# PRESIDENTIAL ITINERARY.

The Executive Tour Through the Far West.

#### Record of the Daily Incidents and Receptions.

President Harrison and party were met early on the nineteenth morning of the Westearly on the nineteenth morning of the Western journey by a reception committee from Sacramento, Cal., and escorted from Davisville to that city. As the train drew into the beautifully decorated Union Depot in Sacramento a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and an immense crowd greeted the President with cheers. Mayor Comstock spoke a few words of welcome, and the party then entered carriages and were driven to the Capitol. Thousands of people has assembled in Capitol Park, and all the school children were drawn up in line on either assembled in Capitol Park, and all the school children were drawn up in line on either side of the broad walk leading up to the grand stand, and as the President was escorted through the line he was pelted with flowers. After the speechmaking the President held a short reception in Governor Markham's office, after which the party left for Oakland, the battery firing another salute as the train started. The President's special train stopped a few minutes at Benicia, and a coral tribute in the shape of a cannon was presented to the President by the school children, who were drawn up in presented to the President by the school children, who were drawn up in a body. The President left the train at Berkely and visited the University of California, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. He then drove to Oakland, and upon reaching that city was welcomed by a great crowd a people. The streets were gayly decorated, and the floral display was elaborate. The President made short addresses at Oakland, and afterward returned to San Francisco, where he attended a Oakland, and afterward returned to San Francisco, where he attended a reception by the Union League Club. At the close of the reception the President was presented with a solid gold plate fac-simile of the card of invitation, beautifully enameled with the crest of the State of California and the flag of the Union.

The President and party left San Francisco on the morning of the twenty-first day out from Washington for the Northwest. A rain storm accompanied the Presidential train on the journey through the northern part of California on the way to Oregon. It was the first rain they had had since entering California. The President rose early, and was the only member of the party to greet the crowd that gathered about the train at Tehama. He was loudly cheered, and shook hands with all the people within reach. About half an hour later the train drew up at Red Bluffs, where a large crowd with a hand was assembled at the station with a band was assembled at the station. They gave the President a most enthusiastic They gave the President a most enthusiastic welcome. Captain Matlock, an old army comrade, introduced the President to the people. President Harrison in his speech referred to Captain Matlock and alluded to a number of Indiana people whom he had met in the State. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk and Mrs. Harrison were introduced to the crowd and were loudly cheered. At Red. and Mrs. Harrison were introduced to the crowd and were loudly cheered. At Red-ding the President and party were greeted with a national salute and showers of bou-quets from a throng of school children. The President addressed the throng. The Presi-dential party passed through Delta about noon and at Dunsmuir the President shook hands with a large number of old soldiers and thanked the citizens for their reception.

The early part of the journey of the Presi-The early part of the journey of the President and party into Oregon on the twenty-second day of their trip was made in a steady fall of rain, varying from a drizzle to a light storm. This discouraging state of affairs did not seem to damp the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and they paid the Chief Magistrate every honor at each place visited. At Albany, which was reached at 8 o'clock, the President and all the members of the party were on the rear platform of the observation car and gave a the hemoers of the party were on the rear platform of the observation car and gave a hearty response to the enthusiastic greeting of the people. The Mayor of the city intro-duced the President and he acknowledged cheers with an address. The visit to Salem was the principal event of the forencon. The President and party ar-rived there at 9 o'clock and remained a little over one hour. It rained nearly all the time, which interfered somewhat with the time, which interfered somewhat with the programme, so far as the demonstration on the part of the school children was concerned. The local militia, the Grand Army Post, and the people generally were out in force and gave the distinguished visitors a royal reception. Just before leaving Salem a citizens' committee from Portland waited on the President and volunteered to except him to Portland. A stort stress. to escort him to Portland. A short stop was made at Schemwa. The President reviewed the pupils of the Indian school and addressed them in a few kindly and appropriate words. The Presidential party arrived at Portland, Oregan, at noon, promptly on schedule time. Twenty thousand peeple were in waiting and the President acknowledged their plaudits by riding bareheaded through the streets and bowing right and through the streets and bowing right and left. A slight rain was falling when the President reached Portland, but it soon turned into a heavy rain. However, it did not interfere with the formation of the parade. After marching about the city two hours the parade moved down Sixth street and was reviewed by the President. One feature of the parade was four thousand school children drawn up in line. In the afternoon there was a general suspension of business. President Harrison held a short reception at the hotel to members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. Postmaster-General Wanamaker paid a visit to the Postoffice during the afternoon.

ternoon.
President Harrison and party arrives de Seattle, Washington, by boat from Tacoma on the twenty-third day of his journey. Elliott Bay was covered with vessels of every description when the steamer City of Seattle with the party aboard, arrived. The reception by the Seattle committee aboard the steamer was without formality save a few remarks by Mayor White, to which the President replied briefly. The President and party left for Puget Sound at one A. M. and entered the State of Week-

ington in a criving rainstorm, which greatly interfered with the arrangements for his reception at various stations along the road. At Tacoma the train was met by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Tacoma and a committee of citizens. The line of march was handsomely and appropriately decreased. was handsomely and appropriately decorated. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Perry and the Mayor of the city, to which President Harrison briefly responded. At eleven A. M. the party boarde the City of Seattle for the trip to Seattle.

sponded. At eleven A. M. the party boarde the City of Seattle for the trip to Seattle.

The President and his party returned to Portland, Oregon, on the morning of the twenty-fourth day of the outing from Puget Sound, and left there at 7:15 over the Union Pacific Railwood for the East. After disembarking from the steamer at Seattle, the President and party entered carriages and were taken to table cars and escorted to Lake Washington. After a sbort trip on the lake, they returned to the city and went to the University campus, where a throng of people had gathered. To the President's right were a score or more of old men who had voted for the President's grandfather in 1840. Judge Burke then desivered an address of welcome, and the President responded. Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk spoke briefly, and at 5:30 the train pulled out for Portland amid the wildest enthusiasm. When the train left Portland the skies were clouded but about half-past 10 they cleared and the remainder of the trip through the picturesque valley of the Columbia was made in the brightest sunlight, which disclosed the mountains and cascades in all their beauty and grandeur. The first step of any importance was made at the Dalles, where the party received an enthusiastic welcome. In responding to the address of welcome by the Mayor, the President spoke briefly. Postmaster-General Wanamaker also made

a short address. At Ceillo the President visited the salmon-canning establishment and was presented with a large box of salmon caught that morning.

The President and party entered the State of Idaho about 2 o'clock on the morning of their twenty-fourth day out from Washington, and arrived at Boise City at 7 o'clock, mountain time. Three hours were passed pleasantly in that city. The visitors were received at the station by Governor Willey, Mayor Pinney, Senaton Shoup, Editor Calreceived at the station by Governor Willey, Mayor Pinney, Senaton Shoup, Editor Calvin Cobb and a general committee. A procession composed of United States cavalry, State troops and Grand Army posts with the local fire department escorted them to a gaily decorated stand opposite the main entrance of the Capitol where Governor Willey made an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and Mayor Pinney on behalf of the city. Responses were made by the President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk, after which the President, assisted by the public school childeren, planted a live oak tree at a prominent point of the Capitol grounds. The entire party then entered the Capitol Building and the Chief Executive held a public reception, during which he point of the Capitol grounds. The en-tire party then entered the Capitol Building and the Chief Executive held a public reception, during which he shook hands with nearly 1500 people. The introductions were made by the Governor and the Mayor. While these ceremonies were in progress Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Mc-Kee, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Russell Harri-son were holding a reception in the review son were holding a reception in the parlors of the Sherman House, which were beautifully decorated with flowers beautifully decorated with for the occasion. President and party arrived at Pocatel-lo, Idaho, at 7 o'clock that night having had a rather uneventful trip from Boise City across the country of lava beds. They were also met by a committee from Salt Lake City, including Major Scott, Chief Justice Zane, Associate Justices Miner and Ander-son and leading citizens who accompanied them to Salt Lake City.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

New York has a Hebrew Painters' Union. A Passaic (N. J.) hod carrier has just died

Paris' Palace of Industry is used to lodge 2500 unemployed. San Francisco has a working girls' lunch-

room and noon resort. THE sailor jacket makers have organized a union in New York City.

RAILWAY men in England appear to be especially subject to la grippe.

A HALF-DOZEN labor men were re-elected to the New Zealand Parliament.

THE New York Central Railroad has cut down the wages of its switchmen.

THE Boston Waiters' Union is engaged in organizing the waiteresses of that city A NATIONAL Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed in Great Britain.

The bill for weekly payments of wages was signed by Governor Fifer, of Illinois. THE cost of the strike in the coke regions

of Pennsylvania is estimated at \$3,500,000. Messenger boys struck for a cent increase per message, in their pay, at Portland, Me. New divisions of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors continue to be organized

THERE are now twelve carriage-makes' anions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

THE Trenton (N. J.) street-car companies have reduced the wages of their employees,

According to recent figures, 140,000 men and 7,000 vessels are employed in the United

THREE collieries at St. Clair, Penn., have

suspended, adding 2,000 men and boys to the list of unemployed. ENGLISH workingmen's clubs are increasing. The rooms contain billiards, book and

BOULANGER and the Royalists are accused of being the fomenters of the proposed labor disturbances in France.

THE national organization of the clothing making industry is to be kn "United Workers of America." to be known as the

SILESIA (Germany) children of five years ing 1000 match boxes. Some only do 1000 in a week.

On South American railroads engine \$500 per month, while firemen are paid all the way from \$250 to \$450 per month. ACCORDING to official statistics in Great Britain, about 1000 mine workers are annually killed through accidents, while ten times that number are injured.

THE National Association of Casket Makers will move its headquarters from New York to Buffalo, N. Y. There are fourteen manufacturing firms represented

AT the first Trades Union Congress of England, in 1868, held at Manchester, thirtyfour unions with 118,368 members were rep-resented, and the number of unions having delegates at last year's Congress in Liver-pool was 311 with a membership of 1.470,191.

# THE ITATA SEIZED.

A Chilian Steamer Held by United States Marshals.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says The Chilian steamer Itata, which arrived n this port the other day for the ostensible purpose of getting supplies and coal, has been seized by United States Marshal Gard, and is now lying here with a Deouty Mar-shal aboard, awaiting instructions from Washington Captain Mauzum, of the Itata was at first put under arrest, but was later released and returned to his vessel.

The seizure was made as the result of a number of telegrams which passed between the United States officials here and the au-thorities in Washington and was due to the supposition that her mission here was to go arms and ammunition from the schoone Robert and Minnie for the Chilian insu

Besides the Itata and the Robert and Min nie, a steamer which was at first supposed to be a Chilian war ship was sighted off this port, near the Coronado Islands. An effort was made to board her but it proved unsue cessful, she apparently seeking to avoid the officials.

At midnight just before the arrest the Itata received forty head of cattle, twenty-five head of sheep and 3000 pounds of dressed meat from the ferryboat Coronado. The vessel has also received other stores, including 800 tons of coal. As soon as all the pro-visions and fuel were on board she expecte to leave the harbor and cruise between her and Catalina to meet the Robert and Minnie from which she was to take the rifles and

ammunition.

The Itata is a Chilian merchant vessel, built in Liverpool in 1873, and belonged to the South American Steamship Company, of Valparaiso. Her tonnage is 1765, length 2% feet and draught of water 19 7-10 feet.

The schooner Robert and Minnie appeared to be heavily laden, and it was reported that her cargo consisted of arms and ammunition for the Chilian insurgents. The Robert and Minnie is an American vessel, owned in San Francisco.

## FIVE CHILDREN PERISH.

A Maryland Father Sees Four Daug!

ters and One Son Burn. The house of James Cole, colored, in Prince George's County. Md., was burned on a re-cent night and his five children perished in the flames. The father went from his home to visit a neighbor, leaving the house in charge of the children—four girls and one boy—whose ages ranged from five to fifteen years. When the fire broke out the children were asleep. The father, assisted by Mr. T. M. Naylor and his brother, attempted to rescue the unfortunate oblidren, but without suc-

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Clevelands have six left-handed bat-

THE Baltimores play a strong up-hill GRIFFIN is the best center fielder Brooklyn ever had.

GLASSCOCK is doing great all-round work for the New York Club.

"Kid" Madden, released by Boston, has been signed by Baltimore. "GLASS arms" are very fashionable among the ball players at present.

THE Columbus pitchers are to be played in turn this season, win or lose. MILWAUKEE's star pitcher, Davies, is known as the "shadow twirler."

THE team work of the Boston Association aggregation is well pigh perfect. THE once noted catcher, John Clapp, is now a policeman in Ithaca, N. Y. CLEVELAND claims the fastest outfield in the League in McLeer, Davis and Johnson. THE trouble with Mike Kelly's team, the Cincinnati Association club, is poor pitchers.

CLEVELAND objects to the hideous old title "Spiders," for her present tight little CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicagos, is doing well for his twenty-first year on the dia-

THE famous Silver King, of St. Louis, will receive a salary of \$5000 for playing with Pittsburg.

THE experiment of baseball by electric light, which has failed so often, is to be once more tried in Dover, N. H.

JERRY DENNY has been laid off by New York for inferior work. Bassett is playing third base for the present JIM O'ROURKE, of the New Yorks, has never been released by any club, and he has played for nineteen seasons.

CATCHER ROBINSON, of Baltimore, was the first player in the country this year to make two home runs in one game A CONNELLSVILLE (Penn.) fifteen-year-

old boy named Frank Murphy is reported as able to throw a ball 105% yards easily. There are three outfield captains in the Association—Duffy, of Boston: Wood, of the Athletics, and Visner, of Washington. CLARKSON, of the Boston League, and Radbourne, of the Cincinnati League, have received the worst drubbing so far this

THE Association clubs seem to be divided into two groups, and the battle for the lead is between Baltimore, Boston, Louisville and

St. Louis. The baseball season, which commences in England about the middle of June, promises to be far more interesting than any of its

predecessors. Eveny player on the New York team is a star, and for that reason nobody wants to offer any advice to anybody else as to what

Hoy, the deaf-mute center fielder of the St. Louis Browns, can talk a little now, hav-ing gradually learned it by the new method

of lip imitation. OUTFIELDER DAVIS is doing great work for Cleveland in the field and at the bat. He is one of the few great players developed by the League in fateful 1890.

"MIKE" KELLY, Captain of the Cincinnati Association team, was presented with a horse and buggy at a recent game in Bos-ton. The present is the gift of his Boston

It doesn't seem to make any difference what company Dan Brouthers, now of the Boston Association, is in, he is always found at or near the top of the batting list. To-day he leads the Association.

PITCHER STAGG, formerly of the Yale College team, who has been secured as instruc-tor of the Chicago University, will train a team to represent the university in a pro-posed college league in the West.

THE games thus far this season in the National League have shown that the clubs with, possibly, the exception of Cincinnati, are evenly matched, and the race for the pennant bids fair to be the closest ever seen. HARRY WRIGHT says Galvin will outlast some of the young pitchers now coming to the front. His pitching motion, he says, does not wrench the arm. He has an easy delivery, something on the straight arm

## NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

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For the first time, probably, on record a child was born on a recent night in a theatre. It was at Dayton, Ohio. The play was "The Irish Arab" and the mother was Mrs. Thomas Griffith, who with her husband was among the audience. The child is a girl.

EFFORTS of the Monte Carto Bank to found a new gambling business in the tiny republic of Andorra have failed because of the objections of the peasant citizens and the objections of the peasant citizens and their protector, the Bishop of Urgel.

#### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

•	Beeves 3 50 @ 5 50
	Milch Cows, com, to good 25 00 @50 00
	Calves, common to prime 3 40 @ 6 25
	Lambs 5 00 @ 7 50
1	HogsLive 4 50 @ 4 80
	Dressed 5%@ 7%
	Fiour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 40
98	Patents 5 50 @ 6 25
	Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 10 @ 1 14
嗯	Rye-State @ 96
100	Barley-Two-rowed State 68 80
603	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 76 @ 81
	Corn—Ungraded Mixed 76 @ 81 Oats—No. 1 White — @ 61
88	Mixed Western 57 @ 62
	Hay-Fair to Good 60 @ 65
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•	Lard-City Steam 80 60 85
-83	
28	Deve Centery 26 @ 30
麗	Dairy, fair to good. 28 @ 29
28	West, Im. Creamery 22 @ 27
1	Factory 14 @ 25
	· herse-State Factory 10%@ 11%
933	Skims-Light 6 @ 10%
1	Western 834@ 1134
	Eggs-State and Penn @ 16
103	RUFFALO.
33	3teers-Western 2 25 @ 3 25
188	Sheep-Medium to Good 5 25 @ 7 50
88	Lambs-Fair to Good 5 50 @ 8 25
200	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 5 10 @ 5 35
188	Flour-Winter Patent, 5 75 @ 5 90
2	Wheat-No. 1 Northern 1 07 @ 1 08
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慽	Onte-No. 2, Yellow 74 @ 7436
œ	Oats-No. 2, White — @ 60 Barley-No. 2 Canada — @ 90
88	
200	BOSTON.
99	Egg-Near-by 16 @ 17
100	Seeds-Timothy, Northern 2 00 @ 2 25
100	Seeds-Timothy, Northern 2 00 @ 2 25 Clover, Northern 10 @ 11
983	Hay-Fair
33	Straw-Good to Prime17 00 @17 50
1003	Butter-Firsts 90 cs 9s

WATERTOWN (MARS.) CATTL	E MARKET	<i>(</i> 1000)
Beef-Dressed weight	4 @	7
Sheep-Live weight	3140	634
Lambs	- 0	556
Hogs-Northern	4%@	63%
PHILADELPHIA.		
Wheat-No. 2 Red. May 1 Corn-No. 2 Mixed. May 1	一 億 4 16 億 1 735億	90 17 7414

### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING PARMS CLEAR OF WEEDS. One important point in keeping a farm clear from weeds is to see that those germs are not imported in purchased seeds. Weeds are often introduced by the farmer's own animals. Horses that have been fed at the town stables, and cattle that have been allowed to run on the highways, may each be the means of bringing obnoxious weeds onto the farm. -Chicago Times.

#### TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.

When trees are completely girdled by mice the injury is irretrievable. If the damage could be discovered at once and before the wood should dry it might perhaps be possible to save some of the trees by cutting the bark from others and fitting it accurately to the damaged portion and wrapping the part in moist clay kept moist by wet bandages. But the chances are a hundred to one against this during the winter, when the sap is not flowing, while later, when the sap is in motion, it might be done. Prevention is the only cure, and this is easily secured by wrapping paper around the trees in the fall and taking it off in the spring, when there is no more danger.—Chicago Times.

#### STRAWBERRY BEDS.

When picking comes to end, remove made stacks, so that they will shed the rain. It will answer for another year. and will be cheaper than a new cutting. In every other balk (or in every one if the rows are two feet apart) sow upland | sufficient to point out the correct way. rice very thinly; or, better, plant it in hills ten inches apart, with three or four a swarm leaving the hive to begin throwfall, the sun will kill them. If it comes on too thick during the summer, cradle doubled twice. it off a foot high or more. It will sprout right up again, but you will lose your crop of rice. This is better, however, than to lose the strawberry plants.

Try one bed with cowpeas and see

Try another bed with castor beans,

#### Times-Democrat. HARD OR SOFT FOOD.

Experience shows that hard food is better than soft food for poultry, not that it contains more nutrition, but for the reason that when soft food is given the hens are tempted to eat a larger proportion than should be the case. The giving of soft food leads to overfeeding and impairs the digestion. It also supplies the wants of the fowl more readily than hard food, and so completely satisfies it that the inducement to work and thrift of the fowl) is lessened. Then, there is the fact that when giving soft food the poultryman, by mixing several kinds, is liable to give more of one kind than may be needed, while with hard all settled in or on the basket. grains the fowls have greater privilege of or mix it with litter, thus compelling each hen to hunt and scratch for all she receives, which will keep her in health and promote egg production .- New Orleans Delta.

MAKE A GOOD GARDEN. No man should spend his labor and time over so large an acreage as to fail in making a first-class garden. In this much of the satisfaction and often no little part of the profit of country and farm life consists. It is rather disheartening for the city resident who goes into the country during the summer for fresh air and fresh home-grown small fruits and garden vegetables to look into back yards and find tin cans carelessly thrown away, which show that even for such common table luxuries as tomatoes, green corn, and often green peas, the farmer and his family have nothing better for him then he could himself buy at the retail grocery. If farmers wish to attract other men to their business, as it is clearly their interest to do, they must in every way make farm life as pleasant and enjoyable as possible. Labor-saving machinery enables the farmer to take life easier if he will. He complains that low prices for staple crops take off all his profit. Grow less of these crops then, and devote a larger share of time to fruit, especially the small fruits, and to garden vegetables. So soon as the farmer grows enough of all kinds of vegetables for table use in their season, he has procured luxuries that only wealthy men can afford. As he thinks over what he would have been obliged to pay for such table delicacies, the harder lines of his life fade away. It seems worth while to live on a farm, and when he gets to feeling this way it is ten to one that he falls into the habit of marketing supplies he does not need, and thus after a few years develops into market gardening the natural way. First make a garden that will supply your own table with all garden delicacies, and if there is a surplus it cacies, and if there is a surplus it will be sure cf a profitable market .--Boston Cultivator.

## CAREFUL OATS CULTURE.

The extraordinary price and scarcity of oats this spring will stimulate sowing, and the high price of seed and probable normal or low price of the resulting crop the planting. The haste to get them in ground is dry enough, and results in a cloddy or packed condition of the soil, much more conducive to growth of raga return in a saleable crop as oats, and for young strawberry plants.

this means rapid growth and necessity for plant-food in a ready-to-be-used condition. Opinions differ in reference to plowing or not plowing cornstubble for oats; equally good farmers practising both methods; but it is certain that if a portion of the surface be left unbroken, hard and weedy, it will be impossible to get a thrifty, strong uniform growth of oats. On the score of economy of labor there is a difference whether the ground be plowed or made mellow with the cultivator, as the latter tool, although wider, is not so effective, and must be used several times for thorough work. The cultivator, however, can be run shallower, and makes a better seedbed, and if the previous crop was kept clean of weeds there will be less to spring up if the ground if not reversed. A large per cent, is often taken off a crop of oats by low wet spots, which preclude early plowing, or make necessary two jobs of seeding. Such spots should be tiledrained. Finally, the average crop of thirty bushels or less per acre at the average price of thirty cents or less per bushel gives little or no profit, while a crop of seventy or eighty bushels per acre gives a clear gain of \$15.-New York Tribune.

## HOW TO HIVE A SWARM OF BEES.

To hive a swarm of bees successfully and in a systematic manner, writes a beeall the mulching and stack it in well- keeper, requires presence of mind, coolness of nerves and fearlessness. To note the vast difference of the ways in which bees are hived throughout the country would be very amusing. I think it is

It is the usual custom on discovering grains to the hill. It will, with a little ing water on them; this I do not do. cultivation, shade the soil sufficiently to When I see a swarm in the air, I at once keep down the crabgrass and save the set about to prepare a hive for them. If plants. But be careful not to get it too I know which hive they have come out thick or it will make the plants so tender of I remove it to a new location and set that, when the rice is harvested in the the new one in its place, and spread on the ground just in front of it a sheet

The new hive should contain a full set of frames with a narrow strip of foundation as a starter, and if it is during a good honey flow and after the surplus arrangements have been put on, I would remove which preserves the plants best-peas or the latter from off the old hive and place it on the new one; by this time the swarm has settled. If low enough, I sprinkle plant six feet each way .- New Orleans them a little to prevent them flying when jarred. Now get your swarming basket (I find that one holding a half bushel is the most convenient); to the handle of this tie a pole; a piece of pine one and one-half or two inches square is just right. Now reach up with the apparatus just described and place the basket under the cluster; the end of the handle should extend beyond the basket a foot or so; strike the limb on which the bees have settled a sharp blow, at the same time keeping the mouth of the basket where the bees will fall into it. If the first jar is hard enough the queen will scratch (so essential to health and the fall into the basket together with the larger portion of the bees. Hold the basket in the same position until the bees have settled, and if any settle on the limb continue to jar it until they have

You now have them captured and can selection of that which they prefer; but do anything you want with them. I with mixed soft food they must eat everything of which it is composed-all or without any trouble. If your hive is in none-and thereby surfeit themselves. It readiness carry the bees and pour them is proper to give soft food, so as to feed down in front of it and assist them to some needed substances, but we believe enter by taking hold of the corners of three times a week sufficient. Give sheet and raising it; after they are all in whole grain and scatter it far and wide, | see that the lrive is shaded from the sun's rays, and you can then leave them to take care of themselves .- Farm, Field and Stockman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sell eggs fresh.

Whitewash the nests. Fowls will eat a large quantity of

Feed young fowls liberally while growing. Be careful to avoid draughts, especial-

ly on the sitting hens. Hens will eat the parings of any kind

of vegetables if cooked. Copperas is a good medicine to keep on hand for the poultry.

Chickens once stunted never regain their vigor, no matter how well fed. From one bushel of corn a hen will

Hens will keep in better health if they are obliged to scratch for a part of a liv-

produce ten dozen eggs, worth at least

Feeding the ducks too much corn and getting them too fat will keep them from Test your fields and see what ferlilizers

they need. It is useless to put on fertilizers not needed. The irisis, English, Spanish and Persian, ought to be transplanted every sec-

ond or third year. One advantage in keeping a good breed of fowls is that generally they will receive better care.

The advisability of asking the Legislature to pass a law with the object of controling the plum knot is discussed by Michigan horticulturists.

It is told in the American Garden that the fuchsia "Storm King" still holds its own as the leading dwarf, double white variety. It is probably the earliest flowering variety there is among the double

For market gardeners the following early cabbages are recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station: Early Wakefield, All Seasons, Henderson's Summer, Early Plat Dutch.

Cornmeal mixed with sweet milk and ("one extreme follows another") will hard boiled eggs chopped up fine makes make it worth while to be careful in an excellent ration for going turkeys. If well fed from the start, a turkey should early often leads to plowing before the be ready to market by the time they are seven months old.

Young strawberry plants should have white roots. Any plants with dark roots weed and pigeon-grass than to oats. should be thrown away. Set them out With exception of barley and some early as early as the ground is ready. Ground bone will be found an excellent fertilizer

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEARING WINDOWS.

Cleaning windows is an important part of the work in the routine of housekeeping, and while it does not seem a difficult task to keep the glass clear and bright it nevertheless requires a knowledge of what not to do. Never wash windows when the sun is shining upon them, otherwise they will be cloudy and streaky from drying before they are well polished off; and never wash the outside of the window first if you wish to save trouble. Dust the glass and sash and wash the window inside, using a little ammonia in the water; wipe with a cloth free from lint and polish off with soft paper. For the corners a small brush or pointed stick covered with one end of the cloth is useful. When you come to the glass outside the defects remaining will be more closely seen. Wipe the panes as soon as possible after washing and rinsing and polish with either chamois or soft paper. In rinsing one may dash the water on the outside or use a large sponge. It is preferable to a cloth. -- New York World.

#### CARE OF CHINAWARE. One of the most important things is to

season glass and china to sudden change of temperature, so that they will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold. This is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The more common the materials the more care in this respect is required. All china that has any gilding upon it may on no account be rubbed with a cloth of any kind, but merely rinsed first in hot and afterward in cold water and left to drain till dry. It may be rubbed with a soft wash leather and a little dry whiting, but this operation must not be repeated more than once a year, otherwise the gold will most cer-tainly be rubbed off and the china spoiled. When the plates, etc., are put away in the china closet pieces of paper should be placed between them to prevent scratches on the glaze or painting. as the bottom of all ware has little particles of sand adhering to it, picked up from the oven wherein it was glazed. The china closet should be in a dry situation, as a damp closet will soon tarnish the gilding of the best crockery. In a common dinner service it is a great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the glaze on the surface, if not the plate itself. The fact is when the glaze is injured every time the "things" are washed the water gets to the interior, swells the porous clay and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease, and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discolored. If an old, ill used dish be made very hot indeed a teaspoonful of fat will be seen to exude from the minute fissures upon its surface. These latter remarks apply more particularly to common wares. - Glassware Iteporter.

## RECIPES.

Hollandaise Sauce-Oream a half cupful of butier, add the yolks of two eggs and beat well, then add the juice of half few grains of cayenne. Just before serving add slowly one third of a cupful of boiling water and cook over hot water till slightly thick. This sauce, if well made, is particularly nice to serve with fish.

Virginia Pudding-Scald one quart of milk and pour it gradually on three tablespoonfuls of flour. Add yolks of six eggs and whites of two and grated rind of one lemon. Bake about twenty minutes or until well set and put away to cool. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth with a coffee-cup of powdered sugar; add juice of the lemon. Pour over the pudding when it is quite

Haggis-Haggis "stuffed in a bladder and boiled in a pan" is what is eaten in bonnie Scotland. To an even cupful of oatmeal (which must be soaked all night in water) allow half a cup of raisins, washed and stoned; the same quantity of dried currants, three of mutton suct, chopped fine, and a little salt. Mix well with sufficient water to form a stiff paste, fill a sausage bladder with it, tie up tightly and boil.

Potato Fritters-To two cupfuls warm mashed potatoes add two tablespoonfuls cream, one teaspoonful salt, a slight gratng of nutmeg and a few grains cayenne. Add three eggs and two yolks well beaten, and beat till cool. Add one-half cupful flour and drop by the spoonful in hot lard. Fry light colored and drain on paper. Add one tablespoonful of salt to six medium-sized potatoes in boiling. In seasoning, a little nutmeg may be used. These fritters are very nice.

Plain Omelette-Break six eggs into a bowl, beat them very light and add six tablespoonfuls of hot water. Have an iron saucepan, about eight inches in diameter, hot, and melt in it one tablespoonful of butter. Pour in the eggs and shake the saucepan vigorously until the mixture thickens. Let it stand a minute or two to brow, run a knife around the sides of the saucepau, and double it over. Slip it into a hot dish and serve immediately. Just before folding it, sprinkle half a teaspoonful of salt over the top of the omelette.

Melton Veal-Take cold roast veal, chop fine and season with pepper, salt and lemon juice, add one-fourth the bulk of cracker crumbs, moisten with good rich stock; take one-third the amount of finely chopped lean ham: sea-son with mustard and cayenne pepper; add cracker crumbs, as with the veal, and moisten with stock. Butter a mold and line with slices of hard-boiled eggs; put in the two mixtures-of ham and veal-irregularly, so that when it is cooked it will have a mottled appearance, press closely and steam one hour. Set away to cool, remove from the mold and slice before serving. Nice for lunch or

London will have a new Thames tun