Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO..... OREGON

Consideration for the Help.

The thoughtful housekeeper will not forget the consideration due to her servant during such extreme weather as has been undergone lately. Even with every care the kitchen is an almost intolerable place with the average temperature of the day among the nineties. Any woman who does not realize this has only to walk from her cool, darkened sitting room to the cook's domain to be glad to hurry away.

The meals should be planned to demand as little heat as possible, and an arrangement ought to be made to give the cook an hour or two out of the kitchen in some cool spot during the day. In a morning call a day or two ago the hostess excused herself a moment to call over the basement balustrade, "Is the door closed into the basement hall, Ellen, from the kitchen?"

"No, ma'am," came up stairs.

"Close it at once, please; the heat from the kitchen comes up through the house," and it was further explained to the visitor on the return to the parlor that Ellen was ironing, and with the discretion usual to her kind "persisted in keeping the kitchen door open."

That the girl over the ironing table needed the circulation of air possible only by the opening of the door in question and the lower area door did not occur to the mistress. Yet she was a kind hearted woman, for she told her caller a few moments later that she had some shopping to do, but it was "really too warm to take out the horse."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Corporal Punishment.

Some grown persons would seem to think that there is no true place for chastisement in a system of education. Such at all events is our impression of those, and there are many parents among them, who regard an ordinary beating given in school as almost an indictable form of assault. People of this kind have evidently forgotten the singularities of their own wayward youth, or perhaps their lives knew only a genial and untroubled springtime of good conduct. In neither case can their judgment be relied upon to form a rule of discipline for the guidance of school teachers. The bad boy will continue to deserve and to repay with better behavior his needful thrashings, and even the good boy will sometimes err and will profit by corporal reproofs.

The truth about physical punishment, we may take it, is that it is indispensable—an evil perhaps, but a necessary one. It must be borne, but in order to attain success with the least possible amount of injurious friction it must also be regulated. There must be no impulsive pulling about, no random strokes with the hand or the ruler, no ear boxing with its probable sequel—the ruptured tympanum. The head should never be struck, not even slapped. We may say the same of the body but for one most tender but safely padded prominence which appears to mark the naturally appointed seat of childish affliction.—London Lancet.

Money in Rabbits.

"I am deeply interested in the extermination of rabbits in Australia and New Zealand," said Charles W. Kent, of London.

"You would like some statistics? To commence with, on careful calculation it is now settled that two rabbits in ten years will multiply to 70,000,000. That is a moderate figure. Rabbits have particular advantages for thriving in Australia, and have used those advantages for forty years since they were introduced. In New South Wales the government expended over $4,000,000 from 1883 to 1890 endeavoring to exterminate them. Besides that, a greater sum has been expended in private moneys. In one year 25,280,000 skins had royalty paid upon them.

"Now, there is another side to this question of extermination, and that is the rabbit killer's and the rabbit skin dealer's interests. A killer gets two cents a head royalty from the government for destroying the animal's life. He then sells the skin at from four to six cents. On the meat at the canning factories he averages from two to four cents. It is a nice, easy way of making money. The skins are bale pressed and exported to London. In that city there is a general auction sale of skins every six weeks. The sales average from 1,500 to 2,000 bales, and the average to a bale is 200 skins."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Sausages Without Bread Crumbs.

The sausages made in Sardinia from pork or veal, and seasoned with spices and a little rum; have no bread in their composition; nor indeed do the Italians any more than the Germans seem to look with eyes of approbation on bread crumbs as an accompaniment to sausage meat. To put too much bread into any sausage and to sell it at the price that would be charged for an equal quantity of butcher's meat, partakes considerably of the nature of fraud; but such fraud might be obviated.

The even greater peril of eating tainted meat might be averted if housekeepers would only encourage their cooks to make larger use of the sausage mincing machine, which insures perfect cleanliness, while it disperses the seasoning equally, minces to any degree of fineness and at the same time fills the skins with sausage meat.—London Telegraph.

Weren't Selling the Books by the Dozen.

In the windows of a Broadway book store was recently exhibited a set of Shakespeare, in eight 16mo. volumes. The books are masterpieces of the printers' and binders' art. They are bound in half morocco, with the covers beautifully tooled. The volumes caught the eye of a good old woman, who had no doubt been seeking bargains in dry goods stores. She popped into the place, and pointing at the works said to a salesman, "How much air them Shakespeares a dozen?"

"Ninety dollars for the set of eight," blandly answered the man.

"Ninety"—and she turned and fled, forgetting her usual "Well, I think I'll call again."—New York Tribune.

Not Possible.

Mrs. Watts—I saw in the paper the other day that it is impossible for a man to kick with full force when there is nothing to kick at.

Mrs. Potts—I'll bet no married woman wrote that.—Indianapolis Journal.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Senator Palmer has introduced a bill repealing the State bank tax, but prohibiting the issuing of money by State banking institutions or other corporations except national banks.

Speaker Crisp has authorized Sergeant Snow to make public the new form of certificate by which the old law in disuse for thirty years is revived and the pay of members is "docked" for absenteeism. The member certifies to the number of days he was absent during the month, and the Speaker certifies to the amount due him.

Senator Call from the Committee on Public Lands has reported his bill setting apart 1,000,000 acres for each of the arid-land States and Territories to be reclaimed in small tracts by means of irrigation. Kansas, Montana and Oklahoma are added to the States and Territories to which the provisions of the bill shall apply.

The Navy Department has just published the reprimand in the case of Captain E. M. Shepard, who was convicted of writing a letter reflecting upon Captain Bunce. The Secretary deems the publication of the findings and sentence of the court and the action of the department thereon in general orders to be sufficient compliance with the requirements of the sentence that he be publicly reprimanded.

Secretary Gresham has proposed to the government of Chili the establishment of a new commission to consider the claims which failed through lack of time to be adjudicated by the late commission. An intimation has been received that Chili would agree to such a proposition. It is understood the Chilian government is anxious to promptly settle the remaining claims rather than to permit their continued vexatious existence.

Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau with the approval of Secretary Carlisle has issued an important circular of instructions to commissioners of immigration, collectors of customs and immigration inspectors, which extends all the prohibitive and inspection features of the present regulations relating to transoceanic immigration to persons arriving in the United States by water from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

Legislation is probable during the present Congress looking to the abolition of the office of Collector of Customs at a number of smaller ports, transferring the business to larger offices. Among the places named are Humboldt and Eureka, Cal., and Coos Bay and Yaquina, Or. Secretary Hamblin concurs in the proposed changes. The Assistant Secretary favors a more comprehensive measure consolidating some districts in the interest of economy.

Mallory has reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to place on waiting orders or permanently remove from the active list officers of the revenue cutter service who become incapacitated by reason of infirmities, age or physical or mental disability to efficiently perform duties of their office. Vacancies in the active list occasioned by regular incapacitated officers will be filled by promotion in order of seniority after a written examination as to professional qualifications.

The modifications which have been made in the Behring Sea bill have robbed that measure of the features which were most obnoxious to our government, and it is believed that if the act is thoroughly administered there will be little opportunity for pelagic sealing in the closed season. As it now stands the result of the Paris arbitration was published in the British Columbian newspapers last fall, and it would be a difficult task for the owners and masters of any sealing craft to convince an impartial Judge that they were not aware of the provisions of the award, and until they could establish such ignorance their vessels and cargoes are no longer free from forfeiture. The opportunities to plead ignorance are expected to be very few, as it is reported that the customs officers at Victoria notified all of the sealers clearing from that port since the beginning of the year of the provisions of the award, and warned their masters of the danger of seizure.

Another international monetary conference, this time perhaps to be held in the City of Mexico, is among the probabilities. The government through its diplomatic representatives is quietly pressing upon the attention of the powers the feasibility of again undertaking an adjustment of the monetary question, and the time is believed ripe for further efforts in that direction. Minister Romero has already suggested the matter to our government in a way that does not at the moment require a direct response, and the President is considering it carefully, for undoubtedly the success of the undertaking will depend in a large measure upon the support of the United States. The adhesion of Great Britain, too, is of first importance, and the report that she will limit her representatives to that of India hardly realizes the hopes of the projectors, though it may not defeat the meeting.

Census officials are confident that a thoroughly satisfactory adjustment of the work of the eleventh census will result in the carrying into effect of the bill, which has just passed Congress, providing for an extension of time for the completion of work till March next. Superintendent of Census Wright says: "The extension of time is for the purpose of allowing proof-reading to be done. To those most familiar with census volumes the statements that the census reports are being doctored are absurd. The reports are being brought out in all the integrity of Mr. Porter's plans. Wherever matter has been or will be eliminated it is or will be because in accordance with his approved ideas. No facts collected for the eleventh census have been in any way suppressed or changed. As the Superintendent originally declared officially that it was to be a purely statistical census, the present administration is trying to conform to that declaration."

Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has reported favorably a bill intended as a committee substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill heretofore introduced by him. The bill differs in some respects from the original measure. It contemplates full co-operation on the part of the United States in the work of the Nicaragua Mercantile Company. All stocks, bonds and bond obligations and liabilities of the company are to be canceled to satisfy debts and enable the company to take care of its stocks and bond obligations. An issue of $10,000,000 of non-assessable stock at par is to be issued. The Secretary of the Treasury is to control the retirement of obligations and the sale of the new stock. The bill originally introduced provided for the immediate issuance of only $1,000,000 of bonds, which the new bill increases to $2,000,000. On the liquidation of expenditures already made on the canal the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue $4,500,000 of bonds of the company, guaranteed by the United States. The new bill strikes out the provision forbidding government directors to be stockholders in the company, and also eliminates discretionary powers conferred on the visiting engineers in the original bill.

LORD SALISBURY.

He is in Favor of Reforming the House of Lords.

DA GAMA WAS THROWN DOWN

De Mello Branded on All Sides as a Coward for His Treachery—Da Gama Will Seek Satisfaction.

BUENOS AYRES.—The remains of the Brazilian rebel fleet commanded by Admiral de Mello, which arrived in this port recently, are subject to extensive exchanges by telegraph messages between the authorities at this place and the Brazilian government through the Brazilian Minister here. The rebel ships are the Republica, Meleroe, Iris, Urano and Esperanza. They are in a very dilapidated condition, and the rebels on board are suffering from sickness, wounds and lack of proper food. Advices from Rio de Janeiro say that a general amnesty will be granted the insurgent rank and file, and that the Brazilian government would pay the quarantine expenses of the ships if they surrendered to the Brazilian Minister. The Argentine government with the consent of the rebel leaders is now superintending the delivery of the five war vessels to the Brazilian Minister. President Peixoto's government has notified the government of Uruguay that all with the exception of the leaders can return to Brazil with no fear of being severely punished. Nothing seems known of the ultimate destination of Admiral de Mello or General Caldego, although it is believed the former will take the earliest opportunity of escaping to a foreign country, where he can hide himself for the rest of his life. On all sides the utmost contempt is expressed for Admiral de Mello, whose desertion of Admiral da Gama is looked upon as being a piece of cowardly treachery. It is openly stated Da Gama proposes to seek out Admiral de Mello and compel him to meet him in mortal combat. If the rebel Admiral falls into the hands of Peixoto, there is little doubt he will be promptly tried by court-martial and shot.

THE BEHRING SEA BILL.

Measures Relative to Scotland to be Considered by a Committee.

LONDON.—The bill introduced into the Commons by Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, providing for the appointment of eighty-seven members of the House, including the Scotch members, to consider measures relative to Scotland was again up. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last administration, asked whether a similar committee would be appointed to consider Irish measures. The bill, he declared, was a sop to Scotchmen, as the evicted tenants bill was a sop to Irishmen, thrown out to secure their support of the budget.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman, replying, admitted that the bill was an innovation, but said that if it was found safe for Scotch business it would be extended to Ireland. He accused the Conservatives of opposing the measures simply to withhold from the government the credit of any paragraph of the bills. He saw no reason why Ireland and Wales should not have similar bills if they wanted them.

Balfour introduced an amendment declining to sanction the proposition. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 252 to 21. The House then agreed to the amendments to the Behring Sea bill made by the House of Lords.

LORD SALISBURY'S ADDRESS.

He is Not Opposed to Reforming the House of Lords.

LONDON.—Lord Salisbury in addressing an audience composed of members of the Primrose League said he himself was not opposed to reforming the House of Lords, which he thought could be done by the appointment of more life peers. He said that the government, if it believed that the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the home-rule bill was against the wishes of the people, should at once dissolve and appeal to the country. He did not wish to be understood as saying that the government ought to dissolve every time a difference arose between the two Houses; but upon a difference affecting the relations between two parts of the kingdom, which had subsisted for seven centuries, it was manifestly their duty to appeal to the electors. Lord Salisbury then referred to the government's registration bill, which, he said, would disfranchise thousands of the best people and extend the right to vote to many who were practically vagrants.

The Brazilian Refugees.

MONTEVIDEO.—The vessel sent to Castillos Island, on the east coast of Uruguay, to convey the destitute and wounded Brazilian insurgents to the quarantine station here is capable of embarking only 900 refugees. Consequently another vessel will have to be sent, as there are fully 3,000 Brazilians in the hands of the Uruguayan authorities. The men are very bitter in their denunciation of Admiral de Mello, claiming that the rebellion would have had an entirely different ending if he had transported his forces to the assistance of Admiral da Gama while there was yet time to succor that commander.

The Ghosts Would Not Walk.

LONDON.—The action of Scott Hall against the Earl of Abingdon has resulted in a judgment for the Earl. The court was asked to cancel the contract for the purchase of Cumner place on the ground that it was not the original place where Amy Robsart was killed, and that the ghosts of Amy Robsart, Varney and Foster did not appear there as claimed by the auctioneer. The testimony of experts showed that the ruins of the original Cumner place were on the property.

Turned up a King.

CAIRO, Egypt.—Prof. Morgan, who has been excavating in Egypt for some time past, has made a great and important discovery. A few weeks ago he discovered the remains of a supposed King of Egypt, and now it is announced his explorations at the Brick Pilot of Dashour have led to the discovery of the fourth dynasty King, Morus Ratbuab.

Whole Town in Ruins.

VIENNA.—The fire in Neusandec has burned out, and virtually the whole town is in ruins. Many persons are missing, and are supposed to be dead. The injured have been removed to other towns. Hundreds of families are sleeping in the fields. They are without sufficient food or clothing, and many cases of extreme distress are reported.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

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

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.55; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS — White, 32@33c per bushel; gray, 30@32c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $16@18; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $19@20; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $16 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 20@22½c; fancy dairy, 15@17½c; fair to good, 12½@14c; common, 10c per pound; California, 30@40c per roll.

CHEESE — Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 14½@15½c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $4.00@4.50 per dozen; ducks, $5.00; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 14@14c per pound; dressed, 16@17c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1½c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; Early Rose, for seed, 80@90c; onions (buying price), $2.25@2.75 per sack; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.00 per box; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, 50c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 35@50c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 30c per pound; asparagus, $1.40@1.65 per box; rhubarb, 3@4c per pound; peas, 5@6c; cucumbers, $1.50 per dozen.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges, $2.50@3.25 per box; seedlings, $1.75@2.00; Rose, $2.75@3.25; Malta blood, $3.00; apples (buying price), green, $1.00@1.25; red, $1.25@1.75 per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.75@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; ¼-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, $24.80

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, 12@14c; 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, 4¾c; Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5¼c; confectioners' A, 5⅝c; dry granulated, 5¾c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅜c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.50@4.75; Japan, $5.00@5.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3¼c; No. 2, 3c; large white, 3¼c; pea beans, 3¼c; pink, 3c; bayou, 3¼c; butter, 3¼c; Lima, 4½c 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.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 15@22½c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

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.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $2.25; ewes, $2.00.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 6@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@12½c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8⅛@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 12½@13½c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, 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.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 10½c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manilla bath 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, 7¼c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7¾c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8¼c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7¼c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

Semi-Respectable.

Friend—Why don't you give up this business for something that is semi-respectable?

Bunco Man—I'm going to. I intend to study law as soon as I get a little money laid by.—New York Ledger.

He Was Cruel.

She (thinking of ante-matrimonial days)—What does this coffee remind you of?

He (tasting it critically)—It reminds me of coffee, but that is all.—West Shore.

FOWL FECUNDITY.

The Opinion of a Prominent Breeder Given.

OF INTEREST TO POULTRYMEN

Black-Plumaged Birds Lay the Greatest Number of Eggs in a Given Length of Time—Agricultural Notes.

This is a question that would hardly enter into the thoughts of the average poultryman, and if broached to him, he doubtless would treat the subject with contempt and derision. That the color of a bird should in any wise influence its prolificacy would upon the face of it seem ludicrous, to say the least. But I am not prepared to deny or affirm the truthfulness of the assertion.

My attention was first called to the fact by a breeder of considerable prominence. He had been asked which breed of fowls he considered the best layers. His reply was that the question was a decidedly hard one to answer. Continuing, he said:

"Did you ever note the color of a bird as bearing upon its egg-producing qualities? I have made the subject one of considerable thought and study, and, much as I hate to state it, I must admit that birds possessing black plumage will lay the greatest number of eggs in a given length of time, all things being equal. My observation has been that party-colored birds, with the exception of those possessing a portion of white in the plumage, come next in order of prolificacy, while those possessing much white or purely white plumage range lowest in the scale. I have also observed that black fowls beget a large percentage of chickens from eggs set and of a more vigorous nature. I am free to say, though, that it goes against my grain to admit this, because on general principles I dislike dark-colored fowls. They almost invariably have black legs, which means a bluish-white skin, both of which are detestable to me. I love a rich yellow leg and yellow skin every time. But, if eggs were the sole object of my keeping fowls, I certainly would select some black or at least dark-plumaged fowl."

This is a subject worthy the earnest consideration of those who keep poultry purely for eggs. Whether this gentleman is right or wrong is not for me to say. I give you his words just as they were given to me, and you must draw your own conclusions. It is surely a very interesting theme, and those in a position to do so would do well to prove the correctness or incorrectness of this gentleman's observations.

Finding Live Weight.

So natural is the desire to get at the live weight of a beast and so rare the opportunity of getting to the scales, says Northwest Farmer, that the rule given below may be found handy. It would be well to check it by actual test. Of course, the quality of the previous feeding will always influence the result: To determine the live weight of an animal multiply the girth in inches immediately back of the shoulders by the length in inches from the square of the buttock to the point of the shoulder-blade, and divide the product by 144, which will give the number of superficial feet. If the animal has a girth of from 3 to 5 feet, multiply the number of superficial feet by 16, which will give the weight of the animal. If the girth is from 5 to 7 feet, multiply by 23, and if from 7 to 9 feet, multiply by 31. If less than 3 feet girth, as in case of small calves, hogs, sheep, etc., multiply by 11. The weight will be approximately correct.

FARM NOTES.

The cow that is left in the barnyard over night to pick the cornstalks for her meal will give milk in proportion to the treatment received.

It is better to have one variety of fruit that is satisfactory than to have several kinds, the majority of which may possess no merit or quality.

The grape is propagated from cuttings, and a single vine will produce a large number of cuttings in one season. Early spring is an excellent time for such work.

Feeding all sizes of hogs together is an excellent method of overfeeding the larger ones and stinting the smaller ones, as the larger ones will secure nearly all the food.

The man who raises grain must have stock to feed it to in order to get the best price for it and keep the fertility on the land; but, if scrub stock will pay at all, improved breeds will yield much better returns.

The profit in butter-making depends on the cost of making and the selling price. Study how to make first-class butter at minimum price, and if the butter is first-class, there will be no trouble about the price.

While a scrap book is regarded as a great convenience, a book in which to record recipes and formulas is decidedly profitable. The time in searching through the notion box is saved and consequent vexation avoided.

Broad tires act as rollers. Narrow tires cut the road into ditches. The advocates of wide tires for heavy loads upon our country roads claim that teams can draw from 25 to 30 per cent more load than when narrow tires are used.

An Ohio man who fed twelve hogs on wheat estimates that he got $67.20 for fifty bushels of wheat by marketing it in the form of pork; whereas, if he had sold it, he would only have received $26. He advises buying hogs, even at a good price, to feed the wheat to.

Helebore has been used for years as a protection to currants, and it has been found that a small proportion of white helebore in a weak solution of kerosene emulsion, sprayed on pear trees and grape vines with a fine hose, will be sure death to any slugs that may infest them.

The early spring is the time to set out the small fruits. Blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and currants should be in every garden. The currants are more neglected and overlooked than they should be. The bushes thrive on land that is somewhat moist, but not on wet soil. A partially shady place is not objectionable. They must be well manured.

The best methods of using poultry droppings at this season is to apply them to the garden plot. As fast as they accumulate spread them on the ground. If the garden has been spaded during the warm spell, so much the better. Or they may be broadcasted over the land. The rains and frost will pulverize the droppings and carry the soluble portions into the soil.

How much a horse may suffer from a harness that does not fit, or which is rough and painful to the animal, may be unknown, but one of the first duties on taking a horse out to work should be to examine the harness and also to carefully look for sores or galls. The harness should be kept clean and well oiled in order to have every part soft, smooth and pliable.

THE MAN WHO CAPTURED EVANS.

Detective Brighton Has Shown His Nerve in Many Hazardous Exploits.

J. V. Brighton, the detective who recently captured Evans and Morrell, the outlaws who had defied the California authorities for months, has a record for nervy exploits. He is the man who killed Ike Clanton and Lee Renfro in Arizona half a dozen years ago. Brighton was at that time retained by the authorities of Graham and Apache counties to hunt down outlaws. There was a great gang of criminals in the mountains near to the San Carlos Indian reservation at that time, and the regular officers were unable or unwilling to stop the murdering, horse stealing and claim jumping.

Renfro had jumped the ranch of Isaac N. Ellinger. Renfro met Ellinger some time afterward at the Clanton ranch and shot

J. V. BRIGHTON.

him to death. Renfro belonged to the Clanton gang. After the murder Renfro took to the mountains and ran into Brighton and a posse who were hunting for stolen stock. Brighton ordered him to throw up his hands, but Renfro instead reached for his six shooter, but before he got it out Brighton shot him through the heart.

Clanton was killed by the detectives some weeks before. Ike Clanton had been indicted for various felonies by the Apache county grand jury and was dodging the officers in the mountains. Brighton still hunted him and finally came up with him on a ranch on Eagle creek.

At sight of the officers Clanton pulled his winchester from its scabbard and tried to gallop off. They ordered him to halt, but his answer was to bring his winchester to his shoulder. Before he could fire Brighton shot, and the rustler fell dead on the trail.

For months Brighton was a member of the gang of outlaws led by Frank and Jesse James. He was in the employ of the railroads that had suffered from the depredations of the bandits, and eventually he led them into a trap that resulted in the extermination of the gang. This was after the killing of Jesse James by Bob Ford. With such a record, it is not surprising that the Southern Pacific should engage Brighton to play that dangerous game with Chris Evans.

He was in Visalia when Evans and Sontag were playing hide and seek with the sheriffs in the mountains and was one of the intimates of the wife and children of the outlaw. As a modest man of all work, with a wife willing to do anything to help out a living, Brighton made his advent in Visalia. He went to live near to Evans' house, and, as women will, Mrs. Brighton and Mrs. Evans became quite neighborly.

When Mrs. Evans asked Brighton to perform a small service for her husband, he readily consented and thus entered the wedge that enabled him to work into the confidence of the family. The two families became quite intimate, and Evans soon got to regard Brighton as one of his sincerest friends. These relations continued for months before Evans' capture, during his imprisonment and after his escape, and Brighton was never suspected of treachery, although he was in constant communication with the sheriff.

Finally Brighton induced Evans and Morrell to visit his house in Visalia. To do this the detective worked upon Evans' feelings as a father. He told him that one of his children—the youngest—was sick, and that if he cared to see it alive he should visit his home. Evans was considerably worked up and promised to make the trip. He kept his word and fell into the trap that means stripes and stone walls for the term of his natural life. After playing the part of host to perfection Brighton went out and notified the sheriff's posse, had himself arrested as a blind, and the capture of the desperadoes was accomplished without difficulty.

Brighton is the most unsophisticated looking chap alive. He is of medium height, with a rolypoly shape, a twang to his voice that sounds like a down east Yankee's, a slouchy hand-in-his-pockets-and-scrape-his feet-on-the-ground gait, threadbare suit of clothes, large hands, ungainly feet, shod in muddy brogans, and the most innocent looking blue eyes. His wife looks like a fit mate for a hardy mountaineer and is in reality a very able assistant to Brighton in his detective work.

A Human Incubator.

Eliza Ann Schoninger of Stony Creek, O., has a great penchant for poultry. The other day her husband died of consumption, with which he had long been afflicted, but for eight weeks preceding his death his wife utilized him as an incubator to hatch out several broods of chickens. He was affected with a high fever during his last period, and his better half took advantage of the fact. She took a number of eggs and wrapping each one in cotton batting, laid them in the bed alongside the body of her husband, who was unable to move a limb.

Fifty was the number of eggs first used as an experiment, and after three weeks she was rewarded with 46 lively young chickens. The second time she doubled the quantity and was again rewarded for her ingenuity with another brood of chickens. Another hundred eggs were placed in the bed, but this time the husband was so near the end that the necessary heat was lacking, and he passed away, leaving behind 100 half hatched chickens.

One Door For Brides and Corpses.

Many old houses in Holland have a special door which is never open save on two occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and groom enter by this door. It is then nailed up until a death occurs, when it is opened, and the body is removed by this exit.

Death by Fright.

If not a well known fact, it is at least an oft repeated tradition that wild rabbits by a sudden alarm may be frightened to death. A student who has been investigating the subject says that "death by fright results from heart failure precisely as it results from chloroform."

They Kill Him on the Spot.

The robbery of graves is the only crime under Chinese law for which the thief may be justly killed on the spot by any one finding him out.

Hopeless.

Physician (severely)—I have no hesitation in saying, sir, that your wife's nervous fits are occasioned by your staying out so late every night.

Witherby—Great heavens, doctor, I didn't know she was suffering from an incurable disease!—Exchange.

Although the French president travels free on the railways during his official tour in France, his secretary calculates what it would have cost if paid for at regular rates, and this sum is handed over to be distributed among the poorest paid of the railway men.

WORKMEN'S GAMES.

WAYS IN WHICH BRITISH LABORERS AMUSE THEMSELVES.

Coursing, Rat Killing and Bird Singing Matches—Most the North Countryman Loves Vigorous Sports and Those in Which a Dog Is Principal.

A cynical Frenchman who claimed to have closely studied the subject once announced his conclusion that the British workman's chief sport and almost sole amusement was beating his wife. His dictum has been widely accepted, until it has come to be almost an axiom. But it does the British workman injustice. Not all of his class are bad, as this would make out, while the majority are fertile in amusement resources. Taking them as a whole, it is likely that no similar class in any other country has such varied resources of sport or is so zealous in its pursuit as the British workman.

Perhaps it is in the colliery districts that sport, in all its peculiar forms, most flourishes, for colliers usually have more spare time than other rough manual workers, and used to have much more money. Here some "event" or another may be seen any day of the week, Sunday especially, in which usually the collier's dog, his chief instrument of entertainment, is the principal figure.

Rabbit coursing, one of his principal amusements, has a recognized place among the standard sports of Britain, and receives great attention in the sporting press. Dog racing is another favorite sport in the north. The course is usually about 200 yards long, and the races, in handicaps, are run off in heats. The dogs are trained to race at highest speed and exert themselves, without rider or other inducement, as much as does a race horse. The owner of each animal plants himself in the course just past the finishing post and urges his animal on with shouts, imprecations and wild gesticulations. The animals are slipped at one end and tear down the course at hottest speed between the throngs of excited spectators, allowing nothing to divert them from the effort to be first past the post. Hog racing handicaps are regular attractions on Lancashire racing grounds, and the stakes run from $100 to $200, or even $500.

Rat coursing is another popular pastime. Advertisements in newspapers and posted on billboards and fences may regularly be seen, announcing that some public house keeper will "give £5 to be coursed for at rats by all classes of terriers, fighting dogs barred." A sweepstake is made with the stake offered and the entry fees, and the whole affair conducted with much formality and solemnity. The referee and the rats are furnished by a professional rat catcher. A dollar a dozen is the average price for rats. A long stretch of green turf is inclosed and boarded up a foot or two in height for a course. The rat catcher has the rats all together in a sack, and he deftly snatches one out with his bare hand and tosses it into the inclosure. Two dogs are slipped in after the rat has had a short start, and the first to kill wins. The rats are usually very nimble, and the dogs need to be clever as well as swift.

Plain rat killing divides high honors with rat coursing as a well patronized game among northern British "sports." A match usually arises out of a discussion over the merits of two dogs, but gate money is charged, betting books are opened, and when the event is called it has developed into an affair as exciting as a horse race. A match is usually for 20 rats a side. The rats are starved, so as to make them wiry and fierce. The whole 20 are turned into the pit at one time, are made to run around for a few minutes, then the first dog is turned in, the referee touches his stop watch, and the "sport," watched by hundreds of human eyes, begins. The dogs are trained to their part, and often 20 rats are killed in less than 20 seconds. The other dog is turned in with the remaining 20 rats, and the victory is dependent on a comparison of the respective times occupied by each dog in killing its quota.

Trail hunting by dogs is another popular sport. It is conducted on the same general plan as are the anise bag hunts by our fashionable fox hunting clubs, except that only the dogs take part in the hunt, and the first dog in at the death gets the figurative brush. A hilly stretch of country is chosen, and a swift runner trails an anise bag over a difficult route, up hill and down dale, through hedges and over high stone fences, ending in a long, staked out homestretch. The dogs are let loose and they follow the trail at full speed, persistently and ardently, until they come in a yelping spurt over the homestretch to the finish. This is an attractive sport, and a good trail hunt is worth seeing.

Bird singing matches are another prominent amusement. It is not an exciting sport to the uninitiated, but to the northern British workman, with his money up, it is intensely exciting. The birds, in cages covered with a screen of cloth, are placed side by side on a table, or hung together on the wall of a room. At a given signal the cloths are removed and the contest begins. Not a whisper is heard in the room, crowded as it is with an excited audience. First one bird chirps or trills or bursts into song, and then another. Or perhaps one or all remain persistently silent. The contest is in heats of so many minutes each, and is decided on a mystifying basis of trills, chirps, warbles and various oddly named and distinguished notes. Sometimes a too eager owner will chirp or otherwise encourage his bird, which brings down a storm of profane expostulation and may precipitate a fight.

Brass band contests are a form of amusement in which the whole community may share. They are scarcely peculiar to the north, for now almost every large Sunday school in an English town has a brass band organized among its members. If not a brass band, then a drum and fife corps, which is unlike the corps familiar in this country in that the proportion is about one drum to half a dozen or more fifes. Most villages of importance in the north have their local brass bands, and local contests are frequent, while occasionally there will be a national contest at some seaside resort. They are a source of delight to the British workman, to whom the main interest is in the money bet on the result.—New York Sun.

But Once More This Century.

New Year's day will happen on Sunday but once more during this century. This will be in 1899. In the next century it will occur 14 times only, as follows: 1905, 1911, 1922, 1928, 1933, 1939