

THE STAYTON MAIL

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All the testimony goes to show that the American hen acquitted herself nobly.

It is probably just as well that congress never adjourns out of respect to a dead bill.

An insane man has made a cent into a screwdriver. Demonstration of how a lunatic can get things twisted.

A royal wedding has been held in Russia without any dynamiting. Even Nihilists like a change once in a while.

A Montana man has inherited a country home from a dog. He will be both fashionable and grateful if he calls his place "The Kennels."

As for us, give us the kind of man who, notwithstanding it may be cloudy to-day, believes that to-morrow will be a sun-kissed dream.

It cost a man \$4,750 to kiss an unwilling woman. The price seems high, considering how many girls are only waiting for a chance.

Love is the name of the Chicago woman who was recently granted her sixth divorce. She should retain the name and use it for bait.

The philosopher of the Atlanta Constitution says that "men like widows because they pretend not to know a lot of what they really do know."

Madame Paderewski paid \$7,500 for four chickens. This seems like reckless extravagance until we reflect how easily her husband makes that amount.

In celebrating Easter the Czar of Russia released 20,000 political prisoners. The Russian reactionaries will not be likely to regard this as a cheerful spring opening.

Every kind of religion is permitted to flourish in America so long as it keeps the peace. The first Hindu temple in the Western world was recently dedicated in San Francisco.

"The excessive talker," declared a London clergyman, "is a human vampire who saps the vitality of those about him." But he meant "her" but didn't dare say it because his wife was in the room.

We are delighted to see that Miss Jean Reid's fiancé "attends the king and queen at all state and social affairs." Any man with a vigorous aggressive life work like that ought to be a great and constant joy to any American girl.

"Cuba libre" has long been a war cry and watchword. A new kind of "Cuba libre" is reported by Governor Magoon, who declares, after a careful investigation, that the island has not a single case of yellow fever. That is a better kind of "free Cuba" than even its liberators dreamed of.

"The flag of the American frigate Chesapeake, taken by H. M. S. Shannon June 1, 1813, which was recently sold at auction in this city, has been presented to the Royal United Service Museum by William Waldorf Astor."—London dispatch. It is an unpleasant little episode that one of the few American battle flags ever captured by Great Britain should be thus prevented by an American from returning to America. Even an expatriate might wish to prevent its permanent exhibition in an English museum.

Appeal to authority may be so slavish or so trivial as to dishonor the authority and make the appellant ridiculous. Did Lincoln approve of reducing the tariff on wool, and if wool pulp had been in use in his day, what would he have thought of the tariff on that? What was Paul Jones' view of the need of an American naval station in the Yappi Yappi Islands? Would Thomas Jefferson have sanctioned a course in Celtic in an American university? What would Jackson have thought of the Aldrich currency bill? These questions are no more absurd than many which are seriously discussed in journals and assembly halls. Great men are great precisely because they act in obedience to principles which are too deep and broad to bind the answers to specific questions which arise in after times.

Now that a hotel at Fort Wayne, Ind., has burned down with much loss of life the discovery is made that it was a firetrap. There is no reason why the discovery should not have been made before the fire and the building have been made less of a firetrap. It was erected over fifty years ago and naturally did not measure up to modern standards of safe construction. To have made it reasonably safe would

have cost considerable. The owners of the property did not care to spend the money. The city officials whose duty it was to see that firetrap hotels were not permitted to run did not interest themselves in the matter. Consequently a number of people were burned to death. Fort Wayne is far from being the only town with an old hotel building which as soon as it has gone into smoke and ashes will be discovered to have been a firetrap. The discovery would be made too late to save the lives of unfortunate occupants. Cities and towns which wish to do their full duty by the stranger within their gates should be stirred to action by what has happened at Fort Wayne. The authorities of each place should have its hotels investigated to find out whether there is a firetrap among them. Where one is found the changes that will make it safe should be ordered. This is what should be done generally. Common humanity and regard for the lives of home people and strangers demand it. Business considerations require it. In some places the lesson of the Fort Wayne hotel fire will be heeded. In others the authorities will trust to luck. They will assume that the good fortune which has protected insecure hotels hitherto will stand by them. They will not hunt for firetraps, but will wait until a fire shall have revealed their existence.

It is frequently said that a family can live for much less in England than in America, although the details are seldom given in support of the statement. A committee of representative English working men, which visited America not long ago, has reported that there is practically no difference in the price of food in the two countries, and that in some parts of England provisions are more expensive than in New York. Rent is higher here than in Great Britain. But even with the greater rent the American working man is better off, for his wages are so much higher than those paid on the other side that, as the committee has reported, the American can save two dollars as easily as the Englishman fifty cents. The contented workman is the one who saves fifty cents or two dollars, rather than the one who complains that his wages are so small that he can save nothing. The newspapers noted the death the other day of a man in Scotland who had never earned more than eight dollars a week, yet had educated two of his five children well enough for them to enter the learned professions, and had a surplus of movable property worth two thousand dollars. There is in a New England town a shoe worker who, when he was a young man, resolved that he would save enough out of his wages to be able to retire and live on his interest at the age of sixty. He retired at the age of fifty-eight, with a home and a competency; yet he never received more than fifteen dollars a week. It is men of this type the world over who are the bone and sinew of their respective countries. In democracies such as England and America they control in a real sense the national policies. The cost of living does not trouble them very much, for they have schooled themselves to adjusting their immediate wants to the necessity of providing for a future when they may rest from their labors.

Our Ugly Ancestors.
"All our ancestors," said a physician, "were pockmarked, and smallpox was a recommendation if you were looking for work."
"What I mean is that you couldn't get a job if you had not had smallpox. No one wanted a servant who was liable at any moment to be stricken down with the loathsome disease. Hence—"
He opened a newspaper volume of 1774.

"Hence 'help wanted' ads. read like this:

"Wanted, a man between 20 and 30 years of age, to be footman and underbutler in a great family. He must have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle-aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fortune and fashion. The woman must have had the smallpox in the natural way."

Marvels in Miniature.
An English paper has an account of a tiny boat made by an Italian and formed of a single pearl. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and its headlight, carried at the prow, is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as the rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce and its price is said to be \$5,000. The Italians are adepts at minute work, for there are artists in Florence who will take particles of stone and glass no larger than a mustard seed and piece them together on the head of a shirt stud with such nice adjustment of delicate shades of color that flowers and insects are represented in perfect detail, with all the truthfulness of nature.

When a woman has a cow and sells milk, she credits more luxuries in the house to the cow than she credits to her husband.



Quality of Seeds.

As the result of tests of alfalfa, red clover and grass seeds secured in the open market Chief Galloway of the bureau of plants industry makes a report that is certainly of interest to farmers.

Red Clover.—Of the 1,217 samples of red clover seed secured 405, or one-third, contained seed of dodder, 424 contained traces of yellow trefoil seed, and 135 bore evidence of having originated in Chile.

Alfalfa.—Of the 390 samples of alfalfa seed secured 191, or about one-half, contained seed of dodder, 135 contained a trace of yellow trefoil seed, 120 contained a trace of sweet clover seed, and 16 contained a trace of bur clover seed.

Bromus Inermis.—Of the 55 samples of Bromus inermis seed obtained 15 contained seed of cheat, or chess, 28 contained from 2 to 3 per cent of seed of the wheat grasses, several contained seed of meadow fescue and one contained more than 24 per cent of meadow fescue and rye grass seed together.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Of the 429 samples of Kentucky blue grass seed obtained only 8 were found to be free from any trace of Canada blue grass. In most of these samples the trace of Canada blue grass found was immature seed, showing that it was harvested with the Kentucky blue grass seed. The seeds of the two plants not ripening at the same time, it is improbable that mature seed of Canada blue grass would be harvested with Kentucky blue grass seed. In 110 samples, however, Canada blue grass seed was found in quantities exceeding 5 per cent, 32 of these being Canada blue grass seed misbranded as Kentucky blue grass seed.

The Potato Bug.

The potato bug, or Colorado potato beetle, passes the winter in the ma-

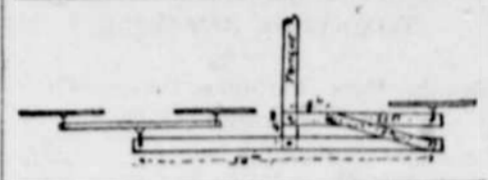
days; corn, 8 to 14 days; cress, curled, 3 to 5 days; cress, water, 12 to 14 days; cucumbers, 5 to 10 days; egg plant, 8 to 20 days; endive, 3 to 7 days; lettuce, 3 to 5 days; melons, cantaloupes, 5 to 10 days; melons, water, 8 to 15 days; mustard, 3 to 20 days; onions, 7 to 14 days; parsley, 20 to 30 days; parsnips, 8 to 14 days; peas, 5 to 10 days; pepper, 8 to 20 days.

Wood Ashes.

Ashes made from hard wood are more valuable than those made from soft wood. It is claimed that some ashes from soft wood have not enough value to make it worth while to bother with them. It has also been discovered that the value is largely governed by the part of the tree from which the ashes are made. It is declared by chemists that the ashes of young twigs are of more value than the ash of the trunk of the tree, while the ash of the leaves is still more valuable.

Three Horse Doubletree.

A doubletree attachment to binder or sulky plow can be made according to the plan shown. The dimensions



can be varied slightly to accommodate horses of different sizes.

Raising Rhubarb.

Rhubarb requires a deep and very fertile soil. The great secret of success in raising it is high manuring. It is a gross feeder, and requires a liberal application of manure every year. A grower whose small patch produces rhubarb of enormous size explains his success from his practice of throwing soapuds over the ground on washing days. He had sold \$30 worth from a patch of two and one-half rods in a single season.

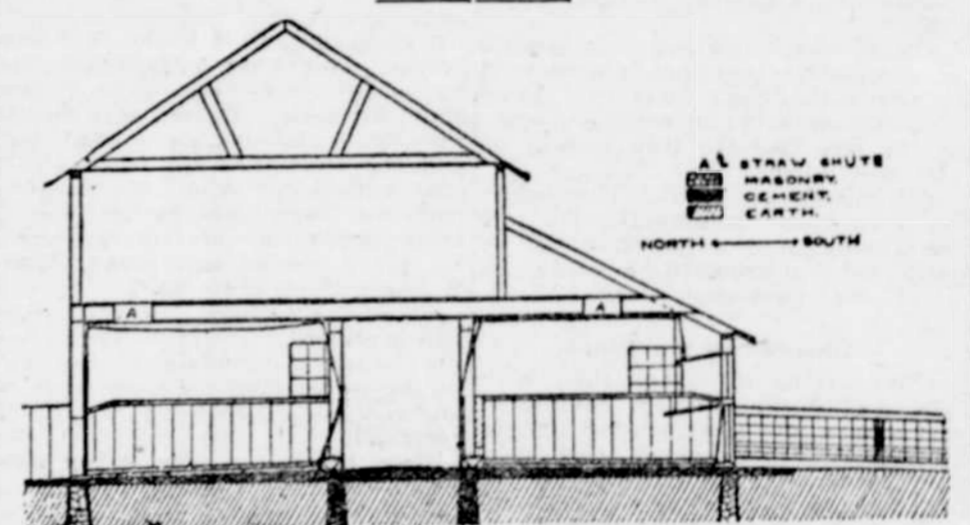
Farm Notes.

When the wheels get so dry that they rattle, have the tires properly set; do not try to chink up the spokes.

With all classes of stock the value of the feed is the same, whether it is supplied to the screw-worms or the best of thoroughbreds.

Teams that have been partially idle

FARM-BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.



PLAN OF A PIGGERY.

The above diagram shows a cross section of a piggery building thirty-four feet wide, which may be of any desired length. The foundation is of stone but may be built of concrete to be in keeping with the floor and the piers which are concrete. The floor is in two layers, the lower three inches being comprised of coarse gravel seven parts and cement one part, the upper inch being mixed three parts sharp sand to one of cement. The alley running throughout the center of the building is six feet wide, with a crowned floor one-half inch higher in the center, to insure its being kept perfectly dry. The floors of the pens are given a fall of two inches from the alley to the outer doors.

The partitions are constructed of one and a quarter-inch boards cut into three-foot lengths. These are placed in an upright position, the bottom ends resting on a two-by-four and the tops capped with similar material. The loft above is about eight feet high at top posts and furnishes an abundance of room for storage of straw, crates, crate materials, etc. No meal feed should be stored here, as it is likely to become contaminated.

The illustration shows the ropes and pulleys by which the doors and ventilators are opened and closed from the feeding alleys. On the right side the door and ventilator are open; on the left side closed.

ture form. As soon as the potatoes are up these bugs begin feeding and laying eggs on the young leaves. The young that hatch from these eggs, as well as the next brood, are the ones that do the damage. Therefore, it is necessary that treatment should be begun as soon as the young beetles appear on the vines. Dust the plants while the dew is on, with a mixture made of 1 pound Paris green to 10 pounds of slaked lime or cheap flour. Another good method is to spray the plants with a composition of 2 ounces of Paris green in 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, spraying the vines two or three times. For this purpose the Bordeaux mixture should be made out of 3 pounds of bluestone and 5 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. This mixture will not only kill the beetle, but also prevent the early blight from destroying the leaves and stems of the vines.

Seed Germination.

It requires from 20 to 30 days for asparagus seed to germinate; beans, 5 to 10 days; borecole, broc-coll, Brussels sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower, 5 to 12 days; carrots, 14 to 21 days; celery, 14 to 20 days; corn salad, 14

for some time should come into work again gradually and their shoulders bathed with salt water.

The cutworm is the larvae of a moth; the worm is of a brown color, fat and sluggish, about an inch long and feeds only during the night.

For bumble-foot in poultry paint the corn liberally with tincture of iodine daily for a week. If this is done in the early stages the corn can be spread.

If given before the hogs get past the eating and drinking stage, the following is claimed to be an infallible cure for hog cholera: To a barrel of good slop add one pint of Venetian red and one pint of kerosene oil. Mix well.

The first rule for getting a good profit from poultry is to get the chicks hatched early, and the next is to keep those chicks growing so fast that they will reach laying maturity before the commencement of cold weather.

A horse will never run into any other burning building besides his own, or even pass a bonfire if he can help it, but when once he scents danger he tries to get to his stall—his home—and when once he reaches there can only be driven away by fright or shock superior to his dread of fire.



"I am going to have my photos taken. I hope they will do me justice." "I hope so, too—justice tempered with mercy."

Mrs. Justwed—Why are these eggs so small? Grocer Dickelwurst—I think they were took from der nest too soon aforety.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Teacher—Johnny, what do you understand by that word "deficit"? "It's what you've got, when you haven't as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."

Hook—I understand he married a cool million. Cook—Yes; but he's complaining now because he hasn't been able to thaw out any of it.—Illustrated Bits.

"What'd Jimmy give yer fer yer birthday?" "This here brass ring." "How'd yer know it ain't nothin' but brass?" "He give it ter me."—Cleveland Leader.

"Is your husband having any luck at the race track?" "Some luck," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "He hasn't caught cold nor had his pockets picked."—Washington Star.

"Why is it?" asked the dear girl, "that the bridegroom's attendant is called the 'best man'?" "I suppose it's because he is the best off," growled the fussy old bachelor.

Mother—You and Willie have been at my cherries again. I found the stones in 'em the nursery. Johnny—It wasn't me, mother, 'cause I swallowed all the stones of mine.

Muriel—Would you marry for money? Carsone—Not I; I want brains. Muriel—Yes, I should think so, if you don't want to marry for money.—Brooklyn Life.

"Your love," he cried, "would give me the strength to lift mountains!" "Dearest," she murmured, "it will only be necessary for you to raise the 'dust.'"—Town Topics.

"Tell me, brother, is it possible to let Robert know that I am an heiress?" "Has he proposed to you?" "Yes." "Well, you may be sure he knows it already."—The Gossip.

"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains. "Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—Washington Star.

Professional Faster—I should like to undertake a fast of four weeks in this show of yours. How much will you pay me? Showman—I can't give you any salary, but I will pay for your keep.

"What would you do," asked the excited politician, "if a paper should call you a liar and a thief?" "Well," said the lawyer, "if I were you I'd toss up a cent to see whether I'd reform or lick the editor."

Miss Blondlock—How dare you tell people my hair is bleached? You know it is false! Miss Ravenwing—Yes, dear, I know it is. I told them it was bleached before you got it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"I noticed she bowed to you. Is she an old acquaintance?" "Y-yes; we're slightly acquainted. In fact, she's a sort of distant relation. She was the first wife of my second wife's husband."—Chicago Tribune.

Officer Flynn—An' so yez ain't a fake, hey. How did yez lose yer sight? The Blind Person—Oh, I was once on the police force with orders from my captain not to see anything. It got to be a habit with me.—Puck.

Lord Lewson—Why, Pat, there used to be two windmills there. Pat—Thruve for you, sir. Lord Lewson—Why is there but one now? Pat—Bedad, they took one down to lave more wind for t'other.—London-Tit-Bits.

He—Do you remember the night I proposed to you? She—Yes, dear. He—We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth. She—Yes, I remember, dear. He—Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life.—The Catholic Mirror.

Farmer Sacks—Here's a letter askin' about board for the summer, an' wantin' to know is thar a bath in the house. What'll I tell 'em, Mirandy? His Wife—Tell 'em the truth. Tell 'em if they need a bath we'd advise 'em to take it afore they come.—Harper's Bazar.

"Every ballot must be counted," the first speaker had declared. "I agree with the gentleman you have just heard," began the one who followed, "but I go as far as to say that in certain emergencies some of them must be counted twice."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I was reading a magazine article the other day," said the landlady, "in which the writer advanced the theory that fully two-thirds of the diseases that afflict humanity are due to over-eating." "Well, I guess that's about right," rejoined the scanty-haired bachelor at the foot of the mahogany. "Anyway, it is months since anyone was sick in this boarding house."—Chicago Daily News.