EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is claimed that California will produce 1,500,000 boxes of raisins this year, against 800,000 last year, and 500,000 three years ago.

The total value of mineral productions last year in this country was \$338.056,345. This is an increase of \$73,000,000 over that of 1895.

The farmer who thinks that to make money be must go where land is cheaper should consider he couldn't if make more money by making the land he has better and richer.

At a party in the East where a great deal of foliage was used in the decorations, some poison try was intertwined with the flowers. The Burlington Free Press announces it as "a swell entertainment."

American statistics show a population of 800,000 paupers, 75 per cent. of which grows out of drunkenness. There are said to be 30,000 idiots in the country, three-fourths of whom are the children of drunken parents.

This being presidential year, we hear a great deal of talk about "bar'ls." We'l, torty-six million seven hundred and afty barrels were produced in this country last year, valued at 50 cents per barrel.

Citizens who have not registered, and are able to take the test oath which is alike repugnant to "Mormona" and "Gentiles," but which has to be swallowed by every voter, should bear in mind that a week from uext Monday the books will be opened for registration and will remain open during the week.

These States will hold elections prior to the presidential election in November: The Arkansas State election will be held on the first Monday in September. Next comes the Vermont election, on the first Tuesday in September. Georgia will hold an election on the first Wydnesday in October.

Boulanger, it appears, has managed to rise to the surface and float into the French Chamber of Deputies again on the pepular tide from three departments. The mercurial Gauls delight in seasations and are nothing it not diamatic. A French republic without demagogues would be something new in European history.

Rev. Sam Joues, the revivalist, is rather coarse and sometimes quite vulgar, but he occasionally says some good things in a trite and happy manner. In a late discourse he made some apt remerks on matrimony. One of them was this: "The best thing on this earth is a happy marriage and the worst thing an unbappy marriage. Whom God hath joined together let no man put as under. But whom the devil has joined let them go to Chicago."

The "veracity" of drummers while endeavoring to secure large and profitable orders is proverbial. A traveling man for a certain New York house was put on the witness stand in coert. "Do you solemnly swear," said the clerk, "that the evidence you shall give in the case, now on hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" The witness hesitated, and then said: "I've been selling goods for Blank & Co. for five years—but I'll do my best."

do my best."

Apropos of the free wool controversy, John id. Wise, of California, who has been erroneously reported as a bolter from the Democratic party, has this to say as one identified with the wool interests of his State: "I am a woolgrower, and would not willingly advocate a policy which would lessen the value of the raw material. I know since the tariff of 1867, wool has been cheaper than it was before the very high duties under it were imposed i also know that between 1850 and 1867 we had wool either free or mostly so about four years, and for four years prices were higher than they have been before or since."

Dakota has a large white population but it numbers also a good many Indians. They are divided and located as follows: At the Cheyenne River Agency, of Blackfeet and otner Sioux, 252; Inevit's Lake Agency, Sioux, 955; Crow Greek and Lower Brule Agency, Sioux, 252; Inevit's Lake Agency, Sioux, 955; Unippe was, 1127; Ft. Berthold Agency, Arickarees, 501; Gros Ventres, 502; Mandans, 226; Pine Ridge Agency, Oga.alia Sioux, 4197; Cheyennes, 323; mixed, bloods, 462; Rosebud Agency, Brule and otner Soux, 7460; Susseton Agency, Chemists Say that it takes more than Yankton Agency, Yaukton Sioux, 1777; Chemists say that it takes more than Yankton Agency, Yankton Sioux, 1777; total 28,905.

That John Buil "wants the earth" seems to be literally correct, if the phrase does appear a trific slangy. His possessions extend to every quarter of the globe and, he is never thoroughly, satisfied. Recently Sir Hercules Robsatisfied. Recently Sir Hercules Rouinson, Governor of the British colonies
in South Africa, by proclamation "annexed" to Her Majesty's dominions
about twelve decreas of territory. It
extends from the Transvasi frontier
on the sonth to the River Zambesi in
tha north. The conquest seems to
have been done by the pen instead of
the sword, and we hear no word of
protest at present. Of course Sir
Hercules acted by Instructions from
bome and the job was done officially.
If no complications arise from this
quiet acquisition it will be a new filmsquiet acquisition it will be a new illus-tia loa of the adage that "the pen is mightly than the aword."

CAUSE OF A WAR.

It all happened in this wise: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., fell into a most unseemly discussion on account of the lawless trespassings of a pig owned by one of them. The aggreeved party possessed a fine garden, in which it was his custom to spend his hours of leisure weeding, gratting and transplanting the flowers and vegetables in which he delighted. But often, as he entered his garden in the evening, his ears would be saluted with a grunt and a rustle, and the fat form of his neighbor's pig might be seen making a hasty flight from the garden in which it had been placidly rooting all day.

In high dudgeou the gardener sought his neighbor and complained of the pig's frequent visits, declaring that a little time spent in repairing the pigsty would restrain the animals roving propensities. But to this the owner of the pig responded that if his neighbor would keep his rickety fences in proper repair the pig might take its daily alring without temptation, and the garden would not be endangered.

Repeated misdeeds on the part of the pig fanned the smouldering fires of dissension into the flames of open hostility. At last the crisis came. The owner of the garden, rising unusually early one morning, discovered the pig contentedly muching the last of a line bed of telip buists. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer. Selzing a pitchlork which lay near at hand, the earsged gardener plunged its sharp times into the bapless pig, and bore the body, thus fatally impaled, to the sty, where it met the gaze of its owner an hour or two later. Thereafter it was war to the kaife between the two neighbors.

Now, what had all this to do with the war of 1812? The answer is slimple. The two neighbors belonged to the

Now, what had all this to do with the war of 1812? The answer is simple. The two neighbors belonged to the political party known as the Federalists.

The two neighbors belonged to the political party known as the Federalists.

Through all the outrages that Great Britain inflicted upon the United States; while seamen were being impressed; American vessels stopped on the high sens and while every possible indignity was being committed against the flag of the United States, the Federalists remained friendly to Great Britain, and contested every proposition for the declaration of war. But the democratic party was eager for war, and as British oppression became more unbearable the strength of the democratis increased. It so happened that the election district in which the two neighbors lived had been about equally divided between democrats and federalists, but the latter party had always succeeded in carrying the elections. But in 1811 the owner of the garden was a candidate for the legislature on the federalist ticket. His neighbor had always voted that ticket; but now, with his mind filled with bitter recollection of the death of his pig, he cast his ballot for the democrat. When the ballots were counted the democrat was found to be elected by a majority of one.

When the newly elected legislator took his seaf his first duty was to vote for a United States Senator. He cast his vote for the candidate of the Democrat, who was also elected by a majority of one. When this Senator took his place in the United States Senate ne found the question of war with Great Britain pending, and after a long and bitter discussion it came to a vote. The democrats voted for war and the federalists against it. As a result of the voting war was declared—again by a majority of one vote.—Nt. Nicholas for July.

HINTS FOR YOUNG HOUSE-WIVES.

Glycerine does not agree with a dry akin

When you give your cellar it's spring cleaning, add a little coperas water and salt to the whitewash.

Chemists say that it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauce, etc., if put in when they begin to cook as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked.

Tar may be removed from the bands by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and drying im-mediately. The volstile oils dissolve the tar so that it can be rubbed off.

It may be worth knowing that water in which three or four onions have been holled, applied with a gilding brush to the frames of pictures and chimney glasses, will prevent flies from lighting on them and will not injure the frames.

CHILDREN OF ISHMAEL.

HOW A PIG BROUGHT ABOUT A CON- HOW INDISCRIMINATE ALMSGIVING PECULIAR PHASES OF LIFE NOTED BY ENCOURAGES IDLENESS AN OLD RAILROAD CONDUCTOR. AND VICE.

The children of Ishmael are still with us. They are not the roving Indians or reckless cowboys of the western plains, nor the desperate "moonshiners" of the Tennessee mountains. They live near us in New York, or wherever our homes may be. Their garments teuch ours in the public places. Strangest of all, we may be responsible in one sense for the Ishmaelitish madness in their blood; and yet, if we recognize that responsibility, we would complacently count it to ourselves for righteousness. For, we consider almsgiving a cardinal virtue, while we are too short sighted to estimate the effect of much indiscriminate almsgiving in encouraging moral flabliness and inental and physical inertia, in increasing pauperism and ertla, in increasing pauderism and crime, in multiplying the number of the children of Ishmael throughout our land.

our land.

This is one of the most suggestive topics treated at the national conference of charities and correction recently held in Buffalo, and elsewhere considered at some length. The speaker, Rev. Oscar C. McCullough, of Indianapolis, illustrated his study in social degradation by a chart showing the social condition of thirty families through five generations. This meant some illustrations of the life history of 1691 individuals. Their history nad been followed for fifty years. There had been several murderers in the group, and thieves without number. The majority lived by begging or petty thievits. The children died young. Licentiousness characterized all the men and women. From this came men men and women. From this came men-tal and physical weakness, general incapacity to work, and in certain cases, hopeless idiocy.

MORBID HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

MORBID HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

This study of hereditary morbid tendencies is most interesting, but it presents nothing absolutely new. Maudsley, of England, and Charcot, of Paris, have naturally included the subject in their study of mental pathology. In fact, in the present century—and especially since Galton developed the study of heredity into a science—hereditary influences of all kinds have received the most careful consideration, not only by medical students of pathological states of the mind and body, but also by novelists. We need recall but one instance, the Rougan-Macquart series of Zola, in which that uncompromising realist has essayed to do precisely what Mr. McCulloch did upon the chart—that is, trace the development and effects of morbid tendencies from generation to generation.

But Mr. McCulloch hinself has used this study of herdity merely attendencies to mental weakness and general incapacity which he describes are met and encouraged by the

lustration of his striking dees atton that the tendencies to mental weakness and general incapacity which he describes are met and encouraged by the benevolent public with unlimited public and private aid, which is practically an incentive to an idle and vicious life. He charged that our elaborate systems of public charities are in a large degree responsible for the perpetuation of this idle and vicious stock, and what public relief failed to accomplish private benevolence supplemented. "The so-called charitable people who give to begging men and women and children have a large sin to answer for." The remedy indicated by the speaker was to close up official outdoor relief, check private indiscriminate charity, and get hold of the children. The last is an admirable suggestion. There is no practical way of restricting private almsgiving, save by educating people to the idea that unwise alms foster paupers into the world. It would be impossible to do away with the great public charities of New York even if it were desirable. But the tendency of charitable work can be modified and turned toward prevention rather than cure. Children who are early taught a spirit of independence and self reliance will not become paupers. If public charities enzourage this spirit and rigidly insist that nothing can be had without working for it, if work is possible, their evils will be reduced to a minimum.—Frank Leslie's.

Nagler brothers were ranchers and The Asgier orotters were rancaers and stockmen and were quiet, inoffensive citizens. The origin of the Tento Basin or Pleasant Valley feud, which started one year ago, was a scheme concocted at Flagstaff to drive ont ranchine and others holding interests detrimental to those of the sheepmen and for protection they started a hue and for protection they started a hue and cry against Graham, since which time any man interested in a ranch or water bas been in donger of being murdered. W. H. McRaigy, an employe of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, stationed at the foot of the Markellor muntains hes tart or the Mogolion mountains, has just arrived and reports thathe was ordered to leave the ranch. He says that he was fired at two or three times.

think you had better go now."

SEEN ON A TRAIN.

"Yes," eaid an old conductor on one of our trunk lines recently, "we see all manifestations of buman happiness and sorrow here in a few months. Sometimes we carry a funeral party in one part of the train and a lot of roistone part of the train and a lot of roistering pleasure seekers on another. We
become accustomed to such scenes,
and the hurry and worry of our work
prevents our sympatalzing or rejoicing
with them, no matter how much we
might feel so disposed. And did you
ever observe how sew people manitest
any breeding when traveling? People
who would be called cultured at home
will sometimes act in a most snocking
manner aboard a train. How frequently we see men aud even women,
with their feet upon the velvet cushions in front of them. Hen whe would
be ashamed to have it known that they
use the weed will splt tooacco juice
over the foot rests and floor until they
render the place they occupy useless

over the foot rests and floor until they render the place they occupy useless for decent people. These coaches are scrubbed, dusted and polished every trip, but people don't seem to appreciate it.

"It's a fine place to study human usture. For instance, look at that man curied up in the space usually occupled by four passengers. He to inks that because he takes his boots off he has the right to project his big dirty feet into the aisle as far as he pleases. But uo matter; I can squeeze by them when necessary, and perhaps give his legs a tweak now and then that will make him think we have been telescoped. coped.

"But all people are not boors. You can distinguish the true lady or gentleman here as elsewhere. They are never impertinent, drunk, or sprawling dead asletp over the seats. They seem to take it for grauted that all is being dene for their speed and comfort that is possible, and are satisfied. Coarse men, women, and old people make us the most trouble. They seldom know exactly what they want, and so are never at ease. The latter class we can tolerate for knownity's sake—but the men! Why, I feel like pitching them from the train sometimes. They imagine their little slip of pasteboard entitles them to all the room they can occupy and a voice in

of pasteboard entitles them to all the room they can occupy and a voice in the train management besides.

"We see all sorts of partings, of course, but there is one kind I shall never get used to, and that is a square, manly young fellow leaving his old lather or mother or sweetbeart. I tell you the 'God bless you!' and 'Be a good boy!' and the tears mean something then, and don't you forget if When he takes his seat he has plenty to think about, and you can tell by a glance at his face that life for him has begun in dead earnest. May be you have been there yearself? I have," and selving his lantern he left me to my meditatious.—Chicago News. my meditations .- Chicago News .

HINTS FOR YOUNG HOUSE WIVES.

TO EXPRL MOSQUITOES .- Take To EXPRI MOSQUITOES.—Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a ben's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and, even though the windows be left open all night, they will not enter the room as long as the odor remains.

A Good Disinfectant.—Dissolve has a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water then dissolve two drachms of common sait in eight quarts of water. Pour the two mixtures together. After the sediment has settled, the liquid is a saturated solution of chloride of lead. A cloth dipped in it and hung np in a room will purify a fetid atmosphere. It may also be used to pour down a sluk, drain or water closet. This is very cheap, as a pound of nitrate of lead will make several barrelsiul of the disinfectant.

Keeping Butter.—A simple mode

had without working for it, it work is possible, their evils will be reduced to a minimum.—Frank Leslie's.

Holbrook, A. T. Aug. 18.—The outlaws of Pleasant Vailey in Tento Basin have lynched two more good men by hanging Wm Nagler and Louis Nagler.

The Nagler brothers were ranchers and

will make the sir pure and sweet. If a large basket of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there

will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

The following, it is said, is an admirable cure for damp cellars: Boil two ounces of grease with two quarts of tar for hearly twenty minutes in an iron years! hearly twenty minutes in an iron years! on them and will not injure the frames.

A long-handled brush, long enough to reach the college as a good broom.

Cony Foster was sick. He had made the death and to reach the college as a good broom.

If the walts and ceilings are lightly brushed before the room is awept, the paper will heep clean and tresh much the support of the terms of the support of the lime to the tar and glass to form a thin paste, only sufficient to cover a square foot at a time about an eighth of the support of the lime to the tar and glass to form a time to the tar and glass to form a square foot at a time about an eighth of the support an inch thick.

How to cool a Crliar -A great mistake, says Medical Clessics, is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often he seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is nuheaithful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. It the air of the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and la this way a cellar or milk-roou may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather. hottest weather.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

THEY ALL UTTER THE SAME SOUNDS TO EXPRESS THE SAME EMO-

TIONS.

THORS.

The love cry of the nightingaic, the low by which a cow recalls a straying calf, the grunt of a pig when it sees food, the niew of a cat who wants the door opened—that is, wants to attract attention—the bark of a domesticated dog to testily recognition, and the how of an uncivilized dog as the moon rises, or of a civilized dog when the church belis begin, are all, to human ears at least, unchanging sounds, sounds with one meaning and no other, and containing always the same notes. The creatures, in these instances at least, utter definite sounds, and it is hard to believe that they do not do the same on other occasions. The little parrots called minas, when anyty with one another, swear at each other perceptibly—that is, scream with a note wholly distinct from the one they use on any other occasion—and crows, when setting their sentries or warning their comrades of danger, utter a sound more like a bark than a caw. Oven employed in field work listen to one another's lows and raise their heads to attend to the sounds, which, when they are collecting to a home, are so regularly the same that even human beings can understand their meaning. The creatures, in fact, "speak" in a limited way; and as a few of them—dogs and horses for example—understand the words of men, some words, even when not addressed to then, they probably undestand one another. But if they utter sounds ample—understand the words of men, some words, even when not addressed to then, they probably understand one another. But if they atter sounds with meaning and alway the same meaning, they use language, in however a limited degree, and hy what a priori reasoning is it shown to be impossible to learn that language? Why, for example, is it ludicrously absurd to suppose that a man studying the pubber of an ape for 20 years, as some of the missionaties have studied the "clicks" of the clicking races, should learn to know with much accuracy what that jabbering meant? If it were impossible for man to learn an unknown tongue without an interpreter the answer would be easy, but we know this is not the case, for uncontending the supplementation of the standard of savages have in repeated instances learned to speak their language. Cortez' Mexican mistress, too, learned to speak and comprehend Spanish, though neither Cortez nor any other Spaniard knew, or by possibility could know at first, a word of Mexican.—Spectator.

ware, or a flower pot, if need be (varying with the size of the vessel containing the butter), over the dish in which the butter is held. The pourousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool, and all the more so if the pot be wrapped in a wet cloth, with a little water in the dish with the butter. Not the porosity of the earthenware, but the rapid absorption of heat by external evaporation, causes the butter to become hard.

DAMP CELLARS—If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves and ledges will make the sir pure and sweet. If a large basket of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there will be no danger of its becoming

But the boy hesitated and slowly

said: "Father, hadn't I better stay and learn how to make it, so when you get old and break up the dishes I can make one for you to eat out of?"—Hartford. Religious Herald.

"I notice you never try to shine in conversation, Bromler?"
"Well, no. Fact is, Darrington, it keeps me husy trying to concest my gno rance."—Time.