

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. 12.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

NO. 33.

OREGON MIST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
BEEGLE & DAVIS.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Subscription Rates.
One copy one year in advance \$1.50
One copy six months in advance .75
Single copy .25

Advertising rates made known upon application

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AGAIN THE BLOOMERS.

San Francisco's Second Bifurcated Hop
a Complete Success.

San Francisco, August 5.—The
bloomer-craze has caught San
Francisco, and functions of the kind
are scheduled to take place nearly every
night for a week to come. The first of
the bifurcated hops, which was given
Tuesday evening, was frowned on, but
a large crowd attended a ball given
last night by the South Side Cycling
Club. They had to knock the partition
out of the cyclery on Howard street to
make room for the bloomers.

Judge Campbell was there, and after
being an interested spectator for a few
minutes he left his official dignity in
the cloakroom and rushed madly into
the mazes of the modern dance.

With an expert by his side the
learned jurist scanned the glittering
through until he found a bloomer girl
that suited his fancy. Then his honor
danced the hours away. She had a
saucy eye and buff hair, and was re-
garded as the belle of the ball. The judge
was not in uniform, though the regula-
tions called for bicycle clothes. Enough
of the other members observed the day
to pair off with the bloomer ladies,
and thus lend proper eclat to the affair.

It was just like a regular function,
except for the wheels, which prevailed
everywhere. Half the young men rode
their bicycles to the dance and scorch-
ed over the ballroom floor while wait-
ing for the hand to play. Now and then
a new woman essayed to show her sis-
ters just how the thing is done, but
usually ended by bumping into a post
or running down the rattled spectators.
What with posts, bicycles, populace
and bloomers, the cyclery was some-
what crowded, but the undoubted suc-
cess of the first social made up for lack
of room.

Another Federal Investigation.

San Francisco, August 5.—The
Chronicle publishes an article in regard
to alleged frauds in the railway ser-
vice on the Pacific coast which it says
promise to lead to one of the most far-
reaching federal investigations ever
held here.

It is alleged by Railway Postal Clerk
E. S. Clover, and others, that the
United States mails were fraudulently
stuffed, with the advice and consent of
Superintendent Samuel Flint, of the
eighth division of the railway service,
during the month of June, 1894, in or-
der that the weights carried during
that month, which formed the basis for
estimating the compensation to be paid
the railroads for the next four years,
might appear unduly large. Railway
postal clerks of long standing say there
are great opportunities for stuffing the
cars in such a way as to rob the gov-
ernment of millions each year. The
Chronicle says that this local scandal
opens up a wide field for congressional
investigation.

Northern Pacific & Montana Bonds.

New York, August 5.—The North-
ern Pacific & Montana bondholders
committee announces that out of a total
of \$5,681,000 bonds listed, \$4,042,000
in amount have been deposited with
the Knickerbocker Trust Company,
but the company has decided to extend
the time for deposit until August 19,
after which date a penalty of \$10 per
bond will be imposed.

A MIDSUMMER HALT.

The Expected Slackening Up of Busi-
ness Reported.

New York, August 5.—R. G. Dun &
Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:
There is a perceptible halt which
may deceive, if attributed to wrong
causes. Trade, two months late in the
spring, pushed forward into July a
large share of business belonging to
April or May. Seeing a rush of orders
out of time, many imagined it would
continue, and hurried to give other or-
ders. The jam of two months' busi-
ness into one lifted prices. Then other
orders came to anticipate a further
rise. But the midsummer halt was in-
evitable, and it is yet somewhat uncer-
tain how much improvement will ap-
pear after it. The crop of corn prom-
ises to be the largest ever grown, and
it is almost out of harm's way. The
crop of wheat appears from later ac-
counts perhaps 20,000,000 less than
was expected a month ago, and had the
best hopes realized it would have been
more than 100,000,000 bushels short of
a full crop.

The general advance in many prod-
ucts causes reluctance to purchase, and
the distribution of the past half year
has been in part to make up for
stocks and individual supplies depleted
during the two years of economy. On
the other hand, there has been an enor-
mous increase in the working force and
a considerable increase in wages paid,
which enables people to buy more freely.

Strikes of some importance appear,
but do not yet threaten to last long,
though a strike of coal miners may for
a time affect business somewhat exten-
sively.

For the first time since the rise in
prices of iron products began, there has
been some concession to retain busi-
ness, and the efforts of new works to
get orders tend to check the advance.

In spite of this, the general average of
prices is a shade higher, but having
risen relatively more than mill iron
has declined. The market for pig is
quiet, and on the whole remarkably
strong, with the prospect of an increas-
ing output. Finished products are
generally strong, with more demand
than can at present be met for plates
and for bar. The structural demand
continues large, but the demand for
rails is yet delayed. Great speculation
in copper stocks has brought out
some extravagant statements of dem-
and profits, but 11 3/4 cents has been
paid in some cases for lake, and the
demand is actually heavy. Tin has re-
mained strong in spite of large ar-
rivals, and the visible stock of 5,000
tons is larger than usual. Lead is
stronger in tone.

Business in cotton goods has been
the largest in July for several years,
reckoning goods delivered, but not as
large as to new orders. A further ad-
vance of 1 1/4 cent per yard has oc-
curred, with a moderate demand for
some bleached and brown goods, and
prices are firm for sheets and drills,
while colored cottons are quiet, with
occasional advances.

Sales of wool have been only 6,073-
450 pounds for the week, against
9,336,400 in 1892.

Wheat suddenly rose 3 cents on bad
reports of condition, but has dropped
all the gain as the scantiness of exports
is felt, shipments in July having been
only 3,495,004 bushels, flour included,
from Atlantic ports, against 9,865,693
last year. Western receipts continue
very small and farmers appear to be
holding for higher prices. Corn is a
shade stronger, although the reports
are decidedly favorable. Cotton has
risen 1-8 cent in price, wholly on bad
condition reports, but at the low esti-
mate the year's yield with stock car-
ried over will exceed the world's de-
mand.

Heavy sales of coal are reported at
prices at least 70 cents below the cir-
cular, and the market is much demor-
alized with the fear of auction sales.

Failures for the week have been 261
in the United States against 239 last
year, and 28 in Canada against 44 last
year.

Country Editors Quarrel.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 5.—T.
Williams, editor of the Stanberry Her-
ald, and F. A. Weimar, editor of the
Stanberry Sentinel, have been indulg-
ing in a newspaper quarrel. Williams
stated in his paper yesterday that
he had accumulated all his property
himself, and while his taxes were not
as much as those of the editor of the
Sentinel, none of his wealth had come
in the way of a hymenial contract,
made at the altar. Mrs. Weimar con-
sidered that the paragraph reflected on
her. She is the daughter of J. W.
Hampton, a Denver millionaire, who
lived for many years at Mount Pleasant,
La. On the day of her marriage to
Weimar her father presented her
with a check for \$10,000, and it was
to this present that reference was made
by Williams. In the afternoon Mrs.
Weimar, accompanied by her husband,
went to the Herald office and horse-
whipped Williams, while Weimar
struck his rival over the head with a
revolver.

Changes in Classification.

Chicago, August 5.—The five days'
session of the Western roads classifica-
tion committee ended after agreeing to
many radical changes in rates, weights
and classifications of about 100 com-
modities. The classification committee,
which includes all the roads between
Chicago and the Pacific coast, agreed
to lower the minimum carload weights
of about 100 articles, but it was resolv-
ed to advance the rates on nearly every
commodity that is to take a lower car-
load weight.

Eight Miles an Hour the Limit.

Cincinnati, August 5.—The law
committee of the board of legislation
last night decided to report favorably
an ordinance limiting the speed of bi-
cyclists to eight miles an hour within
the city limits and attaches a penalty
of \$25 for violation.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Fifty Houses Destroyed in a
New Mexico Town.

GREATEST FLOOD IN ITS HISTORY

Bodies of Six Mexicans Have Already
Been Recovered, and It Is Believed
Many More Were Drowned.

Socorro, N. M., August 3.—A trem-
endous roaring started the people of
Socorro yesterday afternoon about 4
o'clock. Soon after huge waves of
water came rushing down an arroyo,
which drains the eastern slope of the
Magdalena, and almost encircled the
town. At first it was hoped the flood
would be confined to the lower por-
tions of the city, but soon the water
came above the town, and three feet of
water began rushing through the prin-
cipal streets. The shrieks of women
and children mingled with the dying
wails of those swept into eternity. The
water came in waves, each succeeding
one being apparently higher than the
others. Portions of houses, household
furniture, baby carriages, stoves and
farming implements mingled with
huge boulders, railroad ties and bridge
timbers, all being borne through the
streets by the madly rushing waters.

For two hours the work of destruction
continued, the horror being increased
by vivid lightning, crashing thunder
and a blinding rain.

Gradually the waters subsided suf-
ficiently to allow a partial inspection
of the destruction. Only two bodies
were taken from the waters before
dark, a mother and her child. An at-
tempt was made to reach the people
living in the river bottom, but dark-
ness and the absence of boats prevented.
All night homeless people were brought
in and cared for.

This morning a scene of desolation
was presented. A majority of the
business houses have met heavy damage
or destruction. Hundreds of poor peo-
ple have lost everything and are home-
less, penniless and almost naked. More
than fifty houses are known to have
been destroyed, while almost every re-
sidence in the city is damaged. Since
the water has receded, many adobe
houses have fallen, and many others
must be abandoned.

The two bodies recovered were iden-
tified as members of the Duran family,
seven of whom are missing. Five more
bodies were taken out this morning.
Four were recognized as members of
the Duran family, making six recovered.
The fifth was an infant son of E.
C. Bac. Other bodies are reported as
being seen, but owing to the treacher-
ous nature of the ground, they cannot
be reached. The waters spread over
the entire city, and carried death
everywhere. Many are reported miss-
ing.

Reports coming from towns north
and south of here tell of heavy losses.

For twelve miles south the destruc-
tion of property was terrible, farm
houses and crops being entirely swept
out. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
track was taken out between here and
San Antonio in several places. The
branch road from this city to Magda-
lena is practically destroyed for ten
miles, and many bridges are gone.

The dead are: Leandro Duran, Celis
Duran, Thomas Duran, J. B. Duran,
and two others of the same family
whose first names are not known. But
two members of the Duran family are
alive. No estimate of the loss can yet
be made, but it is more than \$1,000,
000.

Prosperity in Mexico.

City of Mexico, August 2.—Not-
withstanding the fact that the largest
cotton and print mills in the country
are running overtime to supply the do-
mestic demand, imports of cotton tex-
tile from England the half of the year
increased over 7,000,000 cubic yards.
The increased prosperity of the coun-
try and the prospects of a large crop
this year are causing great augmen-
tation in the demand in this line. Mexi-
can bonds in Europe continue to rise,
partly owing to the certainty that the
government can meet its interest and
the improved financial condition of the
treasury. The government receipts
from internal taxes and customs are
likely to exceed the anticipated reports
of Finance Minister Limantour, who
has taken a conservative view of the
probable receipts.

Electric Headlights.

San Francisco, August 3.—Electric
light will soon succeed oil lamps as
headlights on all the passenger loco-
motives of the Southern Pacific com-
pany. The company has been experi-
menting with electric headlights for
some time, and has at last perfected a
light that can be made by a dynamo
on the locomotive which will illuminate
the track 2,000 feet. Oil lamps light
only 300 feet ahead of the locomotive,
and when running at high speed, en-
gineers are frequently unable to stop
after observing an obstruction in time
to prevent an accident. The Southern
Pacific will be the first railroad in the
United States to equip all passenger
train locomotives with electric head-
lights.

An Attorney Sued for Neglect.

San Francisco, August 3.—Attorney
E. F. Preston has been sued by Joseph
M. MacDonough, Agnes M. Agar and
William O. B. MacDonough, children
of Millionaire Joseph MacDonough,
lately deceased, to recover \$25,000.
Preston is said to have caused his
clients a loss of \$25,000 through
neglect of business interests which they
had confided to him. The purpose of
the suit is to compel Preston to make
good the loss.

CUBAN BRAVADO.

A Threat to Steal the Cruiser Vesuvius
and Run Her to Havana.

Philadelphia, August 3.—The Even-
ing Bulletin today has the following:
"At a recent meeting of the Cuban
sympathizers in this city last night,
at which a number of the most promi-
nent leaders were present, a daring
project was revealed. It was nothing
less than to steal the dynamite cruiser
Vesuvius from the League island navy-
yard, man her with a picked crew and
send her to Havana to lay Mora castle
in ruins and seal the fate of Spanish
domain in the Gem of the Antilles.
The scheme caused a great deal of ex-
citement. The more conservative Cub-
an-Americans denounced it and its
projectors, and warned those present
not to allow themselves to be con-
vinced by the idea, as it would only tend to wear
the sympathizers with them in the
insurgent cause. An enthusiastic ad-
vocate of Cuban independence said to-
day:
"If the naval officers don't look
out, the vessel will be missing some
morning from her moorings, at League
island. Within a week, a man who
has strode the deck of many a vessel,
who cares much for gold and who has
risked his life to obtain it dozens of
times, made the following proposition
to certain people: 'Give me \$200,000,
and I will steal the Vesuvius, run into
Havana harbor and in ten minutes lay
Mora castle in a heap of ruins.'
"If the Vesuvius ever got clear of
the wharf and had steam up, there is
nothing in the American navy that
could catch her, and officials here have
nothing to send in pursuit but the re-
venue cutter Hamilton. The Vesuvius
would run away from her like greased
lightning."

THE GOVERNMENT WILL DETERMINE
THE NATURE OF THE ZANTE PRODUCT.

San Francisco, August 3.—The dis-
patches from Washington indicating
that the appeal of Collector Wise in
the Zante currant case will be dis-
missed at the request of the secretary of
the treasury are not believed by local
officials. The secretary fully un-
derstands the case, and evidently ap-
proves of it because he has instructed
the collectors of ports to collect the
duty on all importations of currants
subject to the decision that will be
rendered by the United States circuit
court. The government officials are
making elaborate arrangements for the
case. Zante currants bushes with ripe
fruit on them will be brought into
court and a number of college profes-
sors and expert growers of grapes will
be called upon to decide whether or not
the Zante currant is a species of the
grape. The Thompson seedless grapes
will also be shown with the purpose of
convincing the court that they are like
the Zante production. If the Zante
currants are declared by the court to be
grapes it will add at least a million
dollars to the government's revenue.
At the present time, in accordance
with a decision of the board of general
appraisers, the fruit is admitted free
of duty.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

An Attempt to Prove That the Law
Is Valid.

Chicago, August 3.—The validity of
the Chinese exclusion act has been
called in question in the case of four
Chinamen at Detroit, charged with at-
tempting to evade the law. They were
sentenced to ten days each in the De-
troit workhouse and ordered deported
at the expiration of their terms of im-
prisonment. Attorney Springer, of
Detroit, intercepted a deputy United
States marshal who had the four men
in custody, and a writ returnable today
was issued compelling the marshal to
show cause why the prisoners should
not be released, on the ground that the
charges made in the warrant were too
vague. By the advice of the circuit
judge before whom the case was tried,
matters were taken before Judge Gross-
cup, of the United States court. The
latter continued the case until Septem-
ber 1, giving the Chinamen their free-
dom until then in bonds of \$5,000 for
the four. When the case comes to
trial the law will be attacked, the
Chinamen's attorneys claiming it is
invalid, as it includes only laborers,
and is otherwise full of weak points.

San Francisco Highlander Trouble.

San Francisco, August 3.—The situa-
tion in Chinatown continues to grow
more serious each day. The feud be-
tween the Sam Yip and the Ning
Yung men, due to the arrest of the
latter for the murder of Chung Wai,
a member of the Sam Yip family, has
developed into a boycott of the Sam
Yip merchants. The intimidation fac-
tor used to enforce the boycott is ex-
pected to lead to a murderous conflict.
Clashes between the representatives of
the rival societies are of frequent oc-
currence, and several riots have been
narrowly averted. The consul-general
and the Six Companies have given up
trying to make peace, and say that
matters must now take their course.
Every conference which has been held
has ended in disorder, and no more
meetings will be called.

The Run of Fraser River Salmon.

Vancouver, B. C., August 3.—The
run of salmon on the Fraser river has
been very light so far, and although
more licenses have been issued this
year than ever before and a less num-
ber of canneries operated, the fish
caught scarcely kept the canneries go-
ing. The average number of fish ob-
tained per boat is thirty-five, though as
many as 100 and 200 have been obtain-
ed by a few lucky fishermen. Sir Mac-
kenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, and
Mr. Daly, minister of the interior, are
expected here Saturday.

MORE MINING FIGURES

A Year of Exceptionally Low
Prices for Lead.

FOREIGN SOURCES DRAWN UPON

Knowledge of the Domestic Production
Hard to Obtain Because of the
Heavy Importations.

Washington, August 1.—In discus-
sion the lead-mining industry for
1894, the geological survey says that
the year was one of exceptionally low
prices. Mining declined, and it was
necessary to draw on foreign sources to
supply the deficiency. The production
of refined lead in the United States has
grown from 1,500 short tons in 1825 to
219,000 in 1894. The product of 1893
was the largest on record, amounting
to 229,000 short tons. The lead mar-
kets of the United States are supplied
from four sources. The first is from
domestic mining, divided between the
soft lead ores of the Mississippi valley
and the silver lead ores of the Rocky
Mountains. The second source is Mex-
ico and British Columbia. The third
is the base bullion sent from Mexico
for delivering and refining in bond in
this country, and the fourth is refined
foreign lead. The interlocking sources
have greatly complicated the compila-
tion of lead statistics, and made knowl-
edge of the domestic production diffi-
cult to obtain. The following figures
show by states in tons the domestic
product smelted:
Colorado, 50,600; Idaho, 33,300;
Utah, 23,200; Montana, 9,600.

The other producing states are: Ne-
vada, New Mexico, Arizona, Califor-
nia, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and
Tennessee.

The total domestic production is
put at 132,700 tons. The consumption
of lead is placed at 102,371 tons.
Prices during the year ranged from
\$0.307 to \$0.302 1-2 per pound.

GOLD IN THE SILETZ.

Formation of the Country Said to In-
crease Mineral Deposits.

Tillamook, Or., August 1.—Sheriff
J. H. Jackson has just returned from
Siletz, where he and a party of four
others were prospecting the beach for
gold-bearing black sand. They found
some very rich diggings, Captain Jack-
son thinks. He is an old mining ex-
pert, having followed the business the
last thirty years from Mexico to Alas-
ka, and he has had experience with
beach mining.

The party staked off several claims
on the beach a few miles below the
mouth of Salmon river, and several
pans of black sand washed out showed
5 to 10 cents in bright gold, not the
thin, greasy-appearing scale gold so
common in beach sands, and so hard to
save. Captain Jackson says the forma-
tion of the country indicates mineral
deposits, and he believes that mining
will be one of the chief industries of
that section. He thinks that a rocker
will show much better results than the
pan did, and is of the opinion sluicing
will pay well, as water is convenient.
Two men of the same party were
prospecting on the beach some time
ago, but were ordered away by the In-
dians. The prospectors went away
without parley, telling the Indians
that "they were ready to quit, anyway,
as the sand was no good," but the
miners waited until the reservation
was open, and then lost no time in
getting to the black-sand deposits, and
took a surveyor along to measure off
the claims. The Indians had taken no
mineral claims on the beaches, confin-
ing themselves to the beautiful prairies
and bottom lands of the interior.

There was no rush on the north,
or Tillamook side, as has been reported,
and Captain Jackson and his party saw
no one else making for the reservation.
The day the reservation was opened
a steamer came into the Siletz with a
cannery outfit, and it is said salmon
are plentiful there. Both the Salmon
and Siletz rivers are fair harbors for
schooners, and from all report the Si-
letz country would be a productive
community if the land were in the
hands of enterprising settlers.

A Cave Filled With Skeletons.

Yuma, Ariz., August 1.—On White
river, near Camp Apache, has been
found a remarkable cave. For 500
feet the explorers were obliged to
crawl on their hands and knees, using
candles and bull's-eye lanterns for
light. They found between 300 and
400 human skeletons, indicating the
remains of persons who had been
smothered to death by smoke long
years ago. Some of them were in crev-
ices just large enough to admit a hu-
man body. The skeletons are of vari-
ous sizes, some being very small. The
skulls are of brown color with the ex-
ception of a few, which are white.
The White Mountain Apaches are very
superstitious about the cave, and say
that within it there is a large lake of
water. The visitors found no water,
but intend to explore further. There
are but two ways of entering it.

Excitement in Rio.

Buenos Ayres, August 1.—A corre-
spondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that
indignation meetings in protest against
the seizure of Trinidad by England
continue. They are not confined to
Rio Janeiro, but are held in all parts
of the country. The police last night
found it difficult to disperse the crowd
which gathered in Rio Janeiro. It is
reported that among the late General
Peixoto's papers have been found docu-
ments offering Trinidad to the
United States. The late ex-president,
as those documents are seen to show,
also offered Amalpa to France and var-
ious lands on the Amazon to countries
which would grant no recognition to
the rebels in the last revolution.

JAPAN AND LAIO TUNG.

Europe Wants the Immediate With-
drawal of Army of Occupation.

New York, August 2.—A Herald
dispatch from St. Petersburg says:
Strenuous efforts are being made by
the Japanese foreign office to have the
evacuation of the Liao Tung penin-
sula regarded as dependent on other
questions, evidently with the in-
tention of retarding so far as possible
the withdrawal of Japanese forces
from the peninsula.

The three intervening governments,
on the contrary, are determined that
no fusion of these questions shall be
allowed, it being quite clear that they
are and always have been entirely dis-
tinct.

Japan bound herself to the three
powers to evacuate Liao Tung. She
did not enter into the undertaking
toward China alone. The three powers
are therefore entitled to call for the
execution of this promise quite independ-
ently of any subject in dispute between
Japan and the Celestial government.
They will take active measures for
hastening the definite settlement of the
question by urging the immediate with-
drawal of the army of occupation.

Altitude of Adams.

Seattle, Wash., August 2.—Mount
Adams in this state is 13,402 feet high,
according to figures based on calcula-
tions made by Professor Edgar Mc-
Clure, of the university of Oregon, who
carried a mercurial barometer to the
summit July 10, with the heliograph
party. He has deduced the altitude
from figures taken at this place, Port-
land and Eugene, Or., and finds the
above result as a mean. Heretofore
the mountain has been thought to be
only a little more than 11,000 feet
high, but the new figures make it 197
feet higher than Mount Hood, and es-
tablishes the fact that Washington has
the highest and next highest peaks in
the Cascade range from the British Co-
lumbia line to California.

Colored Women of America.

Boston, August 2.—Today's session
of the Colored Women of America was
largely attended. Mrs. Joseph St.
Piere Buffin presided. Rev. Alexander
Crummell, of Washington, asserted
that color prejudice in this country
has been displayed by caste prejudice.
Mrs. H. R. Butler spoke on the needs
of better manhood and womanhood
among the colored people, and Charles
Norris, of Georgia, told of the ill-
treatment of colored women convicts in
Georgia. The convention then de-
nounced the Georgia convict system.

Effect of Good Feed.

Every dollar paid for commercial
fertilizers that could have been saved
by looking after the home made article
that is just as good as absolutely
thrown away.—Farm News.

Effect of Good Food.

Eggs from hens that are fed largely
on slops and refuse are not as good for
cooking purposes as those which are
laid by hens having a liberal ration of
corn or wheat, and of the two corn
makes the richest egg, as it adds to the
fat content and gives the contents of
the shell a consistency that makes it
especially valuable for baking and kin-
dred uses. A meat ration also adds to
the value of the egg, and it is because
ducks are such voracious hunters of
frogs, and the many insects on land
and water that their eggs are preferred
to others by bakers and confectioners.
Guinea eggs are specially rich in this
quality and are better for baking and
making icing than those of almost any
other fowl. The production of good
eggs is a comparatively new idea and
it has not been discussed half as much
as its merits deserve that it should be.

Early Plowing for Wheat.

It is hardly possible to plow too
early for wheat, and the sooner this is
done after the field to be sown is ready
for the plow the better for the crop.
If proper attention is given to it, plow
as soon as possible and harrow as fast
as plowed, no matter how hard and
dry the soil is. Usually early plowed
land can be harrowed effectively better
than that which lays to the sun until
August or the first of September. After
a field is plowed it should be har-
rowed at intervals as the weeds start,
and this will make a seed bed that is
just what wheat needs. We once knew
an old gentleman whose rule in har-
rowing was to harrow twice as much
as necessary and then all the time that
he could be given to it afterward, and he
hardly ever failed of a crop of wheat or
oats.—Farm News.

Notes.

Give the horses the best feed that