

Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO, OREGON

THE STORMY PETREL.

Some of the Curious Superstitions of Old Sailors About the Bird.

One of the best known of the sea birds is the stormy petrel. It is oftenest seen during storms, flying above the waves in search of the shellfish and other small animals that are brought to the surface by the tempest. The sailors call petrels "Mother Carey's chickens" and do not view them with much favor, owing to their being constant companions of storms. Jack thinks that rough weather may be expected when he sees petrels about, and is not quite sure that they do not in some way cause the tempest. When the bird is on the outlook for its prey, it seems to walk on the water. Hence the seamen of olden times, in allusion to the apostle Peter's walking on the water, called the bird petrel, from the Latin Petrellus, "Little Peter."

So far from the sailor's being superstitious as to the capture of another kind of petrel—the Cape pigeon—which is of a black and white color and about the size of a tame pigeon, I have known Jack to take a haud occasionally in capturing them as a bit of recreation during a dog-watch. In southern latitudes the Cape pigeons follow a ship in thousands. The method of catching them is peculiar. A common bottle cork is tied to the end of a long piece of thread and trailed astern so that the cork touches the water. This gives the remaining end of the thread a long pull in the wind. As the birds fly in clouds from side to side astern some of them constantly strike the thread with their wings, and the resistance is enough to turn them over, when the thread is wrapped round the wing and the bird is hauled on board. In this manner I have seen hundreds caught in a day.

On one occasion a clipper ship, carrying passengers to India, captured pigeons by hundreds, and the surgeon by some mischance succeeded in entangling a stormy petrel.

Now the doctor was an enthusiastic naturalist and like the sailors is known as "landlubber"—that is, he was on his first voyage. The doctor at once took the specimen to his cabin and made preparations to skin and preserve it. In his haste a deputation of seamen, headed by the old-timer, sailmaker, came aft with a request that the petrel be set at liberty, saying that otherwise the ship and all on board would surely suffer. The doctor, somewhat surprised, intended to set the bird free, but his enthusiasm as a naturalist prevailed over the sailors' warning, and when the sailors had disappeared the bird was added to his collection. The fact soon became known forward among the men, and the doctor was regarded with black looks by the crew for the remainder of the voyage.

In the course of time the good ship anchored in the Huguir river, and that day at dinner the doctor suddenly died.

There was a gathering of the sailors around the windlass that dogwatch, and the doctor's sudden death was attributed by the superstitious sailors to his slaughter of the stormy petrel.—St. Nicholas.

A New Wrinkle.

"Please, sir, will you give me 5 cents?" "Give you 5 cents?" echoed the young man in surprise, for his applicant was a pretty, refined looking little girl of about 10 summers, whose clothing looked as though she were a child of fortune, not of want.

"Yes, sir. I want it to pay my car fare with. I lost the nickel mamma gave me." Of course the young man gladly gave the girl the desired 5 cents, and she fairly beamed upon him. The incident happened at Broad and Chestnut street. Not long after the young man was waiting for a car on Walnut street, and it so happened that he was thinking of the pretty face of the child. "Well," mused he to himself, "I'm glad I happened to be there in time. Some parents are awfully careless of their children, though. Think of the little thing having to ask for money. It's a shame!"

There came a slight pull at his coat sleeve. Then a sweet, weak voice that seemed familiar said, "Please, sir, will you give me 5 cents?"

The young man turned as if stung. He could hardly believe his own eyes. "You see, sir," began the sweet voice again. "Yes, I know all about it. You lost the money your mother gave you for car fare."

It never phased the little one. She asked divinely and answered, "Yes, how did you guess it?" But the young man had caught a passing car, and the look on his face set several of the passengers wondering.—Philadelphia Press.

A Homemade Barometer.

A simple barometer can be made by filling a common, wide mouthed pickle bottle with three inches of the top with water. An ordinary Florence oil flask should be washed thoroughly and stripped of its straw covering. This should be inverted and its neck plunged as far as it will go in the pickle bottle. This gives a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the neck of the pickle bottle, in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind and at least eight hours before the gale reached its height the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.—New York Telegram.

A Business Hook.

Young Fish—There's a hook with a nice worm on it.

Old Fish—Keep away from that.

Young Fish—I've stolen lots of worms off of hooks.

Old Fish—Yes, but there isn't any fashion plate reflected in the water this time. That hook belongs to a frocked faced boy, with a ragged straw hat.—New York Weekly.

Hardly to Be Expected.

"Were you calm and collected at the battle of Sedan, major?"

"Well, madam, I was calm enough, but I wasn't collected. With a leg in one part of the field, an arm in another and my left ear in a third place, collection was difficult."—Pearson's Weekly.

No Show That Night.

Albert Roscius Boothleigh (just arrived in Barnville)—Why, my little boy, do you throw snowballs so persistently at your street sign?

Little Boy (continuing to throw)—Practise your boy's show.—Chicago Record.

REMARKABLE DREAMS.

Premonitions of the Death of a Bette City Woman and Her Sister.

A short time ago Mrs. Thomas J. Jeffries of Bette City, Mo., was killed at a railroad crossing while driving. Many of the friends of the deceased lady now recall a premonition she had of her approaching death and in the manner she met it. Only a few days before her death she called on several of her neighbors and told them of an indescribable feeling of impending danger, and that she knew she would soon die.

Her friends tried to persuade her that there was nothing to fear from such a premonition and urged her to dismiss the matter from her mind. She would not be dissuaded, however, and requested the friend to whom she was talking to interest himself in the child when she was dead; also named certain of her neighbors whom she desired to prepare her body for burial. At the same time she expressed a wish that no other persons be permitted to touch her body. In fact, she made all suggestions for her funeral and the care of the child she would leave motherless.

A day or two before the fatal accident Mrs. Jeffries was out buggy riding with a party. During the drive they had occasion to cross a railroad track. A train was approaching from the distance, and although so far away that there was no danger the lady thought the accident she so vividly expected was about to overtake her and nearly fainted in consequence. When all danger had passed, her attention was called to the evident absurdity of her fears, but she simply maintained that the time had not yet arrived, and that sooner or later her premonition would prove true.

As a further evidence of the lady's strange power to forecast and receive premonitions of impending calamities, it is related by one of her friends that some time ago she had a vivid dream of a funeral passing her door. She asked some one as to whose funeral it was. The answer, as she heard it in her dream, was that the dead person was her sister. Mrs. Jeffries felt that the dream portended something unfortunate, but was hardly prepared for the telegram which she received next day telling of the death of her sister, which occurred at her home in the east.

Mrs. Jeffries was the last of a family of children. A brother of hers was also killed in an accident several years ago, and it is related that by the same strange gift she had a premonition of his death.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Last of His Race.

Important officials sometimes forget that there are persons who are entitled to disregard their importance. A poor old nobleman was traveling through the rural districts of Sweden. One day he stopped his carriage at a country tavern and called out in an imperious tone:

"Horses, landlubber! Horses at once!" "I am not a landlubber, sir, but I am a nobleman, and you will have to wait one hour before fresh horses can be brought up," replied the landlubber calmly.

"How!" violently exclaimed the nobleman. "To me! My man, I demand horses immediately!"

"Then observing the fresh, sleek looking ones which were being led up to another carriage, he continued:

"For whom are those horses?" "They were ordered for this gentleman," replied the landlubber, pointing to a tall, slim individual who had just entered the inn.

"I say, my man," called out the nobleman, "will you let me have those horses if I pay you a liberal bonus?"

"No," answered the slim man. "I intend to use them myself."

"Perhaps you are not aware who I am?" replied the nobleman, "I am, sir, Field Marshal Baron George Sparre, the last and only one of my race."

"I am very glad to hear that," said the slim man, stepping into his carriage. "It would be a terrible thing to think that the last of my race should be so common."

"I am inclined to think that your race will be a foot race."

"The slim man was the king of Sweden.—Youth's Companion.

Position During Sleep.

Almost every one has a favorite position during sleep, and no end of theories and beliefs have been advanced in the subject of the proper position, location and general condition for that sleep. "That knits up the raveled sleeve of care." Many physicians argue that one should cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side, especially if one has indulged in a full meal late in the evening. The food must be pushed from the stomach on the right side, and it is for this reason claimed that the position is more favorable to digestion without effort. This is important, as all of the faculties and functions should have a certain amount of rest, and in no way be thus as easily attainable as during the hours of sleep.

Other authorities say that one should always lie on the back, but there are excellent reasons why this is not wise. The weight of the stomach and its contents rests upon the spine, which often affects the nerves. Some authorities claim that one should be faced by the habit of sleeping on the back. This is easy to do and is the most comfortable position if one dispenses with the pillow. One young man, who had exhausted all the skill of the doctors, fell into the habit of lying on his face, with his right arm under his head, which was turned slightly to one side. By this change natural rest soon came to him, and he entirely recovered. Whatever position one may choose to take, a little practice will make it comfortable, and the experiment is well worth trying.—New York Ledger.

A Wedding on Wheels.

In order to assist George J. Defoy and Mrs. Mary Ellen Simpson to be married, and catch the Victoria boat, Justice Sharp this morning made them man and wife in a back while the horses were being driven at a rapid pace to the wharf. A minister refused to marry the couple, and only ten minutes remained before the departure of the boat when the justice was found.—Tacoma Cor. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Water the Color of Blood.

The red snow which covers the crinon cliffs of the coast of Greenland was supposed to be due to the reflection of a red aurora, but it is now known to be caused by a minute organism. Not long ago the water of Port Jackson harbor Sydney became the color of blood and on investigating the matter Mr. Thomas Whitelegg found the color produced by myriads of a species of Glomondium.—New York Journal.

Two Years Between Meals.

Two years ago Mrs. Adam Wheeler of Whitehall, at her last hearty meal. Then she rapidly lost all desire for food and finally she could not eat a morsel. For more than a year she has fasted not being able to eat at all. Here is the most wonderful case of the kind physicians have any record of. She is growing weaker.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

The "tribute of shawls" annually paid by the government of Cashmere to the queen of England, and principally used by her for wedding presents, has recently arrived at Windsor.

The largest German sailing vessel is a four masted bark, built at Geestemunde. She measures 9,780 tons net and has a carrying capacity of 4,420 tons.

EASTERN MELANGE.

New York Chinese Engage in the Mercantile Business.

AN ANTI-WILSON BILL PETITION.

Huge Gold Nugget Found in Colorado—Railroad Employees Enjoyed Striking.

Of seventy-nine suicides in Boston last year sixty were women.

The World's Fair expenses amounted at Chicago to over \$20,000,000.

New York city brewers have given \$100,000 to relieve the unemployed.

Proceedings for the dissolution of the Chicago gas trust, it is said, are contemplated in Illinois.

A gold nugget weighing 156 pounds has been found on the Campion property at Breckenridge, Col.

The merchants of St. Louis are paying the school tax, which they have been fighting in the courts.

There was a decrease of \$3 per mile in the net earnings of the railroads of the country last year.

A syndicate of English capitalists has bought the Fisk gold mine near Blackhawk, Col., for \$400,000.

The largest distillery in the world is to be built at Terre Haute, Ind., as a rival to the whisky trust.

The Mississippi Legislature voted down a bill for the establishment of a disabled Confederates' home.

A Baltimore packer will erect in Omaha one of the largest vegetable and chicken canning factories in the West.

Surprisingly favorable results are said to have resulted from experiments in feeding wheat to hogs in Kansas.

Baltimore fire insurance underwriters have raised the rates for the city of Baltimore in the inadequate fire department.

The estimated revenue of Chicago for this year will be about \$8,000,000. Last year the revenue was \$1,000,000 more.

Malignant tonsillitis, due to cigarette-smoking, caused the death of Commodore C. H. Colt of Hartford in Florida.

The silver production of the United States last year is estimated at 60,000,000 ounces, against 65,000,000 ounces in 1892.

The total property loss of Kansas City by fire last year was about \$763,715, with insurance involved to the amount of \$4,970,000.

According to Secretary Carlisle the revenue of Utah over the United States is \$25,555 for the expenses of prosecutions since 1875.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has been authorized by the Council to expend \$100,000 for improvements to give work to the unemployed.

In Rhode Island they still ring the Statehouse bell to call the Legislature together. It is a large bell, and can be heard all over the State.

Many Chinese in New York have discarded the laundry business and developed into merchants. The Oriental goods are popular in the metropolis.

The Baltimore American expects the proposed electric railway between Baltimore and Washington to be in operation before the summer of next year.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York Legislature to provide for the establishment in cities of 75,000 inhabitants of free public bureaus of employment.

The troubles in the Mansfield mining district in Pennsylvania are at an end apparently. The Slavs, who ran things as they pleased for awhile, have been ousted.

The railroad employees of Pennsylvania have formed an association to compete for candidates for the Legislature. It is claimed that 100,000 men will vote together.

The official returns show an increase in exports from Canada for the past six months of nearly 44,000,000. The imports for the past six months increased \$50,000,000.

The speech of Senator Jones of Nevada during the silver debate will fill ninety pages of the Congressional Record, and a special number has been assigned to it.

On the proposed subway to cross the city of Boston \$5,000,000 are to be expended. Passengers will be carried from Park Square to the Union station on Causeway street in four minutes.

The petitions presented to Congress against the Wilson bill bear the names of 1,250,000 persons, the largest number of remonstrants ever known in the case of a pending scheme of legislation.

The New York State Railroad Commission intends to ask legislation giving it power to act as arbitrator in grade-crossing matters. The idea comes from Massachusetts, where it has been successful.

Judge McAdams of the Superior Court of New York, who has probably granted more divorces than any living Judge, has ruled that if men set traps to catch unfaithful wives they cannot get divorces.

Judge Dundy at Omaha has issued an order reducing wages on the Pacific cable system. The average reduction per man is \$3.82 per month. The employees are enjoined from striking against the cut.

Boston has been seized with the suburb annexation fever again. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to allow the "Hub" to gather to itself all towns within ten miles of its gilded Statehouse dome.

President Harper of the Chicago University is reported to have stated that the story of Cain and Able is a myth, with no more truth in it, as far as known, than the story of the wooden horse that figured in the capture of Troy, or than the myth of Romulus and Remus as connected with the founding of Rome.

The Law and Order League at Jacksonville, Fla., has resolved to make it lively for the principals, aiders and abettors in the history of German universities have made a public declaration of their Socialist sentiments by dispatching an address to the International Congress of Socialist Students at Geneva.

There may be another attempt at revolution in the Republic of Colombia. The government is on the alert, General Ruiz, military chief of the Liberals in the province of Panama, has been arrested in Baranquilla and taken to Panama. He is guarded most carefully.

The Socialist students of the Universities of Berlin, Freiburg, Munster, Marburg and Kiel for the first time in the history of German universities have made a public declaration of their Socialist sentiments by dispatching an address to the International Congress of Socialist Students at Geneva.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS.

Berlin intends to annex some rich suburbs.

The English naval estimates for 1894 amount to \$7,000,000.

The Queen of Afghanistan has decided to adopt European dress.

Paris may follow Manchester's example and become a seaport.

Thousands of peasants are in a starving condition in Hungary.

A pedigree book of high-bred cats has just been published in England.

A comparison of French exports shows a great decrease in the year past.

Kosuth says his "History of Hungary" is almost ready for the press.

People in England are fined 40 shillings for walking on a railroad track.

Sweden will spend \$2,700,000 extra for five years in building new war ships.

Londoners pay a trifling over £4 a head in taxes, local and national, per year.

Premier Crispien expresses great desire to end the commercial war with France.

It has been definitely settled that England is to buy the trunk-line telephones.

The Emperor of Germany has become interested in the American game of poker.

In no country has the marriage rate declined so greatly in recent years as in Ireland.

For commenting too freely on government plans the Moniteur de Rome has been suspended.

In the opinion of the London Times the new American bonds are not likely to be taken in England.

The Liverpool overhead electric railway has proved a great success in its operation since last March.

Russia and France are preparing for an anti-offering of honors during the coming Franco-Russian fetes.

The Japanese Emperor has just received from the Kaiser of Germany as a present a horse valued at \$9,000.

From all accounts from Germany the young Kaiser made all the advances for reconciliation with Prince Bismarck.

M. Balfour in his speech at Manchester announced that England has now on hand two sources—France and Russia.

Brigandage has become more common in Spain in consequence, the authorities say, of the large number of unemployed.

During last year 13,647 fewer emigrants left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe than during the previous year.

The grandson of Lord Byron—child of the hapless Ada—has succeeded to the Earldom of Lovelace by the death of his father.

A new kind of fuel, made from solidified petroleum and other materials, is now being extensively manufactured in France.

The French customs revenue for 1893 was 28,000,000 francs below the estimate and 25,000,000 francs below the revenue of 1892.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected—347 to 90—a motion to reduce the taxes of farmers cultivating their own fields.

The Prussian budget for 1894 shows a deficit of \$10,000,000, mostly due to increased war expenses in a time of profound peace.

The amount of money received and expended for the relief of the miners during the recent general strike in England was \$1,011,714.

The government of France is converting its 4 1/2 per cent bonds into 3 1/2 per cent bonds and 1 per cent in the annual interest charge.

The Belgian army has a soldier 6 feet 6 1/2 inches tall, who is allowed double rations, on recommendation of his Colonel, on account of his size.

Gladstone is so admired in Spain that all parties in the Basque provinces have sent him at Biarritz a neighboring message and a symbol of liberty.

The next Universal Exposition opens in Antwerp on May 5 of this year. The next after that, as far as at present known, will be the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Berlin cab drivers to the number of between 400 and 500 have struck against a police order requiring them to wear white glazed hats as a distinguishing mark of their calling.

The Russian government, which abandoned the idea of an income tax some time ago, has now determined to impose a tax upon the rental of occupied houses, to be paid by the tenants.

It costs Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottom of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it, and this has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

There are some signs in Russia of a relaxation of the authorities toward the peasants and Socialists. A great measure of economic justice is hinted at in many public documents.

The czar in a telegram to the Governor of Moscow expressing thanks for New Year's congratulations says: "May God grant peace, rest and general welfare to all nations, and more especially to my own dear country."

Paris, not satisfied with the river Seine, seeks a shorter cut to the open sea, and a ship canal to Rouen has been proposed. There would be no great physical obstacles in the way, since the points are only about seventy miles apart.

According to an advertisement contained in the Danish Government Gazette, published in Copenhagen, two big vacancies are for sale. They are situated in Iceland, and are the principal attractions of the island. The owner asks for them the sum of \$400 apiece.

A concession has been secured by an American for the construction of an electric railway between Tokio and Yokohama, a distance of about thirty miles. Two American engineers are said to be now on their way to Japan in connection with the matter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Culled Matter of Interest to the Thoughtful Farmer.

DRAWING WATER FROM A WELL.

Cement Replacing Boards for Flooring of Stables, Piggeries, Cowsheds, Etc.

Cement is largely replacing boards for flooring of summer kitchen, poultry and dairy houses, for stables, piggeries, cowsheds, walks. Wherever the place the principle is the same. Dig out sufficient to admit from twelve to twenty inches of stone, large at the bottom, with smaller to fill the cracks. Pound the stone well together, so there shall be no after settling and to leave as little space between as possible. Mix one part best cement and two parts sharp sand with water, to be thin enough to pour, and use for filling among the stones. The next coat should be thicker and be a couple of inches above the stones and not used until it hardens. Whether walk or floor prepare always for the wash; that is, have a slope to a drain that will prove a water-shed. The beauty of the floor aside from their indestructibility is that they can be washed; but to have all the good that should follow flushing there must be a drain. Some say cement floors are too cold for poultry and cattle sheds and pig pens. No one questions this, but no one supposes such floors are to remain hard, and to be covered with litter. Tons of leaves have already been gathered for the poultry-house. In one place several loads of earth have been brought in, and it is already scattered two inches deep over the floors. The droppings, raked up once a week, go into barrels under cover for use in the garden next spring. In the cow and pig pens and in the stables the litter is straw and a good generous bed of it. The floors in the horse, cow and pig houses should have drains for carrying the liquid manure to reservoirs prepared to save it.

WELL VS. POORLY BALANCED RATONS.

From a late bulletin of the Maryland agricultural station on data as between a well-balanced vs. a poorly-balanced ration we get the following conclusions as follows: For fattening steers a well-balanced ration is very much more profitable than a poorly-balanced one. Steers fed on a well-balanced ration made an average daily gain of 2.78 pounds; those given a poorly-balanced ration made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds. This increased profits from the test showing a difference of 1.08 per steer were in favor of the well-balanced ration. With a well-balanced feed ninety days is ample time in which to prepare an animal for market. The more nitrogenous foods are used, the more the gain, and as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss. Fifty per cent more mixture of nitrogenous foods will give nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss. Fifty per cent more mixture of nitrogenous foods will give nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss. Fifty per cent more mixture of nitrogenous foods will give nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss. 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