SPRECKLESVILLE.

VISIT TO THE LARGEST SUGAR PLAN-TAT ON IN THE WORLD.

The Story of Claus Spreckles' Success as Written by a Honolulu Correspondent - Machinery, Labor, Cultivation, Yield of Sugar, Etc.

[Professor Wayward in Hartford Courant.] But what and where is Sprecklesville, and why should it be visited? It becomes me to answer this quite natural question without any parade of superior information, because two months ago I knew as little about Sprecklesville as the average Sprecklesvillian knows to-day about Hart-It has a familiar sound, akin to Tariffville or Falls \ illage. In point of fact, it is a small settlement with a polyglot population—Chinese, I ortuguese, Japanese, I awaiians, South Sea Islanders, Americans, Norwegians, Germans, Luglish, Scot h, on the island of Maui, one of the smallest of the Hawaiian group, all engaged in the manufacture of sugar on the largest plantation in the world. About \$2,000,000 have already been ex pended in the p ant. The machinery, (all made in the United States) is of the most recent and most approved pattern, the management is intelligent and progressive, the annual yield is enormous, and the whole is the growth of only five years.

The area under cultivation is about 10,. 000 acres. One-quarter of this is planted every year from July to October. Single joints of the cane, each containing an eye (very much like the eye of a potato) are planted at intervals of twelve inches and lightly covered with soil. During the | eriod of growth the trenches are weeded as often as may be necessary. The most serious problem is how to obtain an adequate supply of water. The average rainfall is very uncertain, as may be inferred from the fact that it varied from 18.71 inches in 1878 to 31.78 in 1884. The p'anter must rely, there ore, on artificial irrigation. The Spreckles plantation is watered by two ditches, the principal one twenty miles long, fourteen feet wide at the bottom, and six feet deep, with sidings to supply water to the trenches at the rate of from 14,000 to 16,000 cubic feet to the acre each week. The cost of this ditch was about \$250,000.

Cutting cane for the mills commences in January and goes on until the fields are cleared, the time required for bringing the cane to maturity being from fourteen to eighteen months. Of course, every practicable expedient is adopted for di-minishing the amount of manual labor. Twenty miles of narrow-gauge road trav-erse the plantation, the track being changed as the work goes on, so as to re duce the carrying by hand to the min-imum. The cane is then transported to the crusher, which, fed by an endless chain, grinds up (in the three mills) about \$00 tons of cane per day, resulting in a daily yield of about eighty tons of sugar. The yield of sugar to the acre varies

from three to six tons-depending on the fertility of the soil, the thoroughness of cultivation, and the perfection of the irrigation. Ferhaps four tons would be a fair average. The waiting line of between 200 and 500 cars loaded high with cane and discharging their contents into the in-satiable throat of the crusher presents in a very vivid manner the magnitude of the enterprise. The junce of the cane so extracted is then clarified, and boiled and vacuumed, and centrifugal-cylindered over and over again until it reappears in three qualities of sugar. The final residuum is a coarse, gummy molasses, without mar-ket value. The ver, competent manager of the Spreckles mills—whose salary is nearly three times the pittance paid to a professor in Yale college-is seeking by ome chemical combinations, which promise to be successful, to convert this residuum into a profitable fertilizer. The "trash," as the fiber of the cane after the crushing process is called, is used for

A word as to the kind of labor employed I have already indicated the various nationalities represented in the enterprise. The men filling the more important positions are Germans, Americans, and Englishmen. Of the common workmen, of whom there are more than 1,500, about 900 are Chinese. Also, from these industrious and thrifty people come the store-keepers, the dealers in opium and liquor, and, of course, the laundrymen. The natives do not love to toil or to spin. Continuous labor is especially irksome to them. They work, as a rule, only as they are impelled by the pressure of poverty, and this pressure is rarely severe, as they live on raw fish and poi, affect little variety or extravagance in their wardrobes, and crave simply such an accumulation as will purchase a horse and saddle and bridle.

Hence how to obtain an adequate number of workmen has become a very puz zling problem with the planters, cially as the Hawai an government has practically prohibited any further importation of Chinese. Within recent months recourse has been had to the Portuguese of the islands of St. Michaels and Audient to the South See islands. and Madeira, to the South Sea islands, and to a an. About 1,000 Japanese are already under contract to come to these islands. The objections most frequently urged against the Chinese are alleged not to exist in the case of the Japanese, who are industrious, facile, companionable, quick to take in the customs of civilization, are eager to come, and not desircus to return to their native The South Sea islanders are only fitted for the more common forms of menial labor, and show no desire to improve, The Portuguese experiment cannot be considered a failure—the men are on the whole temperate and industrious, the women are prolific, conspicuously so, but they are not intelligent, and their ideas of ownership need to be essentially modified. They are quite too much given to reaping

I have not yet alluded to Claus Spreckles, the originator of the sugar in-dustry which bears his name and in which he is the principal proprietor. Although a Cerman by birth, he has lived in San rancisco since boyhood, and in all his tastes and sympathies is thoroughly identified with the land of his adoption. I have alluded to the fact that all his machinery was manufactured in the United States, as were, also, his admirably equipped steamers the Mariposa and Alameda, plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. The tween San Francisco and Honolulu. The enormous annual yield of sugar, not less than 10,000 tons, the product of the Spreckles mills, is brought by rail to the litt'e harbor of Kahului, shipped on sailing vessels, and transported to San Francisco, where the immense sugar refinery of Mr. Spreckles receives and converts it into those white squares which have so so thoroughly displaced the tal? shining cones, enveloped in blue paper, *hich are among the memories of our chi dhood.

when they did not sow.

Jud Lafagan: To many, every pound of kindness weighs but sixteen ounces, while every ounce of meanness weighs sixteen pounds.

FROG FARMING EXPERIMENTS.

The Profits and Losses Attending the Peculiar Industry. New York Mail and Express.

"What do I think of the establishment of frog farms in the United States to sup-ply the demand in Europe? It is a fine idea in theory only," remarked a state

fish commissioner.
"Why do you say in theory only? "Because it has already been tried. Ex periments in frog farming have proved tutile, and the man who attempts it getsome experience and no recompense for his trouble. Several frog farms have been started, always with the same result. The reason they do not succeed is simply this: it is very difficult to provide proper and sufficient food for them during their infantile period. The birds eat the tad-poles and the adult frogs live upon insects, leaving their watery, swampy habitation and skirmishing around on the land for them. In a farm they cannot well forage for insects, there are so many confined to a limited area. It is utterly impos sible to catch enough insects to satisfy and gormandize the farm. They prey upon each other. The baby frog is greedly devoured by the large bull-frog, who floats along in a stagnant pool with his mouth open, snapping them up with avidity. It is a survival of the fittest. The fittest in this case are not enough to pay for those that perished. The embryo jelly that floats along covered over with green ooze from weeds, from whose pores 1,000 frogs may germinate in the war of the hungry and strong over the weak does not escape. A farm started several seasons ago near Caledonia, in Livingston county, this state, proved an egregious faiure and dead expense for the reasons I have mentioned. If it could be done successfully there would be millions in it. a Utopian dream, the fulfillment of which I think, will be many years from the present.

"Are many frogs consumed daily in New York?" During the summer months from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds are eaten daily. They are shipped fresh to this market from Canada, principally in large half barrels. The love for frog meat is on the increase. Epicures and men of extreme wealth give exorbitant prices for them. The large green bullfrogs is the chief kind

sold in this market. In Chicago they are called water chickens, because their flesh is white as that of a chicken when dressed The import and export partner of a large wholesale grocery establishment said

that no canned frogs were exported to Europe. "The fact is, there are no canned frogs for sale worth mentioning. In the eastern part of the British provinces and canada a few were put up in cans. It did not pay and they stopped. Then a little while ago the industry was started on Prince Edward's island but the facility for shipping live frogs killed it, and to-day canned frogs are a rarity. Thou-sands upon thousands of frogs are shipped to Europe each summer and fall, alive. They are placed in large baskets, between layers of damp moss and leaves. When they arrive at their destination they are healthy and sound and free from fever. The stock of frogs in Europe is limited. I lived in France twenty-seven years, and never tasted one during that period. Although the French are called a nation of frog-eaters, yet they do not consume one-tenth as many as the people of the United tates. The frogs there are few and of a very inferior size, the largest not being two and a half inches long. They are stunted in growth, and do not seem to multiply as fast as here.

Testing Light-House Lights.

[Popular Science Monthly.] Experiments have been begun by the corporation of Trinity house, at the South Foreland, England, to determine the relative value of the electric gas, and oil light as illuminants for lighthouses, The two ignthouses already (stablish d on the force and are known as the high light and the low light. Near them have been erected three experimental lighthouses; one, provided with electrical lights that have a total power of 30,000 candles, a second, furnished with gas burners, of Mr. Wigham's design, that may give a total of 12,000 candles; and the third with the oil and gas burners invented by Sir James Doug-

Three stations have been fixed for testing the lights at distances respectively of half a mile, a mile and a quarter, and two and a half miles, at which huts have been fitted up as photometric observatories. Measurements will be taken for de termining the penetrative power of the sev-eral illuminants in different states of the weather, and for ascertaining to what ex-tent the principle of superposition of lights may be applied. One of the ques-tions to be determined is relative to the comparative value of a large area of low illumination, and a small area of high illumination.

Why He Swore Off.

[San Francisco Post.] The janitor of the dime museum on Market street was dusting off the anacondas early this morning when a woman appeared leading a man who had evidently just finished tinting the bailiwick a dark

"Come in here a moment, dear," said the woman, coaxingly.

"Ain—hic—got ime," hiccoughed the frightful example. "Got ter—hic—meet man down town-hic-em-er-important

But I want you to look at some bologna sausage before I buy it, " and dexterously paying the door keeper she steered her worser half up in front of the boa con-strictor case. "Those look nice, don't

worser har up in Front of the boa constrictor case. "Those look nice, don't they, George?"

The rattled citizen glared at the serpents, clung to his wife's arm, and muttered huskily as he wiped his brow with trembling hands. "Are hic are—those—sausages—hic Maria?"

"Why of course dear How many

"Why, of course, dear. How many shall we get?" "With a hollow groan the miserable man started for the door. "Take me home, Maria-take me home and send for the doctor! I'm going to swear off this time for good! It's time for me to let

go!"

Nicodemus, the Fx -- lave. [Atlanta Constitution.]

Nicodemus Jones is one of the shining lights in one of the colored churches in The other night they were appealing to the brethren to come forward and settle their accounts with beaven, in and settle their accounts with heaven, in the shape of paying up their pastor. Nico-demus was eloquently expatiating on his poverty. "Brer Jones," said Pontius Pflate Smith, "don't you owe de Lord nuffin?" "Yes," said Nicodemus, "I does, but he ain't er pressin me like dat dar grocery store am."

ane Largest Pearl. London jewelers are in raptures over the Guaymas pearl, which weighs ninety-three karats, was found by an Indian in Lower California, and is supposed to be he largest pearl known.

[R. K. Munkittrick in Atlantic.] Out in the misty moonlight The first snow-flakes I see, As they Irolic around the leafless Limbs of the apple-tree.

Faintly they seem to whisper,
As round the boughs they wing,
"We are the ghosts of the blossoms
That died in the early spring."

Progress in Forrestry.

[The Century.] Tree-planting is becoming almost universal on the great prairies of Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, where it once was believed no tree would grow. Many causes have contributed to this remarkable result, prominent among them being the timber-culture act passed by congress ten years ago, amended in 187, and again in 1878. Already 93,246 entries have been made, the area covered by them being 13,677,145 acres. Nearly one-fift of this vast area was "entered" in 1882 which shows the growing influence of the princely premiums o ered by congless and by many of the Western states to en-

courge tree planting.

The timber act may need further amendment to prevent frauds, but recent inquiries of those who have had the largest experience and observation in Min nesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas convince me that its bene its have been so manifest as strongly to commend it to the people in those states. Man, settlers have planted much more than the required ten acres in their 160 acres, or "quarter section." Said a Nebraskan "We have thousands of trees, thirty to forty feet in height and eight or nine inches in diameter, grown from seedlings or cuttings planted less than ten years ago. The fuel problem is settled for many farmers. The trees and land are already worth three times their cost."

Mary and William as Names. Good Words.

Mar/ was shown to be the commonest name of all. It distinguished 6,813 girls out of the 50,000 called as witnesses, and designated a larger number of individuals than any other appellation, male or fe William came next, naming 6,950 out of the numbers mentioned. The predominance of these two names may ere this have been rendered somewhat less striking than it was; but it is unlikely to

have been largely modified.

A statement of the chief cognominal derivatives of William may interest some readers. There are Williams and Williamson to begin with. Then the abbrevia tion Will has produced Willes, Willis, Wills, Willson and Wilson. The diminutive Guillemot or Gwillot has led to Gillet, Gilliat, Gillet, Gillott and ot er forms, while Willamot, the more English version of that dim nutive, has gi en Willatt, Willet, Wil ert, Willott, Wilmot. Wilmott, etc. Again, in connection with the pet shapes of the name are the surnames Bill, Billson, Bilson, Weeks, Wickens, Wickenson, Wicker on, Wickeson, Wi'cock, Wilcockson, Wilcox, Wilcoxon, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilks, Wilcocks, Wiley, Willy and Woolcock.

Was Sorry He Spoke.

At Fort Bayard for a long time there lay an old spiked cannon, which had been rendered useless for some reason or an other. The Apache chief of that district fell in love with that cannon. He used to come every day and beg the command-ant to give it him. At length Gen.: her-man was announced as coming and the officer told the Apache that he must ask him for it. He did. The general looked at it, saw it was of no use and presented it to him.

"I am afraid," said the general, with mild jocosity, "you want the cannon s that you can turn it on my soldiers and kill them. "Umph! No. Cannon kill cowboys,

Kill soldiers-club. The general was sorry he spoke.

Gen. Meigs.

["G th'." Wathingto . Letter.] Yonder is rather a venerable man, with niad in his countenance and silence for his guardsman, who passes along in his carriage unnoticed. It is Cuartermaster General Meigs, who hauled the Army of the Potomac, and, indeed, the armies of the whole t nion, out of the mud and on-ward to the last ditch; and he has put up the patent office, the new pension building, and although a character of the past, his integrity has kept him alive and active to the present. He built the ball-room for Cleveland, as he built many a year ago the great arch on the Washington which contained the name of Jefferson Davis till Simon Cameron, or somebody, had it cut out of the stone, mak-ing it rather more prominent by absence than if it had remained.

Nothing Like It. [Arkansaw Traveler.]

"I went to see a French opera while I was in New Orleans, " said an old fellow who had just returned from the exposi-tion. "Very fine, very fine indeed. I tried to catch one of the tunes, but as I don't understand French, I couldn't get hold of it. Oh, yes, opera is very good but I can stagger along very well with-out it. If I ain't particular about seein' a show, I'd just as soon go to an opera as a funeral, but when I want to lay right down and enjoy myself. I go to a circus.

Ah, there's nothing like a brass horn and a hoss.

Some of Them Do.

[Boston Times,] "Ma, aren't people who have crests and decorations of that kind supposed to be Leaves

"Yes, very often. They belong in old English families, who have conts of-"Well, if they are rich, what do they

want people to give them old clothing "Why, they don't. What put that in "Oh, because you said they have coats-

> A Luxury. (Life.)

"Father, what is a luxury?" asked lit'le Johnnie the other night as he wrapped himself round the parior stove.
"A luxury? Why, it's something we don't really need, you know-a thing we can do without."
"Well, then," replied the logical youth. "what a luxury a mosquito net must be

Morning-Glories All Winter. A lady in Indianapolis has had morning-glories blossoming in her parlor all winter. She placed, by ac ideat, a small plant in a pot with some other plants and it continued to grow in the house. It soon blossomed and has been in flower every morning during the winter.

Cultivation of Madder. The cultivation of madder was under-taken by a farmer in Erie county, Ohio, in 1842, and was reported as very profita-ble. No one seems able to give a reason why its cultivation has been abandoned. Railroads.

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D R .- Time Table in effect May 14. Leaves Snow Shoe 4:13 a. m., arrivesta Bellefonte 6:20 a. m. Leaves Bellefonte 9:15 a. m., arrives at

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L EWISBURG & TYRONE R. R. Time Table in effect May 12. 84. WESTWARD. Mixed.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD. -(Phila. & Erie Division.) - On and after May 11, 1884: WESTWARD.

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Williamsport..... 8 10 a m Philadelphia 3 15 pm EXPRESS Leaves Kane Louves Erie .

Lock Haven..... 10 40 pm Lock Haven..... 11 45 pm Williamsport.... 1 00 am Eric Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. RR; at Corry with B. P. & W.RR; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. RR, and at Drift-wood with A. V. RR. R. NEILSON,

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now proves successful in any of its forms, with certainty, without the use of the knife or caustic plasters. We have a trestment that is comparatively mild. It is not poisonous, does not interfere with the healthy flesh, can be applied to any part of the body, even the tongue. We take nothing for our services until the can er is cured. Address

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CIGARS.—Special attention given to our cigar trade: We try to sell the Best 2 for 5c and 5c cigars in

TEAS.—Young Hyson, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Imperial, 60c, 80c, 81 per pound. Gunpowder, 60c, 80c, 81 per pound. Minedigreen and black, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. A very fine uncolored Japan tea. Also, a good bargain in Young Hyson at 40c per pound.

MEATS.—Fine sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders, Bresk-fast Bacon and dried Be-f. Naked and campused. We guarantee every piece of meat we sell, 9UR MEAT MARK ET.—We have fifty and humbs to dress for our market as wanted. We give special attention to getting fine lambs and always 579 to

CHEESE.—Finest full cream cheese at 16c per poundi-VINEGAR.--Pure old cider vinegar made from whele-cider. One gall-n of this goods is worth more than two gallons of common vinegar.

SUGARS.—Grammiated Sugar Sc a pound AM other STONEWARE.—In all sizes of all the desirable shapes best quality of Akron ware. This is the most satisfactory goods in the market.

FOREIGN FRUPTS.—Oranges and lemons of the freshest goods to be had. We buy the best and judiest lemons we can find. They are bester and themper than the very low priced goods.

FRUIT JARS .- We have the new lightning fruit jat and Mason's percelain-lined and gives top jury. The lightning jar is far shead of anything yet known It is a little higher in price than the Mason jar, but it is worth more than the difference in price. Buy the lightning jar and you will not regret it. We have them in pirsts, quarts and half gallo-so.

dress for our market as wanted. We give specia attention to getting fine lambs and always by to have a fine flock absend. Our customers can depend

on getting nice land at all tir SECHLER & CO., Bush Bouse Block, Belleionte, Pa.

Dr. Ryman's Indian Vegetable Balsam

FOR THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

The great -t known remedy for Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Sore Throat, Croup, Spitting Blood, and all Diseases arising from an irritated throat and Inflamed Lungs.

This is the mic Comdound has been used in private practice over twenty years, nine to philation for curing all Lung and Throst affections with those who would be be as a reality, yet true, that two-thirds of the deaths within our hand the consent from had colds becoming deeply seated in the vital portions of the long time through neglect and improper care or treatment. When health is destroved an ergyment of life is lost. Then, because of these treacherous colds, which ouck the life-blood by degrees, and leave the poor emsciated sufferer with no chance for relief, the reliable way is to thoroughly eradicate the destroyer from the system

Ryman's Pure Vegetable Remedy.

Mucous taxasbrane of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, greatly facilitates expectora-tion, breaking up a troublesome cough in a marvelous short period, at the same time increasing the appetite, causing an enjoyment of food, enables the stomach to peeperly digset it, purifies the blood and imparts a healthy complexion.

RYMAN'S Columbian or Liver Pills.

These Pills have been prepared with reference to becoming a

General Family Medicine,

For Purifying the Blood, Curing Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Sick Head-Ache, Bilious Complaint, and for the removal of Diseases to which Females are particularly liable, in all of which cases they have become become deservedly popular.

As a medical agent it is conceded by skillful physicians to be among the best known,

Acting on all the Glands of the Body,

And Especially the Liver.

This Pill is not a drastic purgative, but an Alterative Cathastic, Toning and Strengthening the various organs of the body, removing effete and worn-out particles of matter from the blood, thereby Cleansing and Renovating the entire system.

RYMAN'S CARMINATIVE,

For Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus.

This Carminitive, founded on just medical principles, is the most positive remedy offered to the public; hundreds have been cured by it when other remedies have failed. A fair trial will prove its efficacy.

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It is the most pleasants reliable and safe remedy for children in cases of Griping, Pains, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c., now before the public. A trial will prove the truth of this assertion. No mother should be without it.

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For the removal of worms no medicine was ever more deservedly popular than this. Hundreds of cases of the most distressing character have been cured, and the lives of many children saved, and some of them after other remedies had been tried in vain, and almost every hope had fled.

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