

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

BROADCASTING WHEAT.

It is found that in wet seasons wheat that is broadcasted succeeds quite as well as that which is drilled. The reason is that the drilled wheat is usually covered too deeply. Drilling is resorted to mainly for the purpose of distributing commercial mineral manure with the seed.

SPECIAL WINTER FOOD.

Nature has so ordained it that the stomach requires a certain amount of coarse and refuse matter to keep it in a healthy and active state; the lack of which tends to disease, constipation, indigestion and a general disarrangement of the system.

SALT FOR PIGS.

An English veterinary writes as follows on the subject of giving salt to pigs: Personally, I should not like to allow them a free supply, which is what putting a lump in the trough means, and especially to in-pig or suckling sows or very young animals.

sition is formed better than at any other time. It is most easily impressed, and has not acquired a tendency to resist. Whatever is taught then, the colt falls direct into, and it becomes, in a manner, instinctive.

For the whole of this consists in the subservience to its owner's will, which is the object and result of education. When this has been done everything comes as a matter of course, if no mistakes are made. The animal should never be frightened or whipped. There is no use for a whip, at any time, with a well trained work horse.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A little turpentine in the feed is good for worms in hogs.

Have the feeding flour and feeding troughs under a good dry shelter.

A cross, ill-dispositioned sow is often dangerous to have around and in nearly all cases should be fattened and marketed.

But little hog cholera is reported. Better stock, better care, and better methods of feeding will eventually wipe out the disease.

It is not often that a hen will want to sit at this time, and if she does it will require more than the average comfortable quarters if she hatches out her eggs well.

The secret of success in raising early broilers for market is not so much in the hatching as in the feeding and care afterwards necessary to secure a vigorous, thrifty gain.

In making a start with turkeys it will always pay to get one of the better breeds. The bronze is one of the best breeds. They are hardy and grow rapidly to a good size.

Use all reasonable pains to keep the poultry tame. It will be quite advantageous when it begins to be necessary to handle them, as it will be when the hens begin to set and hatch out.

Ground oats makes a splendid food for young poultry, but in nearly all cases it will be best to sift them and give the finer portions to the young chickens and the coarser to the larger fowls.

Fatten pork to be turned off in May, June, July or August. For ten years past, without exception, hogs have sold in these months for two cents a pound more than during the packing season.

Dwarf pears and grapes are the two fruits which are specially adapted to small places where not much room can be spared and where it is desired to combine the ornamental with the useful.

Make pork from young animals only. A pig so bred and fed as to weigh 200 pounds at six months will make much more profit than one that takes eight or nine months to attain that weight.

When the strawberry is treated strictly as a biennial plant the very best results are secured. It may be a little more trouble, but in growing this fruit the most intensive methods should be used.

If you do more than to plant merely experimental fruit patches it would be well to use the land also for hood crops at first. Then you will get some return for your labor as you go along.

A colt's education should begin the first week of his life. Then its discipline is formed better than at any other time.

SECRETARY STEWART'S REPORT.

Figures Affecting the Question of Taxation in the State. The Assessed Value of All Property for Taxing Purposes.

Secretary Thomas J. Stewart has finished the general report of the department of internal affairs for the year ending November 30, 1892. In this report may be found a detailed statement of the transactions of the board of property, a board constituted by law for the purpose of settling disputes which arise from defects in the titles which have been given by the commonwealth, as well as matters which pertain to applications for the vacant land of the commonwealth.

One important feature of the report for the year 1892 will be a history and description of "depreciated lands." The lands described are situated north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny rivers and comprise about 16,000 acres. They were given in payment of continental scrip, which were given to the soldiers for services in the revolutionary war.

The question of taxation is of so vital an interest to every citizen of the commonwealth that the portion of the report referring to the assessment of taxes is of paramount interest. In this part of the report will be found first the number of taxables; second, the number of acres of timbered land; fourth, value of all real estate; fifth, value of all real estate exempt from taxation; sixth, value of all real estate taxable; seventh, number and value of horses, mares, geldings and mules over three years old; eighth, number and value of neat cattle; ninth, value of salaries and emoluments of officers; tenth, aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes; eleventh, aggregate amount of county tax assessed; twelfth, amount of money raised, including mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes, etc.; thirteenth, value of stages, omnibuses, hacks, etc.; fourteenth, aggregate value of property taxable for state purposes at rate of 4 mills on the dollar; fifteenth, aggregate amount of state tax assessed; and sixteenth, the debt of the several counties of the commonwealth.

Considering the number of taxables there are in the commonwealth it is well to remember that the 5,000,000 appraised by the legislature per annum to aid in the support of public schools is distributed according to the taxables in each assessment district. A somewhat remarkable fact is shown by the returns from the county commissioners as they appear in the report in regard to the county of Allegheny for 1891 and 1892. The county of Allegheny returned 174,714 taxables; this year the return is but 153,691, being a decrease of 21,023.

TOTAL VALUE OF REAL ESTATE REPORTED.

The total value of all real estate, as shown by Secretary Stewart, in 1891 was \$2,294,161,310, while for the year it closed the amount returned is found to be \$2,545,307,954, or an increase of \$251,146,643, or all real estate in the commonwealth of \$262,416,674. The increase in 1892 over that of 1891 was but \$72,130,324.

The county of Allegheny shows an increase in the value of real estate of \$169,910,116. Cambria county shows the next highest increase of \$15,862,970. Several of the counties show a falling off in the value of all real estate.

The property which is exempt from taxation under the laws of the commonwealth is that consisting of municipal buildings, schools, churches, cemeteries, etc. There are a few counties, among them Armstrong, Dauphin, Forrest, Greene and Potter, whose returns show a falling off in the property exempt from taxation, while most of the counties show a remarkable increase.

The heaviest increase of values of real estate which is taxable is found in the county of Allegheny, and is given at \$113,709,862. There are certain animals are taxed for county purposes, where they are over 4 years of age, but it has become proverbial throughout the State that but few of these animals ever reached that age, and their under-valuation is equally well known. The purpose of screening this subject of taxation, of course, is well known to be the desire on the part of everyone to escape paying taxes wherever there is a possibility.

The aggregate amount of county taxes assessed in 1891 was \$18,250,699.37. In 1892 the amount is given at \$18,829,630.78, showing something over \$500,000 increase of money collected for the purpose of maintaining the several county governments throughout the commonwealth. However, the county appears to have decreased the amount of taxes collected for the support of the county government. In 1891 the returns showed an increase of \$9,000,000 of money at that time, or the year previous, while this year there has been an increase of but \$9,817,353. The total amount reported about \$50,362,360. Seven millions of the increase of the money at interest is reported from the county of Allegheny.

ONE TAX TAX COLLECTOR BE AN ANCHOR. Secretary Stewart's report gives it as his opinion that not 5 per cent. of the value of stages, omnibuses and hacks is returned for taxation. He suggests that the law taxing these articles had better be repealed than to have it so poorly executed.

The amount of taxes collected through local authorities in the several counties of the commonwealth has increased from \$1,748,448.80 in 1891 to \$2,305,969.61 in 1892. The counties which show the greatest percentage of increase are Allegheny, Berks, Chester, Montgomery and Philadelphia.

The total county debt for the year closed has decreased from \$4,775,191.43 to \$3,902,502.43. There are 16 counties which have no debt of any kind. These are Bradford, Center, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northumberland, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Washington and Wyoming, while the counties of Bedford, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Clarion, Crawford, Cumberland and Indiana show a marked increase in the amount of their money debt.

been a marked falling off in the amount of money expended during the present year for the support of the poor as compared with 1891.

COLLECTORS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES. Fifty-eight counties are collected for school purposes \$9,899,917.50. This, of course, is independent of the \$5,000,000 annually appropriated from the State Treasury for the same purposes. Philadelphia seems to have collected a much less sum in 1892 than in 1891, for while in 1891 there were collected \$3,338,886, during the year just closed there was collected but \$2,992,202. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the large appropriation which that city received from the State Treasury.

The total amount of money reported as collected in 58 counties from licenses is \$3,533,857.29 or an increase of \$964,615.15. The increase in Philadelphia collected from licenses more than makes up the entire increase in the state, as the total amount of increase in 1892 over 1891, is \$1,012,939.25. This of course is due to the recent legislation which provides for a great increase of the amount required to be paid by the retail vendors of liquors.

From the returns made it is not possible to ascertain the exact amount of taxes collected in the commonwealth for all purposes. In 54 counties which made a return under this heading the amount was given as \$43,907,779.34. This does not include the amount collected in the counties of Berks, Carbon, Cumberland, Delaware, Luzerne, McKean, Schuylkill, Snyder and Tioga. Assuming that the nine counties whose reports are lacking pay the same proportion of taxes for all purposes that their taxable real estate pays to the whole amount of taxable real estate in the commonwealth, it could be ascertained that the total amount of taxes collected from all sources through the local channels of taxation was \$47,965,361.

SENT BEHIND THE BARS.

The Panama Canal Swindlers Get Heavy Sentences.

The venerable and for many years honored Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced at Paris to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, for his connection with the Panama canal frauds. His son, Charles de Lesseps, is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,750 francs. Marius Fontane and M. Cottu, directors in the concern, are sentenced to two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. M. Eiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs.

The judgments find the defendants guilty of swindling and breach of trust. The Court first dealt on the chimerical points held out to the public by the de Lesseps and their colleagues, which were founded upon false reports, rendered creditable by advertising and by the creation of a syndicate fictitious in its character.



COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

THE OTHER OFFENSES.

The court then proceeded to comment on the issue of shares in 1887, which he characterized as an attempt to deceive by the employment of fraudulent means, all of which, he considered, had been proved. As to the breach of trust, he decided that it was not necessary that the accused should have benefited personally from an offense to have been committed. In the case of M. Eiffel the court had disregarded the charge that he was an accessory to the swindling, but having given careful consideration to the agreement between M. Eiffel and the company, made in 1887, held that a breach of trust had been proved, only a small portion of the sums paid for construction having been put to their proper use.

In dealing with Gustave Eiffel's breach of trust, the decision said that Eiffel had received 120,000,000 francs for the construction of 10 locks and had promised to complete five by 1890. He had not even purchased the specified materials necessary in the construction of these locks; in fact he had bought in France, all told, but 1,243,000 francs worth of materials. He had pretended, furthermore, to fulfill the obligations he had undertaken while, in reality, he was simply misappropriating the funds.

In accordance with the French criminal code, both Eiffel and Cottu, who are at liberty, will be obliged to surrender into the custody of the court before the Court of Appeals can decide on the appeal which is to be taken on their behalf, in the name of M. de Lesseps, his son and Fontane.

QUEENSLAND'S FLOODS.

Buildings in Brisbane 90 Feet High Under Water.

The city of Brisbane, in Queensland, continues to be completely isolated by the floods. In the region about Wide Bay, Queensland, hundreds of houses have been demolished by the rushing waters, and thousands of destitute people have taken refuge in the hills, without shelter, and destitute of nearly all necessaries. At Brisbane business is completely suspended.

THIRTY FEET OF WATER IN THE STREETS.

Water was 30 feet deep in the principal streets of Brisbane on Wednesday night and in the suburbs it covered buildings 50 feet high. Five hundred houses have been demolished. Hundreds of families have lost their homes and have left the city in boats to seek shelter on higher ground. All gas and water pipes have been destroyed and the city is in darkness.

THE DAMAGE WILL REACH \$18,000,000.

A later dispatch says: The flood has receded from most of the city districts, which are now covered with mud and slime. The stench is horrible, and unless the city be cleaned within a few days, it will undoubtedly cause an epidemic. The total damage done by the flood is estimated to approximate \$18,000,000.

AN OCEAN DISASTER.

An Anchor Liner Goes on the Rocks. 30 of the Crew and Many of the Passengers Drowned. A Fatal Spot.

The Anchor line steamer Trinacria went aground off Cape Villano at the exact spot where the British cruiser, Serpent, was lost September 10, 1880, when 273 persons perished. The Trinacria's crew numbered 37, and only seven were saved. There were a number of passengers, and all the women were drowned. The ship has been broken to pieces.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—A bill of great importance was read in the senate by Mr. Neese of Allegheny by request.

The measure creates a State board of inspectors for the supervision of natural and artificial gas companies and for the power companies in various cities of the commonwealth, and the relations of such companies to consumers. The board is to consist of a chief inspector at a salary of \$4,000 a year, and six assistant inspectors at a salary of \$2,900 a year. The chief inspector is to give bond for 100,000 and the assistants \$5,000 each for the proper performance of their duties. Thirty days after his appointment, and annually thereafter, the inspector shall furnish the auditor general a complete list of all such companies in the State, and a statement of their condition with regard to all branches of the business. He shall require from the companies a complete map of all service lines, and each artificial gas company shall print in his catalogue the process of manufacture and ingredients of its product.

The measure fixes a maximum price of \$1.00 per 100 feet for artificial gas, 121 cents per 100 feet for natural gas and for electricity 17 cents per Pennsylvania unit. Artificial gas must be furnished consumers at a lighting power of 15 candles. All meters shall be tested upon the request of the consumer, and if found defective, the tests shall be paid for by the consumer; if not defective the tests shall be paid for by the consumer. The principal offices shall be in Harrisburg, with branch offices at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The measure also provides for the method of conducting tests and sealing gas meters and has several paragraphs relating to contracts between companies and consumers, tending to put them on a more equitable standing with regard to each other.

Senator McCleary of Erie introduced by request a bill to correct what the measure termed the growing practice of courts to hold secret sessions. It is alleged, without specifications, in the bill that such practices are contrary to law, and that they are becoming more frequent in occurrence.

A message was received from the governor announcing his approval of the concurrent resolution asking that every honorably discharged soldier be placed on the pension roll, and protesting against the alleged striking down of pensions.

The House session commenced at 9 o'clock and lasted about half an hour. Both the bituminous bills were recommitted unread to the mines and mining committee for a further hearing.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—In the Senate to-day a large number of remonstrances from religious organizations against any modification of the Sunday laws of 1779 were presented. Bills were introduced as follows: Baker, Delaware.—To prohibit conditional rebates for the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes. Brown, Franklin.—To repeal the act relating to the granting of writs of administration on the estates of persons presumed to be dead by reason of long absence from their former domiciles. Brown, Westmoreland.—To authorize aldermen and other magistrates having jurisdiction to enter judgment for costs in cases of persons charged with crime are dismissed on exoneratio. The bill to abolish the Philadelphia Public Building Commission was favorably reported. The following bills were passed finally: Conner, York.—To confer power to sell school property, giving Dauphin county judges additional clerical assistance. Judge Arnold's bill authorizing trial of issues of fact on statement and affidavit of defense and to establish liability of endorsers of negotiable instruments. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced as follows: Kearns, Allegheny.—Allowing judges to change the polling places before or after election proclamations are issued. McCormick.—Requiring owners of leases, mortgages or judgments to pay county and local taxes the same as real estate. The bill to protect miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania was called up and amended so as to apply only to men working by the ton. It was then laid over.

The following bills passed finally: An act to add power cities and boroughs of the Commonwealth to appropriate money for the payment of firemen in service and of firemen not in service, disabled in the performance of their duties; supplement to an act regulating lateral railroad crossings; giving Dauphin county judges additional clerical assistance; Judge Arnold's bill authorizing trial of issues of fact on statement and affidavit of defense and to establish liability of endorsers of negotiable instruments. The Senate then adjourned.

NINETEENTH DAY.—In the senate this morning Mr. Steele, of Allegheny county, introduced a bill for better securing the public safety in the operation of steam railroads by punishing trespassing on railway property and compelling railroad track companies and boroughs to be fenced in. Mr. Laughbach introduced one granting street railway companies the privilege of carrying merchandise now carried by express companies.

The bill to protect contractors and subcontractors who furnish material for railroad companies. The country members of the legislature held a meeting last night and decided to oppose the repeal of the oleomargarine law and Kipp's trespass bill.

Mr. Fow's rapid transit bill came up in the House on second reading, and considerable speech-making was indulged in over its provisions. It was under discussion when the House adjourned.

TWENTIETH DAY.—Senate—not in session.

In the House, among bills favorably reported from committee were the following: Protecting the public health by providing for more careful supervision of cases of contagious diseases; Senate bill providing for the admission into the public schools of soldiers' orphans.

Among bills introduced were the following: To authorize notaries public to administer oaths in divorce proceedings. Swartz, to compel railroads to erect safety gates in boroughs at grade crossings. Mr. Blinn, of Delaware, introduced a new quarantine bill. It is not entirely completed, but the finishing touches will be given in committee. The bill is of great importance to the people of the State in view of the prominent removal of the Federal Government has established a National Quarantine and Port Physician, fixing their salaries at \$3,000. They shall have all control of the health matters of the port. The governor issues proclamations opening and closing the quarantine season, and is authorized to declare quarantine against any city in which infectious disease may be epidemic. All fines and fees go into the State Treasury. The Governor is authorized to purchase land for a quarantine station and to erect the necessary buildings.

If location be selected on the main land it must not be less than three miles from any incorporated city, and if on an island in the river must be within the State. Whenever the governor issues proclamations opening and closing the quarantine season, a representative from the blue and the gray should move forward and divide the spoils, after first relieving themselves of all weapons except carving knives. They met over the body of the dead porker, and, after first shaking hands most cordially, proceeded to run their knives down the sharp back of their common fresh-meat prize. A division was soon made. The two brother men, and the two soldier enemies again shook hands as they lifted their none-too-heavy burdens, and after shouldering them, gave the military salute, turned backs and returned to their separate regiments. The two men reached the ranks at almost the same second. A general about went up. All had forgotten in time of war, that there was or is any difference between fellow men.—Blue and Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tempus Fugit.

A New Jersey parson let his watch run down the other day and set it an hour too slow. The consequence was that he appeared at a wedding just as the bride and groom were leaving the church, having been married by another clergyman, who had been sent for after half an hour had been spent in waiting for No. 1.

It is not what we think about God, but what we know about Him that the devil is afraid of.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

NICKNAMES OF 1861-1865

What the Soldiers Called Their Officers During the War.



SCHOOLBOYS and soldiers seem to share an especial fondness for nicknames. In our great war, the comrades that gathered around the campfires had a familiar sobriquet for almost every one of their leaders.

It would be interesting to make a collection of these war-time nicknames. In many cases they throw no little light upon the personality of their wearers, and the relations that existed between commanders and men—a factor that often influenced the course of a campaign. There was General Thomas, for instance, who will go down to history as the "Rock of Chickamauga." To his soldiers he was always "Pap Thomas." General Meade's surnames, and his proverbially keen powers of observation, were alike commemorated in his familiar appellation of "Four eyed George." Meade accepted the name in the kindly spirit in which it was given, but other officers were more sensitive to the rough yet good-natured humor of their troops. General Butler, for example, could hardly be expected to relish the sobriquet of "Old Cockeye," due to his slight facial peculiarity. Hooker, too, is said to have protested vigorously against "Fighting Joe"—so vigorously, indeed, that he frequently proved its aptness.

"Rosy," for General Rosecrans, was a mere abbreviation. More expressive were "One-armed Phil," for General Kearney, who had left an arm in Mexico; "Saddlebag John" for General Pope, who once declared that his headquarters were in his saddle; and the "Black Eagle of Illinois," for the dashing Logan.

What a wealth of affection and loyalty is crystallized into "Little Phil," the name that Sheridan's troopers gave their brilliant leader! McClellan, too, was a commander of great personal popularity, and his men spoke of him as "Little Mac."

Few of the nicknames of the generals on the other side of the conflict are as well known as these. "Stonewall" Jackson is historic; General Lee was always spoken of by his faithful, loving soldiers as "Mars' Bob." General Joseph E. Johnston was dubbed "Uncle Joe," by his comrades during the Mexican War, and continued to bear the same title during the "Civil War" probably continued because of his proverbial care and thoughtfulness of his men. General J. E. B. Stuart was always "Job" by his troops. But of the rest we recall only "Uncle Pete" Longstreet and "Jube" Early.—Blue and Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shaking Hands Over A Razor-Back Pig.

Major John I. Terry, who served in the 23d Regiment of Massachusetts, resembles the war-scarred veteran that the famous French philosopher, Souvestre, eulogized in his "Un Philosophe Sur Les Toits," as he sits behind his desk in the New York Custom House. This noble soldier has gone through the peculiar experience of having a portion of his right leg shot off on two different occasions. The first shot took off his ankle; the last one, at Olustree, clipped it off above the knee.

"A story I read in Blue and Gray, the other evening, reminds me," said the veteran as he took his glasses from his nose, "of a funny incident that occurred when we were in front of Lee's army of Fredericksburg under Burnside. It was December, 1862, if my memory serves me right. There was a terrible amount of firing going on. Suddenly we were called on to relieve the 16th, of New York, an old regiment that thoroughly knew its business. A green regiment, that neither of us could see, was on our left. They were doing all the firing. As we approached, one of the officers of the 16th called on us to cease wasting gunpowder. Ours in command retaliated: 'We will if you do.' A good deal of solid profanity prefaced the explanation that followed, and still more was sent after the green culprits, who were, apparently, so anxious to sniff gunpowder. As we took our positions on the ground vacated by the 16th, the enemy was directly in front of us, but a short distance away. Just as we got in position, a regular typical razor-back pig came out from under a sluiceway midway between us. The grunter immediately became a target for the sharpshooters on both sides of the line that he gruntingly divided. The animal soon fell, pierced by a dozen bullets. Of course, no one knew which side fired the fatal shot. A parley took place. It was finally mutually agreed that a representative from the blue and the gray should move forward and divide the spoils, after first relieving themselves of all weapons except carving knives. They met over the body of the dead porker, and, after first shaking hands most cordially, proceeded to run their knives down the sharp back of their common fresh-meat prize. A division was soon made. The two brother men, and the two soldier enemies again shook hands as they lifted their none-too-heavy burdens, and after shouldering them, gave the military salute, turned backs and returned to their separate regiments. The two men reached the ranks at almost the same second. A general about went up. All had forgotten in time of war, that there was or is any difference between fellow men.—Blue and Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tempus Fugit.

A New Jersey parson let his watch run down the other day and set it an hour too slow. The consequence was that he appeared at a wedding just as the bride and groom were leaving the church, having been married by another clergyman, who had been sent for after half an hour had been spent in waiting for No. 1.

It is not what we think about God, but what we know about Him that the devil is afraid of.