

PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

T. J. OSBORNE, MANAGER.

PIOCHE, LINCOLN CO. NEVADA.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Balled Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

The Citizens' Water Company of Rialto has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The operations for more public water at Colton have interfered with the private supply from many artesian wells and litigation is likely to follow over the matter.

Articles of incorporation of the Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar have been filed in the office of the County Clerk at San Francisco. The capital stock is \$500,000.

County Assessor Ortman has completed the assessment of San Joaquin county, and the total foots up \$93,805,338. The franchise valuations have been raised \$478,759.

A sandstone company of Flagstaff has received an order for over 1000 carloads of stone to be used in the construction of the High School building in San Francisco.

McDaniel's lumber and shingle mill, near Whatcom, Wash., burned recently; also the dryhouse and 550,000 shingles. The loss on the plant is about \$4000 partially insured.

Father Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, was present at the convention in San Francisco. He was assigned to beautifully decorated apartments in the Palace Hotel.

The affairs of the gigantic lumber trust in San Francisco have been settled at 85 cents on the dollar, and the big concern, which was known as the Central Lumber Company, has gone out of business.

Assessor Siebe of San Francisco has filed his report, showing a total assessment of \$946,335,469, of which \$87,013,154 is personal property, \$60,655,740 on improvements and \$187,636,545 is on land.

The Washington gold mine at Julian, San Diego county, which was reopened a few months ago after lying idle many years, is in good order and employs a larger force of men than any mine in that section.

The handsome residence on the Tyler ranch two miles from Tehama, Cal., has been burned. The house cost \$40,000. The contents also were destroyed with the exception of a piano and other articles of furniture.

The Southern Pacific brought from Ogden in eight days 74 trains, with 838 cars, bearing 24,000 people. By the other Southern Pacific routes 16,000 more have come, making 40,000 Endeavorers and cheap-rate people in all.

The search for natural gas at the County Hospital at Stockton has been a failure. Though a flow of 10,000 feet of gas per day has been secured, the contractor stated that he would be unable to go lower for a greater supply.

J. W. Congdon, a California botanist, has donated to Stanford University a large collection of plants. They were gathered in Europe and the eastern part of America, and include many rare and choice specimens. The collection is valued at \$1500.

There are no fish in Crater Lake, Oregon, the deepest fresh water lake in the world, and the Government has decided to stock it with trout. The natives used to say that the lake is bottomless, but the soundings have shown its greatest depth to be 2,000 feet.

One of the new oil wells near Fullerton exploded one day recently. The flames shot up 200 feet. The damage amounted to \$1000. Over seven hundred acres of grain have been destroyed by fire in Butte county. The wheat was insured for about one-third of its value.

E. B. Raymond, a wheelman of Olympia, Wash., recently broke the record of time for the road run between Tacoma and Olympia, making the trip from the capital city to Tenth street and Tacoma Avenue in one hour and fifty-four minutes. He pedaled over the course prescribed for the Olympia and intercity medals.

There is great excitement in Utah over the fact that Dr. E. W. King, medical superintendent of the Mendocino State Insane Asylum, has refused to deliver the keys of that institute over to Dr. W. N. Moore, who was appointed to succeed the present incumbent at a meeting of the board of directors held something over a month ago.

S. W. White, general superintendent for "Cattle King" Henry Miller, has discovered a daring plot to kidnap Miller, compel him to sign a \$25,000 check, hold him while one of the party cashed the check and then escape to Mexico. The best advice stock in the country had been selected by the abductors, and a deserted camp on the further side of Buena Vista swamp was the spot where Miller was to be held.

Millions of young grasshoppers have suddenly made their appearance in the western part of Nevada county, and are causing fearful devastation to gardens, orchards and ranches. The pests were first noticed in the vicinity of Bridgeport. Whence they came from is not known. They are eating every green thing before them, and wherever they have been scenes of destruction are most disheartening to ranchers and other property-owners.

The Traders' Bank of Tacoma has paid another dividend of 20 per cent, which makes 75 cents on the dollar thus far paid by the receiver. The other dividends were 10, 20, 10 and

5, and aggregate about \$360,000. The \$60,000 assessment on stockholders has been nearly all paid up, the stockholders themselves bidding in the assets of the bank at receiver's sale at \$90,000.

At last a satisfactory settlement has been made by the Puget Sound National Bank of Everett, Wash., with the county. The bank paid over to the county \$5037.30 in cash, and turned over a burglar-proof safe and the bank fixtures to the county, valued at \$2150. This makes a total of \$7487.30, which was accepted in settlement of a claim of \$12,487.30. This releases the bondsmen of the bank from all liability.

The point as to whether one county can sue another has been decided by the Supreme Court at San Francisco in an action brought by Colusa county against Glenn county to recover \$1,622.73, alleged to have been wrongfully withheld at the time the new county of Glenn was created. The court upheld Section 4 of the County Government Act, which declares that a county has the right to sue and be sued.

Three San Franciscans who claim title to a tract of land containing 2,000,000 acres in the best part of Lower California, are now in San Diego. They are William McCordle, J. M. Porter and C. R. Dray, all wealthy men, and at present in that city en route home from a trip of inspection of the property. They claim a direct title by deed from the original grantees and their successors. The land, however, is at present claimed by the Mexican Land and Town Company. Mr. McCordle will go to the City of Mexico to see about the matter.

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TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

The State law prohibiting gambling in Montana is now in effect.

Fighting the high water during the recent flood cost the city of New Orleans \$171,000, which was much less than was expected.

The Matthews cotton mill, at Selma, Ga., employing 300 persons, is about to be sold to a wealthy negro. He will employ negro operatives.

The question of holding a Pan-American Congress in Chicago is being discussed by business men and the newspapers. The plan will probably be adopted.

Wall street in New York is terribly aroused over the proposed tax on stock and bonds. "This Populistic attack on Wall street is outright demagoguism," says Henry Clew.

The cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh are bound for Tangier, where they are to coerce the Emperor of Morocco into punishing the assassins of American citizens.

The wine shipments to New Orleans are about 300,000 gallons a month, and at the rate of 15 cents a gallon the war means a loss of \$45,000 a month to the California industry at that point alone.

A freight train on the Boston and Maine road ran into a woodcut at Pears Brook, Wells River, Vt., Engineer Lennon, Fireman Rebbles and brakeman Lange were killed; 300 feet of track had gone.

The Clarence Hotel, two houses and two barns have been destroyed by fire at Melville, Mass. Two tenement houses were badly damaged. Daniel Kough, Jr., was fatally injured. The total property loss is \$80,000.

An inter-urban car for Saginaw crashed through the iron bridge over Bay City, Michigan, carrying seven passengers into the water. An unknown woman and three children were drowned. The draw was swung.

According to the Immigration Bureau, the number of immigrants that arrived in this country during the eleven months ended May 3d was 210,271, a decrease as compared with the same period last year of 105,038.

John W. Whetstone, late secretary of the City Water Works Department, of Cincinnati, has been indicted for embezzlement of \$20,000 of water works funds. Whetstone has been a leading politician and office-holder for years.

Colonel J. S. Ridley died recently at his home near Columbia, Tenn., aged 73 years. He had for years been identified with the farming and stock interests of the South, and was called the "Mule King" of the world at one time.

The Controller of the Currency at Washington has received information of the failure of the First National Bank of Mason, Tex. The bank has a capital of \$50,000 and at its last report the liabilities amounted to about \$30,000.

The management of the Broadway Central Hotel in New York has inaugurated a profit-sharing system among its employees. Beginning on the 1st inst. the employees will receive a one-third share of the profits in addition to their wages.

In twenty-eight years Harvard College has received in gifts of money, lands and buildings an aggregate of \$9,202,793, or the cash gifts amounting to \$7,839,705, or an average of \$28,000,000 from the gifts of money alone during the coming century.

It has long been the boast of the British that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. It is equally true that the sun never sets on the United States. When it is 6 p. m. on Attou's Island, Alaska, it is 9:30 a. m. of the following day at Eastport, Maine.

Alvin Dilaway, son of President McKinley, is the recipient of a \$100,000 award from the National Bank of Boston, committed suicide. In competitive examination young Dilaway received an appointment to West Point, but was expelled for a breach of the rules before his course was completed.

A shipment of sixty tons of butter arrived from New York recently, at Vancouver, B. C., in refrigerator cars and will be forwarded to Sydney by the Warrimoo. This is the first shipment of American butter sent to Australia, though a quantity of Australian butter has been received at Vancouver.

Within seventy-two hours four buildings and loan associations, whose estimated assets and liabilities foot up over a million and a quarter dollars, went to the wall in Louisville, Ky., finding it impossible to conduct business under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the legal rate of interest. The Kentucky and Citizens' Building and Loan Association assigned with assets and liabilities of \$212,000, both from the same cause. At the offices of all the building and loan companies in the State the greatest uneasiness prevails, and the stockholders are hourly giving notice of withdrawals. It is the general opinion among local financiers that the building and loan business has suffered its death blow in Kentucky.

Reports from central Kansas state that the heat was so intense there for five days during the latter part of June that in some localities the work of harvesting had to be abandoned. A number of sunstrokes were reported.

Rev. John E. De Merritt, of Newport, Nebraska, is the youngest ordained minister in the world. He is but twelve years old, but has been preaching for some time, and is said to have extraordinary ability as a pulpit orator.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A decisive battle is expected in the near future in Cuba.

Nine children were killed by the falling of a church wall in Spain.

Reports received at Washington, D. C., indicate that the plague is spreading through Asia and threatens Southern Europe.

Queen Victoria has relegated all official functions to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will go into semi-retirement.

The Dominion Government of Canada has decided that it cannot at present undertake to establish a storm signal station at Esquimaux. It would cost \$500 a year.

It is reported that the Persian Government will shortly promulgate restrictions upon the Hebrews which will have the effect of exterminating that race in Persia.

The town of L'Isle-on-Dodon, on a small island in the river Save, France, has been flooded and 293 houses destroyed. All the cattle in the district perished.

A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals in Canada, has refused to sanction the opening of the canals to traffic on Sundays except under extraordinary circumstances.

General Peirola has devised a plan to establish the gold standard for the currency of Peru. His project will be submitted to Congress at its next session—probably in August.

United States Ambassador Hay has informally petitioned the British Government for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Athens says the government has already negotiated a loan, and the moment the peace conditions are signed the indemnity will be paid cash down.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Buenos Ayres says the British Military Commission, which went here to purchase horses for the use of the British troops at Cape Town, has shipped 1400 animals.

Special dispatches from Bombay, India, say that from 600 to 1000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Chaltotta, and it is added that native officials put the death toll as high as 1,500.

Advices brought by the Empress of China state that a great slump has taken place in the tea market in Japan since the last steamer sailed that could land tea on this coast before July 1, when the new tariff was expected to go into effect.

The details of a Boer-German plot to secure control of Delagoa Bay, the Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, which would furnish an excellent outlet to the sea for the Transvaal, are given by the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The steel rails have arrived at Cordova, Mexico, from Pittsburgh, Pa., for use on the electric railway which is being constructed from Jalapa to that city a distance of fifty miles. This will be the first electric road in Mexico and will be both a freight and passenger line.

Many high-handed actions are laid at the door of the Asiatics, such as the imprisonment without trial of persons known to be under the protection of France, the invasion of territory under the protection of France, and the refusal of the international courts to hear French complaints.

The powers are reported to have agreed on a plan for Cretan autonomy. A Christian Governor will be appointed and each assembly will contain equal numbers of Christians and Mohammedans. An annual tribute of 1000 levies will be guaranteed, commencing after five years.

The British warship Comus has arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, from Liverpool Island, with the remainder of the crew of the British ship Kinkora, Capt. McMurry, from Vancouver, B. C., March 25, for London, which was wrecked in the North Pacific Ocean, May 1. Part of the Kinkora's crew reached Acapulco June 3.

Advices received at London from Constantinople state that the Sublime Porte is preparing a permanent civil government for Thessaly. It has 300,000 troops there and an army of 750,000 could be mobilized in ten days.

It is thought the powers will not coerce Turkey into an evacuation and the Sultan is not afraid of ultimatum.

Serious riots have broken out in Spain in consequence of the heavily increased taxation made necessary to supply the deficit in the Canovas budget. Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place at Mieres between 8,000 miners and the royal troops, because a tax had been placed upon the food of the laboring men.

A Calcutta, India, dispatch says the British bark Overdate, Capt. Roberts, bound for South America, came into collision with the steamer Pandora, off Hooley Point, near the mouth of the westermmost branch of the Ganges, and sank almost immediately. All on board were drowned except the captain, the pilot and one seaman.

The special commission sent to India, from Vienna, Austria, to study the bubonic plague reports that in a majority of cases the bacilli enter the body through the skin, sometimes enters through the lungs or by the tonsils. The period of incubation is from four to five days. The rat appears to be the only animal spontaneously affected, and it is not likely the disease will enter Europe under the present methods of supervision, except perhaps through rats in ships.

The Russian Government has finally decided to place in a remote convent the religious fanatic, Feodore Kovaleff, who buried alive fifteen persons, including his wife and two children, all believing that this means they would gain martyrdom. Nothing further will be done in the matter, the civil and ecclesiastical authorities being desirous of hushing the matter up, fearing that original prosecution would have the effect of stirring up further exhibitions of fanaticism among the Rascolniki sect to which Kovaleff and the victims belonged.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit Our Readers.

Summer School Opens. One of the best lectures at the Summer School at Wrights, was that of Prof. Blair of the State University. He lectured on the causes of disease in plants. By the number and variety of the questions which the farmers frequently asked they showed a wide practical experience with plant diseases and an eagerness to learn all they could from the lecturer who would assist them to become good plant doctors. Prof. Bioletti said:

In brief, there are two general classes of disease in plants—parasitic and non-parasitic or such as are caused by adverse conditions. For practical purposes a plant disease may be looked upon as anything which injures the market value of the product.

It is usually the case that several causes combine to injure the plant where one acting alone would not produce any appreciable harm. Thus the plant may be weakened by insufficient drainage, and an insect attack upon them occur which the plant in its weakened condition cannot resist. The same thing may be observed in the case of human beings, as where typhoid fever caused by impure water supply attacks a town, and while making frightful ravages among the people in one part will secure no foothold in another part where the inhabitants are more cleanly and healthy.

In the case of a frost attack, it was formerly thought that the injury consisted only in the rupturing or breaking of the plant cells, caused by the expansion of the water in the plant in freezing. But this is not the whole of the matter. In the freezing process water is abstracted from the protoplasm in the cells and this changes its chemical nature. Now, if the freezing has not been too great, and the plant is thawed out gradually and not too rapidly, this expressed water will be reabsorbed and the protoplasm will not be killed. This is the theory now held of the efficacy of smudges. In many cases, also, the greatest injury is done after the frost is over—when the mechanical injury to the tissue allows the entrance of bacteria, which often kills the whole or part of the tree.

Disastrous cases of sour sap have recently occurred in Mendocino and Sonoma counties from this cause. The remedy is to prevent the invasion of bacteria until the plant has repaired the physical injury by removing the frost-bitten parts. Where this cannot be done it has been proposed to spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture or some such fungicide.

The cause of black knot was discussed at length by the lecturer and farmers and the non-parasitic disease of chlorosis, which is a condition of the plant when it fails to produce the all-important chlorophyll. The condition of hunger and thirst in plants and the causes which produce them and the effects of sucking and boring insects were explained.

Stay on the Farm. Just now farmers are making no money and every farmer's boy wants to get away from the farm and into "business," says the S. F. Chronicle. As a result every occupation by which any man can earn an honest living in any way but by manual labor is overcrowded a hundred fold. Meanwhile the farmer who is losing the brain and muscle which he is using to improve them, and pretty soon it will be apparent that the best lands are being quietly bought at very low prices by the broader-minded city men, who will put into them their own brains and other people's muscle, and in the end will make an income, while those who should be their owners are crying for easy work which they cannot get.

The most comfortable man in the world today is the farmer who does not owe money. He has a home, which his son who has drifted to the city probably has not nor ever will have. He knows he shall have enough to eat and wood to warm himself with, while his city son would not be sure of either if his present job should fail him. There is competition enough in the country, but it is child's play compared with city competition, where a hundred hungry men stand ready to take your job at less money than you get at the moment your grip relaxes on it for a moment.

There are, of course, exceptions. The boy who is strong as an ox and knows himself to be very smart may safely take himself to the city and very likely get rich. Most rich men of our country boys of that kind. Possibly one might think a boy would be in danger of overeating his "bread and butter," and so make a mistake. Doubtless that is so, and yet there need be no doubt about it. The young man who has an infallible method of knowing whether he will get on in the city. If he has money in his pocket of his own earning when others have none, he may trust himself. If he has not, neither will he be and is 20 years old, what he will do if he goes to the city will be to somebody's hired man when ever he can get a job, so long as he lives. And his rent will come due every week in advance.

The Sheep Industry. The air seems to be filled with prophecy of better times for sheep in this country. The anticipation is not based upon tariff considerations affecting wool prices, but for other aspects of the case. A condensed review of the subject was recently prepared for the Breeders' Gazette by John A. Craig, the sheep expert of the University, of Wisconsin. He holds that if we consider the supply, the demand, the prices and the profits that have resulted the past year, the position of the industry at this time will be made evident. In addition there is another feature that calls for serious consideration, and that is the fact that the industry is on a much wider basis than ever has been. At no time in Amer-

THE SHIP'S BELL.

It Is Closely Identified with the Whole Career of the Vessel.

Lieutenant John M. Elliott, U. S. N., writes an article for St. Nicholas on "What Is Told by the Bell," in which he says:

Nothing in a ship becomes so closely identified with her throughout her whole career as the ship's bell. Officers and crew come and go; masts, decks, engines, and boilers become old, and are replaced by new ones; but from the day that she first glides into the water the same ship's bell remains always a part of her, marking her progress all over the world, and finally going down with her to a lonely grave at the bottom of the sea, or surviving her as a cherished souvenir of her existence and achievements. On a man-of-war the bell is usually inscribed with her name and the date of her launching; and as it is probable that it may some day become a memento of a glorious history, the bell is often the subject of special care in casting or selection. Sometimes the bell is made of workmen who have built the great ship contribute each a silver coin to be melted and molded into a bell which shall be the token of their love for the object of their creation and their interest in her future career. Often the people of the city or State after which a man-of-war is named may present to her a magnificent bell appropriately ornamented and inscribed with words of good-will and good wishes. Such a bell is usually presented with ceremony after the ship goes into commission.

Ships' bells in general are made of bronze, like other bells. The addition of silver in their composition gives them a peculiarly clear and musical tone. They are placed in such a position on the upper deck that they may be heard from one end of the ship to the other; and are usually near the foremast or at the heel of the mainmast. One peculiarity exists in a ship's bell which is necessary on account of her motion at sea. The tongue is hung so that it can swing in only one direction. If it were not so the bell would be continually ringing as the ship rolled and pitched. The direction in which the tongue can swing is another important point. If it were athwartships the bell would ring at every heavy roll of the ship; and if it were fore and aft the bell would ring at every deep pitch; so the direction in which the tongue can swing is nearly half way around between these two.

Fig Drying and Packing. Dried figs are greatly benefited by being sweated or equalized as regards moisture, says Dr. Gustav Eisen. This is accomplished by placing them in sweet boxes holding 75 pounds or more. The boxes are stacked up one across another in such a way as to insure a free circulation of air. This is to prevent the sour fermentation, which spoils the figs. The room where the sweet boxes are stored should be closed and the walls should preferably be of brick. Daily examination of the contents of the boxes should be made, so that any inclination of the fruit to ferment and heat may be detected. In a few days an improvement in the texture of the figs will be noticed, the over-dried ones having attracted moisture from those that were under-dried and all having become more pliable.

Where figs can not be dried in the open air, evaporators or driers, artificially heated, may be used to advantage, just as in the drying and curing of raisins. Large driers are expensive and are beyond the reach of many growers, but small driers, holding a ton of fruit, may be built cheaply. It may be safely stated, however, that localities where artificial drying is necessary are not suited to the most profitable production of commercial figs, as any extra handling will greatly increase the cost of the product.

Where a very superior article is produced the occasional use of the drier may be profitable, in order to save a crop that would otherwise be injured by inclement weather.

The method of packing dried figs and the kind of package used should vary according to the quality of the finished product. They should be packed in order to prevent drying out, as well as to make them present an attractive appearance. It pays to pack the best grades well, for good packing always enhances the value of fruit.

Citrus Fruiting. Young citrus trees need but little pruning at this time, except to keep off all suckers and young shoots that may from time to time put out on the trunk lower down than is desirable, says Jas. Boyd. Ideas on low or high heading differ very materially, whether the orchardist lives toward the coast or in the interior. Inland, two to three and a half feet is the rule, while near the coast half that length to the first branches is the usual custom. Each must be governed by experience. Where water is rather scarce, shade close to the ground conduces to the conservation of moisture, and also keeps the ground from the fierce rays of the midsummer sun. Where water is plenty the soil can be kept in fully as good condition by irrigation and cultivation. Old trees can be pruned when necessary during the latter part of June and not feel the shock very much, and indeed warm weather is the only time when pruning of citrus trees is to be commended, but should not be delayed much beyond the first of July in order to give the trees a chance to get vigorous before cold weather comes again.

Planting of orange trees can still be done, and quite seasonable, but the better, as the young trees are apt to be dormant in the best part of the growing season and not get a mature growth as when planted earlier.

FOR SAGE'S NEPHEW. Proposition to Raise a Fund for the Millionaire's Poor Kinman.

Five dollars was received by a prominent city official of Joliet, Ill., recently as the starter of a fund for the relief of Eliazar Sage, nephew of Russell Sage, the New York Croesus.

Ignorant of the fact that by dint of starving himself and family and sending a sick son to the poorhouse to die Eliazar Sage, nephew of Russell Sage, given to secure a loan of that sum from his millionaire uncle, the money was sent by a philanthropic Boston woman.

The donor, whose name is suppressed at her own request, writes that she has been deeply touched by the story of grinding poverty at the Channahon cottage and suggests that others join with her in making up the sum necessary to avert any danger of the foreclosure of the mortgage. Now that the mortgage has been paid the money will be turned over to Eliazar, together with any more that may come in from the charitably inclined, to aid him in his battle against starvation.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Bee In Her Bed. A novel and unexpected experience befell the wife of a well known citizen of Cape May one night recently. Upon retiring for the night she heard a great buzzing in her bedroom and was spoken to by her husband as to what it might be.

While making a search for it, she was severely stung in half a dozen places by what was subsequently found to be a ground bumble bee, which had in some way crawled between the blankets. The bee was nearly the size of a humming bird, and when disturbed made a noise like those birds when their wings are in motion. The damaged limb of the lady was much inflamed and may yet give her more trouble.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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