A Record of Proceedings in Both Branche of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE .- In the senate on the 5th the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Miller-To increase the pension for loss of both arms or both legs, or the sight of both eyes, or other injuries resulting in total helplessness. By Mr. Jackson-To define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. By Manderson-Providing that privates and non-commissioned officers who have served thirteen years ay be placed on the retired list, with 75 er cent of their pap at the time of retire-ent, and further providing that persons who have been honorably discharged after thirty years' service shall be included in its provisions. The Utah bill was briefly considered and laid aside. A message was received from the president transmitting a draft of a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. Mr. Teller introduced a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to take any Indian children between the ages of 8 and 18 who belong to tribes re-ceiving annuities from the United States and place them in government schools for the education of Indians, to be kept there tor five years. This is not to apply, however, to the five civilized tribes, and not to the Osage Indians of Indian territory. The secretary is authorized to withheld rations and annuities from parents who refuse to comply with these provisions. All such schools are to be manual labor schools, and to include the teaching of agriculture and stock raising to boys, and housework to girls

the journal the Hoar presidential succession bill and the senate resolution proposing certain joint rules were referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Blair introduced a bill declaring forfeited lands granted to railroads on which the cost of surveying and conveying has not been made; also, to prevent acquisition of property by aliens; also, to increase the effi-ciency of the infantry branch of the army; also, a resolution calling on the commis-sioner of the general land office for information concerning the suspension of the issuance of patents to lands taken by settlers pursuant to law. Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Beatrice and Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. Laird introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to be enlisted Nobody can tell the difference between the and officered from citizens of such territories, for the suppression of hostilities therein; also, a joint resolution instructing the commissioner general of the land office to pass to patent all pending homestead and pre-emption claims against which a specific charge of fraud is not pending or proved, and also calling on such officer for a statement in detail of the reason for issuing his order of April 3d suspending the issuance of patents; also, a bill to establish a soldiers' home in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota. SENATE.-The chair laid before the senate

House.-In the house, after reading of

a letter from the postmaster general complying with the call of a recent senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been | the country, notwithstanding that it is an procured through the influence of S. S. average of less than a dollar apiece for the Brown, chairman of the democratic com- population. Just consider how many mittee of that state. Referred to the committee on civil service reform. The senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of Utah. The motion was rejected—yeas 11, nays different places on the same day. The mere fact that silver dollars are so plenty at the 31. The section disfranchising women remains, therefore, a part of the bill. An amendment proposed by Edmunds was agreed to providing that marriages within, but not including, the fourth degree of consanguinity, should be deemed incestuous and punishable by imprisonment. Van Wyck offered an amendment dispensing with the Utah commission, so-called. Rejected. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed. Senator Van Wyck offered a petition of the national labor league praying that Lieut. Gen. Phillip Sheridan be made a full general. He asked that it be printed in the Record and also be referred to the committee on military affairs. So ordered.

House.-Bills were introduced: By Seney, of Ohio-To repeal the civil service law. By Wilkins, of Ohio-To provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations. The speaker laid before the house the senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the gov-ernor of Ohio for a statue of James A. Garfield, and accepting the same. There were 882 bills introduced to-day. During the greater part of the day Speaker Carlisle was absent from the chamber, the chair being occupied by Springer or Wellfern, and the impression was that the speaker was engaged in the final revision of his committee list.

SENATE. - The resolution offered by Senator Manderson was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether any surveys of public land had \$10 for his own schooling when a boy in been made within the last two years in Nebraska; whether there are any unsurveyed public lands in that state; what recommendations have been made within the last three years by the surveyor-general of that district as to the continuance of said office and whether it is advisable to discontinue the office of surveyor-general. The Utah bill came up and Senator Morgan addressed the senate in support of an amendment offered by him providing for the disposal of the property of the Mormon church according to the rules and principles of common law as in the case of the dissolu-lution of a corporation. "Hefelt," he said, "that we ought to strike the Mormon church organization out of existence." Senator Voorhees sent to the desk and had the clerk read a telegram from Salt Lake City which, he said, in justice to the Utah commissioners, ought to be read. It was a dispatch from the Hon. A. S. Paddock, saying: "Van Wyck is mistaken about the clerks of the commission. The average permanent clerks from the beginning to date do not exceed three, possibly four, including a temporary clerk. Only one clerk is now employed." Senator Van Wyck thought it extraordinary that the commis sion did not know how many clerks it had. He did not like that expression, "three, possibly four." Perhaps if they employed another clerk they could probably find out exactly how many clerks they had. (Laughter.) Taking into account the distance, and allowing for the mistakes of the telegraph, he guessed it would turn out after all that they had about the number of clerks he had stated, namely six. (Great laughter.) Without concluding consideration of the bill the senate adjourned.

House.-Bills were introduced: To repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco. To levy a tax on oleomargarine and collect the | Hall, no lord of the round towers, no wild same through the internal revenue bureau. Calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of the correspondence between his department and the governor of Arizona on Indian matters. For the admission of the "State of Dakota;" also, for the ap-pointment of two additional justices of the supreme court in Dakota. For the appointment of an additional justice of the supreme court of Idaho. For the admissupreme court of Idaho. For the admission of the "state of Washington;" also to forfeit the unearned Northern Pacific land grant; also to secure a more elicient civil session. The two senators will call, with the Dakota delegation in the city, to pay the construction of the "state of Washington;" also to secure a more elicient civil session. The two senators will call, with the Dakota delegation in the city, to pay service reform. For the construction of the Henepin Canal. To establish a department of commerce. To prevent the sales of Pacific railroads before certain United mission of Dakota will be submitted, and the Henepin Canal. To establish a depart-ment of commerce. To prevent the sales of States bonds, with interest, shall have been fully paid. For the erection of public buildings at Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Superior, and Eau Claire, Wis. and Fremont, Neb.

SENATE. - The Utah bill was taken up and quickly brought to vote. While the bill was on the final passage, Mr. Van Wyck attempted to fix the duties of the proposed fourteen trustees upon the members of the present Utah commission, but was ruled out of order. He asked Mr. Edmunds whether he had any objection to such an amendment. to which the senator answered that he was. The bill then passed—yeas 38, nays 7. The nays were Messrs. Blair, Call, Gibson, Hampton, Hoar, Morgan and Vance. Mr. Hoar, explaining his vote, said he voted against the bill only because of the section disfranchising women, but even with that section in he would have voted for the bill had his vote been necessary to its passage.

THE DOLLARS OF OUR DADDIES.

Ex-Congressman Horr Thinks the Number of Them in Circulation Has a Suspicious

Washington special: Ex-Congressman Horr has given out some very sensational theories on the silver question. He takes for a text the statements in the president's message and the last report of the secretary oe the treasury, that only about 50,000,000 silver dollars are in circulation in the United States. This is an average of less than \$1 apiece for the total number of people in the country. But, says Mr. Horr, it cannot be possible that there are only as many dollars in circulation as there are thrust upon you constantly in making change. From observation and inquiry, Mr. Horr concludes that there are at least 100,000,000 silver dollars in circulation, and perhaps 200,000,000, notwithstanding that of the \$215,000,000 manufactured by the government since 1878 all but \$50,000,000 are piled up in the treasury vaults.

Having proved to his own satisfaction that there are a great many more silver dollars afloat than the government has sent out, Mr. Horr next looks around to see where the extra dollars came from. He can account for their existence in only one way. Somewhere in the country there must be crooked mints at work like the crooked whisky stills in the mountains of Tennessee—that is, private parties have established secret mints, where millions of silver dollars exactly like the dollar made at the government mints and worth exactly as much, as being made unlawfully and then put in circulation. straight dollar and the crooked dollar, simply because there is no difference. The inducement to run illicit mints lies in the fact that the Bland dollar contains only 80 cents worth of silver, leaving 20 cents margin for cost of making and profit.

All this is a very pretty theory. A superficial observation might lead one to the conclusion that there are a good many more dollars than people abroad in the and. But a close examination shows that it is unlikely. Let the assistant treasurer of the United States testify.

"So Horr thinks he has found a mare's nest, does he?" says the assistant treasurer, jocosely. "Well, I think his strange conclusions altogether unfounded. Fifty million silver dollars make a big showing in farmers, mechanics and laborers at any given time have no silver dollar, to say nothing about the women and children. Besides, money circulates so rapidly that the same dollar may be found in twenty banks and in the tills of merchants does not prove that there are any more in circulation than the treasury books show."

Now let us inquire if the director and other officials of the bureau of the United States mint about Mr. Horr's second theory, that standard dollars containing 80 cents worth of silver can be profitably manufactured at private, illicit mints. We learn that the process of coining silver dollars is costly and intricate. The plant cost many thousand dollars. Imitations of the silver dollar, made of soft, base metal, can be cast in moulds. But silver is too hard. and standard dollars can be made only as the government makes them, by the use of rolling, cutting, stamping and milling machines. Only a skillful assayer can prepare the alloy properly. Evidently no private mint can do the work more cheaply than the United States mints, and the cost of coinage at the Carson City mint last year was over 9 cents for each dollar. It would almost certainly cost more than a dollar piece, even after the plant was established, to buy the silver and other metal for the alloy and coin standard dollars in secret

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Gertie Revin, a Pennsylvania girl of 10 years, sent President Cleveland a Christ-

Senator Hawley recently paid a bill of North Carolina.

Adelaide Rudolph, a niece of Mrs. Garfield, has been elected Latin professor of the Kansas state university.

The cost of King Milan's dagger and bullet-proof case was \$250. He would like to trade it off for a cat and then shoot the cat.

Mr. Parnell probably receives the largest mail and sends the fewest repáes of any similar conspicuous politician in the world. Roscoe Conkling is said to give annually much legal advice to poor women in distress and to give frequently large sums of

more material assistance. Chauncey Depew says that Mr. Vander bilt was often in need of small change. It gets to be irksome for real rich men to run their hands into their trowsers' pockets too.

Mr. Tennyson again causes his publishers to announce through the London Times that he cannot answer the "innumerable letters" that reach him; nor can he undertake to "return or criticise the manuscripts sent to him."

An Arkansas school teacher, John T. Morton, who happens to be a colored man, has passed an excellent examination under the civil service rules, and the clerks of the postoffice department are agitated over his probable appointment.

George William Curtis says of Parnell 'He is, indeed, an uncrowned king, and should he die there is no one to take up his sceptre. No fabulous monarch of Tara's Celtic chieftain was so powerful a ruler."

. DAKOTA'S SENATORS.

Ex-Chief Justice and Senator-elect Edgerton, Gov. Mellette and Congressmen-elect Kanouse arrived in Washington on the They held an informal reception in their Oars-Per bushel... the Dakota delegation in the city, to pay

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS.

More Buildings Cave in at Boston Run. Shenandoah (Pa.) dispatch: The excitement at Boston Run, where a block of miners' houses were swallowed by Mine branch yesterday was renewed this afternoon, when another large area of surface upon which are located eight blocks of houses, began to settle. The people fled from their houses in terror, leaving all their effects behind. The ground has settled about four feet and the houses are twisted out of all shape and are expected to give way at any moment. The bridge between Boston Run and the village on the opposite side of the valley has been swept by the flood and it is only by a long, circuitous route that the homeless people can convey their household goods to where they can find shelter. About twenty-four families have been driven out of their homes by the cave in.

A Tamaqua (Pa.) dispatch says: The dam across Wabash creek at Reevesdale burst this morning. A passenger train from Pottsville was just opposite when it broke. The back-water struck the cars and ran into the heaters under them, causing a vast volume of steam to arise and envelope the entire train. The passengers were much frightened. The engine, however, escaped the flood and pulled the train safely through the water. The tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading were much washed and completely inundated, delaying all trains. The burst was caused by the breaking of an old tunnel in an abandoned colliery.

THE PENSION ATTORNEYS.

They Are at Their Old Tricks Again. A number of pension attorneys have devised a new scheme by which to collect advance fees and notarial and other small expenses. Recently the second comptroller made a decision that \$100 bounty was due a very small class who enlisted previous to July 22, 1861. Soon after letters of inquiry, inclosing circulars of a number of Washington attorneys, began to pour in from all sections on the second auditor's office asking whether the circulars were true. In nearly all cases they were false, and were framed so as to induce applications from all soldiers who enlisted during the first three years of the war. The fol-

lowing is a specimen: Dear Sir: By a recent decision of the second comptroller you are entitled to \$100 bounty, provided you have not received it, and enlisted prior to December 24, 1863. Claims arising under this decision will be adjudicated in the order in which they are presented, hence an early reply to this letter will be to your best interests. Please send me the names and postoffice addresses of all officers or their heirs that you can.

All who receive such circulars will save themselves from being swindled, if they will note that not a solitary case falls under the decision to which reference is made in these circulars where the enlistments took place after July 22, 1861.

PROGRESS OF THE ROCK ISLAND.

-The report has been confirmed that the kock Island road has decided upon an important addition to its system, namely, an extension of its main line into Kansas, and the construction of short lines from Larkin, Atchison and St. Joseph, so as to make rivver connections at those two points. The number of miles of new trunk line projected is about 400. The extension will be virtually a complete line, and in its charter, which places the capital stock at \$15,000,000, the company is named the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska. The above is regarded as highly important, as it will put the Rock Island road in competition with all the big lines west of the Missouri.

Happy on the Anniversary. Emperor William has issued an order respecting the twenty-fifth anniversary of his succession to the Prussian throne, in which he says: "What touches me most is the unshaken confidence of my people in me, and their faithful and unaltered affection." His majesty returns thanks for the numerous expression of attachment and veneration for him, not only from all parts of Germany but from places far beyond the German frontiers, wherever the German

language is spoken.

HE BLAMES IT TO POKER. J. H. Meyers, teller of the Pullman national bank at Pullman, Ill., was arrested for embezzlement. He was suspected some weeks ago, and Mr. Pullman engaged Maj. Bruckley, a New York expert accountant, to go through Myers' accounts to quietly see what the shortage was. The expert found a discrepancy of several thousand dollars. Meyers was confronted with the figures and confessed, but said he could fix it up. He was given a chance, but when he was discovered starting his wife and child to Canada was arrested. Poker is the

THE MARKETS.

		~		
)	OMAHA.			
	WHEAT-No. 2	653	10	663
ᆀ	BARLEY-No. 2		(4)	50%
t	RYE-No. 2	44	@	441/
y	Corn-No. 2 mixed	22	(4)	231
	Oats-No. 2	21	(a)	22
24	BUTTER-Fancy creamery	25	@	27
7	BUTTER-Choice roll	12	0	15
	Eggs-Fresh	19	(0)	20
1	CHICKENS-Dressed per th	8	0	9
	Turkeys-Dressed per ib	11	@	12
	Ducks-Dressed per th	8	@	10
	GEESE-Dressed per tb	8	0	10
t	LEMONS-Choice	6 25	@	6 50
D	APPLES-Choice	3 00	@	
١,	ORANGES-Mesina	4 00	@	4 75
	Beans-Navys	1 25	@	1 50
ď	Onions-Per bushel	75	@	80
8	POTATOES-Per bushel	45	@	50
8	GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	2 75	@	
e	SEEDS-Timothy	2 30	@	
	SEEDS-Blue Grass	1 75	0	
	HAY-Baled, per ton	5 00	@	
8	HAY-In bulk	6 00	@	
٦	Hogs-Mixed packing	3 30	@	3 75
	Beeves-Butchers	3 50	@	3 75
111	NEW YORK	۲.		
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	92	@	925
I	WHEAT-Ungraded red	75	10	93
	0 11 0	40	×	400

GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	2 75	(a)	3 24	
SEEDS-Timothy	2 30	(4)	2 40	
SEEDS-Blue Grass	175	(0)	2 00	
HAY-Baled, per ton	5 00		6 00	
HAY-In bulk	6 00		6 75	
Hogs-Mixed packing	3 30	@	3 75	
BEEVES-Butchers	3 50	a	3 75	
NEW YORK		0		
WHEAT-No. 2 red		@	929	Z
WHEAT-Ungraded red		0		3
Corn-No. 2		@		Z
Oars-Mixed western		a	35	*
PORK			10 35	
LARD			6 37	,
CHICAGO.	0.00	· ·	001/	2
FLOUR-Choice winter	4 40	0	4 85	,
FLOUR—Spring extra			4 00	
WHEAT-Per bushel	9 10	200	2 00	
Corn—Per bushel		60		
OATS-Per bushel			365 285	
		@		
PORK				
LARD			6 02	2
Hogs-Packing & shipping.			4 10	
CATTLE-Stockers			4 15	
Sheep-Medium to good		(4)	3 60	
ST. LOUIS				
WHEAT-No. 2 red	92	(a)	93	
CORN-Per bushel	32	10	33	

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT-Per bushel ..

It has often been remarked that farm-

FARM MANAGEMENT.

The Part Which Oxen Have Played in the Development of the Country.

The Influence of Agricultural Literature on the Production of Crops and Animals.

The Patient Ox.

To the ox the credit of subduing the soil in all the eastern and many of the southern states must be given. Oxen not only plowed and harrowed the land, but they drew the stones for the erection of walls, the lumber employed in the construction of fences and buildings, and the fuel wanted for warming houses. They hauled all the crops to market and did the teaming of the country. They also made the roads and kept them in a condition for travel during the winter. Many of the early settlers of all the western states and territories reached their destinations by the aid of ox teams. Good teams they were. They were not quick, but they were sure-footed and very strong. They drew heavy loads over places where horses would not go or where it was very dangerous for them to pass. At night they were released from their yolk, and were allowed no food but the wild grass the prairie afforded. Still they kept in fair condition and often performed a journey of a thousand miles without accident. After a rest for a week they were often put to "breaking prairie," for which work they are better fitted than any kind of draft animals. Oxen have "been the making" of most parts of the country. They aided in building towns as well as in improving farms. They hauled logs to saw-mills and the stone from quarries. In those old days the ox was used for all sorts of labor and the horse was employed for promoting pleasure.

Until about the period of the breaking out of the civil war oxen performed most of the work on farms. Then several circumstances combined to cause horses to be substituted. There was a demand for all the grain crops that could be produced. As horses were quicker than oxen they were preferred. As so many men joined the army, machines operated by horses were employed for sowing small grain, planting corn, cultivating various crops, cutting grass, and harvesting grain. About the time of the close of the war there were large importations of heavy draft horses from Scotland, England, and France, and their crosses were employed for doing work on farms. Farmers who had become wealthy during the war generally kept fine teams, mostly for pleasure. Soon the disposition to use horses exclusively for doing farm work became general in the northern states. The few farmers who continued to use oxen were regarded by their neighbors as old-fashioned, "slow-going," and behind the times. The owners of small farms were obliged to keep a team of horses, and in many cases they had not a sufficient amount of work to do to -make it profitable to keep an ox team in addition. Horses were accordingly put to work at the plow and used for drawing stone, manure, and building materials, though oxen would have done the work quite as well, and would have been much cheaper to keep.

It is likely that the horse will always retain its place on most farms for doing work that requires speed. Horses will continue to plow old ground, to prepare it for seeding, to cultivate growing crops, and to draw the harvester, mower and rake. For many kinds of farm work, however, oxen are superior to horses. They are better for plowing uneven, hilly, rocky, and swampy ground. Oxen are not as excitable as horses and will pull steadier. They will go over stones, around stumps, and through boggy places better than horses. For hauling out manure, drawing a stone-boat, and hauling hay they are better than horses. For breaking sod and for plowing very heavy old ground they are at least as good as any team of horses. On a farm on which a hundred head of cattle are kept it will pay to have a good ox team for no other purpose than to haul manure from the stable to the fields. An oxcart is better than a wagon for this purpose, as it is easier to throw the load from it. Most large farmers now practice drawing manure from their barns ment, and good neighborly feeling. and stables as fast as it is made, instead | Their value is not to be entirely restrictof allowing it to accumulate. For drawing wood, coal, and fencing, especially when the roads are in bad condition, a team of oxen is better than one of horses. They are less likely to be injured, will draw heavier loads, and

will make quite as good time. It costs much less to raise a pair of oxen than one of horses, and the cost of their feed, care, and shelter is less. Yokes are much cheaper than harnesses, and will last much longer. A horse that has become slow on account of age is of no value to the owner. The ox, however, can be converted into good beef and sold at a fair price. Oxen can be trained to walk or to draw a plow as fast horses. If fed as well as horses are they will move as fast in the field as the plowman cares to walk. During very long journeys oxen will make as many miles in a given time as horses, and at the end of it will be in better condition. The art of training steers to walk rapidly, to plow a straight furrow, and to obey the voice of the driver was practiced by farmers a few years ago, and brought to a high degree of perfection. It is an art worth reviving at | tell how long it takes to fotch back a a time when it is necessary to practice | hatchet." farm economy. The majority of young farmers do not know how useful oxen hatchet over the fence and half way may be made. The Devon, which is to through the ash barrell.—Texas Siftother cattle what the Arab horse is to ings. ordinary horses, is capable of being made a most useful draft animal. It combines docility with strength, beauty, and quietness. For any kind of work requiring a speed no faster than a walk it is the equal of the ordinary farm

Agricultural Reading Clubs.

society snob of the present day, as may be illustrated by a remark made by one of them not long ago. "Oh, dear me," he said, "I never go to the-theater, because the best seats in the house are only \$1. I don't care if the performers are not a reading class, and that ance is the best in town, I couldn't the news first. I'll fix him. I'll susthey derive less information from books | think of going, because, you see, anyand periodicals than persons engaged in body can afford to spend \$1, and I most other pursuits. This statement is should never know what sort of a perundoubtedly true. It is also true that son was sitting beside me." Here cer-

A TALK ABOUT REPTILES.

farming" and "newspaper farming."
They think that everything pertaining

to agriculture, horticulture and stock

raising should be learned by experience.

It is certain, however, that every branch

of husbandry in ancient or modern

times has been best developed in coun-

tries that produced the most agricultur-

al literature. Rome surpassed all the

nations of antiquity in agriculture, hor-

ticulture, stock raising, and the produc-

tion of fowl and fish. It also surpassed

all the nations of antiquity in the pro-

duction of works on these subjects. The

most learned and gifted of the Latin

authors wrote on different branches of

husbandry, and some of them, like Vir-

gil, produced finished poetical composi-

tions on these subjects. There is good

reason for believing that these works

were productions of much good not only

in Italy, but in all the countries in

Europe and Asia that were conquered

The great improvements in British

agriculture commenced after the publi-

cation of the works of Mechi, Lawes,

and Guilbert. The reports of the Royal

Agricultural society have exerted a great

influence on the agriculture of Great

Britain. All the great London dailies

devote much space to accounts of im-

provement in the management of farms,

the introduction of new crops, the pro-

duction of fruit, the destruction of in-

sects and the breeding of domestic ani-

mals. Most of the recent improve-

ments in agriculture, horticulture, stock-

breeding and dairying in this country

have been the result of publications on

these subjects. Many who have never

read these publications have derived

great benefit from them in an indirect

manner. They have followed the ex-

ample of the men who followed the

teachings of the authors of books. If

one man in every county reads a new

and valuable work on any department of

husbandry, all the farmers in the county

will be likely to derive benefit from it.

They will visit his farm or see his dis-

play at the county fair, and will come

It is certain that many of the works

on agriculture, horticulture, and stock-

raising published in this country have

been of little value. Their merits or

demerits were very well portrayed by

Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Josh

Billings. Still it is true that we have

had many admirable pablications on

these subjects. It is to be regretted

that the price of most of these works is

very high when compared with that of

works of the same size that are devoted

to other subjects. It is stated by the

publishers that these books have a some-

what limited sale, and that a long time

is required to dispose of an edition.

Farmers have more time to read works

on the business in which they are engag-

ed than most persons have. They can

devote nearly all the winter season to

reading and study. It is likely that the

time devoted to books would result in as

great profit as that spent in hard work.

A number of farmers in the same neigh-

borhood could effect a great saving in

the matter of buying books by organiz-ing a reading club. A discount will be

made in the price of books when sever-

al are bought at the same time. The

books purchased by the club can be

owned in common, and form a library

open to the members, or each member

can own the book or books he pays for.

The latter plan has some advantages,

as the books retained at home can be

The club can meet at the houses of

the members as often as is pleasant and

profitable and is consistent with their

other engagements. One chapter or a

certain number of pages can be read

and discussed at each meeting. It is

sometimes advantageous to read several

books on the same subject in succession,

so that an extensive knowledge of it

may be acquired. Sometimes it is best

to read all that several authors have

written on some subject before com-

mencing any new matter. It is not ad-

visable to attempt to go over too much

ground in the course of one winter.

The subject of the breeding, general

care, and fattening of animals could be

made to profitably employ the time of

a club during one entire winter. The

planting, cultivating, and harvesting of

neglected by western farmers, might be

taken up with great profit. Farmers

are promotive of intelligence, refine-

herds. They serve to improve the in-

A Result of Education.

mals it supports.—Chicago Times.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gettin' eddykasun, aint ver?"

"Why no!" exclaimed the boy.

et back in an hour, wasn't yer?"

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatch-

you borrowed. Now what good's

The boy got mad, and slung the

Quintessence of Snobbery.

nonsense about the ambitious embryo

There is a good deal of shallow, silly

don't yer?"

"Yes, sir.

slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

to make an hour, do it?"

used for reference.

to adopt his methods.

and colonized by the Romans.

How Some Foretell the Weather-Peculiarities of the Chameleon-What to Do if Bitten by a Snake.

Yesterday, before the Parker Memorial Science Class, Mr. Samuel Garman talked about "Reptiles and Batrachians." He brought to the class room a variety of specimens and very courteously answered a multitude of questions, thereby destroying some of the popular opinions concerning the animals of which he has made a special study. He first referred to the table, which he had placed on the blackboard. and said that in the Devonian period fishes appeared. Some say they appeared in the Silurian. The ancestors of the present batrachians-toads, frogs and salamander-appeared in the subcarboniferous time, while the crocodile appeared in the Triassic, and the turtle in the Jurassic. In the Permian lizards appeared and were numerous in the Triassic. Two birds, supposed to be ancestors of the birds proper, appeared in the Cretaceous. The land turtle was selected from among the specimens, and a slight explanation of its structure was given. It is a lungbreathing animal, and undergoes no transformation. The sea turtle's toes are united in the form of a paddle. It makes long voyages, sometimes crossing the Atlantic. The sea turtles are immense, some of them attaining a weight of 1,200 pounds. They graze on the grasses at the bottom of the sea.

Crocodiles are represented by alligators. Their tales are used for swimming, and their legs aid in lifting them out of the mud. They build nests of leaves and vegatation before it has begun to decay; a layer of eggs, a layer of vegetation. The heat of the vegetation hatches the eggs. The crocodile differs from the alligator by having no long separation between the nostrils. It has a valve in the throat for keeping out water. The crocodiles of the Nile and of the Ganges are most dangerous. Alligators are called cold-blooded, because of their inability to develop much heat in their bodies.

Lizards are very nearly the shape of crocodiles, and are covered with a skin which has a semblance of scales, not like the scales of a fish. A specimen of the house lizard was shown. This lizard is found in Asia, Africa, South America and in other countries, but not in the United States. It is useful in destroying vermin, and can easily climb walls. It lays its eggs under rafters, in the thatches and under leaves. It is a mistake to think of scorpions as very poisonous; they are a little venomous. Bird spiders are somewhat venomous. Large toads, which have been called poisonous, have no venom. Among all the lizards there is only one, a Mexican, which is venomous, and there is some doubt of him. Most of these animals, when irritated excrete a venomous saliva, and even frogs will attempt to bite when troubled. Toads can tell the weather better than the weather bureau. When it is dry they go down into the ground for moisture; in damp weather they come out of the ground. Lizards stow themselves away when the sun goes under a cloud, and at such times turtles will hide.

A real chameleon was next exhibited. The tail of this animal is prehensile; the toes are divided into groups-two on one side, three on the other side of his leg. He is able to take on every color on which he alights. The pigment underneath the skin enables him to make the changes, which are made by the expansion of the lungs, or by rays from the sun striking him, or other causes. Fear will spot him all over. A flying lizard was shown. It has ribs extending out, covered with a membrane and forms a parachute (not like the winged lizard, which has become extinct.) This floats in the air. The little Florida lizard or scorpion (incorrectly called chameleon) was exhibited. Some lizards are bipeds. The animal commonly called the glass snake is really a lizard. Its jaws are tied together so it cannot expand them. The tail is fragile, and may be broken up to the body, then another tail grows. A specimen, which had a new tail, was shown.

field crops could engage the attention of Snakes are divided into four groupsthe club during another winter, Garworm snakes, non-venomous, poisonden management, a subject generally ous, and clawed snakes. Then there is a sub-division-those living on the ground, those that climb trees, and club organized for reading and study those that live in the water. The real sea serpent is extinct. A rattlesnake was shown and its characteristics dwelt upon. The rattlesnake sounds his ed to an increase of crops, flocks, and rattle as a warning of his approach, but will not attack unless driven by tellect as well as the soil and the anifear to protect himself. He usually coils himself and strikes. But he sometimes strikes four or five times in succession without coiling. After a few Jim Webster was heard calling across strokes the venom is exhausted, and the the fence to a neighbor's son, a colored snake has to wait for two or three hours youth, who goes to school on Robinson for a fresh supply. Snakes are timid, and not aggressive. The cobru is said "Look hyar, boy, you goes to school, to be aggressive, and is the most deadly of all. An action of the lymphatics in a case of poisoning is all important. Venom has no effect upon the digestive organs, but works in the blood. Mr. "Learnin' 'rithmetic and figurin' on Garman said if he were bitten on the finger, and had no sore in his mouth or on his lips, he would suck out the poi-"Well it doesn't take two whole days son rapidly spitting out the saliva, not swallowing any; tie a string tightly at the base of the finger, another at the wrist, and another on the arm below the elbow and possibly one above the elbow. He thought he would "An' its been two whole days since cauterize the wound. He recommended freely bathing the wound and drinkeddykasun gwine ter do you, when you ing a few drops of ammonia in water. go to school a whole yar an den can't Before ending his talk he showed a

salmander, and said they don't stand fire at all. - Boston Transcript.

The Editor's Revenge.

Kentucky State Journal: Run around and see how old Blowhard is now," said the editor to the office boy. "We may get him yet for to-day's issue," Boy gets back.

"Well, is he dead yet?" "No; the doctor was there, and he said

he was getting better." "I don't believe a word of it. The old rascal never did like our paper, and he is holding off to die until after we issue, pend publication for a few hours and

see if I can't beat the old son-of-a-gun."

It is estimated that there are now in Arizona many farmers have a prejudice against tainly was the quintessence of idiotic what they are pleased to call "book-snobbery.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

11 Is estimated that there are the distribution of the control of the