## The Centre Democrat.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE, 1896.

Bellefonte, n ward. J C Harper.....Bellefonte

Half Moon, David J Gates ... Barris, Charles A From ..... Howard twp, A M Butler.... Huston, Daniel Straw...... .....Howare Blanchar Liberty, W 4 Gardner Blanchar
Marion, Michael Zeigler Walker
Miles, e precinct, W Walker Wolf's Stor " m " J Crouse.... G W Hazel..... Patton, Edward Marshall...... Patton, Edward Marshall

Penn, Christ A:exander

Potter, n precinct, G H Emerick, Centre Hall

Bush, n precinct, Jno B Long... Philipsburg

Richard O'Neil... Powel'on

Snow Shoe, e precinct, W R Halnes, Snow Shoe

W W J Kern, Moshannon

Spring, n precinct, John S Yearick, Bellefonte

W H Noil Pleasant Gap

W Abe Switzer... Bell-fonte

W H Noll Pleasant Gap Abe Switzer......Bell-fonte Taylor, Allen Hoover...... Union, Samuel Emerick... Walker, A L Shaffer...... Worth, A J Johnson...... ......Hannah .. Port Matilda N. B. SPANGLER, Chairman H. J. JACKSON,

Secretary. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### FOR SHERIFF.

We are auth rized to announce the name of JACOB L. KUNKLE, of Bellefonte boro as a capdidate for the nomination of Sheriff. subject to the usages and decision of the Democratic county convention

RECORDER

We are authorized to announce the name of A. R. ALEXANDER of Penn township, for the office of Recorder of Centre county, subject to the usages and the decision of the Democratic county convention.

#### TREASURER

We are authorized to announce the name of Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson township, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the us ges and decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRED KURTZ, of Centre Hall Roco, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the usa-ges and regulations of the Democratic County

#### COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to aunounce the name of DAN EL'HECKMAN, of Benner township, as a candid the or County Commissioner, subject to the usages and decision of the Democratic

## EDITORIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA will be "in the swimit has two prominent presidential | candidates in Pattison and Quay.

THERE were some decided surprises in the Bellefonte boro elections. Democrats voted for republicans and some few republicans voted the democratic ticket.

FROM the returns of Tuesday's election, in almost every district of the county there were some petty squabbles settled. Spring election is a great time to adjust local differences.

THE Wilson Tariff is producing more revenue than the famous McKinley Tariff. Republicans and even some democrats lose sight of this fact. At the close of Harrison's term the U. S. Treasury was practically bankrupt and unable to meet obligations. Our present boasting republicans should remember this fact when denouncing the Democrats for mismanagement.

According to dispatches in some of the city dailies, from Bellefonte, Col. J. L. Spangler will be a candidate to secure the democratic nomination for congress from this district. What authority there is for the statement can not be learned. The Col. no doubt will state his position in this matter when the time comes. Our present representative Mr. Arnold has the reputation of being a poor excuse for the place. His successor should be a democrat, by all means.

In another column an extended article, appears containing Col. A. H. McClure's opinion of the leading political parties of the present time. Col. McClure is one whose opinions are worth reading on such questions. He is known as an in dependent thinker and when he feels like saying anything in the political line he seldom hesitates. He is tied to no political party or policy. Some years ago he was a pronounced protectionist, but later the wool was taken off his eyes and he fell in line and did noble work to help elect President Cleveland. He is wedded to no idol and that is why his views are worth reading. He is not an office seeker and for that reason his utterances come without fear or favor. Col. Mc-Clure sees some great faults in the present democratic party and also some commendable features. Evidently he has no use for the republicaus whatever-he abandoned that cause long ago. To be a prohibitionist is slightly out of his line; so that he does not know at present how he will vote. Much will depend upon the candidates nominated for president. Col. McClure's opinions are worth care ful reading and study. Don't miss it.

February in Leap Year.

The mouth of February in a leap year has some peculiarities of which not many people are aware. This year, for example, February has five Saturdays. This has occurred just once in every 28 years for the last 124 years. February will have five Saturdays again in 1908, 12 years from now, because at the turn of the century there comes a break in the 28th year period, which is reduced to 12 years. Twenty eight years later, in 1936 we will again have 5 Saturdays in the month of February. This same rule holds good for every day in the week, each recurring 5 times in the leap year month of February every 28 years, with sion of breezy incidents. Little actual the exception of Monday and Wednesday. During the last 200 years these 2 days have come 5 times in February at one interval of 12 years while the rest of the days have been 40 years apart once during the same period of 200 years.

#### What it Costs.

It costs \$25 a day to run a passenger train for ten hours, and \$30 a day for a freight train. The difference is partly due to the fourth brakeman necessary on the freight and to the extra coal used At this rate it costs 831/2 cents to allow the holder of a ten cent ticket to alight at a flag station.

-The Bellefonte High School will observe Washington's Birthday by an appropriate exercise, commencing at 2p.m. to which the public is cordially invited.

Gov. HASTINGS is being soundly denounced by many of his republican friends, because he deserted and sought shelter in the Quay camp. Words fail to express their indignation. "Our Dan" has been having a peck of trouble since he has been rattling around in the gubernatorial chair. His administration has been a failure and friends seem to be deserting him; such is the fate of politics.

One year ago Governor Pattison retired from the executive chair, the state treasury was in a very healthy condition. It contained a surplus of between \$6.000,-000 and \$7,000,000. The treasury report for the first year of Governor Hastings' administration, first issue, presented quite a different state of affairs. It is announced by the state treasurer that he will be compelled to borrow \$3,000,000 from the 1896 account to square up the indebtedness of the past year.

The extravagance of the last legislature in creating a large number of needless and expensive offices, and in squandering the public money in other similar directions, is now making itself manifest. There is still more treasury riding legislation, enacted by the last general assembly, that has not yet gone into operation. It will bear down on the funds of 1896, however, with considerable dent or secretary of the treasury. the current year to make good the shortage of 1895, and a material increase of expenses over last, some conception can be had as to the condition of the state finances at the close of the fiscal year 806. Indications are that the affairs of the commonwealth are drifting toward the same abyss into which the Harrison administration and billion dollar congress plunged the national treasury.

## PUBLIC SALE REGISTER.

Persons having their sale bills printed at this office will receive a free notice of same under this heading, until time of This office has an entirely new outfit for printing bills, consisting of type, all kinds of cuts, etc., and our prices are reasonable. If you want the best, neatest and most attractive sale bill, have it printed at this office. Sale notes furnished free with each set of bills.

sell 4 work horses—one match team of greys 5 cows, some will be fresh time of sale; young cattle, full blooded Short Horn bull, 5 brood sows, Poland China boar, 18 shoats new Deering binder, mower, grain drill, hay tedder, Hench cultivator and corn planter, etc., also some household goods, on his premises, ½ mile west of Zhop, along main road. Sale at ½ a. m. J. L. Neff auct. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11-John W. Eby will

PRIDAY. MARCH 20—At the residence of Michael Shaffer, one mile n 4th o' Zi-n, at p. m., a large lot of househeld goods and som farm usensils J. C. Derr. auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5-One mile south west of Zion, at li a. m. Isaac Stover will sell a large lot of farm stock, consisting of 3 good work horses, driving horse cotts 3 fresh c.ws, shorthorn bull, young cattle, hogs, new Farquar threshing machine, and all kinds of farm implements it good repair. Jos. L. Neff, auct. Wednesday. March 4-6 miles east of Bellefonts, along the Jacksonville road, at 1 p. m.,
David Harter will sell 4 head of horses, 6 fine
milk cows, will be fresh about time of sale;
young cattle. Durham bull. Chester White sow,
28 head Shropshire ewes—fine; 4 good wagons,
2 double sleds, good new mower, reaper and
mower combined, lot of new harness, etc. Jos.
L. Neff, auct.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19—B. Kauffo an, 1½ mile south west of Zion, along road leading to Pleasant Gap, at 10 a.m., will sell 8 horses, 5 cows, 7 young cattle. 25 sheep, 2 Chester white sows, pigs and shoats, all kinds of implements, etc. Jos. Neff. auct.

TUESTAY. MARCH 17-Robert M. Homan. 1/4 mile west of Zion, on main road, 3 horses—one is a quie family beast; 2 fresh cows, brood sow and pigs, good Osborne binder. Hench cultiva-tor double complanter, hay ladders and other implements. Jos. Neff, auct. Sale at 1 p m

Wednesday. March 1'-C. B. Houser. 23/miles east of Linden Hall, at 1 p m., a large lo of farm implements, nearly a 1 new, and in good condition. Wm. Goheen, auct. SATURDAY. MARCH 14-At the residence of John Carper, Sr., Linden Hall, the following wil be sold at 1 p m.: 3 horses, 4 cows, 2-horse wagon, prows and other farm implements.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13-W.F. Hassinger one half mile north of Zion, at 1 p. m., one young driving mare, perfectly safe, good spring wagon, bed room suit, beds, Grand Ferfect range, cupboard, chairs, carpets, and all kinds of household goods. Jos. L. Neff, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21-H. S. Yearick, two miles east of Jacksonville, at 1 p. m. 2 work horses, 1 c. lt, 3 milk cows-1 Jersey; broad sow, and all kinds of improved farm imple-

WEDNESDAT, Mauch 25—Joseph Shaffer, at Nitrany, at 10 s. m., 4 work horses, 5 milk cows, —3 fresh; 3 h+ad young cattle, calves, brood sows, shoats, pigs, 2 two horse wagons, spring wagon, resper, Whitely mower, pluws, and all kinds of implements, etc. Clark McClintic, auct, W E Shaffer, clerk,

SATURDAY MARCH 14-C. S. Garbrick, in Zion, at i p. m., will sell 1 fine driving horse, 2 caws, top buzgy, 4 shoats, 2 fat hogs, some sheep, household goods and a new set carpenter tools Josesh L. Neff, auct.

# SENATE SENSATION.

The Discussion Over the Recent Bond Issues.

AN EFFORT TO PREFER CHARGES

Against the Administration, Made by Mr. Stewart, Is Prevented by Mr. Hill, Who Consumed All of the Time in Talking Against Mr. Peffer's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The session of the senate yesterday furnished a succeswork was accomplished, but brief debates on a number of subjects developed frequent sharp personal exchanges between the sen-Mr. Hill, of New York, had a lively tilt with Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, during the debate on Mr. Peffer's resolution for a senate investigation of the recent bond issue. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, joined issue with Mr. Gear, of Iowa, and Mr. Wolcott over the course of the Pacific railway committee in conducting their inquiry. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cockrell had an animated but good natured colloquy, and General Hawley and Mr. Allen had a difference somewhat less good na-

After a brief controversy between Sens tors Allen, Gear and Wolcott regarding the investigation now being held by the committee on Pacific railroads Mr. Peffer sought to secure action on his resolution for the creation of a special committee of five senators to inquire into the circumstances of recent bond issues.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the finance committee. He said that if such an inquiry was made a regular committee of the senate should conduet it, thus avoiding needless expense of a special inquiry. Mr. Sherman said that as a rule he considered it desirable, when charges of impropriety were made against officials of the government, that an inquiry should be made.

Mr. Peffer followed at considerable length criticising bond issues. The senstor declared that public indignation alone prevented the last bond issue from going to the syndicate which made such enormous profits at the previous bond sale. Mr. Peffer referred to the vague suggestions of scandal of this last sale, including the late submission of one of the largest

Mr. Stewart followed in advocacy of an inquiry and in strong criticism of recent nd issues. Mr. Lodge briefly stated that in view of the charges of irregularity, in-volving the credit of the government, he believed that an investigation should be made. He moved an amendment to the resolution directing the finance committee to make the investigation.

The appearance of Mr. Hill, the New York senator, in opposition to the proposed inquiry, was the signal for a spirited debate. He was opposed, he said, to any investigation at this time by the finance committee or any other committee. He deprecated the custom of following up every little rumor, every indefinite charge that the right thing had not been done. The senate had heretofore dignified such rumors by serious investigation. It was a pandering to idle curiosity. The senator (Peffer) who proposed this inquiry did not make personal charges against the presi-

weight. With the \$3,000.000 draft on "But I make the charge," exclaimed Mr. Stewart, rising and moving down the middle aisle.

Mr. Hill waved the speaker back and declined to yield to the interruption. 'But let me make the charge," insisted Mr. Stewart.

"The senator will charge anything."

said Mr. Hill, still declining to yield. Mr. Hill proceeded to argue against senate inquiries of rumors, when he was again interrupted, this time by Mr. Tillman, The latter raised his right arm, and was about to frame an energetic question when Mr. Hill positively declined to yield to a question, saying only a few minutes re nained before 2 o'clock, and went on with his opposition to the investigation. He spoke of the ridiculous course of the senate in entering upon the random reports that senators were purchasing sugar stock. It gave a distinct status to the vague charges, until the public was led to believe that all the senators were doing here at Washington was speculating in sugar

stock. Here there was a rap from the vice president's gavel, and an announcement that 2 o'clock sent the Peffer resolution to the calendar

Two appropriation bills, the military academy and the pension bill, were passed during the day. Efforts were made to amend the military academy bill by in creasing the number of cadets by from each state, ninety in all, but after a debate of three hours the plan was defeated. The pension appropriation bill. carrying \$142,000,000, was passed after ten minutes' debate.

The house passed the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$3,153,192. The section of the revised statutes for the purchase and distribution of "rare and uncommon" seed, which Secretary Morton declined to execute in the current appropriation for seed, was increased from \$130, 000 to \$150,000 and its execution was made mandatory upon the secretary. Mr. \$8,000 to \$25 until he expended the appropriation in the current law, but the amend ment was ruled out on a point of order Several amendments to the meat inspec tion act of 1891, recommended by Secretary Morton, which would have given him additional power to enforce regulations and have strengthened the law by the imposition of penalties for violations, were stricken out.

Robert Laughlin's Confession. MAYSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18 .- Robert Laughlin, the Augusta murderer, was brought here yesterday and is guarded in a strong jail. The officers held back his confession from Augusta people, for fear of the consequences should the confession Laughlin seems relieved since killed his wife with a poker, criminally assaulted and killed his 13-year-old niece, and then set his house on fire. There is some fear of a mob in Bracken county, and every precaution against one has been

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-In a list of nominations sent to the senate by the president yesterday were the following: Peter Victor Deuster of New York, to be consul at Crefeld, Germany; William Woodward Baldwin of New York, to be third assistant secretary of state; Passed Engineer be passed assistant engineer in the navy.

AMERICAN MARKSHOWN

Uncle Sam's Soldiers Are Accounted the Finest In the World.

The finest soldier marksmen in the world are those of the United States. Their skill has been developed under a system of competition wherein medals and other badges of honor are awarded to the victors. In this branch of the military art the militia is actually ahead of the regular army. Only the other day at Sea Girt, N. J., the national guard team of the District of Columbia broke the world's record at 200, 500 and 600 yards, only three of the men falling below 90 out of a possible 105. General Miles said that it was the most marvelons exhibition of long distance firing that he ever saw. Our riflemen are not equal to the British at 800, 1,000 and 1,200 yards. They make a specialty of those long ranges. But at 200 to 600 yards, where a man stands up and is exposed to the force of the wind, the Americans excel. In the army a soldier earns this designation of "marksman" by making a score of 65 per cent. If he does 80 per cent, he is rated as a "sharpshooter." The highest grade is that of "distinguished marksman," to reach which requires a score above 90 per

The war department distributes 176 medals annually. Of these 25 are gold, 61 silver and 90 bronze. There are six kinds of gold medals for various grades of achievement, five kinds of silver medals and three kinds of bronze med-All of them are made at the mint in Philadelphia. The gold ones are very handsome. Of all of them the finest bears the design of an Indian shooting a buffalo with a bow and arrow, with the legend, "First Class Prize Distinguished Marksmanship." It contains \$100 worth of gold. However, a change to be made of precious metal in the future. The reason is simply that the soldier when hard up is tempted to pawn his hard earned decoration of honor.

The national guard of the District of Columbia, being federal militia, has the government medals. Everywhere else the militia uses and pays for such medals as it chooses. In this matter there is a movement in the direction of uniformity, in order that the sharpshooter in one state may be equal in respect to skill to a sharpshooter in another state. In Pennsylvania almost any citizen soldier can be a sharpshooter. All that is required is that he shall make 80 per cent at 200 and 500 yards, and he may shoot the whole season until he gets those scores. In the regular army a sharpshooter receives a silver cross and pin, which he wears on his left breast. After qualifying as a sharpshooter for three years be gets a silver bar, which is attached between the pin and the cross. For each additional three years during which he qualifies an extra bar is given to him. Soldiers who earn the designation of marksman wear distinctive buttons on the coat collar, and after three years they receive a marksman's pin. - Boston Transcript.

## A Negro Lightning Calculator.

Octavns Flannaghan is a dull eyed, ignorant negro of 35 years of age who has wonderful aptness for figures. Three years ago Flanuaghan could not calculate what two pounds of cotton would bring if cotton was 5 cents a pound. Three years ago, however, while Flannaghan was steadily chopping cotton, a sudden thought came of him. He turned to the negro nearest to him and yell ed ont, "A bale er cotton dat weighs 500 pound w'en cotton is gwine at 7 3-16 cents, will fotch \$35.9334." Since then Flannaghan has proved a prodigy.

He was given the following sum yesterday: If one-third of 6 is 8, what is one-fourth of 20? Flannaghan's answer was 71/4. Flannaghan says that God gave him his power. The negro is here with Clifton Newton of Demopolis, Ala., who says of Flannaghan: negroes in the section of Alabama where he came from believe that he is afflicted with a devil, and will have nothing to do with him. He cannot tell one figure from another on paper. Flannaghan will be in Atlanta during the exposition. -Atlanta Constitution.

## The Pin Was Found.

At an entertainment in Dublin a thought reader boasted that he could find a marked pin hidden by one of the audience. The pin was hidden by a Trinity student in an adjoining room in the presence of a committee, among whom was a confederate. The student, suspecting the man from his looks, slyly took away the pin from its hiding place. On his return to the platform the thought reader gazed into the hider's face, and putting his hand to his brow was blindfolded and led the student to Couzins, of Iowa, introduced his amend- the hiding place, but of course could ment to reduce Mr. Morton's salary from find no pin. He returned, acknowledged his defeat, and looked daggers at his confederate. "Now, gentlemen," said the student, "I'll undertake to say that if this diviner of the human mind will do as I tell him half the audience, without a single hint, will know where the pin is," and turning to the thought reader he said, "Sit down." He did so. There was a yell, and jumping up the thought reader bastily pulled from his coattails the marked pin. - Dublin Mail.

On a Sure Enough Silver Basis.

Something quite remarkable came in to the redemption division of the treasury at Washington a short time ago. It was a thin plate of silver about two feet placed in jail, and freely admits that he long, into the surface of which a \$10 silver certificate had been pressed in such a manner as to incorporate its substance actually with that of the metal. It was a brand new bill, and in the process had been squeezed out to about twice its original size. Nevertheless, it was perfectly recognizable.

A statement accompanied it to the effect that a workman in a silverware factory had dropped the bill accidentally upon the plate of silver as the latter was passing through a rolling machine This explanation being satisfactory, a John R. Edwards, to be chief engineer, and fresh \$10 certificate was returned to the Assistant Engineer Josiah S. McKean, to loser.—Philadelphia Record. CORN OR SORGHUM?

Which Will Give More Pounds Per Acre

In the New England States? Can more pounds of sorghum be grown on an acre than of corn, cultivation and fertility being the same? 2. Can it be successfully cured for winter use? 8. Is there any danger in feeding it to stock, green or dry? 4. How and

when should it be sown? The foregoing questions were recently answered through the columns of The Rural New Yorker. With but one exception the verdict was, "Corn is to be preferred for New England." Malcolm Little of Seneca county, N. Y., who has obtained satisfactory results with the Minnesota early amber cane, pronounced sorghum as one of the best and most nutritious soiling crops, with a considerably increased yield per acre over corn. Tied in small bundles and set up like shocks of corn, he has kept it all right. He has fed tons of sorghum in all stages of growth, and no injury ensued.

Cane seed should be planted like corn and at about the same time. It may be planted in either hills or drills, but the seed must be covered lightly, or it will

not germinate.

C. S. Phelps, Storrs station, Conn., wrote: "Sorghum has few if any advantages over corn fodder as a food for dairy stock in New England. The crop needs a warm soil and requires more cultivation and weeding than corn. The fodder can be field cured for winter use in much the same way as corn fodder, or it may be ensilted. It has been fed green, giving fair results in the milk The crop can be grown in hills much the same as corn, leaving the rows far enough apart to cultivate, but with the hills not over two feet, or it may be grown in drills with the stalks eight to ten inches apart. Sorghum is a beavy is to be made, and the medals are not feeder of the mineral constituents of plant food, requiring a fertile soil to give a good crop.'

William P. Brooks, Massachusetts Agricultural college, replied: "1. No, not under a similar rule as to selection of varieties. With varieties both of corn and sorghum which will reach maturity the advantage in yield will usually be on the side of corn. 2. If cut and stacked as corn is usually put up, it would cure as well as corn or better. 3. There is no danger in feeding sorghum, either green or dry, but it is not so well suited for feeding purposes as corn. 4. Sow just as early as it is safe to plant corn and best with a seed sower in drills about 30 to 36 inches apart according to to the variety. Thin to about 6 or 8 inches in the drill. The growth for several weeks is very slow. This peculiarity makes it cost much more to keep it free from weeds than it does corn. Because its culture will cost more, because it will hardly yield so much, because its texture makes it more unpalatable, either green or more especially dry, and because ensilage made from it is inferior to good corn ensilage, I do not consider sorghum a desirable fodder crop for New England."

Fertilizers Broadcast and In Row. ent methods of applying fertilizers to year, which is probably one of the chief potatoes and incorporated in a bulletin reasons why that shrewd little country from the New York station makes it ap- required Formosa as a part of its indempear that better results were obtained nity. The sugar centers of Formosa are with smaller amounts of fertilizer when the two curious cities of Ta-Kow and the fertilizer was applied in the row. Tai-Wan-Foo, of which the seaport is On the other hand, when 2,000 pounds An-Ping. of fertilizer were used, better results Here profitable employment is given were obtained from applying it broad- to a very large and thrifty population. cast. This is undoubtedly due to the One of the chief branches of industry is fact that a large amount of fertilizer sp- the making of sugar candy and other plied in the row comes more or less into dainties. The work is done by men contact with the seed potatoes and in- and women alike, the men working jures their germinating power. It was chiefly at the heavier tasks and the apparent on most of the plots where the larger amounts were applied that the potatoes came up more or less uneven, and some failed altogether to come up.

It remains to ascertain in the future . to what extent the fertilizers used in excess remain available in the soil. It also remains to try similar experiments upon lighter soil. There is some reason for believing that there is too much neglect in keeping abundance of humus in the soil, especially where the soils are of the character of that employed in this experiment. It is quite probable that fertilizers can be used most economically in smaller quantities than half a ton an acre, provided the soil is kept supplied with humus.

## Manure From Clover Hay.

All the clovers are richer in nitrogenous matter than any of the grasses. It follows therefore that they make an especially rich manure. Clover alone makes a richer manure than will timothy hay and corn. Clover is also rich in mineral fertilizers. It is a lime plant, and for this reason some of it cut up fine is excellent for laying fowls. It has been calculated that the manure made from feeding a ton of clover hay is worth \$6 to \$8 on the farm. It will cost as much as this to replace it from city stables where the manure has to be purchased and drawn any considerable distance. Clover should always be fed upon the farm. It brings less than any other and is better feed for cows than hay of the grasses Some clover hay should always be given to cows that have corn ensilage as the larger part of their ration. It balances the nutritive qualities, and some dry food should always go with ensilage in cold weather. -- American Cultivator.

Irrigation by Pumping Plants.

The New England Homestead publisbes an article on irrigation by pumping plants. The belief is expressed that "certainly it will pay every grower of fruits and vegetables to study carefully into the cost of irrigation by means of a ram or pump where the gravity method cannot be used. And even for general crops irrigation will often pay. Droughts are too frequent to go uninsured against by any farmer who is doing much business. With the improved hydraulic rams of today or the various engines, windmills, etc., it ought to be possible to obtain at small cost an outfit that would pay for itself during a drongit and perhaps be available at other times for oth-

TELEPHONING ALONG THE CONGO.

D-ums With Which the Natives Are Able to Communicate Long Distances,

Capt. Five, a Belgian explorer, says that the people of the Congo have a curious and interesting method of telephoning. For a long time he refused to believe that the natives really had the power to communicate with others at a distance, though articles had been sent to him in answer to such communica-

At length, one day, journeying on the river by pirogue, and being about fifty miles from Basoko, he determined, instead of stopping, to press on to the village. Then one of his people offered to telephone to the village that the party would reach the place toward evening and would like to have supper prepared on arrival.

A native with a drum then began to beat it after a peculiar fashion, and presently announced that he had heard a reply. He then rolled the drum for some time and tranquilly returned to his paddle. Capt. Five waited with much interest to see whether his approach was expected, and was astonished as he neared Basoko toward evening to recognize on the bank one of his fellow explorers, Lieut, Verellen,

A fire was burning ashore and a supper was being made ready. Capt. Five, after greeting the lieutenant, inquired eagerly how he had learned of the approach of the expedition. The lieutenant replied that the news had been brought some hours before by a negro, who said that a white man was approaching by way of the river and would need

The drum used by the natives for this purpose is a small but noisy affair of wood. It is constantly employed in communicating short distances, in order to save time and trouble. In this instance there had evidently been relays of drummers along the whole fifty miles from the point where the original signal was given to near Basoko. The natives are able, with their drums, to signal messages of considerable length. This particular instance is recorded in La Flandre, a Belgian publication.

#### The Candy Makers of Formosa

When it secured Formosa Japan came into the possession of one of the most wonderful sugar lands on the face of the globe. The soil is as rich and fertile as that of Cuba, the climate is dry and salubrious, and the supply of water from the distant mountains in the interior of the island is inexhaustible. Labor is so cheap that you can get a field hand for eight cents a day if a man, five cents a day if a woman, and two or three cents

a day if a child. Besides supplying that great island and many of the surrounding districts of the mainland with sugar, it exports thousands of tons of sugar every year. In 1893, while visiting in Formosa, I learned that their exportation was nearly 50,000 tons, of which some went as

far as San Francisco. A very large amount and an ever-in-A table showing comparison of differ- creasing one has gone to Japan every

women at the lighter and nicer ones. The commonest form of sugar candy is made by boiling the sap quite rapidly in a large kettle, partly clarifying it, skimming off the impurities, and as it reaches the crystalizing point pouring it out into flat pans and there letting it

harden. Equally common is rock candy. This candy is sometimes quite pale and almost colorless; usually, however, it is brown, similar to the cheapest form in our own market. It is employed in enormous quantities by the Chinese, who serve it as a dessert upon the table, use it to give to children, pet buffaloes, family ponies, and to the spirits on "All Saint's Day." It is extremely cheap, ranging from two cents down to one cent per pound.

Pingree Favors Garden Sale Parks, Mayor Pingree has a new idea along the line of the potato work, which is

nothing less than the establishment of permanent agricultural parks as part of the park systems of cities.

"It seems to me," he said in speaking of this plan, "that the time is coming when it will be just as bene ficial to the people to have agricultural parks as the more beautiful kind. There ought to be places where the people can have a piece of ground for cultivation. It could be charged for at a nominal rate so as to take away the idea of charity."-Minne apolis Journal.

A Liberal Discount.

Mrs. Boardman-And what does it come to? Mr. Clevers-Eight pounds, ma'am, at

eight cents a pound. Eight eights are eighty-eight; take it for eighty cents .-Philadelphia Times.

Big Guns.

The Krupp steel 130 ton gun has a range of fifteen miles, and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds, 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from the gun is \$1,500 .- London Standard.

Georgia papers are telling in good faith of a negro at Blakely, Ga., who was struck on the head by a tol. of lightning a few days ago, an . who. though receiving a deep gash in to scalp, is now as spry as ever.

A half dollar dated 1846 was town from the stomach o'a catfish e Lake Burnsides, near Scooba, cently.