Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO..................OREGON

BESIDE THE BAY OF MONTEREY.

Beside the bay of Monterey,
When morn is on the mountains,
What joy to hear and know not fear,
The cry of seaborn fountains!

Across the bay of Monterey
The sea fog, thinly drifting,
The land reveals or shore conceals,
Soft scenes, like magic, shifting.

Beside the bay of Monterey
How sweet to walk at even,
When softened dyes from sunset skies
Steal up the sapphire heaven!

Along the reach of rocky beach
Oh, joy it is to follow,
Where blooms the sea anemone
In every waveworn hollow.

On giant rock that fronts the shock
The spray wet grasses glisten,
Where breaks the wave on cliff and cave
The flowers bend and listen.

I count the years by all my tears
And all life's stormy weather,
Since by the bay of Monterey
We wandered, love, together.

I walk along the changing shore,
Oh, sad and strange it seems!
And if you hear the billows roar,
You hear them but in dreams.
For you have slept now many a day
Upon the shore of Monterey.
—Sarah L. Stillwell in Overland Monthly.

Frogs Eat Wasps.

Some time ago I discovered accidentally that frogs are voracious eaters of wasps. I have in my garden a tank for watering, with an island of rockwork, which is a favorite haunt of the frogs. The wasps just now are carrying on a raid against my fruit, and when I wish to gratify at once my revenge and my frogs I catch a marauder between a post card and an inverted wine glass, carry him off to the tank, wet his wings to prevent his flying, and set him on the rockwork before the frogs.

After a moment's pause a frog advances, and in an instant the wasp has disappeared, drawn into the frog's mouth by a single dart of his long tongue. Occasionally the wasp reappears, wholly or partially, having made it unpleasant for the frog, but he is almost always swallowed in the end. Usually convulsive movements may be noticed in the frog's throat and body, as though the process of deglutition were not quite easy, but that they like the diet is evident from the fact that a single smallish frog has been known to take three wasps, one after another.

Indeed it is remarkable what very small frogs, quite infants, will swallow a wasp with avidity. This afternoon a tiny frog swallowed a full grown wasp, when a big relative went for him quite savagely, like a big schoolboy thrashing a small one for presuming to be helped before him.—R. E. Bartlett in London Spectator.

The World's Parliaments.

The British parliament compares favorably in size with those of other nations. With 670 members in the house of commons and over 553 in the upper house, it is far and away the largest in the world. France comes nearest with 584 in the chamber of deputies and 300 in the senate. Spain comes next with 431 in congress and 361 in the cortes. Then comes the Austrian reichsrath with 353 and 215 in the lower and upper houses respectively, followed by Germany with 327 in its reichstag and 58 in its bundesrath. The United States has 356 representatives in congress and 88 senators.—London Tit-Bits.

Raphael.

Raphael experienced temptations to suicide. He himself says: "I tied the fisherman's cords which I found in the boat eight times around her body and mine, tightly as in a winding sheet. I raised her in my arms, which I had kept free in order to precipitate her with me into the waves. * * * At the moment I was to leap to be swallowed forever with her, I felt her pallid head turn upon my shoulder like a dead weight and the body sink down upon my knees."—New York Times.

The Truth Out.

Clara—There! I knew it. He has proposed this evening and she has accepted.

Dora—They are acting like other people. Merely polite, that's all.

"That's only a blind. Look at her yachting cap."

"It's on hind side before."

"Yes. A man can't kiss a girl under one of those peaks."—New York Weekly.

Women's Patents.

Among the patents recently taken out by women are ones for a new folding bath, folding dish, cup and glass holders for use on shipboard, improvements in artificial eyes, new method of sounding whistles and the like in combination with bellows, and a regulator for slow combustion fireplaces.

The greatest naval review of modern times was by Queen Victoria in 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean war. The fleet extended in an unbroken line for five miles and comprised 300 men-of-war, with twice that number of store and supply ships. The fleet was manned by 40,000 seamen.

It has been computed that in a single cubic foot of the ether which fills all space there are locked up 10,000 foot tons of energy which has hitherto escaped notice. To unlock this boundless store and subdue it to the service of man is a task that awaits the electrician of the future.

It is an old belief of native Hawaiians that the spirits of their warrior chiefs inhabit after death the bodies of their favorite horses. There is a fine white stallion in Honolulu in which, it is popularly believed, lives the spirit of Boki, who led a rebellion in Tahiti years ago.

A vine at Hampton Court, which was planted in 1768, is believed to be the largest in the world. Its branches extend over a space of 2,300 feet. It usually bears upward of 2,000 bunches of grapes annually.

The stock of paid notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which, if placed side by side would reach 2½ miles.

It has been shown that the cocoon of a silkworm will yield a thread 1,000 yards, or three-fifths of a mile, long.

Homely persons are always saying that beauty is a snare, just because they can't snare any of it themselves.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

More than 2,700 Jews have started from Odessa on their way to England.

The Italian bank circulation will be increased by the issue of 125,000,000 lire.

The French navy is to be strengthened by the addition of 101 swift torpedo boats.

France voluntarily pays $80,000 indemnity to Italy for the Aignes Mortes massacre.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain denies any knowledge of a Unionist scheme for home rule.

The number of books published in England last year was 6,382, says the London Telegraph.

France is uneasy over the political significance of Bismarck's reconciliation with the German Emperor.

The Pope is said to be preparing to issue an encyclical on Catholic Poles in a tone conciliatory to Russia.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided to introduce in the Reichsrath a bill increasing the tax on corn flour to 7 francs.

Fewer German emigrants left the port of Hamburg, the great point of embarkation, last year than in any year since 1879.

The tax of 10 francs a year on cycles, which was imposed in France last April, yielded in the first half year over 780,000 francs.

The French authorities of Corsica have forbidden English and German doctors to practice their profession in that island.

The Appeal Court in Dublin has granted to Michael Davitt a certificate in bankruptcy, thus rendering him again eligible to sit in Parliament.

Only five out of the thirty-three members of the new Standing Committee on Customs Duties in the French Chamber of Deputies are not protectionists.

For the first time in her known history the city of London has fallen behind the rest of England and Wales in the rate of population for a decade.

Henceforth all Russian emigrants entering Germany en route for the United States must be healthy, and if over 10 years of age, be possessed of 400 marks in cash.

The fortune of Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony in Africa, is set at somewhere from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000—all made in the diamond mines of that country.

The French Senate by a vote of 132 to 84 agreed to give votes to women engaged in business at elections for tribunals of commerce. This is the beginning of woman's suffrage in France.

Orders for 250 locomotives and several thousand railway carriages have been given by the Russian government to Austrian and Belgian firms, presumably required for the Transiberian railway.

There was a decrease of 7,000,000 lire in the Italian customs receipts during last month, while the revenue from indirect taxation shows a total falling off of 1,000,000 lire in the last six months.

Even Bulgaria, with her 100 or less miles of coast line on a small inland sea, has caught the naval fever, and the government has just voted a sum equal to about $5,000,000 for the establishment of a navy.

The political leaders in the Basque provinces of Spain will send to Mr. Gladstone a gold-mounted casket containing an address and a sprig from the historic oak of Guernica, the symbol of Basque liberty.

A government decree has been issued at Madrid abolishing the obligation of a special passport for entry to the Philippine Islands, which for centuries has irritated foreign visitors and closed the archipelago.

Attention was called in the House of Commons the other day to the injustice of maintaining the Church of England establishment in India by taxation raised almost entirely from persons of the Moslem and Hindoo faith.

A "commercial museum" is about to be established at Tangier, Morocco, in which manufacturers and merchants from all countries may exhibit samples of those of their wares which they think best adapted to the Moorish market.

Women typewriters, who have hitherto been employed in the government offices in London as supernumeraries, are according to a decision of the Treasury Department henceforth to be incorporated into the regular civil service.

Three clergymen of the Church of England went over to the Church of Rome in the course of one week of last month. Fourteen English clergymen have thus changed their church since the judgment in the noted Lincoln case.

Though Jules Verne's works of scientific fiction have sold by the hundreds of thousands and returned millions of francs to the publishers, they have earned for their author only $4,000 a year—not even enough for him to buy the house he rents at Amiens.

A resolution in favor of birching bad boys instead of sending them to prison has been sent to the British Home Secretary, signed by a number of Magistrates. The proposition is to birch boys under 16 for all offenses at the discretion of the Magistrate.

The Argentine Republic is rapidly becoming a prominent competitor in the business of supplying grain to the European markets. Ship owners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are taking advantage of the trade and finding employment for their vessels.

President Carnot gave a shooting party recently to the military attaches of the foreign powers and to several Magistrates of the courts of Paris. The bag included over 900 head of game. According to custom the greater part of these were distributed among the Paris hospitals.

Timbuctoo, which has been occupied by a French column, has been so sedulously guarded against European intrusion that only four Europeans up to within a year ago had succeeded during this century in gaining access into it—Laing in 1826, Caillie in 1828, Barth in 1850 and Lenz in 1880.

The Governor of Sierra Leone telegraphs confirmation of the report of another engagement between French and British forces on the frontier of Sierra Leone, and says several were killed on both sides, and that the French attacked the British, whose force consisted entirely of natives. Touching on the affair, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "We cannot have these things happen weekly. No time should be lost in settling the affair with France."

Stockton in order to place itself out of the reach of high water proposes to build a great boulevard to extend half way around the city on the east and north and to have on the side away from the city a capacious canal, which, it is thought, will carry away all the surplus water which comes from the mountains in the flood season. The boulevard will answer the double purpose of levee and boulevard. This is part of the new drainage plan indorsed by the Council.

After a hard struggle the Spokane temperance people have carried the day in their fight not to have any saloon at the site of the new water works, where so many men are employed.

EASTERN MELANGE.

New York Gambling Resort Frequented by Women.

THE INSANE LAW OF MINNESOTA

Great Amount of Distress in Ottawa, Canada—The Old Jefferson Davis Mansion.

Iowa legislators cannot agree on a liquor bill.

A bill designed to put a stop to "treating" has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The insane law of Minnesota has been declared unconstitutional, and 470 inmates have a right to new trials.

The Montreal Hebrews are organizing a society for the purpose of assisting destitute Jews and bringing others to Canada.

Sackett, the silhouette artist, who eloped with an Elkhart (Ind.) heiress, has been arrested at Topeka. The girl has been returned to her home.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference has memorialized Congress against the admission of Utah as a State.

The State of Mississippi is proposing to discontinue the penitentiary lease system and to establish a farm on which its convicts will be employed.

Tree-planting on the streets at Orlando, Fla., is encouraged by a bounty of 50 cents for each tree in good condition after one year of growth.

The hard times have induced the presentation of a bill in the Massachusetts Senate to prevent attachment of graveyard lots and tombstones for debt.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to empower cities and towns to make and distribute electricity for light, heat and motive power.

The Connecticut Board of Health will vigorously prosecute irregular medical practitioners, disregarding any injunctions which may be obtained by the latter.

Senator Gray has announced a bill to enable purchasers at judicial sales of railroads organized under the laws of the United States to organize new corporations.

The Committee on Harbors and Rivers will give an appropriation to improve San Pedro and Port Harford, but not as much as the Secretary of War recommended.

The joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has given woman suffrage a black eye by reporting adversely on the proposition to grant municipal suffrage to the ladies.

The Legislature of Kentucky has had before it for some time a bill providing for the compulsory education of the youth of the State, but the bill is not likely to become a law.

A Chicago dispatch to the Philadelphia Times says: Prophecies of ruin in the World's Fair district of the city to follow the departure of the great show have not been fulfilled.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., states that there is a large amount of distress in that city, and the City Engineer's office is besieged every morning by men who hope to get a job at stone-breaking.

A company of Canadian capitalists are going to stretch a cable from below the Niagara Falls to Table Rock on the Canadian side on the plan of the Ferris wheel. It is proposed to run cars across every twenty minutes.

Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignation of H. H. Lawrence, assayer of the mint at San Francisco; P. B. Ellis, assayer of the mint at Carson City, and E. B. Zabriskie, melter and refiner of the mint at Carson City, Nev.

With the money from the sale of bonds the Treasury Department is paying some of its deferred obligations. Sugar bounties to the amount of $11,500,000 have been awaiting payment for some time. They are now being paid at the rate of $100,000 a day.

It is now believed that Henry Carr, a young lawyer at Denver, was shot by his wife and killed, and not by burglars, as first reported. The woman lived in a notorious house before he married her, and frequently became intoxicated and quarreled with her husband.

The old Jefferson Davis mansion, which was donated by the city of Richmond to the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, will soon be turned over to the proper authorities and made ready for the museum of Confederate relics, for which purpose it was presented.

A gambling resort, frequented only by women, was raided in New York city the other day. Many fashionably dressed women were present and became panic-stricken when the officers appeared, and several attempted to escape by jumping out of windows. They were allowed to depart unmolested.

The bill by Terry, making railroad corporations citizens of States in which their lines may be for legal purposes, received a favorable vote in committee. Under the existing laws according to recent decisions of the Supreme Court the habitation of a railroad is in the State where its principal office is located.

The House Judiciary Committee has referred back to the subcommittee McCann's resolution calling for an investigation of Judge Jenkins' action in enjoining the Northern Pacific employes from striking. The subcommittee is instructed to inquire whether there are any charges that Jenkins was influenced by corrupt motives.

Collis P. Huntington was before the Senate Committee on Railroads the other day, giving the committee information about the Pacific railroads. C. P. Huntington made a suggestion to the committee in the shape of a bill looking to the reorganization of the Central Pacific system. His proposition is the company shall give a mortgage to the government covering all its property, in consideration of which it may issue $134,000,000 2½ per cent bonds, to run 125 years, to be applied first to the replacement of the mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific and California and Western Pacific railroad, amounting to $27,853,000; also to the redemption of bonds issued on account of the California and Oregon railroad, amounting to $36,000,000. The bill contains numerous provisions looking to the protection of the government interest in the road. C. P. Huntington after his argument before the Railroads Committee of the Senate in favor of the extension of the Central Pacific indebtedness by issuing bonds payable in 125 years, bearing interest at 2½ per cent, was asked by a newspaper correspondent if he would state in writing over his own signature just what his proposition was. He replied sententiously and perhaps a little bit facetiously: "It is a proposition to use the credit of the United States, none of its money, and pay off the indebtedness. That is all I can say now."

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75@77½c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@13c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 11@13c; dry salt sides, 10½@11c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10½c per pound; pure, in tins, 11½@13½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.00.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 15@16c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, 5@7c.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c per pound; Umpqua, 11@12c; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON—Best sheep, $2.50; ewes, $2.25; lambs, $——.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00@4.25; medium, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.90@4.00; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 6c; large, 4c per pound.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10½c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 11c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11½c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10½c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission-of-power rope, 14c; manilla paper twine, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1¼ in. cir. and upward, 7c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7½c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.65; Salem, $2.65; Cascadia, $2.65; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $3.00; Snowflake, $2.75; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, 33@34c per bushel; gray, 31@32c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13@16; shorts, $15@16; ground barley, $16@18; chop feed, $15 per ton; whole feed barley, 60@70c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27½@30c; fancy dairy, 22½@25c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 11@12c per pound; California, 45c per roll.

CHEESE—Oregon, 10@13c; California, ——c; Young America, 12@15c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, generally 12½@14c per dozen; Eastern, nominally the same.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $4.50@5.00; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1¼c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 60@75c per sack; onions (buying price), $1.00@1.10 per sack; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, $1.00@1.10 per dozen; California lettuce, 20@35c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 40@50c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, 90c per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, $1.00@1.25 per box; string beans, 15@18c per pound; asparagus, 12½c per pound; Los Angeles tomatoes, $2.00 per box.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; California fancy, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; California navels, $2.25@2.75 per box; seedlings, $1.25@2.00; Japanese, $1.75@2.00; sunflower, $2.75; apples (buying price), green, 50@65c per box; red, 50@75c; late winter pears, 65@80c per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.85@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50; tomatoes, $1.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25; chipped, $2.40; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.50; 2s, $6.75@7.00; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 per dozen; roast beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ½-barrel, $5.50.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, $25 80

DRIED FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 10@12½c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, $15.50; 100s, $16.00; 50s, $16.50; stock, $8.50@9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4½c; Golden C, 4½c; extra C, 4¾c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5⅝c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.75@5.00; no Japan in market.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2¾c; No. 2, 2½c; large white, 2½c; pea beans, 2¼c; pink, 2½c; bayon, 2¾c; butter, 3c; Lima, 3½c per pound.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, $1.75 per dozen.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, $1.75@2.00; halves, $2.00@2.25; quarters, $2.25@2.75; eighths, $2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, $1.50; fancy faced, $1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½@5c per pound; 4 crown, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, $1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

Violets Are Profitable.

Violets cut no mean figure in the trade of New York, and in seasons when they escape disease they are highly profitable to the growers. One florist, whose greenhouses are just on the edge of the city, picked from twenty five to thirty dollars worth of violets weekly all through the winter although the plants occupied a comparatively small area. The cost of picking is little or nothing, and a skillful picker acquainted with the nature of the plant can cull so that the fertility of the plants shall be vastly increased.—New York Letter

FARM AND GARDEN.

Bugaboo of Overproduction of Fruit in the Northwest.

HOW TO START AN APIARY.

The Proper Time to Prepare Yourself for the Coming Season by Deep Study.

Prepare yourself for the coming season by reading up on everything pertaining to your business. If you are raising some special crop, get all the "pointers" on that special subject; then glean out that which is suited to your conditions. Use your own brain as well as those of others. Study thoroughly the condition of your soil to ascertain whether it is suited to the crop you expect to raise. The next thing is the market. Are you situated in such a position that it can be marketed profitably? There are a score of things of this sort which must be taken into consideration before making a start on anything, and winter is the proper season for this portion of work of the producer.

OVERPRODUCTION OF FRUIT.

We hear considerable talk about overproduction of fruit here in Oregon and Washington. Surely there is no reason to fear any such calamity, even after the present acreage is doubled and then trebled. The same fears were expressed when California started to raise oranges and fruit by the trainload, and to-day California fruits may be found in some form all over the United States. Cheap freights and improved methods of handling will stimulate the business; but to get cheap freights we must have large quantities to ship. Plant more prunes, more apples and more cherries. The evaporator and cannery will work up the surplus that cannot be sold in a green state. The World's Fair has opened the eyes of the millions regarding Oregon fruits. A want has been created, and the next thing to do is to satisfy the want.

TO MAKE THE DAIRY PAY.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman writes: Weed out the cows you now have by the use of the scales and milk test. Be sure to use both, and reject those that will not pay a profit. If you buy cows, buy the best you can, selecting by the same means. Get a pure-blood sire of one of the best milk-producing breeds, who has for ancestors the best of milk producers. Raise the heifer calves from your best cows—those, if possible, that have mothers and grandmothers that are good milk producers. The longer the line of good ancestry the more certain will you be of raising good heifers. Bring up your calves right. Feed and care for them so as to produce rapid growth and development, but do not feed foods that will make them fat. That will produce a beef tendency, which will be apt to cling to them through life and greatly injure their dairy qualities. At two years of age they should commence giving milk—the business of their lives.

HOW TO START AN APIARY.

This will depend largely upon your resources. If you are able, you will be tempted to start in too heavily, and this is where you will make a mistake. In one year you will have gained the experience you needed, but with probably a loss of a good portion of your stock, which is liable to disgust you with the whole business, and you will be tempted to give it up. Don't do it. You have passed through the chrysalis stage of your development, and you are now on the fair road to success. The proper way to begin will be to purchase a crate of five hives in flat; what is known as the dove-tail hive is probably preferable to any other. Next one or two swarms of bees. These you can usually buy at home; if not, send to your nearest dealer. If you buy at home and get the black bees, you will need a tested Italian queen. You will want besides this a smoker, bee veil and A. I. Root's A B C of Bee Culture or some other work of its sort. You get in this in a very cheap form the experience of others, which you will find very valuable to you. This outfit, figuring on one swarm of bees, will cost you about $17.35. With this outfit you can easily find out whether you have an aptitude for the business or not.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Plowing for next season's crops during winter not only aids in the destruction of insects, but puts land in good condition for culture.

One of the most important points in agricultural operations is thoroughness of culture. This applies not only to corn and other grain crops, but also to small fruits, young orchards, etc.

No man was ever a poorer farmer because he possessed a liberal education. If you want to make your boy a really good farmer, better if possible than his father, do not stint his schooling.

Land which is too rough for grain crops can either be seeded with grass and thus furnish pasture for sheep, or can be planted to timber or fruit trees. Very little land need lay absolutely idle.

If you have only a limited amount to invest and are about buying sheep, it will be far better to buy a few good ones than many culls. It is the quality of your flock more than the size upon which your profit will depend.

Selecting and planting the best farm seeds will increase the quality of grains and grasses just as selecting good breeding stock improves the farm herd; and we all know what splendid results have been accomplished in that line.

Other business men are cutting off all needless expenses, and it is advisable that farmers do the same thing. Make all the tools you can yourself and save bills in that direction. Do your own repairing and get rid of unprofitable stock.

A thoroughly docile animal, no matter what it is, is more easily managed than one that is wild and fractious, and it is also more profitable, for it will prove a better grower on the same amount of food and a better producer than the fractious one.

Sheep often cannot be kept in large flocks and limited quarters without breeding disease. Be sure that your room is proportionate to your numbers. Foul air and dampness are deadly enemies of sheep, and these are adjuncts to overcrowding.

A Long Horned Serpent.

Professor A. L. Bubach, an attache of the Imperial museum of Berlin, who, with nine trusty men, has been making explorations in northern and western Brazil, sends this extraordinary information to the directors of the institution named above: "Have had wonderful luck. We already have over 9,000 unnamed specimens in natural history, including a snake 67 feet long, with long tusks like a boar and a horn 2 feet long on its forehead."—St. Louis Republic.

DISAPPOINTING THE JUDGE.

A Governor Whose Interference Stopped a Neat Hanging Match.

Some seventy years ago, as gray haired pioneers report, there was in Mississippi a justice of the peace who needed no clerk to write him down an ass. He attended to that clerical duty himself. His district was interior and remote from the centers of intelligence. It was far away in the wild woods. No lawyer dwelt in those parts, and the prevalent idea of justice and the modes of administering it were primitive and somewhat arbitrary. There were no railroads, telegraphs or rapid mails to spread intelligence as in these palmy days.

A man in the neighborhood of this modern Dogberry had the misfortune to take the life of a fellow man and the functionary had him brought up for trial. He examined the witnesses on both sides, made up his mind that the homicide was unjustifiable and condemned the prisoner to be hanged by the neck until dead, dead, dead. The sentence allowed the man but a few more days of life, and the condemned begged for a little more time. He told the court tearfully that his crop was about ready to be harvested and he hoped that for the sake of his wife and children his honor would spare his life until that duty could be performed. It was the last service he should ever render to those nearest and dearest to him. Friends interceded and the judge relented. He granted the doomed man a respite of thirty days, and discharged him on his own recognizance, after exacting a solemn pledge that he would appear promptly on the day appointed and be hanged.

A political campaign was in progress that fall. Governor Matthews, a popular stumper, was in the field, and happened to have an appointment at the time and place fixed for the execution. While he was chattering with a group of rustic adherents a wagon drawn by two oxen was observed slowly approaching. As it drew near it was seen to be occupied by a man, a woman and several children. They were all weeping bitterly, and the wife clung to the husband's neck. The latter was pale and haggard. He stopped his wagon as a bystander (he was the justice) called out:

"So you've kept your word, Charley?"

"Yes," said the condemned, with a deep sob. "I'm a man of my word. I'm ready to die." Here the wails of the wife and the little ones became heartrending.

"Why, what's all this?" said Governor Matthews.

"It's a hanging," some one answered.

"But is it all regular?" said the governor, who was a good criminal lawyer.

"Oh, yes, it's all right. Jedge Smith knows what he's about."

"Who is Judge Smith?"

"He's our jestis uv the peace."

"And did he try this man?" continued Matthews, becoming very much interested in the proceedings. But he could get no attention, for the procession was now forming to convey the prisoner to the place of execution. The governor followed along, half dazed by the amazing procedure and half believing it was all a practical joke. But it was all in dead earnest. A gallows had been erected, and, when the place was reached, the prisoner made to stand up, and the justice, assisted by his nervous constable, tied his hands behind his back, bandaged his eyes and was beginning to adjust the noose, when Governor Matthews called in a loud voice:

"Hold on there, Mr. Justice! Will you listen to me just a moment?"

"Well, what is it, guv'ner?"

"What is the man's crime?"

"Kill'n another man."

"How was he tried?"

"I tried him and sentenced him to die. He's guilty, guv'ner. It's all right."

"But it's not all right," answered Matthews. "It's all wrong. Don't you know that a grand jury must indict a man before he can be tried for homicide? Don't you know he can only be tried in the circuit court? Don't you know that you can only send him to jail or bind him over to await the action of the grand jury? Don't you know that if you take this man's life you will be indicted for murder yourself?"

"Is that so, guv'ner?" said the justice, as soon as he could recover breath. And he slowly and sheepishly turned the prisoner loose, while the fears and agitation of the citizens changed to uproarious laughter.—Atlanta Constitution.

Dickens' Children.

I venture to think that such a child as David Copperfield is rare. The majority are made of more commonplace material. They would know better how to get on with Mr. and Miss Murdstone. Very few boys—nowadays at any rate—would, even at eight or nine years of age, be quite so easily imposed on by a waiter as to allow him to eat their dinner without uttering a word of protest. I am very doubtful, too, whether many boys would have been quite so loverlike to Little Emily and have found such intense delight in Mr. Peggotty's wonderful house by the sea at Yarmouth.

Still, one feels that David is real and from first to last consistent with himself, which, by the way, is more than can be said for all Dickens' characters—Ham Peggotty, to wit, who, when we are first introduced to him, is little more than a half witted, blundering lout, but becomes before the end of the story a really magnificent fellow.

Every one will call to mind many other child characters in the writings of Dickens. No other male writer has given us so many. In my judgment, none of his children can compare with those of certain female writers.—National Review.

Hair Restrained by Law.

Centuries ago for some reason it was thought necessary to introduce a kind of sumptuary law with respect to the length of garments and the length of the hair. Men were forbidden to wear their hair on their shoulders and women to wear the long plaits hanging loose. It was a mark of distinction for maidens to wear long hair, only the slaveborn having it cut short; so it is not likely that women of free birth were induced by any edicts to cut their hair loose, but only to confine it within reasonable bounds. Our forbears must have been better provided with nature's head covering than we are. There is, alas! little occasion now for restraining the abundance of women's locks.—Notes and Queries.

The Moon Has No Effect.

In order to determine what influence the moon has upon earthquakes, Captain De Montessus has collected information of 60,000 earthquakes, and has arrived at the conclusion that our satellite has no effect upon these phenomena.—New York Journal.

True to His Art.

Carpenter—What kind of wings do you want on your house?

Musician—Why—er—"White Wings."—Kate Field's Washington.

Hilarious Fun.

Traveler—If New York society consists of only 400 people, what do the million or so of others do for pleasure or recreation?

Mrs. Foreundred—They read about what we do.—New York Weekly.

A public speaker has humorously advanced the position that none but bald-headed men and fat men are fit for heads of families, as they are noted for their meekness and sweetness of temper.

Salmon intended for smoking are first scrubbed and dried, after which they are hung up in the smokehouse, where a slow fire is kept burning. One week is required for the smoking process.

A PROSPEROUS EXILE

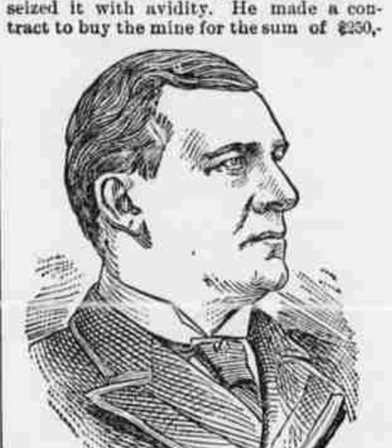
HOW "BOSS" SHEPHERD HAS MADE A FORTUNE IN MEXICO.

Driven From Home, He Struck a Bonanza In Chihuahua, Where He Rules Like a King—A Career of Romantic Vicissitudes and Remarkable Successes.

The world has heard but little of late of the man who 20 years ago was alternately famous and infamous as the beautifier and the "boss" of the Capital City of the nation, Alexander R. Shepherd, formerly governor of the District of Columbia. Yet the career of this American Baron Haussmann subsequent to his downfall has been as full of romantic vicissitudes as a Haggard novel, and now he is a "boss" again, in something more than the political sense, and rules with despotic sway over a little city of his own, which he has built to protect some fabulously rich silver mines near Batopilas, in the canyon of El Fuerte river, amid the mountain fastnesses of the Sierra Madre in the southwestern corner of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Practically an exile from his native land, almost "flat broke," Shepherd with wonderful luck found his way to Batopilas just after one of the regularly recurrent revolutions on which so many Mexicans depend for fame and fortune. An American citizen owned a mine there which had been seized by the revolutionists and held for several months. They were finally driven out by the government troops, but left the mine in a chaotic condition, the works destroyed and the owner on the verge of bankruptcy.

This was Shepherd's opportunity, and he seized it with avidity. He made a contract to buy the mine for the sum of $250,-



ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

000, put an American foreman in charge to get things in some kind of shape, and started for the Rio Grande border to negotiate with American capitalists for money with which to back up his undertaking. He did not succeed in getting as much money as he wanted, and returned to Batopilas rather disheartened, to meet one of the greatest pieces of good luck that has ever befallen a favorite of fortune. In his absence his foreman had "struck bonanza," as the miners say, and within 90 days had taken out of the mine over $300,000 worth of silver, or enough to pay for the mine and leave a comfortable working surplus for future development.

Then Boss Shepherd blossomed out as a bonanza king. He devoted all his masterful genius and tireless energy to developing the property he had and acquiring more, and pretty soon had control by absolute ownership of a kingdom greater in extent and far richer in revenues than many an hereditary monarchy famous in the world's history. And he ruled and still rules like a king, or perhaps it would be more correct to say like one of the feudal barons of old, who were more powerful than the kings to whom they owed nominal allegiance!

Like the barons of old, he built him a fortified castle, or rather an absolute fortress, for its stone walls, which are 35 feet in height, inclose 100 acres of land and are strengthened with some of the most approved appliances of the modern science of fortification. Revolution is indigenous in Mexico, and in the state of Chihuahua, and particularly in that part of Chihuahua wherein Governor Shepherd's mines are located, it is almost perennial. He has heeded the warning conveyed by the fate of his predecessor in the ownership of the first mine he bought, and the greaser guerrillas who next attempt to confiscate the property will have to do something more than demand possession.

There is but one entrance to the fortress—through heavy iron gates guarded day and night by armed sentinels and opened only to those who have the password. Military discipline obtains throughout the little city built within the walls. The streets are patrolled continually by gendarmes, and every precaution is taken against treachery from within or surprise from without. A small army of employees of various kinds is quartered there, and fidelity is assured by constant watchfulness and strictest regulation.

The houses, of which there are many, are one story adobe structures, built for the most part with broad, comfortable verandas and standing in the grateful shade of trees. The boss' mansion is quite luxurious in its appointments, and there is a special house for visitors. A big hotel accommodates several hundred Mexican miners and other hired men, and the huge stables are filled with whole droves of animals. A number of small parks ornament the inclosure and furnish breathing places for the employees, who rarely go outside the walls except on special business or to celebrate some great national or religious festival.

All the work of the mine is done within the fortress. The huge stamp mills are going day and night, and the ore is crushed, amalgamated, refined and cast into bars of pure silver, weighing 150 pounds each, which are sent every fortnight over the mountains to Chihuahua city by carefully guarded pack trains. The output of the mine averages $250,000 a month, and it is all spent on improvements. Upward of $10,000,000 has been so expended, and the work is not yet by any means completed. One of the improvements is a great tunnel that runs straight into the mountains for a mile, and another is an aqueduct five miles long, built of solid masonry.

Only the highest grade ore is worked at the present time, but when the tunnel is done, so that ore can be brought out in train loads, then Governor Shepherd says he will begin working the ore that pays only $100 to $150 a ton, and the mine will be a dividend payer for at least 100 years.

The boss never expects to visit his native land again. He has been in the United States but once since he became a Mexican silver king, but keeps himself well posted on events here, getting what news he can daily by private wire from Chihuahua and patronizing American publishers of newspapers, magazines and books with great liberality.

Wire as a Strengthener.

The method of strengthening copper steam pipes by means of coiled metal wire has been quite generally adopted in the Italian navy. The practice is to serve the tubes with one or two layers of wire wound under tension. The method is not considered applicable to other than straight tubes. The wire is of sufficient strength to carry the full load of steam, and the tension used in winding is about 1½ tons per square inch. The wire is put on in two or three independent spirals, and the ends of each are independently fastened to the flanges.