

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1879.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travelers, can have the DAILY INTELLIGENCER mailed to them, postpaid, for 50 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The Belmont County Fair will be held at St. Clairsville on the 10th of September.

The Barnesville Enterprise says the bulk of the wool clip of Eastern Ohio has been purchased at from 30 to 35 cents, and a few sales have been made at 30, 37 and 38 cents. It seems that the farmers who held longest got the highest prices, and the tendency is still upward, but we should think that now, while the market is "booming," would be an excellent time to sell. The rapid sale of the wool clip and the distribution of a great deal of ready money will have a tendency to make money matters easier in the rural districts, and the effect will soon be felt in general trade.

Extensive preparations are being made for the laying of the corner-stone of the Children's Home, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 24th inst. The Grand Master of Ceremonies of the occasion is Rev. A. G. Myers, of Columbus, Secretary of the Board of States Charities, a gentleman who is the originator and patron of the Children's Homes of Ohio. Hon. Ross J. Alexander, of Bridgeport, will act as Deputy Grand Master.

A large number of Masons from St. Clairsville, Belmont, Powhatan, Quaker City, Cambridge, Belleaire and Beallsville, are expected to participate in the exercises. The fare from Wheeling to Barnesville, over the B. & O. road, will be \$1.25 for the round trip; from Belleaire \$1.

The means which sharpeners employ to obtain money are exceedingly novel, but the following trick by which unsuspecting farmers are victimized eludes anything before made public. The sharper pretending to be about to start in the poultry business, contracts to buy a large number of chickens, and pays one dollar down as a bonus. He then writes a receipt in lead pencil, contriving to snap the point of the pencil off just as he is ready for the farmer to sign. Pulling a fountain pen from his pocket, he says: "Well, this won't break, anyhow," and the farmer's curiosity being raised, he eagerly seizes the fountain and scrawls his signature. The trickster then erases the pencil marks, writes a promissory note for a few hundred dollars and sells the note. One swindler is known to have pocketed \$1,600 by the trick.

There is a rather serious complication in connection with the will of Thomas H. Powers, the rich quinine manufacturer of Philadelphia. He gave liberally to many churches. He built the largest and finest church that any congregation of the Reformed branch of the Protestant Episcopal denomination worships in, at the corner of Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, in Philadelphia, and he aided in building every other church building or buying every other church which the denomination owns. When he died many of his great schemes of building up churches had not been consummated, and the will does not give explicit directions as to his wishes in this respect. Therefore the church at large finds itself indebted to the estate for more than one hundred thousand dollars and burdened for the want of several hundred thousand dollars more confidently expected from the same source, and without means to raise the money or to pay what it owes the estate. On the other hand the executors and trustees find themselves called upon by law to collect this amount and to hold it in trust for the will. The Philadelphia church will enter suit on two contribution cards, each for five thousand dollars, dropped into the box by Mr. Powers, neither of which he ever paid.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Interview With a Leading Manufacturer on the Cause of the Present Folly.

The Walcottville Woolen Mills, located at Walcottville, Conn., have a reputation second to no other establishment in the United States, in the manufacture of fine cassimere and face goods, such as dookins. Mr. George Workman, leading proprietor of these mills, and for more than twenty-five years a heavy buyer of fine wools in this market, put in an appearance among us this week. An Observer reporter hunted him up at the Fulton House and after a preliminary talk on commonplace topics asked for an opinion of the cause of the present flurry in the wool market.

"Well," said Mr. Workman, in his pleasant, hearty manner, "I have a decided opinion on that subject, and it agrees with that entertained by all the manufacturers east with whom I have talked. During February and March last, wool in the eastern market dropped to the lowest figure it has reached since '61. I bought 20,000 pounds at 31¢. A friend of mine, Mr. Geo. Ballock, bought 50,000 from Thomas Lee, of Philadelphia, for 31¢. The result of it was that a certain number of heavy concerns went into the market a little later and cleaned it up. Several mills that I know of laid in an entire year's stock. The Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., purchased between two and three millions and the Middlesex Mills, 1,400,000 pounds, not to mention many others. All these heavy transactions were accomplished within a few days, and immediately following came the present strong upward tendency in the market."

"Can present prices be sustained?" "I do not think they can," unless the prices of woolen goods stiffen up considerably, which will hardly be the case. You see that most of the heavy buyers are now off the market and it would be suicidal for smaller concerns to buy wool at present prices. They will get in about a four months' stock and then let up for fall quotations, as I propose doing. Analyzing the cause of the present flurry it can be seen that a reaction will in all human probability set in soon."

"What is the outlook for manufacturers in the east?" "Rather discouraging. Our firm manufactures staples and are not forced to sell at a sacrifice at the close of the season. But I know firms, and will instance the Uxbridge Woolen Company, that are closing out 11-ounce goods that should not be sold at less than \$1.25 at 85 and 95 cents. Popular taste is very capricious these times, and it is an easy matter to get rid of heavy stock of pattern goods that will not sell. With the close margins prevailing, the unsettled condition of the wool market, and the advantage that the heavy firms have acquired in the purchase of their coming year's stock, the outlook is not encouraging."

"What is XX wool selling for now, East?" "27 and 40 cents. It will hardly go

above that for it is well established fact that buyers prefer Australian wool to American and XX at 41 cents. "What ought to be deducted from eastern quotations before these figures can be applied to western wool?" "1 cent. Of that sum 1 cent goes to the buyer, 1 cent for freight, to 10 cents for airfreight, and 1 cent for commission. I take no account of the interest at sixty days."

"Have you any criticism to make on Washington county wool?" "Yes. There is more grease in it by five per cent than wool. We count in 55 per cent of it going down the river when it is secured. Before your farmers ask fancy prices they should make some pretense of washing their wool. Twenty-five years ago it was a custom to wash wool. It has grown from bad to worse ever since. Then the average weight of a fleece was from two to two and a half pounds."

"How much wool is there in this country?"

"Mr. Joshua Wright estimates the amount at 300,000 pounds, and his figures are pretty nearly correct. A Mr. Miller, I am told, of near Clayville, has been holding his clips since the price was at 70 cents. Such men as these will wait a long time before they realize the old prices again."

The interview ended here. Is there not much food for reflection in it for our farmers?"

REASONABLE HINTS TO FARMERS.

A NEW BREED OF GOOSE. A writer in a foreign journal devoted to agricultural interests strongly recommends the introduction of the Japanese goose into poultry yards. This goose is as nearly beautiful in appearance as it is possible for a goose to be. It is equally at home on land or water, and all its movements are graceful and swanlike; they withstand changes of climate even better than our domesticated geese, and can be kept with shelter even in the most severe winter. The Japanese goose is much more prolific than the ordinary breeds, and commences laying in midwinter, rarely showing any inclination to sit before June or July, which of course renders it necessary to hatch their eggs under ordinary fowls of some good heavy breed. The Cocks have been found best adapted to this purpose. As regards food these birds are by no means fastidious, and the yield of feathers and down is described as something wonderful to see.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE.

Occasionally we are asked by a depending member, "Is our order doing any good in the world?" To such we reply: "Go into a township which is blessed with a live, working grange; note the increased social ties of that neighborhood; the improved system of farming; the brighter, the better, and more attractive homes; the mutual insurance dispensing that charity that feels for the wants and relieves the distress of our sisters and brothers; the advancement in temperance, morality and religion; and in all good works that develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood."

The silent forces started by our order in the hearts and brains of the farmers of our land will be perpetual in their work, in shaping the lives and destinies of our members, of our class, and of our nation. Few realize the great amount of good that has been brought by our order in all the thousands of localities where its light has been permitted to shine.—Farmer's Friend.

REMARKABLE SUGGESTIONS TO HORSE TRAINERS.

1. Never try to beat a colt into doing a thing, for if nervous he may turn out a vicious horse, and if stupid he may become stubborn. Remember that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

2. When the horse shows signs of shying at an object, do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look as he comes closer, and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

3. Before putting on any article of harness, let your colt smell it and then rub against his head, neck and body.

4. Always start a horse with the voice, never with the cut of the whip. In starting turn a little to one side, in stopping when going up a hill do the same.—London Agricultural Gazette.

CABBAGE WORM REMEDY.

I will give you a sure remedy for the cabbage worm: Make a strong solution of lime-water; pour it over the cabbage in the evening; if the lime-water is made strong there will be no live worms left that the water touches. Last fall I had a nice patch of cabbage infested with the worms. After trying all other remedies I could think of, I resorted to lime-water, and to tell the truth, expected to find my cabbage cooked next morning; but I was agreeably disappointed to find the cabbage green and bright, and the worms lying all over the patch "dead as a door-nail."

CONVENIENT BEAN POLES.

Take three common laths to every two hills, two for the beans and the one for a brace, set in the form of a tripod, letting the tops cross about one inch or more, and one foot apart, and hold them together. The object of letting them lap by a little is to hold the vines up, or when the top is reached of course they will do so and can slip down as they would do on a straight smooth pole. Some of these bean poles will grow eight feet or more in height, but there is no necessity for, and a better crop is produced by clipping the ends of the vines.

THE PIG IN AGRICULTURE.

The pig has been recently spoken of in contempt when compared with our other domestic animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all critically we must award him a high place in our agricultural system.

He is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and is therefore the most economical machine to manufacture our great crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming every year more dependent on the pig for their food, and the material, and more of condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of growing one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a profit of itself; besides, the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market. The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much as the great economy of growing one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. 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