# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

News About the Various Departments at Washington.

Statistics of Vine Culture in the United States.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin upon the subject of viticulture in the United States. It shows the total area of vineyards in 1889 to have been 401,261 acres, of which 307,575 acres were in bearing. The total product in 1889 was 572,139 tons, of product in 1889 was 572,139 tons, of which 267,271 tons were table grapes and 240,450 tons were used for producing wine, making 24,306,905 galons; 41,166 tons for raisins, making 1,372,195 boxes (twenty pounds each); and 23,252 tons for dried grapes and purposes other than table fruit. It is estimated that during this last season there have been during this last season there have been shipped from the Lake Keuka, New York district and carried by the different railroad and express companies to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other distributing markets about 20,000 tons or 40,000,000 pounds of grapes, and probably one-quarter of this amount was in addition sold to wine manufacturers. The Hudson River district, in the same State, is estitrict, in the same State, is estimated to have shipped to the New York and other markets during the same time between 13,000 and 15,000 tons, while the Chautauqua district of New York, where the industry has been growing and prospering only through the last decade, furnished as its through the last decade, furnished as its 1890 crop for the different markets of the country probably about 1200 car-loads or 30,000,000 pounds of table grapes, making a grand total of 98,000,000 pounds as the product of what is knewn as the New York State district. This does not include the large amount of grapes used in the district

The product for the season of 1889 was 14,626,000 gallons of wine and 1, 372, 195 boxes of raisins. The product of 1890 is estimated, by schedules sent directly to the Census Office, at 16,500,000 gallons of wine and 2,-197,463 boxes of raisins, with young raisin vineyards enough to increase the yield of raisins within the next five years to 8,000,000 gallons of 20,000,000 gallons of 20,000,000 gallons of 20,000,000 gallons of 20,000,000 gallons of 30,000,000 gallons of 30,000 gallons or 10 000,000 boxes.

Report on the Bennington's Trial,

The official report of the horse-power trial of the Bennington has been received at the Navy Department and gives general sur-prise on account of the failure of the gun-boat's engines to come up to the required horse-power of 3400.

report gives as the official horse power 3312.69, a failure by over eighty horse power. This result may be explained by the too great confidence of the contractors, who, it is said, overestimated the work of the en-gines during the early part of the trial and did not bring out their efficiency in the latter part of the trip.

The performance of the Bennington's engines are all the more surprising when contrasted with the results of the Concord's trial. The conditions were supposed to be identical and the design and workmanship of the vessels were similar. The Con-cord slightly exceeded her horse-power cequirement, making 3404. It was then expected that experience of the trial would afford the contractors obvious advantages and enable them to make a better showing with the sister ship, the Benning showing with the sister snip, the benning-ton. The difference in the performances of two vessels exactly alike would seem to dis-pose of the theory that this similarity can be depended upon for corresponding results. According to the showing made by the Ben-nington the contractors will forfeit \$3700.

Indians as Soldiers

The War Department has not found the Indians particularly anxious to become soldiers. This is true of the Sioux, at least, and there is much doubt as to whether it will be found practicable to enlist the 2000 redskins contemplated in the recent order redskins contemplated in the recent from the department. The compa-nics assigned to the infantry regiments will be particularly hard to fill, as the Indians all want to ride on horseback. Colonel Shafter, of the First Infantry, stationed in California, tried while at Pine Ridge with his regiment to raise his company, but could not do so, partly because the Sioux did not want to go so far from home as California. He has since been authorized to enlist Indians in that State.

Most of the warriors prefer to serve as scouts, but they cannot be taken on in that capacity, as the present force of Indian scouts is to be reduced. The army is at present about two thousand short of the twentyfive thousand enlisted men allowed by law, and all the Indians enlisted will be included within that limit. Should the experiment prove a success, Congress will be asked to allow the Indians to be enlisted in excess of

Changes in Presidential Postoffices. The records of the Postoffice Department show that during the two years of the present Administration ended March 4, 1891, there were 2754 appointments made of Presidential Postmasters. Of this number 478 were made upon resignations, 965 were made upon the expiration of the commissions of the incumbents, 778 were commissions of the incumbents, 778 were made upon removals, seventy-four were made to fill vacancies caused by death, and 459 were made at offices which were raised from the fourth to the Presidental class. The whole number of Presidential offices in operation March 4, 1891, was 2809. At 2% of these offices no changes have yet been made. The apparent discrepency which a comparison of these figures shows is accounted for by the fact that in some cases Presidential offices where appointments have been made were relegated to the fourth class; some failed of confirmation, causing two appointments, and at other offices two two appointments, and at other offices two appointments have been made during the present Administration on account of death.

The President Home With His Spoils. ton from his duck hunting expedition to Benjies, Md. He brought with him as a testimonial to his superior. President Harrison returned to Washingtestimonial to his superior markmanship forty red heads and canvas backs. The most of the birds were dis-tributed among the members of the Cabinet and other friends. Care was taken, Cabinet and other friends. Care was taken, however, to reserve enough for a lusious White House game dinner. Mr. Harrison comes back looking happy, and much invigorated by his excursion. He will not probably leave the city again until he starts upon his transcontinental tour.

When the War Began and Ended. In connection with the act of Congress authorizing a ratired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the army who have commissioned officers of the army who have served thirty years and upward, the Secretary of War has issued a general order in which it is held that the war began April 15, 1861; that "war service" includes service rendered as a commissioned officer; that the war ended August 20, 1866; but to entitle the applicant to double time for service after April 2, 1866, it must appear affirmatively that such service was rendered in the State of Texas.

Our Exports of Mineral Oils.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics re-ports that the total values of the exports of domestic mineral oils from the United ports that the total values of the exports of domestic mineral oils from the United States during the month of February, 1891, and during the eight months ended February 28, 1891, as com-pared with similar exports during the cor-responding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: February, 1891, \$3,150,025; February, 1890, \$3,139,448. Eight months ended February 28, 1891, \$36,483,516; eight months ended February 29, 1890, \$35,435,411.

New York Calls for the Tax Refund. The first application for repayment of the

direct tax, under the act of the last Congress, was received at the Treasury Department from Governor Hill, of New York, and the amount of money called for was about \$2,-225,000. The application must be scrutinized by the Fifth Auditor, the First Comptroller and the Comparison of Internal Research and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. When the account is verified, a draft for the amount will be sent to the Governor of New

What We Have Paid Foreign Ships. A statement prepared at the Treasury for Mr. Farquhar shows that in the twenty-one years from 1870 to 1890 the revenue of the Government has been \$3,951,112,157. The estimate of the amount paid by this country to foreign ships for freight is \$3,317,170,140. The ratio of freight charges to revenues is eighty-four per cent. for the twenty-one years.

First Spoliation Claims. The first application under the law providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims was filed in the Court of Claims, Washington, by the attorneys for William Gardner, administrator of Caleb Gardner. The award in this case is \$41,578.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

Pig iron is slack. DENVER, Col., has "5000 idle." OMAHA, Neb., has a labor palace. Boston contractors are organizing.

St. PAUL (Minn.) carpenters want eight hours

THE West is taking the lead in labor legis-NEW YORK has 40,000 Russian-Hebrew

THE Indianapolis Trades Council has 6000 members.

PITTSBURG'S Trades Council holds open meetings. BROOKLYN wood-workers will demand

Union retail clerks at San Francisco, Cal., vear a button

THERE are 28,200 unemployed workmen in oston, Mass.

AUSTRALIA sent \$70,000 to the London dock strikers. A MACHINE threatens to throw bundreds

of stonecutters out. THE organized shoe trades are coming apidly to the front.

THE girls' shoe fitters' union of San Fransco has 300 members. Boston paper workers want the State to prohibit Sunday work.

INTERNATIONAL bakers and confectioners will meet at Indianapolis.

OVER 80,000 people are connected with the tage in London, England.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts ecommends labor legislation. SAN FRANCISCO shoe hands want forty-five

ents a pair for turned work, A SAN FRANCISCO shoe strike secured hirty-eight to forty-nine cents

THERE are in the world 1,500,000 coal iners and 4,000,000 metal miners BUTTE (Mon.) claims to be the best organized union town for its population.

TRADE union statistics show that 2,000,000 workers average \$150 a year wages. THE Brussels (Balgium) Co-operative

Bakery will supply the city Greman. INDIANAPOLIS colored plasterers won forty cents an hour and the eight-hour day. TYPEWRITERS and stenographers are organizing unions throughout the country.

It is thought few foreign delegates will at-tend the World's Fair Labor Convention. NEW YORK painters insist on the enforce-

ent of \$3.50 and eight hours on April 6. THERE are now over 1500 carpenters and planing mill employes idle in Indianapolis. New York slipper makers working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day get \$1.25 to

FINES were imposed on 350 miners at Dur-ham, England, for leaving work without THE general fund of the International

A BILL to distribute \$50,000 among the un-employed of Sau Francisco is before the California Legislature.

A CUT in wages of from thirty to sixty per cent. has been made in an Akron (Ohi mower and reaper works.

On the British railways 314 women were employed in 1889, and 15,463 were working in the coal mines of England.

By the efforts of union men \$1.50 will be the lowest pay for unskilled men on the World's Fair work in Chicago. THE average salary paid to men clerks in Washington is \$1331 a year, while that paid to women in the same departments is only

An Indianapolis women's society will fur-nish coffee at two cents a cup, soup at three cents per bowl and bread and butter at s

penny. THE Constantinople dockers have formed a union, established a picket system, and threaten violence to other Turks who will

not join the union. DELEGATES from nearly every town and city in Massachusetts were present at a se-cret session of leather workers in Boston, and decided to continue the fight in Lynn.

#### DEED OF A BUTCHER. James Chadwick Murders a Woman and Then Kills Himself.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Bury, Eng land. For seven years James Chadwick, butcher, and Mary Stott lived together a man and wife. A short time ago the woman left Chadwick and took apartments in an left Chadwick and took apartments in another part of the town. Chadwick repeatedly requested her to return to him, but she steadily refused to do so. Chadwick went to Miss Stott's lodgings and in the presence of her landlady renewed his appeal for a reconciliation. Miss Stott again refused to yield, and Chadwick left the house in a rage. He went directly to his shop, where he procured a long knife.

a long knife.

With this weapon concealed beneath hi coat he returned to Miss Stott's lodging Without a word Chadwick seized Miss Stot by the throat, and, drawing his knife slashed the woman across the mouth, the sharp blade cutting back to the ears on each side. He then drew the knife across her throat, and, making another thrust, plunged it into her heart.

As the unfortunate woman sank to the floor dead the frenzied butcher attempted to cut his own throat, but, though he managed to inflict a severe wound, he was not successful in severing an artery. He then dropped the knife, and the horrified landlady saized it. Chadwick rose to his feet and glared about him. His eyes fell upon a table knife lying upon the dining table in the middle of the room. He saized it, and with one sweep of his hand drew it across his already gashed throat nearly severing his head from his body, falling dead within a few feet of the victim of his jealous rage.

CARL STRUKKLMANN, a poor boy who lived in Indiana, had a great desire to go to Africa, and after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining employment at the station of a Liverpool firm in the West African trade. He had been there a few years and is now at the head of a large trading station. He has learned the Fiote language and expects some time to do some exploring of the country on his own account.

MARY ANDRISON (Mrs. Navarro) has advertised in the London papers the sale of all her stage wardrobe, scenery and dresses, thus confirming the announcement that she will retire definitely from the stage.

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM thirsts for travel. SENATOR HOAR is growing a full beard. SIR AUGUST PAGET receives \$40,000 a year as British Minister to Austria.

At the close of the war General Sherman was able to call 5000 officers by name. THE late Senator Hearst's son expects to start a daily newspaper in New York City.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, made his first speech when he was seventeen years

THE Prince of Wales has been re-elected Worshipful Grand Master of the English Free Masons.

HENRY M. STANLEY has been granted a judgment of \$50,000 against Tippu Tib, the notorious African slave dealer. CARDINAL NEWMAN'S estate, valued at \$16,000, was bequeathed to three clergymen connected with the Edgebarton oratory.

The wife of Chief Justice Fuller does all of her marketing herself. Her carriage is well known at the old Central Market in Washington.

LAFCADIO HEARN, the Louisiana author, has succumbed to the fascination of life in Japan, and is about to transport his lares and

KYLE, the new South Dakota Senator, is nore than six feet tall. He is only thirtyseven years old, and will be the youngest

man in the Senate.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is very fond of horticulture, and finds agreeable summer recreation in working among the fruit trees at his home in Burlington,  $\nabla t$ . GENERAL DEODORA DA FONSECA, who has

just been elected President of the Brazilian Republic, is fifty-seven years old. All his life since his boyhood has been passed in the

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER a youthful-looking official. His form is lithe and agile, his hair dark and his eye bright. He has easy and engaging manners and is affable and approachable.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, the Southern humorist, has the largest yam orchard in the South, and he is particularly proud of the fact that he bought it with money accruing from the sale of his books.

Ex-Congressman Martin, of Texas, says that during his four years in Washington he never allowed his expenses to exceed \$50 a month. He takes home quite a respectable fortune saved from his saiary.

MRS. HEARST, the California Senator's widow, is yet in the prime of life. She is a handsome woman, and has become cele brated as one of the most elaborate enter tainers in the National capital. Her home is usually filled with guests.

Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, who has been appointed State Librarian of Mich-igan, is a sister of General Custer. In that fearful massacre of the Little Big Horn she lost not only her brother but her husband as well, and two younger brothers and a nephew

MBS. FRANK LESLIE, of New York City, has made a new will, by which the bulk of her fortune, amounting to at least \$600,000, will be left in trust for the establishment of a great institution for the instruction of women and the advancement of higher edu-

# FOUR REACHED LAND.

The Wreck of the Steamer Mirama, off Start Point, England.

The steamship which was wrecked off Start Point, near Dartmouth, England, during the severe gale which swept over the southern part of England, was the Mirama, of Liverpool, from London for Colombo. When the steamer struck upon the reef off the Point the crew took to the boats, though the heavy sea and the huge breakers made the attempt to reach the shore a desperate one. One of the boats, containing the Captain, the chief engineer, the three mates and the steward, was struck by a heavy sea and foundered, and all the officers were drowned. The lifeboat, containing the sailors and firemen, twenty-two men in all, Each time she went over a of the men were drowned, while others succeeded in re-entering the boat, which was almost filled with water, Lut which kept afloat by reason of her water-tight comanoat by reason of her water-tight com-partments. Finally all were washed off and drowned except four stokers. These men were afterward washed ashore and had to climb a precipitous cliff. One of them died from exhaustion. The three survivors were terribly battered by the heavy surf, and were half-dead.

AT Stranbing, in Bavaria, some Celtic tombs have been opened and found to contain most interesting bronze ornaments and iron weapons belonging to the people of Rhætia before the Roman conquest. The long sought-for Roman cemetery has also been discovered -through the unearthing of a Roman tomb containing cinerary urns-flanking the old military road from Serviodurum (Straubing) to Abusina, both situated on the Danube.

# THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Beeves...... 3 50 @ 5 50

11

	Milch Cows, com. to good 35 00 @50 00
	Calves, common to prime 2 00 @ 7 50
	Sheep 5 00 @ 6 55
	Lambs 6 40 @ 7 50
- 1	Hogs-Live 3 75 @ 4 00
n	Dressed 41/6 6
-	Flour-City Mill Extra 5 10 @ 5 35
y	Patents 5 15 @ 5 75
y e o	Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 13 @ 1 1314
	Rye-State 90 68 92
t.	Barley-Two-rowed State 771/@ 80
-	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 68% 71
Ų,	Oats-No. 1 White @ 58
0	Mixed Western 543/@ 583/
d	Hay-Fair to Good 45 @ 55
	Straw-Long Rye 80 @ 90
э	Lard-City Steam 5.70 @ 5.75e
2	Butter-State Creamery 30 @ 31
t	Dairy, fair to good. 24 @ 33
1,	West, Im. Creamery 20 @ 33
10	Factory 14 @ 31
h	Cheese-State Factory 9 @ 1114
•	Skims-Light 91/@ 10
đ	Western 8 @ 11
	Eggs-State and Penn @ 18
e	BUFFALO.
Ö	Steers-Western 2 25 @ 4 90
1-	Sheep-Medium to Good 5 00 @ 6 30
0	Lambs—Fair to Good 6 00 @ 6 90
ă	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 3 75 @ 3 80
0	Flour-Winter Patent 4 75 @ 4 90
	Wheat-No. 1 Northern @ 1 15
is ie	Oats-No. 2, White @ 66
e	Oats-No. 2, White @ 57
ă	Barley-No. 2 Canada @ 87
w	BOSTON.
4.	Egg-Near-by @ 26
of	Seeds-Timothy, Northern. 2 25 @ 2 50
	Clover, Northern 19 @ 11
	Hay-Fair11 00 @12 00
	Straw-Good to Frime17 00 @17 30
10	Butter-Firsts 25 @ 29
10	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
rd n	Boof Drosso's weight 4 @ 634
n.	Shoon Live weight 4% @ 5%
nt.	Lambs 6 @ 6%

Hogs-Northern....

Flour—Penn. family...... 4
Wheat—No. 2 Red. Mar... 1
Corn—No. 2 Mixed. Mar....
Oats—Ungraded White.....

PHILADELPHIA.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 22.

Lesson Text: "Elisha's Defenders," 2 Kings vi., 8-18-Golden Text: 2 Kings vi., 16 -Commentary.

8. "Then the king of Syria warred against Israel, and took counsel with his servants, saying. In such and such a place shall be my camp." Between the story of Naaman and Gehazi and this lesson the Holy Spirit has written the record of a house building near Jordan by the sons of the prophets, and the miraculous recovery of a lost ax, from which we see the need, humanly speaking, of the money which Naaman offered Elisha; but the prophet prefers to rely wholly and only upon the God of Israel, who can make even upon the God of Israel, who can make even iron to swim, and to whom nothing is impossible. And now see the king of Syria, the captain of whose host had been healed by Israel's prophet, making war against Israel, as if the God who could heal the leper and make iron to swim could not defeat His enemies. How blind is unbelief! How full of ingratitude the human heart!

of ingratitude the human heart!

9. "And the man of God sent unto the king of Israel, saying, Beware that thou pass not such a place, for thither the Syrians are come down." How often we are reminded that "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do," and that "The eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good" (Heb. iv., 13; Prov. xv., 3.) But here is wondrous grace and continued grace to a wicked man. The king of Israel was Jehoted man. The king of Israel was Jeho son of Ahab, and he wrought evil in the wicked man. sight of the Lord, cleaving unto the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (chap. iii., 1-3), and yet this is not the first time that God has shown him kindness through Elisha. See chapter iii., 16-19. God would if possible win this wanderer back to Himself. He

would by goodness lead him to repentance (Rom. ii., 4) for He is not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii., 9.)

10. "And the king of Israel sent to the place which the man of God told him and warned him of, and saved himself there, not once, nor twice." "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongsth unto God," and this power is continually being put forth on behalf of sinful man to bring back his soul from the pit, but though God speaketh once—yea, twice—yet man per-ceiveth it not (Ps. lxii., 11; Job xxxiii., 14, 29). How loving God isl. How hard and blind is man!

11. "Therefore the heart of the king of Syria was sore troubled for this thing." It was not his sins that troubled him, but the tact that he could not catch his prey, and that his enemy so successfully eluded him. He saw that some one was working against him who knew all his plans, and thought that it must be a traitor in the camp, one of his own men, who was taking the king of Israel's

part and fore-warning him.

12. "Elisha, the prophet that is in Israel, telleth the king of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy bedchamber." Like the servants of Naaman these servants seem wiser than their master, for "Great men are not

always wise" (Job xxxii., 9).

13. "And he said, Go and spy where he is, that I may send and fetch him." The Lord so effectually hid Elijah that Ahab and all his searchers could not find him anywhere in his searchers could not find him anywhere in all the land (I Kings xviii., 10). He also hid Baruch and Jeremiah so that their en could not find them (Jer. xxxvi., 26). this unbeliever thinks to capture one who could say of God, "Thou art my hiding place; Thou shalt preserve me from trouble; Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance" (Ps. xxxii., 7).

"And it was told him saying, Behold, he is in Dothan." It was at Dothan that Joseph found his brethren, when they plotted to kill him, and afterward sold him as a slave (Gen. xxxvii., 17; and these are the only two references to the place in the whole Bible. In the one case God permits the captivity of His child and in the other He prevents it, but in each case it is for their good and His

glory. 14. "Therefore sent he thither horses and chariots and a great host, and they came by night and compassed the city about." Surly they had their man now, and escape was impossible. Thus it seemed to human eyes. But on a previous occasion the armies of Judah were encompassed by the enemy, and when they cried unto the Lord He delivered them. And a little later Jebosaphat alone was surrounded by the Syrian soldiers, who were about to kill him, but he cried out and the Lord helped him, and God moved them to depart from Him (II Chron. xiii., 13-16; xviii., 31).

"And when the servant of the man of 15, "And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold an host compassed the city both with horses and charlots." While Elisha slept the enemy encompassed him about, but Elisha's God neither slumbers nor sleeps, and Elisha rested in Him, and feared no evil. His servant, however, had not the faith of his master, and we may imagine his fears as this sight met

"And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master how shall we do?" He probably feit something like Israel when they saw the hosts of Pharaoh pursuing them, the mountains on either side of them and the sea before them. It was another case of man's utter helplessness, to do anything for himself, but "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation" (II Pet. ii., 9).

16. "And he answered, Fear not." From
Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, how often that
precious word "Fear not" has stilled the
troubled soul!

"They that be with us are more than they that he with them." What is it that Elisha

that be with them." What is it that Elisha sees that his seryant cannot see? Is he giving utterance to a hope or to the assurance of a reality? We shall see that he means just what he says and is fully persuaded of every word of it.

17. "And Elisha prayed and said, Lord, I pray Thee, open his eyes that he may see." What a simple prayer, how short, how comprehensive! No preliminaries and no conclusion, not even an omen; just a single

What a simple prayer, how short, now comprehensive! No preliminaries and no conclusion, not even an omen; just a single petition, asking as from a familiar friend for just what he wanted.

"And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw: and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Now we know why Elisha said, Fear not, and why he said to his servant that their helpers were more numerous than the enemy. know why Elisha said, Fear not, and why he said to his servant that their helpers were more numerous than the enemy. Let no one dare to explain away these unseen realities of God's love and care and power. But rather let the weakest believer rejoice that he is ministered unto and watched over by these unseen ones who love to do the will of God (Heb. 1, 14), and let us joyfully anticipate the day when we shall take part in a great triumphant march of heaven's cavalry for the rescue and redemption of multitudes of Israel (Rev., xix, 14).

18. "And when they came down to him, Elisha prayed unto the Lord and said. Smite this people, I pray Thee, with blindness." Another brief prayer; a single petition. Can this man ask and receive anything he desires? A river divided, a spring healed, oil multiplied, a loper healed, a man made leprous, iron to swim, eyes open to see angels, eyes dimmed to see not at all or to see wealthy? How has he obtained this pewer? With whom is he in partnership? Ah, dear reader, if we would cling to Jesus, as Elisha clung to Elijah, for a double portion of the Spirit, then we too might know the meaning of such words as these, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in My name, that will I do, that the Father in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Bon."

"And he smote them with blindness, according to the Lord of Elisha." So did the angels to the men of Sodom (Gen. xix., 11). In Him we live and move and have our being. Read the next four verses and see how royally Elisha treated these his enemies and conquered them with kindness, so that they came no more into the land of Israel. Is there in us the love that conquers?—Lesson Helper.

### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF VIOLETS.

A New York correspondent writes to the Florists' Exchange that light soil is most suitable to violets, which ought to be planted in ground that has a fair drainage. He planted them where they will receive the benefit of rain, dew and sun; keeps them warm and grows them in a place quite by themselves. He says: "Violets do not care for company and half the failures come from placing them with other plants."

PAINTING WAGON WHEELS. It is asserted by those who have tested the matter, says the Farm Journal, that painting wagon wheels once in two years answers as well as soaking in boiling oil to keep them in shape and avoid the expense of resetting tires. A quart of raw linseed oil and ten cents' worth of cheap paint, and you have the cash expense. Take off the wheels and lay them on a It contains rather an excess of ash, and bench and paint the upper side, allowing for this reason it is good to feed to young the paint to work in between felice and or growing stock, as it develops bone tire. By the time all four are treated, and muscle. It is a splendid feed to use the first will be dry enough to turn over in connection with poor bulky feeds, for painting on the other side. Laying like straw, fodder and roots; fed with them down is much better than painting them it will aid materially to make up a with the wheel on the wagon.

SHEEP BITING THEIR WOOL. wool or nibbling the skin they should be examined at once. The cause may be that they are infested with ticks or that rials, as bran retains a large proportion the skin is irritated and inflamed as the of the mineral elements. consequence of dry feeding or lying be dressed with a strong decoction of tobacco, one pound in a gallon of boiling the soil to retain its fertility. water (but not boiled), adding two ounces of flowers of sulphur, and stirring frequently until the heat is reduced to 120 degrees. The liquid is then poured along the back and guided down under the the fertility of the farm. It is desirable, wool along the sides. Buttermilk used to a large extent at least, if the fertility in the same way has been found useful. of the soil is to be kept up, to plan and If no ticks are found or any vermin give | carry out a good system of rotation, and the sheep two drams of hyposulphite of in doing this there will be more or less soda daily in some scalded bran, feed products that ought to be marketed to some sliced potatoes or turnips, and use good advantage. But in doing this no musty hay, which often causes this something else should be used to take trouble. When sheep are ted upon clover the place of what is marketed. If this hay, which is mighty nitrogenous, they is not done, nearly or quite everything are frequently thus troubled, and some that is grown should be fed out to oily or starchy food as linseed meal or vigorous, thrifty stock and the manure potatoes will be found useful .- New be saved. If any is sold a sufficient York Times.

PROFIT FROM KEEPING GEESE.

If geese are allowed to run everywhere, as used to be the general practice, they speedily become a nuisance and they pay for care and feeding as well as grain. any other farm stock. They may be plucked every six weeks through the season, beginning with the first warm weather in spring, when a portion of the meals, it will aid to increase both the feathers become loose and will fall out quality and the quantity of the milk. of themselves. One-third of a pound of feathers may be taken from a full-grown goose at each picking, and if well fed af. winter is cover or millet hay with corn terward no injury results from plucking one each six weeks until cold weather puts a stop to this work. Watch for the times when the feathers appear to come easily. They are then said to be "ripe." young, which will pay their keep by Farm, Field and Stockman. their growth of feathers, and be a cash article in the poultry market during the holiday season. A flock of geese gives in feathers, eggs and increase a greater proportionate profit than most kinds of farm stock .- Boston Oultivator.

LIMED AND UNLINED POTATOES.

It is quite often recommended to dust potatoes with lime when storing them away in the fall, as a protection against rot. To determine the effect of this treatment, with more than the ordinary degree of exactness, a trial was made at the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College last

From a pile of potatoes found to be rotting badly after being dug, four samples of a bushel each of apparently sound tubers were selected. These were placed in bushel baskets and two baskets were put into a dry cellar and two into a well ligated and dry granary. The tubers put into one basket in each lot were thoroughly sprinkled with air-slaked lime as they were put in, the other basket was untreated. This was done on September 17, and the tubers remained undisturbed until December 3, when they were carefully examined.

From the results as shown in a table with careful exactness it appears that the is compared with that on the shoulder. differences in the amount of rot were very small. In the case of the cellar samples the tubers untreated kept slightly better than those which were limed; in the granary samples the difference was in favor of the liming. It thus appears that the experiment was not sufficiently decisive to justify pronouncing either for or against the treatment. It is, however, thought that the quantity of lime used (six pounds for the cellar and four for the granary sample) may have been too small, and when the opportunity offers land that every crop shall make a margin the experiment will be repeated with of profit, and shall leave the land richer

PROPER FOOD FOR FARM HORSES.

A great many farm horses are injured, and some of them are utterly spoiled, by improper feeding. In many cases the material used is not specially adapted to the needs of the animals, while in others it is actually injurious. Many cases of the "heaves" are caused by feeding musty hay, and even more serious ail- in the business, but the man who keeps ments may be traced to the use of damaged grain. There are also many cases stock will come out best in the end. of disease resulting from the improper use of good materials. While a few new supply is given. In this way, when that every horse grown to maturity will the horses are in the barn most of the time, they are, as far as quantity is con- and raising garden products.

cerned, greatly overfed. When these horses are required for work, and really need food more than when they are comparatively idle, they receive a much smaller quantity. The safe way to do in this matter is to feed the horse regularly, giving him an abundant quantity, but not overfeeding him. When work is required, grain should be added to the hay in proportion to the work required. Even when the horse is iale, small quantities of grain fed with his hay will be better for him and will be more profitable for the owner than the use of hay alone. But, even if the grain is omitted, regular feeding with proper limitations as to the quantity of hay supplied will be great deal better than the constant stuffing to which so many farm horses are subjected .- American Dairyman.

#### BRAN FOR FEEDING.

Wheat bran is a concentrated food and possesses considerable nutritive value. complete ration. By using it, the objection to selling grain, rather than to feed out to stock, is largely overcome, When sheep are found biting their Wheat and potatoes can be grown and sold off the farm if bran is purchased and used in connection with other mate-

In feeding, the animals take out cerupon damp beds or upon manure. If the tain parts that contain animal nutrition ticks cause the trouble, the sheep should | and leave considerable plant food that is saved in the manure and can be added to

During the winter it can be mixed with corn-meal, weight for weight, to good advantage, lessening the cost of feeding and at the same time adding to quantity of other materials should be purchased to take its place; bran and oil meal are the two principal materials that can be used in this way, and where this is done a good supply of coarse rough feed can be purchased and used, even if destroy more than they are worth. But it is necessary to sell a portion of the

This is especially the case in feeding growing stock, and with milk cows, if fed in connection with corn meal and oil

One of the best rations that can be made up for the milk cows during the and oil meal and wheat bran. Roots can be added when they can be had conveniently, and in doing this have the manure increased.

At the price bran can usually be If this goes by, it will be hard to make securedat, it can be used at least through a satisfactory picking through the year. | the winter to a good advantage and more Besides the crop of feathers, each female stock be kept in proportion to the grain goose should hatch out a dozen or more than would otherwise be possible.—

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Set all the hens possible now. Castor-oil is a remedy for warts.

Do not let the duck-eggs get chilled. Feed the ducks plenty of bulky food. Whitewash is better than paint in the poultry house.

Geese need a good pasture and plenty of water to thrive well.

When currying the horse do not rub too hard, for it is painful. The all-the-year-round cow is the one

that generally best fills the bill. If your neighbor succeeds better than you do, find out how he does it. Never break off a limb on a valuable

tree; always make a smooth cut. Some one asks: "Are we going to the dogs?" No; but the sheep are. Don't be satisfied with merely raising a few hogs, but raise good ones.

A bushel of potatoes often commands as high a price as a bushel of wheat. A good farmer will drive his work in-

stead of having his work drive him. The farmer has heretofore scattered his energies over too large a surface. In judging wool, the rest of the fleece

It pays to grind grain for the stock; and it pays to feed it with cut fodder.

The older the tree the more difficult to

transplant and the more uncertain of suc-The farmer that has eggs, poultry and good butter to sell does not need to go into debt at the stores for the little

necessary running expenses. But, of course, good management is necessary. A good rule in farming is to use the varying amounts of the substance .- New | at the close of the course of rotation than it was at the beginning. After this has been accomplished during one rotation it will be easier during each succeeding

In the face of depressing circumstances the brood sow may prove to be the most valuable animal on the farm before the year closes. About the worst move the farmer may make will be the neglect of his brood sows. This is an "off" year steadily on at his work with his breeding

Among the farmers of central Illinois there is nearly a unanimous verdict that farmers feed too little hay, there are grain-farming does not now yield any many who give their horses altogether margin of profit; but among the agricul-too large a quantity. They fill the tural industries which do give good remangers, or racks, and when the animals turns they mention sheep raising, horse have disposed or what they received, a breeding (one man engaged in this says