water-sufficient to cover them, using a piece of salt codfish for seasoning, and stew until quite tender, removing the codfish before serving; add flour and butter mixed together for thickening; put slices of toasted bread on a dish and pour over.

ANYTHING THAT PAYS WELL CAN BE OVERTONE IN FARM PRODUCTIONS FULLY AS WELL AS IN OTHER LINES.

To hold out any other idea is to say the least an extravagant and unreasonable claim. But there is less chance the better the quality of the products.

HE ENJOYS MUCH WHO IS THANKFUL FOR A LITTLE.

A grateful mind is a great mind.—Rest Islander.