

# THE DEMOCRATIC TIMEZ.

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## NOTES FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

An Effective and Simple Way of Preventing After-swarms.

I have tried various plans to prevent second swarms by hiving in different ways, such as moving the old hive to a new stand, and hiving the new swarm or the new one over to the old; also hiving the swarms to themselves, and giving them a portion of the brood from the parent hives, etc. All of these have proved to be unsatisfactory to me, owing to the fact that these methods have a tendency to lessen the amount of surplus, since the old hive is so reduced that it is a long while before it becomes strong enough to work in the boxes. Hence we have only the new swarm to depend upon for a surplus, where we depend wholly upon clover and basswood for box honey. I always aim to keep every colony strong—the ones that have cast a swarm, as well as the new ones. My experience teaches me that light swarms during the honey season give no profit. I would rather have half a bushel of bees in one hive than divided by two, having a peck in each hive, when the honey season is at hand.

In hiving bees, the plan that suits me best is to return one-third of the swarm to the old hive, put the remaining two-thirds in a new hive, and add to it, as soon as may be, one or more two-thirds swarms (without queens this time), each time returning the third of the bees to the hive from which they came. The surplus queens, if good ones, may be returned to their respective hives after cutting off all the queen-cells. By this method the old hive is kept well stocked with bees, and work in the boxes is very little interrupted, and new colonies are made very strong, and are in the best of condition to store a large amount of honey in the boxes. As I do not desire a large increase of colonies, I strive to secure a large surplus, regardless of increase.

To prevent second swarms I go to the hives four days after a swarm has issued, lift out the combs one by one, and cut out all queen-cells but one, leaving the best one if I wish to rear a queen from this stock; if not, all are cut out, and a cell from some other is introduced. Then in four days more I again cut out any queen cells that may have been started, after which there is no danger of more being started. Now, when the young queen hatches and finds no rival, and the bees not being able to rear another, owing to the age of the brood, the young queen is permitted to leave the hive for fertilization, without the bees following her; and in due time she will commence to lay. But if the young queen is allowed to hatch before the other cells are removed, as recommended by some writers, even if the cells are removed very soon after the queen hatches, there is danger of a second swarm. But if all surplus cells are removed before the queen hatches, there is no danger of a second swarm; at least that has been my experience the past few years.

One night last season my son reported six second swarms that day (this being only his second season in having charge of an apiary, and he had forgotten my instructions of the year before; upon inquiry I learned that he had not removed the cells the second time; or on the eighth day, thinking that, if he removed them soon after the young hatched from the cells left in the hive, when looking them over the fourth day after the swarm had issued, it would be as well. But the result was six after-swarms in one day. I visited his yard next day and helped him cut out the surplus cells from all that had swarmed seven or eight days previously; and cautioned him to attend to this matter in the future, which he did, and the result was no more second swarms.—Gleanings.

## MEASURING HAY.

Rules That Will Work Well Enough When Scales Are Not Obtainable.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide deep scaffold, will represent a ton. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stored away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting, it will occupy twenty-five per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, but

as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible.

In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is, forty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 plus 16 plus 18 equals 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520, divided by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton; while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it, that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerable more than 2,000 pounds.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## ABOUT SUNDAY WORK.

The Question Considered from a Strictly Physiological Standpoint.

The question of Sunday work has, of course, a moral side, and it is that side which most strongly influences many who are striving to lessen the evil. Physiologists are universally agreed that men need, for purely physiological reasons, one day's rest out of the seven. There is plenty of evidence upon this question, all pointing in the same direction, and the conclusion is inevitable that the almost universal desire of workmen for rest on Sunday, and their strong objection to working continuously every day, is the result of a natural physiological law, which, like all other laws of the kind, can not be violated without some one having to suffer the penalty. There is good reason for believing that many railroad accidents are directly traceable to physical and mental exhaustion of train-men caused by the strain of severe and exacting duties, performed without relaxation for a period of time beyond that which is allowed by nature. And in the case of street railway employees, who are required to work from twelve to sixteen hours every day, Sundays included, it is probable that society suffers, and will suffer, a large share of the penalty. For the presence in the community of a considerable body of men to whom civilization means almost, if not quite, nothing, upon whom society has imposed burdens almost intolerable and infinitely heavier than are imposed by nature as a condition of living—we say that the presence of a body of men living under such conditions is a menace and a danger to republican institutions.—American Machinist.

## Struck Him as About Right

Little girl (reading newspaper article in relation to Henry M. Stanley)—During his march across this portion of the Dark Continent he appears to have incurred the greatest prevarications—

Mother (looking over her shoulder)—Haven't you made a mistake, Ethel? I think the word is privations.

Father (who has his doubts about Stanley)—Don't interrupt her, Maria. Prevarications is the right word. Go on, Ethel.—Chicago Tribune.

—A man in Australia has discovered a process by which he can season freshly cut Australian lumber in less than seven days. This seems hardly credible, as heretofore it has required several years. Steam is one of the agencies employed.

—Tests made with much care show that the addition of a fraction of one per cent. of aluminum greatly improves the quality of cast iron, rendering castings more solid and free from blow holes, removing the tendency to chill, increasing the strength, elasticity, and fluidity of the metal, and decreasing shrinkage.

—The different woods for charcoal may be estimated as to value by this rule: Of the oaks 100 parts will yield 23 parts charcoal, beech 21, apple, elm and white pine 23, birch 24, maple 22, willow 18, poplar 20, hard pine 22. The charcoal used for gunpowder is made from willow and alder.

—Experiments again made in London with carbo-dynamite, one of the latest explosives, would seem to show that it possesses some important advantages over ordinary dynamite, among others that of considerably greater power, and the generation of much less noxious vapor when exploded in confined places. It is composed of nitro-glycerine absorbed by two parts of a variety of carbon, and is claimed to be entirely unaffected by water.

## THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Some of the Ups and Downs of Editorial Life in the West.

We extract the following items from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker: **THE LAST STRAW.**—For the last six months Major Davis, of this burgh has lost no opportunity of abusing us and boasting of what he would do if we did not step softly. The reason for this conduct lies in the fact that the Kicker not only called him a horse-thief, but proved him a bigamist besides. Last Saturday the Major, who has no more right to that title than a mule has to that of "professor," borrowed a shot-gun and gave out that he had camped on our trail and meant to riddle our system with buckshot on sight. Word was brought to us, and although we were very busy at the time superintending our combined weekly newspaper, harness shop, grocery, bazar and gun store (all under one roof, and the largest retail establishment in Arizona), we laid aside our work and went over to Snyder's saloon in search of the Major. We found him, and we gave him such a whipping as no man in this town ever got before. He lies a broken and stranded wreck on the shores of time, so to speak, and the doctor says it will be six weeks before he will find any more trails or do any more camping.

**SLIPPED A COG.**—In company with the elite of this neighborhood we were invited to the abode of Judge Graham last Thursday evening to witness the marriage of County Clerk Dan Scott to the beautiful Arabella Johnson, only daughter of the aristocratic widow Johnson, of Bay Horse Heights. The widow had made a spread worthy of the days of Cleopatra, and Dan had on a new suit sent by express from Omaha for the occasion. Everything passed off pleasantly until eight o'clock, at which hour the bride was discovered to be missing, and investigation soon brought out the fact that she had gone dead back on Dan and skipped the trala, whatever that is, with a bold cowboy named French Jim. She left a message to the effect that she could never, never love a man with a cataract in his left eye, and that meant Dan. There was a feast, but no wedding, and Daniel will have to try again.

**EXPLANATORY.**—As several versions of the incident that occurred in our office Saturday night are flying around town and have probably been telegraphed all over the world, we deem it but right to give the particulars as they occurred. We were seated in the editorial chair, writing a leader on the European situation, when a rough character known around town as "Mike the Slayer" called in. As we had never had a word with the man, we suspected no evil. As a matter of fact we reached for our subscription book, supposing, of course, that he wanted the best weekly in America for a year. The Slayer then announced that he had come to slay us, not because we had ever done him harm, but because the influence of the press was driving out the good old times and customs. We retreated towards the door of our harness department. He pursued us with a drawn knife. We then felt it our duty to draw our gun and let six streaks of daylight through his body, and as he went down we stepped to the door and sent a boy for the coroner. It was a clear case of self-defense, and the inquest was a mere formality. We lament the sad occurrence, but no one can blame us. We paid his burial expenses, and in another column will be found his obituary, written in our best vein and without regard to space. No other Arizona editor has ever done half as much.

**NO HARM DONE.**—The boys got after a stranger the other evening who was pointed out as a horse-thief, and ran him all over town with the object of pulling him up to a limb. In some manner he gave them the slip, and in their zeal they got hold of Judge Downey and held him up to a limb for over a minute before the error was discovered. The judge is gu-guing around with a sore throat and stiff neck and threatens to bring about fifty damage suits. Take a friend's advice, judge, and hush up. You got off powerful easy, considering your general character. While it was a mistake, the boys were not so far wrong after all. We wish such mistakes would occur oftener.

**WE BIDE OUR TIME.**—While selling Mrs. Colonel Prescott four pounds of prunes for half a dollar the other day Constable Button entered and asked us to step across the street to the office of Esquire Williams. We obeyed the request, and were at once served with a warrant charging us with keeping bales of hay on the sidewalk in front

of the Kicker office to the detriment of pedestrians. As is well known, we run a grocery, feed store, harness shop, bazar and music house in connection with the Kicker, and the hay was out for a sign. We were tried, convicted and fined nine dollars—the grossest outrage ever perpetrated in the name of law. We shall bide our time. That is, we shall begin next week and show 'Squire Williams up as a drunkard, dead-beat, absconder, embezzler and perjurer, and if we can't drive him out of the country in six weeks we will forfeit a lung. The man who made the complaint did it to get even with us for refusing to lend him our only button-behind shirt. From this out he is a marked man. We will begin on him next week, and we'll bet ten to one he hangs himself inside of a month.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE SIERRA SNOW PLANT

A Beautiful Flower Found on the Mountain Heights of the West.

One thing that never fails to interest all who see it, when alone it is found on the mountain heights of the Sierras, is the snow plant, known to botanists as the *Sarcodes Sanguinea*, meaning blooded flesh. Both names are said to be misnomers. The first was given it from its supposed birth among the Sierra snow, some travelers asserting that it sent its roots into snowbanks as other plants into earth. Superficial observers were deceived by seeing the brilliant spikes of flowers rising from the snow that had fallen around them in the quick mountain squalls after the plants had grown. No flesh or blood could be as exquisitely beautiful; imagine a rosy and snow tented, crowded hyacinth, from eight to twenty inches in height, every miniature bell round about by a rosy and frosted silver ribbon, all topped by a huge head of asparagus in hoar frost and silver. The frosted papilla is very marked, every sepal and bract. Though the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the deepest and most brilliantly colored parts of the flower, which is five parted, and each open one showing slightly the stamens and pistils. There have been seen specimens bearing eighty perfect flowers and a pseudo-bulb twenty-two inches in circumference, brittle almost as spun glass, and although solid as a pineapple when first dug up, dried away to the size of the stem. All attempts at cultivation have thus far failed, the bulbs refusing to stand transplanting and the seeds to sprout. For the man who can discover the way to introduce them to cultivation there is a fortune in store, and what a glorious addition they will be to our early garden flora! They have been gathered in their native wilds from May until past the middle of July, but even at home are said to be capricious in growth. Localities where they abound one season may be without them the next. They are found as high as 8,000 feet above the sea level and not much below 4,000. It was once said that they would not survive below the level of the summer snow line, but they have been since seen almost covering the ground far below. The snowbanks seem, however, to protect them from the winds sweeping among the mountains, and they make their early growth and development beneath the driven snows, and when the approach of summer leaves the surface of the ground exposed it is discovered in a few days with the red crowns of the snow plants. The flowers are at first protected by the leaf-like bracts, which gradually unfold as the weather warms and apparently close up again when the temperature becomes suddenly cold. When thus closed the parts of the flower are so perfectly fitted together as to resemble a huge head of asparagus. The brittle roots extend into the ground almost as far as the flower does above it. Although once thought to be parasitic upon decaying cedar roots, no indications of a parasitic character are found upon digging them up. The plant is said to be found in soils of varying nature, but always where it gets the water from melting snow. Perhaps some new system of refrigeration will be discovered by which the bulbs may be transported to other regions.—American Garden.

At the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Baptist Missionary Union, lately celebrated in Boston, 6,000 people sat down to a banquet spread in the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association building, and 8,000 listened to speeches by the Revs. Edward Judson and R. S. MacArthur, of this city, and the Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago. This was undoubtedly the largest meeting of its kind ever held.

## DRESS AND FASHION.

Notes on Matters of Interest to Both Young and Old.

The crocheted handbags of grandmother's time are revived and are lady-like and very pretty.

The favorite pocket-book is almost square in shape, is stamped calf skin, handsomely mounted in sterling silver or silverine.

Large checks are becoming popular for morning aprons, and some of the summer skirtings for petticoats are in the same style.

There is a beautiful new trimming that resembles coarse Italian guipure, with a design over it in colored plush, appliqued with silk.

Mousseline de laine is much in favor now, and is likely to be during the hot weather. Nothing can well be simpler than the style of making.

We are gradually coming back to mode trimmings of the material, to the Spanish flounce and the drooping lace edgings that ornamented the hat brims of that period.

The favorite headgear for traveling is a toque of silk or goods matching the suit. Tam O'Shanter caps of velvet, either black or a color, are worn by very young ladies.

The tan suede gloves no longer reign pre-eminent, for it is becoming the fashion to match the gloves to their accompanying costume, as shades of green are the latest aspirants to favor.

Some of the new jerseys, gauged at the throat and top of the arm, have a scarf fixed and gauged on the top of one shoulder, carried across the bust and looped in a large loose bow at the side.

While it can not be said that black is falling into any disfavor, yet the extraordinary popularity of colors has taken them into the street as well as the assembly, the watering place and the home circle.

At the last two drawing-rooms it was noticeable that gloves were not so long as they were, and "on dit" that the Queen does not like to see them above the elbow. Whether this is the case or not, certain it was that few, comparatively, stretched over the elbow. White suede and kid are well worn with black, white and gray gowns, and also with those that have white about them.

A special novelty are the embroidered pompadour robes in Watteau designs and coloring. The ground is cream, of soft muslin, and the designs are in exquisite shades of color, some being simple, others grand and elaborate.

Some of the new dressing gowns have a good-sized monogram worked on the right cuff in a contrasting color. Others open at one side, instead of down the middle, and have a cascade of lace, and full sleeve ruffles. The gown front is full at the throat band.

Some of the ornamented buttons which have been brought into use by the fashion of redingotes and redingote caques are simply painted with a number of the most brilliant colors placed in such harmonious juxtaposition as to produce a rich and refined effect.

Quaint fichus made of a square of plain or embroidered lawn, mull or net, edged with lace and folded diagonally, furnish a graceful drape for untrimmed waists. The back corners are rounded and the front corners are usually tucked inside the wide belt or sash.

Chatelain bags for ladies are very convenient for traveling or general shopping. The finest are in real seal leather mounted with sterling silver, richly engraved, and are very expensive. A very handsome chatelain bag in black grain leather, with oxidized mountings, costs about \$3.50. This is a most desirable size with lovely clasp and chain.—St. Louis Republic.

—The man that guesses at probabilities often overreaches the man that waits for the truth.

—One may ruin himself by frankness, but one surely dishonors himself by duplicity.—Vieillard.

—Walter—"I can recommend the eggs, sir. They're beautifully fresh, new laid, in fact!" MacDuffer—"What, to-day?" His Spouse (horried)—"My love, what are you thinking about! You don't suppose hens lay on the Sabbath?"—Pick Me Up.

—A gortia in the Bombay zoological gardens takes a bar of iron two inches thick and bends it double in his hands, and with one bite of his teeth he shivers a mahogany knot into match wood.