

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

A NEBRASKA MAN AT THE HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

Thaddeus B. Clarkson, of Omaha, Chosen—Selected by Acclamation—All Other Candidates Withdraw Before a Ballot Is Taken—Gen. Mullen, of Minnesota Elected Senior Vice Commander.

The National G. A. R. Reunion.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—When nominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou of Providence, E. L. Major Thaddeus B. Clarkson of Omaha, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, and Rear Admiral Meade were named. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the hall, but one of the first men up was Admiral Meade who withdrew his own name. It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win and all the other names were withdrawn and he was chosen by acclamation. He was called to the stage and acknowledged the honor conferred on him.

General E. H. Mullen of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota, the custom being to give that position to the state holding the encampment.

Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840 and was educated three miles from the battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861—within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months—in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo and served under General Grant there; re-enlisted July 16, 1861, was promoted December 1, 1861, to be adjutant of the Third Illinois cavalry and served with that regiment on the staff of General John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1862, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele. In November, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and today has five children. In March, 1866, he went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, and has lived in the state for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's last administration. He was on the executive committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected department commander of Nebraska by acclamation at the encampment in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

For junior vice commander-in-chief, the names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented and the ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241.

For surgeon general, A. E. Johnson of the department of the Potomac was elected over Charles L. Boynton of Indiana.

The council of administration as nominated by the various states and approved by the encampment is as follows: Alabama, M. D. Wickersham of Mobile; Arizona, J. W. Dorrington of Yuma; Arkansas, J. H. Hutchinson of Dewitt; California and Arizona, T. K. Stetler of San Francisco; Colorado and Wyoming, R. L. Carr of Longmont; Connecticut, J. M. Wilcox of Hartford; Delaware, J. W. Worrall of Pleasant Hill; Florida, T. S. Wilmerth of Jacksonville; Georgia, Ira M. Malloy of Fitzgerald; Idaho, W. H. Barton of Moscow; Illinois, Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield; Indian Territory, William H. Armstrong of Muskogee; Iowa, Leeman L. Newell of Decatur; Kansas, C. W. H. Smith of Maryville; Kentucky, C. W. Erdman of Louisville; Louisiana and Mississippi, A. C. Antoine of New Orleans; Maine, H. R. Sargent of Portland; Maryland, M. A. Britton of Baltimore; Massachusetts, William S. Loomis of Holyoke; Michigan, R. D. Dix of Berrien Springs; Minnesota, Albert Streritt of St. Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague of Bozeman; Nebraska, A. Trainor of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. W. Proctor of Wilton; New Jersey, J. J. Kents of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Cramp-ton of Santa Fe; New York, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn; North Dakota, S. G. Magill of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker of Goss; Oregon, H. S. Allen of Portland; the Potomac, William H. Chambers of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Viall of Howards; South Dakota, William H. Gray of Deadwood; Tennessee, George W. Patten of Chattanooga; Texas, J. W. Ayers of Dallas; Utah, E. W. Tatalock of Salt Lake; Vermont, E. W. McIntyre of Danbury; Virginia and North Carolina, A. Jeffers of Norfolk, Va.; Washington and Alaska, Thomas M. Young of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Malloy of Parkersburg; Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson of Milwaukee.

The Daughters of Veterans held business sessions and elected officers as follows: President, Miss Alice Ingram of Chicago; senior vice president, Miss Julia Coff of Cleveland; junior vice president, Miss Anna Smith of St. Louis; chaplain, Miss Stephens of Allegheny, Pa.; treasurer, Miss Ida J. Allen of Worcester, Mass.; inspector, Miss Cora Pike of Massachusetts; installing officer, Miss Ella Adair of Oak Park, Ill.; trustees, Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, Mrs. Gladys Foster of Hiawatha, Kan.; Miss Lizzie Kimball of Massachusetts, Mrs. R. E. Monroe of Massachusetts and Mrs. May Edgerton of Chicago.

Chill's New President.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 5.—After an excited session the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 to 60, decided yesterday that the relatives of Federico Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Royalists protested against this action as it allowed Errazuriz's relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but in spite of this Errazuriz was proclaimed president of the republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 14.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Sketches of the Sound Money Democratic Nominations.

John McKinley Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., was born in Scott county, Ky., September 18, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Ill., in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois, and entered Alton, now Shurtliff, college in 1837, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small, by his labor. He is a bright scholar and studied law; in December, 1838, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected probate judge of Macoupin county; in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the State constitution; in 1848 he was re-elected probate judge, and in November of the same year, 1847, was elected county judge, which office he held until 1853, when he was elected to the State senate to fill a vacancy; was elected again in November 1854, as an independent, anti-Nebraska candidate and at the expiration of the legislature which convened in January, 1854, nominated and voted for Thomas Trumbull, for senator, who was elected in 1854.

Having decided to set with the Republican party, he resigned his seat in the Senate. He was delegate to the Republican State convention, and was made its president; was delegate to the convention in 1856 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont; in 1859 was a candidate for Congress; in 1860 was elected at-large on the Republican ticket, and was elected; May 8, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment, Illinois infantry; was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April 1862, commanded a division under General Pope, in the operation against New Madrid and Island No. 10; in a later part in the operations against Co. Inth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December 1862 and January, 1863, and was promoted to major general of volunteers; took part in the operations against Chattanooga, including the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary ridge, in November, 1863; in 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign and was relieved at his own request August 4, 1864; commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1865; resignation accepted September 1, 1866; removed to Springfield in 1857; was elected governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was nominated a candidate for United States senator by the Democratic members of the legislature in January, 1877, and was afterward twice nominated for the same office and defeated was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in 1884; in 1884 was nominated by the Democratic state convention as candidate for governor and was defeated in 1889; was nominated by the Democrats of the state as candidate for senator; carried the state by 4,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the legislature were elected who voted for him in the 15th ballot; the 15th ballot was independent united with the Democrats and he was elected United States senator. His term will expire March 3, 1891.

Simon Bolivar Buckner. General Simon Bolivar Buckner is 71 years old and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over 100 years ago, and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of Kentucky in 1860. The general has adopted the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with General Grant.

General Buckner has been married twice, and his present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in this country, and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as governor had expired he returned to the home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troubles times he withdrew from the race, and no one was elected. General Buckner is worth nearly \$1,000,000, nearly all of which is in land and real estate. He is quite a poet, having written a number of very creditable verses. He is also a very versatile writer in prose, and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a frequent appearance scholar, and is reputed to be able to quote some of the plays from beginning to end.

It was in 1844 that General Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for the independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out as captain. When the civil war came on, Buckner resided in Kentucky and was made adjutant general of the state, with command of the state guard. During the siege of Fort Donelson Buckner was in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attack on February 13 and 14, the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless and the senior general turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening capitulated to Grant with 15,000 men.

Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to General Grant, suggesting an armistice till noon of February 15, that of surrender might be agreed upon by appointed commissioners. To this General Grant immediately replied in a letter that his armistice had been chronicled and made famous in history.

At the close of the war General Buckner devoted himself to his business interests of farming and real estate.

KEROSENE IN THEIR BEDS.

Desperate Attempt to Annihilate a Nebraska Family—The Children Dead. CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 5.—Some unknown person yesterday morning filled a sprinkling can with kerosene and saturated the bedroom floor and beds upon which were sleeping Assistant Postmaster W. A. Danley, wife and two children, and then set fire to the room. The dense smoke smothered the fire shortly after it started, but when the firemen succeeded in removing the occupants both children were dead and the parents unconscious. No motive for the crime can be assigned.

SEWALL WILL STICK.

The Democratic Vice Presidential Nominations Declare Himself Positively. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Advertiser this evening prints the following dispatch: "BATH, Me., Sept. 5.—Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had the remotest intention of doing so. ARTHUR SEWALL, Minister and Merchant Drowned.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—The

bodies of the Rev. Thomas F. Reeves, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place, and John D. Love, a leading merchant, were found lying on the banks of the Juniata river near Flowing Springs today. Both had been spending yesterday on a fishing trip.

Civil Marriage Bill Passed.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 5.—The Senate has passed the marriage bill which legalizes civil weddings when the contracting parties have not hitherto been married under the Catholic religious ritual.

PALMER THE LEADER.

NOMINEES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

General Palmer of Illinois for President and Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President—A Platform Declaring for the Gold Standard and Against Free Silver—The Chicago Convention Decried—Cleveland Praised.

The Indianapolis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—United States Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois was nominated for the presidency by the national gold standard Democratic convention on the first ballot this afternoon, despite the re-



SENATOR PALMER, ILLINOIS.

peated and positive refusal to allow his name to be presented. The vote stood: Palmer, 737; Bragg, 124. For vice president, General Buckner was nominated by acclamation. The convention closed its work amid the wildest enthusiasm.

THE PLATFORM.

Declares for the Gold Standard and Against Free Coinage of Silver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—The platform agreed upon by the resolutions committee after an all night session of the subcommittee and an all morning debate by the full committee is as follows:

"This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people. It orders that the Democratic party shall continue its patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. "The Democratic party is pledged to equal an exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual; to the maintenance of the national credit; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith; to sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

"The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce the federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government they abandon for Republicanism the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles we cannot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The conditions however, which make possible such utterances for a national convention are the direct result of the legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims as it has for years the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices, by law, and it proposes a remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation. The National Democratic convention therefore renounces its declaration of a faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times.

TARIFF AND TAXES.

"Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and not by the tariff. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in the tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. "We resign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party, in imposing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase in the burden of the people and a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protectionism as it is, a free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

"We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall be the basis of our foreign trade. The restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have almost extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping and that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States and American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freight on our agricultural and manufactured products.

GOLD AND SILVER.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be secured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measures and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. This is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals, and with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the profits of business. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to mankind, the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a de-

based and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost. Maintaining these truths, demonstrated by long public inexperience and loss, the Democratic party in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1835 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork of national paper currency as constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of an intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, his wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the respect of the laws, his equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, his firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and his steady persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure him a place in history beside the father of the republic.

"We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we endorse its efforts to expand the merit system still further. We demand that no all sections of our country but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated.

"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

THE SUPREMACY COURT.

"The Supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land within and without the territory, and to uphold the We ourselves all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had. The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of the judicial administration, the inviolability of the constitution, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every tyrannical combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of the nation.

"Blurring these principles to be essential to the well being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people." "The platform was adopted without dissent amid prolonged cheers.

BRECKINRIDGE TALKS.

Shut Out of the Mass Meeting—His Speech and Cheers in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—The delay in the call for ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge at the mass meeting last night, which resulted in his not speaking at all, is alleged this morning to have been a prearranged scheme, because several bodies of women protested against his appearance. It is boldly stated that it was not considered good politics to allow Mr. Breckinridge to address the mass meeting.

When Breckinridge appeared in the convention hall to day his name was shouted from all parts of the hall. The galleries rose and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the noted orator from the Blue Grass state. But he did not appear. Breckinridge bowed profoundly in acknowledgement of the cheers. Several times the cries and cheers were renewed, and each time the hisses grew louder and more ominous.

While the convention was waiting for the resolutions committee to report a thousand voices shouted for Breckinridge. The galleries and delegates joined in the call, many of the latter jumping on their chairs. For fully a minute this roar came from all quarters of the hall. It was noticeable, however, that many remained silent while the demonstration was going on and here and there went up hisses. With one or two exceptions, New York men at all events, the delegates, did not move and no sign came from the stage. Chairman Caffery spoke no word as he stood with his gavel.

"But the cheers went on and at last Breckinridge arose and stepped upon the platform. "My countrymen," he began, "from every section of the imperial republic. He declared that the speeches of the night before marked a crucial period of the republic's history. He was first cheered when he paid a compliment to Charleston T. Lewis of New Jersey.

Thereafter Breckinridge's well rounded periods provoked a spattering of hand clapping. After the first demonstration which had fallen upon him, the faction of opposition disappeared and the hearing given to him was respectful and enthusiastic. Demonstration followed demonstration as his oratory flowed out over the convention.

When Breckinridge said that it was charged that the convention was free to elect McKinley, and added that free silver Democrats had taken the job out of their hands, the delegates and galleries went wild. He pointed out the effect in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky and other states of the attempt of the silver Democrats to supplant the teachings of true Democracy. Those states had already passed out of Democratic control. The silver Democrats had already given over the country to Republican rule. "The platform adopted at Chicago is not our platform," said he, "the nominees are not ours."

Breckinridge referred to Mr. Bryan as "the young man who was seeking to enlighten the world." The whole of Mr. Bryan's teaching, he said, was for those who had been unfortunate in life to unite to destroy those whose life had been prosperous. Mr. Bryan, he said, pointed out the boot of a then told his followers to use the ballots as the weapon to equalize that which life made unequal.

The Vermont Election.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 4.—Revised returns of the election from the fourteen counties of the state give Grant, Republican, 53,076, and Jackson, Democrat, 13,983, a Republican plurality of 39,093.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



JOHN GOULD, writing in Practical Farmer, says: "From all quarters comes the complaint that a new disease is making its appearance among the cows, affecting their tests and udders, and ruining the milk flow of the cow. The trouble is in the nature of garget, but commences in an entirely different way. A small sore like a blister, commences at the very end of the teat, and refuses to heal, closing the channel, and to get the milk, it has to be torn open each time. The disease works its way up inside the teat, the inflammation getting more marked, and at last gaining admission to the udder; the inflammatory stages are rapid, and all the troubles of a real case of garget are present; with this disadvantage, the flow of milk does not return with the reduction of the fever in the milk glands. All treatment seems to be of little avail, and the cow is ruined. While hot water and like treatment is valuable, it is too late to prevent the loss and treatment must commence at the first appearance of the little blister. Take an ounce of carbolic acid crystals and warm them to a liquid, and to this add an ounce of glycerine. Mix this in ten ounces of linseed oil; and then with a small glass syringe inject some of it into the end of the teat at least three times a day, first washing and cleaning the teat as well as can be done. The disease seems to be another of germ origin, and as the carbolic acid is death to germs, the trouble is arrested at the start. In some sections this disorder is very troublesome, and in our own stable one of our best cows has lost two quarters of her udder, despite our efforts to cure her, not knowing at the start the character of the trouble, or the remedy. When a blister forms at the end of a cow's teat, don't delay, but use the carbolic acid at once."

E. C. Bennett comments on the above as follows: "The dairy editor of Rural Life has made the acquaintance of this malady, but was not aware that it is common in the country. Two or three cows have each lost the use of a teat, and the possibility that more may become affected is not pleasant. The remedy is therefore given for the benefit of all who are liable to have occasion to use it. As to its efficiency we know nothing personally, and do not usually give full credit to the claims made for cures by doctoring. It will be noticed that delay is fatal, that the remedy must be applied when the blister first forms. We have no doubt that if this is done nearly all cases would recover, and the reason for this belief is that we find that many cases recover without treatment of any kind, and the application would hardly prevent recovery, to say the least. However, it may be useful in these cases which do not recover without treatment, and they are by no means uncommon, it seems, as could be wished."

Butter in Plaster of Paris.

There seems to be no limit to the ingenuity bestowed upon the devising of means for accomplishing the transport of the perishable produce of distant climes to the English market. A new method, described in the Australasian, is that of packing butter in a box made of six sheets of ordinary glass, all edges being covered over with gummed paper. The glass box is enveloped in a layer of plaster of Paris, a quarter of an inch thick, and this is covered with specially prepared paper. The plaster being a bad conductor of heat, the temperature inside the hermetically sealed receptacle remains constant, being unaffected by external changes. The cost of packing is about 1d per pound. Butter packed in the way described at Melbourne has been sent across the sea to South Africa and when the case was opened at Kimberley, 700 miles from Cape Town, the butter was found to be as sound as when it left the factory in Victoria. Cases are now made to hold as much as 2 cwt. of butter, and forty hands, mostly boys and girls, are occupied in making the glass receptacles and covering them with plaster. The top, or lid, however, is put on by a simple mechanical arrangement, and is removed by the purchaser equally easily. A saving of 25 per cent on freight and packing is claimed in comparison with the cost of frozen butter carried in the usual way.—Ex.

Will Keep Five Hundred Hens.

A reader at Marion, Ohio, intends to keep five hundred hens, and from his letter below he has much to learn, and we give the inquiries for the purpose of discussing them, says Poultry Keeper. He says: "We are going to put up one of the new hen houses 250 feet long by 14 feet wide, capacity of 500 laying hens, 20 to the pen, 10 by 14 feet (Leghorns.) Now do you think they will do as well by letting them run all together or shall I keep them separate? I will leave runs 25 feet by 10 feet on each side of the building, with a large window to every pen to the south, ten feet apart for plenty of light. We want to keep 1,000 hens for laying, which if attended to right and everything is looked after and kept clean, there is money in it. Please give us ideas on this, for we are sort of laying luck on your paper for our success."

It would require a whole book to comply with this request to "give us ideas," for there are hundreds of details to be considered—sickness, lice, etc.—but let us look into it some. We do not advise an inexperienced person to attempt to keep 500 hens, but to begin with a few and gradually increase. Here is a reader who asks if 500 hens should run together. Certainly not—the smaller the flocks the better. He says: "We want to keep 1,000 hens, which, if attended to right," etc. Stop right there. If attended to right—well, that is just what we have been trying to find out for over forty years. Every one means to do it right, thinks it can be done right, and that it is an easy matter. But what is "right?" We publish our paper every month, filled with excellent articles on how to do it right, and we try to add our views, yet the "how to do it right" is not known yet. Now, the reader at Marion knows that he has our sympathy, and that we mean no offense in thus discussing his letter, for we admire his courage. He has the right breed, and he writes like one determined. We will say, however, that Leghorns will not stand confinement well, and his yards are too small. They are active, and delight to forage. They can be kept in flocks of about 40 or 50 as the maximum, but must be kept at work. The plan of the house is correct, but there should be two yards, one on each side of the house, so as to give each flock a yard while green food is growing in another. They may also have roun, brought by pigeons, or lice may prevail, "varmints" kill them, rats get under the floors, egg-eating and feather-pulling be faults, over-feeding prevent laying, and other drawbacks. Don't put too much money in them the first year. Try it and learn with a few. Experience is worth more than capital. It looks as easy to keep five hundred as a dozen, but a dozen can have more room and receive care which could not be bestowed on five hundred.

Big Deal in Pork.

The Canadian pork syndicate referred to in our last issue comprises some of the wealthiest men in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, who are interested to the extent of \$1,000,000 and are prepared to take delivery of the pork. The bulk of the purchases were made at and in the vicinity of \$7.02½ per barrel in Chicago. A rich Toronto lumber firm has purchased 110,000 barrels, and other large purchases were made for account of Toronto and Montreal firms. This is the largest pork syndicate since the days when the late Mr. Ross, of Quebec, Messrs. Thomas Workman, Hugh McKay, Louis Renaud and others, of Montreal, ran a similar deal in Chicago over twenty years ago. The latter syndicate bought the pork and took delivery of it, but the quality was much inferior to that purchased and after delivery a considerable portion of it was found to be sour and unmerchantable, so that when the deal was finally closed it was discovered that the Chicago men had the best of it, and the Montreal syndicate lost nearly \$1,000,000. Thousands of deals in Chicago pork have been put through since then, but none of them approached in dimension that of the present Canadian syndicate, who have bought the pork at a low figure and are determined to carry out the deal even to taking delivery of the goods. As stated by us last week, the above syndicate is rich enough to withstand the onslaughts of Armour and the other Chicago packers combined. Therefore the syndicate cannot be shaken out even if prices decline from this out. It appears that the late heavy purchases by the syndicate have created quite a flutter of excitement among the packing interests of the windy city, as they were made in different lots so as not to excite suspicion, but when it was discovered that in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 barrels had been bought by a rich Canadian combine for future delivery at prices that are considered all right, and that the stock of contract pork in Chicago at present is about 150,000 barrels, which, along with other kinds, only amount to 325,000 barrels, it looked as if for once the Caucuses had made a good deal and had got in well at figures that must show a profit.—Montreal Bulletin.

The Broiler Business.

A great many people are now turning their attention to the raising of broilers. The prices for this kind of poultry product has in the past been fancy. At certain seasons of the year the birds of one and one-half pound weight have sold in Chicago for \$5.00 a dozen. The report thereof has gone abroad, and the natural consequence has been that farmers and others have gone to figuring, and have found it an easy matter to figure themselves rich on broiler raising. But let us not lose sight of the fact, that the chief reason why broiler raising has been so profitable is the fact that there has been so few broilers to supply a large demand. We caution our readers not to build too high hopes on the future high prices of broilers. The supply tends to increase. The time will come when the difference between the prices for broilers and other kinds of poultry will be small. We say these few words for the benefit of those who may be entering on the business or those intending to enter it. Not that we wish to discourage such undertakings, but that we desire the farmer to count the cost of his venture and so avoid failure based on wrong calculations.

If a farmer is to let go of his stock

he should do it when the prices are high. Prices for hogs are much lower than last year. Stock keeping keeps up the fertility of the farm.