

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

#### Carbolic Soap For Green Fly—How Deep to Plant Potatoes—A Good Grazing Plant—Alsike Clover, etc.

##### Carbolic Soap for Green Fly.

The ordinary rose aphid and other species can be destroyed by the application of a solution made as follows: Dissolve 1 pound of carbolic soap in 2 gallons of boiling water; add 1 pint of this mixture to 4 quarts of soft water and apply morning and evening to the infested plants.

##### How Deep to Plant Potatoes.

Except for the very earliest planting it is better on rich, dry soil to cover potato seed at least four inches deep. Then there will be no temptation to throw the earth around the potato as it grows, making a hill through which the tubers will grow outside the soil, and be made worthless for cooking by exposure to the sun. A potato that has been "greened" properly makes the best seed, but in some of the potatoes that are greened in fall the eyes appear to be destroyed, so that the potato is not even good for seed.

##### A Good Grazing Plant.

Rape is a grazing plant, not a hay plant, and belongs to the same order as cabbage, kale, mustard, etc. It is especially suited to the taste of sheep, cattle and pigs, and for grazing sheep and swine has no superior, but it is not suited to the taste of horses, and may not be classed among the valuable grazing plants for horses. On good, friable, fertile soils it will produce twenty to thirty and even forty tons of green feed per acre, according to soil and season. There are sixty pounds of rape seed to the bushel, dry measure, though it is rarely bought and sold by measure, but almost entirely by weight. Four pounds to the acre, if sown broadcast, is quite enough, or two and one-half pounds to the acre if sown in drills twenty-six or thirty inches apart. For early summer grazing sow in oat seeding time, and for late summer and fall grazing sow in June and July. Fit your ground the same as for oats or corn.—American Sheep Breeder.

##### Alsike Clover.

It seemed a few years ago as if red clover growing must be abandoned because of insect midges that destroyed the seed in the blossom, and the worm that ate both blossom and leaf. Both these have in most clover-growing districts found parasitic enemies that keep the destroyer in check. If there is any place where red clover is still hard to grow alsike or Swedish clover is a good substitute. It is a true clover, and intermediate in size between white and red clover, and making in its first crop a fine, sweet hay. Unfortunately, when this crop is cut the plant dies out, as it is a true biennial, dying after bearing its seed the second year. Alsike clover is often sown with timothy, which it will overshadow that scarcely a spear of timothy can be seen among the alsike's. The alsike needs to be cut so early that what timothy there is has not got to the heading-out stage. Hence it sprouts readily, and makes an astonishing growth, feeding on the alsike roots that have perished a few weeks before. A good crop of timothy may be cut in August on land that has borne alsike hay two months before, and that then only showed a very little straggling timothy among the clover.

##### Grass-Fed Pigs.

A few years ago many writers on agriculture were enthusiastic over what they supposed were the advantages of keeping hogs and pigs on grass and clover, as being so much less expensive than grain, besides making a better quality of pork. We do not hear much about this cheapness of grass for pigs now. Considering their nutrition, grass and clover are far dearer foods than grain, especially for the pig, which has a smaller stomach in proportion to its size than any other domestic animal. In this fact of its small stomach lies the principal value of the hog as a cheap producer of meat, for it has more meat with less waste matter than in any ruminant animal. If we could oblige the hog to eat enough grass to maintain good condition, that would enlarge the stomach beyond all proportions for a hog, and yet the animal would be but half nourished. What feeding hogs on grass results in is seen in the half-wild hogs of the South, which are gaunt and so fleet that no negro thief in search of juicy pig can catch them. They only fatten when nuts ripen in the fall. Nuts are about the most concentrated nutriment that can be found. The pig needs mainly concentrated food. What else he requires is best fed to him in small quantities, clover in its season. But the best food to aid digestion in pigs is beet, which even hogs that are highly fed on corn or other grains will eat greedily. Mangel wurtzel or some coarse-growing beets are usually recommended, but we should advise growing sugar beets for this use, and then not give the pigs all they eat of beets, lest they lessen their grain ration too much. Hogs are so fond of beets that if allowed all they will eat they will surfeit themselves with a food that is not as nutritious as it should be for the owners' profit.—American Cultivator.

##### Success With Aquatics.

The best success with aquatics is to be had where they may be grown in ponds or streams, but there are several classes that may be readily grown in tubs, and such are eminently suited to grounds of small dimensions. A position in full sun-

shine, but sheltered from winds, is required for the best results, besides a tub properly prepared. The best tubs for the purpose when a number of plants are to be grown are half-barrels of oak. If but two or three plants are to be grown, an oak tub such as is used for butter and lard will answer. The tub should be filled two-thirds full of heavy sod, with the soil attached well broken up and mixed with half-rotten stable manure free from straw. Pack this down firmly and cover it with two inches of sand. Place the plants so that their crowns will be just under the surface of the soil. Fill the tubs with water and keep them full to within an inch of the top all the time.

While many of the tender aquatics can be successfully grown in tubs, the hardy varieties here named are recommended to the beginner. Probably not once in a hundred times would failure result if the tubs were prepared as directed by planting the well-known pond lily or the Cape Cod water lily, *N. Chromatella* is a good variety for the novice to grow, and is in striking contrast to the others in foliage and blossoms. The young leaves are mottled with brown, and the large yellow flowers of delicious fragrance are produced in great abundance from early spring until frost. If taller plants are desired, the sacred lotus is easily grown in tubs by itself. The foliage is broad and attractive, and the fragrant blossom in bud is of a beautiful shade of pink when fully open.

Even on small grounds space may be found for a few small fruit plants that will supply the home table with all the fruit desired. For home use the selection of varieties, next to hardness and vigor, should be guided by quality. The best varieties among small fruits are usually those that will not stand long-distance shipping. Among strawberries care should be used to select varieties with perfect blossoms unless two or more varieties are chosen, so that any of the imperfect flower sorts (those containing pistils only) will be fertilized by pollen from the blossoms of the others. For the best success with strawberries in the garden the soil should be well enriched to a considerable depth and well spaded. Set the plants about a foot or fifteen inches apart, with a path every third row. The ground must be kept free from weeds.—Chicago Record.

##### Pear and Apple Blight.

This species of blight is due to a very minute germ which finds access to the tender cells and juices inside the projecting bark of the tree. There it multiplies into untold billions, turning the healthy sap into a poisonous fluid, and causing serious injury or death to a part of the tree and in extreme cases to the entire tree. What will stop it? When the blight is rampant in the orchard very little, if anything, can be done to stop it. The dead and dying leaves and branches are but the natural result of the disease that has long been ravaging the vital parts within. It is the sickly portion of a blighted leaf or branch that contains the elements of danger.

Fighting fire blight can only be done effectively by preventive measures. Nothing will cure it, so far as is known, short of fire. Nor will spraying even check it. The disease is too deeply seated to be reached by outside treatment. It will go from apple to pear or quince trees, or from them to the apple. The wild red haw and some other pomaceous trees are slightly affected by it. The germs will not multiply when the temperature is cool. They lie dormant during the winter time, and under the warming influence of spring they begin to grow. A liquid oozes out of the diseased branches, which contains millions of these deadly germs. This is carried on the feet of insects and in other ways to neighboring trees, where the germs find lodgment. They are often introduced through the delicate floral organs, where they find easy access to the circulating sap. From there the disease soon spreads into the twigs and then into the larger branches. They also enter through the tender growth of the new wood. It is here that the disease most commonly appears, especially on apple and quince trees, during the warm, sultry weather in June and July, when the shoots are very tender. Where thunder showers are very frequent in mid-summer, the conditions are just right for the introduction and propagation of the disease, which has caused some to think that electricity did the damage.

As has already been said, preventive measures are the only kind to use. The sources of infection must be destroyed. If the sickly, half-matured twigs are cut off below where any disease exists there can be little opportunity for its spread. The great difficulty is, to know when we are below the disease. No one can tell absolutely how far down it may extend, except the most skillful scientist, and with a compound microscope. It is usually safe, however, to cut a foot or a little more below where there is the least outward sign of any affection. If the cut is not made below the diseased part there is great danger, if not certainty, of carrying the germs on the knife or saw to healthy wood in cutting off other branches. The trees should be carefully gone over in late fall or early winter, but any time before the trees bloom will do.—H. E. Van De-man in New England Homestead.

##### Poultry Notes.

Burn all old nests as soon as brood is taken from it. Do not keep pigeons in or near the poultry house. Mites seem to thrive on them. Dry food is best for little chicks—first Johnny cake, then rolled oats, then cracked corn and wheat. Young chicks drink often and should therefore be given fresh water several times daily.

### KIDNAPPINGS BY THOUSANDS.

#### Many Notable Cases in the List of the Last Thirty Years.

There have been more than one thousand kidnapping cases within the last thirty years sufficiently noteworthy to attract widespread attention, and these must be but a small proportion of the total number. In the great majority of instances the children were speedily recovered, but the fate of many has remained a mystery up to the present day.

While playing with another lad one summer day, near his father's residence, in Germantown, Pa., Charlie Ross, four years old, was induced to take a drive in a buggy by two apparently friendly men. This was July 1, 1874. Since that day the lad has never been seen by his friends. The father, Christian Ross, instituted a search with the aid of the police, which failed to reveal the whereabouts of the child.

An advertisement offering a reward elicited a reply from the abductors, who demanded a ransom of \$20,000. Mr. Ross did not possess this sum and the negotiations proved fruitless. The city of Philadelphia offered a reward of \$20,000 for the apprehension of the abductors.

This set every detective in the United States on the alert. Every clew was followed. Many times the boy was reported found, but the reports proved false. The trail was lost until the following December, when two burglars were fatally shot in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. They admitted having abducted Charlie Ross, but died without disclosing the child's whereabouts. This was the last information ever received about Charlie Ross. To this day his fate remains a mystery.

Mary Tinsdale, fourteen years old, left her home at No. 233 Thompson street, New York City, on April 12, 1867, to go to school. Near University place and Eleventh street a well-dressed woman led her away. The child has never been recovered.

A notable kidnapping case was in 1871, when James Murphy, five years old, was taken by a woman acquaintance of his family on board the steamer *Magnolia*, at Savannah, Ga., just before the boat was to sail for New York. The woman brought the child to New York, where the utmost efforts of the father and the police failed to find a trace of him. Neither child nor abductor was ever discovered.

Hannah White in 1853 carried away the two children, a boy and a girl, of her brother, whose home was in Sandwich, Canada. Seven years later the boy, Joseph, was found at Bad Axe, Wis., where Hannah White had married and settled. The woman refused to tell what she had done with the girl. However, nearly ten years later the girl, grown to womanhood, was found at Liberty Pole, Wis.

Connecticut residents have still fresh in their minds the kidnapping of Ward Ferris Waterbury, eight years old, a son of Charles P. Waterbury, of Long Ridge, Conn. This took place February 2, 1862. The lad was seized while on his way home from school. The greatest mystery surrounded the outrage, but three days later the abductors were captured and brought to justice and the boy returned to his friends. To obtain a ransom was the object of the crime.

Other notable cases are the kidnapping of Corinne Lewis, at Boston, December 20, 1809; Teresa Small, in New York, April 29, 1874; Nellie Cresham, on March 20, 1889. From time to time plots for wholesale abduction have been discovered. In 1883 John Ogletree was charged with wholesale abduction of boys in Georgia. Again in August, 1897, the abduction of little James Conway, at Albany, brought to light the operations of a gang of kidnapers.

One remarkable kidnapping case was that of Gerald Lapiner, two years old, who was taken away from in front of the home of his parents in Chicago by an old woman, who took a sudden fancy to the child. The parents spent thousands of dollars in search for the babe, but could find no trace whatever of it. A year after the kidnapping a young woman in a small Pennsylvania town told the Chicago police that she believed the Lapiner child was in the possession of an old couple who lived near her home. The mother went to the place, and recognized and recovered her child.

##### Muscular Powers of a Beetle.

The following anecdote of a three-horned beetle will give some idea of its vast strength of body. A beetle was brought in, and there being no box at hand in which to put it, it was clapped under a quart bottle of milk, which happened to be upon the table, the hollow at the bottom of the bottle allowing the insect to stand upright.

Presently the bottle began to move slowly, and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned beetle, and continued its travels for some time to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce; so that it readily moved a weight 112 times greater than its own.

A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this feat by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under a great bell weighing 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing it from within.—New York Sun.

##### A Mistaken Idea.

"Our priceless jewel of a cook has left us, and my wife says that I am to blame," said Jones, with a sorry grin. "The worst of it is that my wife is right." "Mary had been with us for over ten years and we had begun to think that we owned her. She had but one fault and that was that she sometimes over-

slept and delayed the early breakfast that I am obliged to have.

"To remedy this I bought an alarm clock and after explaining to the cook how it worked I told her that hereafter I expected her to arise immediately after the alarm sounded.

"The next morning I was awakened by a heavy crash from the cook's room, and while I was wondering what the trouble was there was a crash against my bedroom door and the voice of Mary said:

"There's your blessed old alarm clock, an' it's meself that's no longer stay in a place where a poor hard-working gurl's life is in danger!"

"I arose at once and investigated. It seems that the bed in the cook's room was an old one and not very stout, and when the alarm sounded the cook awoke with a jump that shook the bed to pieces and threw her out on the floor.

"I tried my best to convince her that it was an accident and not a part of the clock's duties to throw her out of bed every morning, but she wouldn't be convinced that the clock didn't have a hand in it, and left."—Detroit Free Press.

### PUZZLING ELECTRIC TERMS.

#### Their Meaning Is Easily Known by Way of Comparison.

A consulting electrical engineer, who was asked to put one of the less common electrical terms in plain language, said, according to the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*: "I am frequently resorted to for just such explanations, and nothing surprises me more than the haziness which still exists in the minds of even intelligent folks in regard to the simplest electrical terms. To most people the electrical units are all mere Greek, and comparatively few go to the trouble to take hold of the more common of them, such as 'volt,' 'ampere,' 'resistance,' 'electro-motive force,' etc., and fix their meaning once for all in the mind. A man who knows me only by reputation, wrote to me the other day that he had done this with great satisfaction to himself, as he has now a far more intelligent idea of electrical doings than he had before.

"But still, he said, from time to time some electrical words would creep into the daily press which conveyed nothing to him. He mentioned as one of them the term 'watt hour.' Now, this is quite simple. The watt is the unit of electric power. It means the power developed when 44.25 foot-pounds of work are done per minute or .7375 foot-pounds per second. A foot-pound is the amount of work required to raise one pound vertically through a distance of one foot. When this is figured down so as to be defined in 'horse power,' which is understood by every one, it can offer no difficulty; and if any one to whom the word 'watt' is puzzling will remember that a watt is 1/746 of a horse power he will have no more uncertainty about it. Having got so far, it is an easy graduation to the 'watt hour,' which is the term employed to indicate the expenditure of an electrical power of one watt for one hour. In other words, the energy represented by a watt hour is equal to that expended in raising a pound to a height of 2,654 feet. An even easier way of fixing it is to remember that two watt hours correspond almost exactly to raising a pound to a height of one mile.

"The understanding of such terms opens out some very curious facts to the uninitiated. For instance, a certain dry battery weighing 6.35 pounds was known to yield 130 watt hours. If this force were applied to raising the battery itself it would lift it to a height of over ten miles. Again, in one hour the energy translated in an ordinary sixteen-candle power lamp weighing about an ounce would raise that lamp to a height of 400 miles, at a velocity of nearly seven miles a minute. Yes, it pays a man to expend a little pains on mastering the ordinary electrical terms."

##### The Devotion of Women.

The following incident will show what the women of our circle were, says Prince Kropotkin in the *Atlantic*. "The Russian Princess Varvara B., to whom we had to make an urgent communication. It was past midnight, but seeing a light in her window, we went upstairs. She sat in her tiny room, at a table, copying a programme of our circle. We knew how resolute she was, and the idea came to us to make one of those stupid jokes which men sometimes think funny. 'B—,' I said. 'We came to fetch you; we are going to try a rather mad attempt to liberate our friends from the fortress.' She asked not one question. She quietly laid down her pen, rose from the chair, and, reaching her hand to her hat, said in only, 'Let us go.' And she said it in so simple, so unaffected a voice that I felt at once how foolishly I had acted, and told her the truth. She dropped back into her chair, with tears in her eyes, and in a despairing voice said: 'It was only a joke? Why do you make such jokes? I fully realized then the cruelty of what I had done. I implored her to pardon me, but I have never got rid of the spirit of shame that I felt at that moment.'

##### The Name Was Unfamiliar.

He had put on the best clothes and had gone to call on a girl of his acquaintance. She lived at the home of friends, who knew her by her first name, naturally enough. The young man encountered at the door the daughter of the house, a maiden of about five, and to her he addressed the question: "Is Miss Brownlee in?" "The little girl looked puzzled for a moment, then turned and ran upstairs. Quickly returning, she said, sweetly: "They ain't no one 'at lives upstairs here at all but Nellie."—Detroit Free Press.

### INSANE ASYLUM FOR INDIANS.

#### To Mental Maladies Among Them Until Intermarriage With the White Race.

United States Indian Commissioner William A. Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa, has returned from Canton, S. D., where he has been inspecting the site recently purchased by the Government upon which is to be erected an asylum for insane Indians. Commissioner Jones said:

"The occupants of the hospital, soon to be opened, will all be half-breeds, and even then the number of patients is small in proportion to the Indian population of 250,000. The exact number I do not know. Probably there was never a case of insanity in any tribe until the malady was introduced by mixing with the whites. For the Canton asylum 100 acres of land have been provided, an ideal spot for a hospital, with just enough slope to the south to insure excellent drainage. The erection of the building will begin as soon as the plans and specifications are finished, and the \$45,000 appropriation is available. As soon as completed all the insane Indians in the United States will be sent there. The structure will probably be three stories high, and the intention is to have it ready for occupancy early in the fall.

"Diseases of all kinds are creating the greatest havoc among the best-cared-for and richest tribes. Those who have to work to support themselves are gradually increasing in number. Among the Osages in Oklahoma, for example, the death rate is something startling. The nation comprises sixteen thousand Indians, and has \$9,000,000 to its credit, drawing interest in the United States Treasury. The redmen live in nothing short of luxury, but early in life the bravest grow fat and flabby, then contract consumption and die. The Sioux, numbering twenty thousand, are increasing; they have no such nest egg as the Osages, and have to work harder for their living. It agrees with them.

"The Sioux are also making rapid progress along educational lines. The old fullbloods, who never cared for education and stolidly refused to accept advancement, are dying off. There was no hope for them, and the only thing to do is to let them go. Most of the aborigines with whom we now have to deal have more or less white blood in their veins. The current idea that education makes them more vicious when they return to their reservation is erroneous. Our statistics show that seventy-six per cent. of the number lead fairly correct lives. It is true, however, that an Indian inclined to be a disturber is worse when endowed with education."

##### Rivers in Siberia.

Many mighty rivers flow through the entire breadth of Siberia into the Northern sea. Chief among them are the Obi, Yenisei and Lena, with main stems extending 1,000 or 1,200 miles to the south, and by their radiating tributaries spreading fan-like through an immense area, whose water fall they convey to the ocean. The Volga is navigable for 2,000 miles, and splendid steamers ply upon it. A canal connects Lake Ladoga with the head of navigation of the Volga at Rybinsk, so that vessels can go from the Baltic down the Volga to the Caspian sea, cutting right through the middle European Russia and bisecting it with a waterway of over 2,500 miles.

The railroad crosses the Volga at Batraki over a bridge which is one of the engineering marvels of the age. The river at this point is a mile wide at low water. At times of high water it is from four to eight miles wide. The channel below the bridge at low water has a depth of twenty feet and a high water mark of 100 feet. The velocity of the current at the flood is thirty feet per second, and at low water fifteen feet. The bridge is a mile long, built in four sections of 300 feet each, and is 135 feet above the river at low water. A Russian engineer designed and executed it.—Detroit Free Press.

##### The Japanese and Their Hair.

The most striking difference between the appearance of the male and female Japanese lies in the hair. The men shave nearly the whole of the head, while the women allow it to grow, and even add to it by art when required. It is then twisted and coiled into elaborate and fantastic patterns, which few Eastern hairdressers could imitate or equal. The hairpins used are not so much for confining the hair as for actual adornment, and are very fashionable. They are of enormous size, seven or eight inches in length, and half an inch wide, and are made of various substances—tortoiseshell, carved wood and ivory—many of them being composed of carved figures adroitly pivoted so as to appear to dance at every breath drawn by the wearer. Others are made of glass and are hollow, and nearly filled with some bright colored liquid, so that at every movement of the head an air bubble runs from one end of the pin to the other, producing a most curious effect in a strong light. Sometimes an extra fashionable woman will wear a dozen or more of these pins in her hair, so that at a little distance her head looks as if a stack of firewood had been closely bundled to it.

##### Explorer Peary's Discipline.

Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, whose ship, *Windward*, failed to return from the polar regions last fall, according to arrangements, is probably living on shore upon or among the icebergs. Peary is a strict military disciplinarian. On one of his expeditions he instructed a man as follows: "I want you to start early to-morrow

morning for a certain glacier ten miles away (describing it) and march up it for one mile, where you will find a big rock. Cross around it at this point and go down to the ice. There you will meet a boat. Proceed to the walrus grounds and kill fifteen."

The next morning the man started out for the glacier, and toiled up its sides for two miles to the rock, but he found no path there leading to the grounds. So disregarding his instructions, he found a way for himself, and at length reached the boat. He was unable, however, to kill more than five, which may be regarded as a big "bag."

When he returned to camp the explorer was highly indignant and no explanations were of any avail.

"I gave you my orders," he said. "I know it, sir, and I did the best I could."

It came out later that Peary's knowledge of the path around the glacier had been gained solely through field glasses.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

##### A Unique Sofa Pillow.

A girl who has recently become engaged has made a sofa pillow for her fiancé's couch that is a triumph for him. She is a very popular girl and her collection of letters from men was astonishingly large. From her school days she kept every note and letter that came to her from her men friends whether the communications were of much or little importance. Some of them had merely accompanied flowers or a book, others were declarations of love and even proposals. At length she met the real man and fell in love with him, and the letters lost their significance. At first she determined to burn them, then she thought she would give them to him, but torn into such small pieces that he could never read them, while he would always have them. They would be to him the spoils of war, and a sacrifice from her to show her surrender and fealty.

She made for them a big cover of good serviceable denim, strong enough and big enough to hold the love letters of a life time, and filled it with burning words well scattered that they may work no harm. On the cover she embroidered red roses entwining a pair of scarlet hearts from which issued twin scarlet flames. The young man is very proud of it and says it is the "hottest" sofa pillow in town. But the adjective is only slang, of course.—Kansas City Star.

##### When a Monkey Is a Dog.

A good story of an amusing altercation which once took place between Mr. Frank Buckland and a booking clerk is revived by the *Windsor Magazine*. The naturalist had been in France, and was returning via Southampton with an overcoat stuffed with specimens of all sorts, dead and alive. Among them was a monkey, which was domiciled in a large breast pocket. As Buckland was taking the ticket, Jocko thrust up his head and attracted the attention of the booking clerk, who immediately and very properly—said, "You must have a ticket for that dog, if it's going with you."

"Dog?" said Buckland, indignantly; "it's no dog, it's a monkey."

"It's a dog," replied the clerk.

"It's a monkey," retorted Buckland, and proceeded to show the whole animal, but without convincing the clerk, who insisted on the money for the dog ticket to London.

Naturally nettled at this, Buckland plunged his hand into another pocket and produced a tortoise, and, laying it on the sill of the ticket window, said, "Perhaps you'll call that a dog, too?"

The clerk inspected the tortoise.

"No," said he, we make no charge for them—they're insects!"

##### Righting an Old Wrong.

A decided curiosity in legislation has been enacted in Massachusetts which confirms the old adage that it is never too late to right a wrong. More than 200 years ago, or, to be precise, on October 9, 1635, Roger Williams, then settled in Salem, was ordered by the General Court to depart from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts within six weeks. Subsequently permission was given him to remain in Salem until the following spring, on conditions he was unable to keep. When about to be arrested for persevering in his "disturbances," he was enabled to escape three days before the officers of the court reached his lodging-place. What he subsequently accomplished for religion, education and humanity is known of all men.

Now, in the month of April and the year of 1890, the decree of banishment or the record of the original order of court, is brought from its pigeonhole, and, by an ordinary motion seconded and adopted, is annulled, repealed, and made of no effect whatever.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

##### Admiral Dewey's Emoluments.

We are going to give Admiral Dewey about as much of an income as a fairly good lawyer or doctor in a city makes—and nothing to be compared with the revenues of the men who in other professions hold a place in anywise corresponding to his. It is supposed now to be \$14,500 per annum, but the naval officers are quite in the dark as to what their pay is under the Personnel Bill, and at present they are in a state, as one expressed it, of "don't know, but hope." At all events Dewey does not get as much as a British admiral on corresponding foreign service, for the emoluments of that officer amount to \$17,335 per year, and of course he cannot aspire to equality with an "Admiral of the Fleet," who pockets nearly \$20,000.—The Independent.

In Michigan it has been estimated that the cost of mining copper was about ten cents a pound in 1890, but only six cents in 1895.