

PRESIDENTIAL ITINERARY.

The Executive Tour Through the Far West.

Record of the Daily Incidents and Receptions.

President Harrison and party were met early 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 have 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 speaking 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 Berkeley, where a torch tribute in the shape of a cannon was presented to the President by the school children, who were drawn up in a body. The President left the train at Berkeley 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 of people. The streets were gayly decorated, and the floral display was elaborate. The President made a short address at 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 engraved 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 band was assembled at the station. 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 Rankin and Mrs. Harrison were introduced to the crowd and were loudly cheered. At Redding the President and party were greeted with a national salute and showers of bouquets from a throng of school children. The President addressed the throng. The Presidential 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 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 attention 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 hearty response to the enthusiastic greeting of the people. The Mayor of the city introduced the President and he acknowledged their cheers with an address. The visit to Salem was the principal event of the forenoon. The President and party arrived there at 9 o'clock and remained a while over one hour. It rained nearly all 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 escort him to Portland. A short stop was made at Seaside. The President addressed the pupils of the Indian school and addressed them in a few kindly and appropriate words. The Presidential party arrived at Portland, Oregon, at noon, promptly on schedule time. Twenty thousand people were in waiting and the President acknowledged their plaudits by riding bareheaded 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.

President Harrison and party arrived at Seattle, Washington, by boat from Tacoma on the twenty-third day of his journey. Elliott Bay was crowded with people, and a 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 Washington in a driving rain storm, 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 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 boarded the City of Seattle for the trip to Seattle.

The President and his party returned to Portland, Oregon, on the morning of the twenty-fifth day, and left there at 7:15 over the Union Pacific Railroad for the East. After disembarking on the steamer at Seattle, the President and party entered carriages and were taken to the city and escorted to Lake Washington. After a short 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 delivered an address of welcome, and the President responded. Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rankin 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 stop 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 Ceilo 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, Senator 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 gallantly 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 Rankin, after which the President, assisted by the public school children, 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 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. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Russell Harrison were holding a reception in the parlors of the Sherman House, which were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags for the occasion. The President and party arrived at Post Falls, 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 Justice Miner and other State 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 worth \$75,000. PARIS' Palace of Industry is used to lodge 2500 unemployed. SAN FRANCISCO has a working girls' luncheon 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 a gripe. 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 waitresses of that city. A NATIONAL Assembly of the Knights of Labor was held in Great Britain. THE bill for weekly payments of wages was signed by Governor Pifer, 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 every week. THERE are now twelve carriage-makers' unions allied with the American Federation of Labor. THE Trenton (N. J.) street-car companies have reduced the wages of their employees, 100 in number. ACCORDING to recent figures, 140,000 men and 7,000 vessels are employed in the United States fisheries. THREE collieries at St. Clair, Penn., have suspended, adding 2,000 men and boys to the list of unemployed. ENGLISH workmen's clubs are increasing. The rooms contain billiards, book and gymnasium apparatus. 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 known as the "United Workers of America." SILEZIA (Germany) children of five years get fifteen cents for pasting 1000 match boxes. Some only do 1000 in a week. ON South American railroads engineers earn \$50 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, thirty-four unions with 118,308 members were represented, and the number of unions having delegates at last year's Congress in Liverpool was 311 with a membership of 1,470,191.

THE ITATA SEIZED.

A Chilean Steamer Held by United States Marshals. A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says the Chilean steamer Itata, which arrived at this port the other day for the ostensible purpose of getting supplies and coal, has been seized by United States Marshal Gard, and is lying here with a Deputy Marshal aboard, awaiting instructions from Washington. Captain Manzoni, 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 authorities in Washington and was due to the supposition that her mission here was to get arms and ammunition from the schooner Robert and Minnie for the Chilean insurgents. Besides the Itata and the Robert and Minnie, a steamer which was at first supposed to be a Chilean war ship was sighted off this port, near the Coronado Islands. An effort was made to board her but it proved unsuccessful, 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 provisions and fuel were on board she expected 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 Chilean merchant vessel, built in Liverpool in 1873, and belonged to the South American Steamship Company of Valparaiso. Her tonnage is 1708, length 328 ft and draught of water 19 ft-10 in.

FIVE CHILDREN PERISH.

A Maryland Father Sees Four Daughters and One Son Burn. The house of James Cole, colored, in Prince George's County, Md., was burned on a recent 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 children, but without success.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Clevelanders have six left-handed bats. The Baltimore play a strong up-hill game. 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 high perfect. THE umpire named 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 team. CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicago, is doing well for his twenty-first year on the diamond. THE famous Silver King, of St. Louis, will receive a salary of \$5000 for playing with Pittsburgh. 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 bought 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 CONNELLVILLE (Penn.) fifteen-year-old boy named Frank Murphy is reported as able to throw a ball 105 1/2 yards easily. THERE are three outfield captains in the Association—Duffy, of Boston; Wood, of the Athletics; and Vesper, of Washington. CLARKSON, of the Boston League, and Radbourne, of the Cincinnati League, have received the worst drubbing so far this season. 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. EVERY 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 he should do. HOY, the deal-maker center fielder of the St. Louis Browns, can talk a little now, having 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 its infancy. "MIKE" KELLY, Captain of the Cincinnati Association team, presented with a horse and buggy at a recent game in Boston. The present is the gift of his Boston friends. IT doesn't seem to make any difference what company Dan Routherson, now of the Boston Association, is in, he is always found near the top of the batting list. To-day he leads the Association. FITCHER STAGO, formerly of the Yale College team, who has been secured as instructor of the Chicago University, will train a team to represent the university in a proposed 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, did not wrench the arm. He has an easy delivery, something on the straight arm style.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING FARMS 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 all the mulching and stack it in well-made stacks, so that they will shed the rain. It will answer for another year. It will be cheaper than a new cutting. In every other balk (or in every one if the rows are two feet apart) sow upland rice very thin; or, better, plant it in hills ten inches apart, with three or four grains to the hill. It will, with a little cultivation, shade the soil sufficiently to keep down the crabgrass and save the plants. But be careful not to get it too thick or it will make the plants so tender that, when the rice is harvested in the fall, the sun will kill them. If it comes on too thick during the summer, cradle 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 which preserves the plants best—peas or rice. Try another bed with castor beans, plant six feet each way.—New Orleans 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 scratch (so essential to health and the 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 grains the fowls have greater privilege of selection of that which they prefer; but with mixed soft food they must eat everything of which it is composed—all or none—and thereby surfeit themselves. It is proper to give soft food, so as to feed some needed substances, but we believe three times a week sufficient. Give whole grain and scatter it far and wide, 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 than 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 feeding 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 will be sure of 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 ("one extreme follows another") will make it worth while to be careful in the planting. The haste to get them in early often leads to plowing before the ground is dry enough, and results in a cloudy or packed condition of the soil, much more conducive to growth of ragweed and pigeon-grass than to oats. With exception of barley and some early garden vegetables, no crop so soon gives a return in a saleable crop as oats, and

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING 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 whitening, but this operation must not be repeated more than once a year, otherwise the gold will most certainly 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 ware.—Glassware Reporter. RECIPES. Hollandaise Sauce—Cream a half cupful of butter, add the yolks of two eggs and beat well, then add the juice of half a lemon, one teaspoonful of salt and a 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 graded 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 cold. 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 suet, 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 grating 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 saucpan, about eight inches in diameter, hot, and melt in it one tablespoonful of butter. Pour in the eggs and shake the saucpan vigorously until the mixture thickens. Let it stand a minute or two to brown, run a knife around the sides of the saucpan, 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; season 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 supper. London will have a new Thames tunnel.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, and other agricultural products. Columns list item names and prices per unit.