# Lincoln County Leader.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON


## THE HAWAIIAN STAMP CRAZE.

**A Situation That Attracted the Attention of Philatelists the World Over.**

Of all the queer developments that have arisen in connection with the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani none is stranger than the excitement which attended the speculation in the provisional stamps issued by the present government. This speculation is not confined to stamp collectors and dealers, but is indulged in by residents of Honolulu and citizens of this and other countries alike, even one of the Spreckels family being credited with having purchased and laid aside $12,000 worth of these labels for future profit.

It was anticipated that the provisional government would be of short duration, and that the improvised stamps were to have a life as short as the temporary government, and this led to the scramble for stamps, as it was presumed that they would become exceedingly rare and valuable.

There were 21 varieties issued, including all the perforated stamps issued by the Hawaiian government since 1864, ranging in value from 1 cent to $1. Each of these was overprinted, or surcharged, to use a philatelic term, with the words "Provisional Govt., 1893," in three lines, each word and date taking a separate line.

Some of the stamps were surcharged with black letters and others with red, all of one denomination being overprinted in the same color. But the portion of one value, the 12 cent mauve, was surcharged in black and the remainder in red, there being twice as many of the latter surcharged as of the former. As but a few thousands of this particular stamp were on hand, they were soon bought up, and as much as $5 each was paid for a specimen of the black surcharge. Speculators soon bought up the supply of several of the other values, and it was not long after the date of their issue that a complete set of these stamps, which had a face value of $3.01, was selling for $15.

Recently, however, some of the speculators have deemed it wise to unload, and the entire set can now be purchased for $10, still leaving a handsome profit on the original cost.

Recent advices from Honolulu show that the mania for stamp collecting has had somewhat of a sensational effect there. F. F. Porter, a brother of the ex-minister of finance of the provisional government, wrote as follows to a friend in this city:

"They have gone crazy on Hawaiian stamps. Even the Chinese are in it. I saw by the paper last night that one Chinese firm bought $1,700 worth at the postoffice. If such is the case, the government has a mighty good thing, for it can grind them out for about 10 cents per 1,000. I see in the windows about town samples of several kinds of stamps priced $10."—San Francisco Call.

## A FREAK OF NATURE.

**It Is a Calf With Two Heads and Six Feet, and Alleghany Has It.**

Alleghany has a monstrosity. It is in the shape of a newly born calf. It is a freak of nature that the museum man would be after it this morning if it were still alive. But the calf is dead. It died shortly after it was born. The calf had two perfectly well developed heads, six legs and two tails, and is a curiosity that attracted all Alleghany that knew about it yesterday afternoon.

The calf's mother was the property of Herman Jacob, a dairyman, residing at 277 Madison avenue, Alleghany. He was obliged to kill the cow before the calf was born. After the calf died Mr. Jacob decided to stuff the hide and keep it as a curiosity.

So far as the heads and front part of the monstrosity are concerned, the calf is shaped and proportioned normally, but at the shoulders the "double calf" is merged into one, with a perfectly formed hind part, with the exception of the two well formed tails of equal size and proportion. Within the calf there were found to be two stomachs, one set of bowels and one pair of lungs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Zola on France and Germany.**

While in London M. Zola was interviewed by the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the relations between France and Germany. M. Zola said: "Though I am not exactly a politician I can assure you of one thing, and that is that no one in France desires war. In no circumstances shall we take the offensive, but if we are attacked, well and good. I do not wish to deny the existence of the idea of revenge, but there is a great difference between cherishing an idea and putting it into practice. You cannot give me the name of a French statesman of the present day who is eager for war. We have no military party and no general who can claim the right to cover himself with the laurels of war. We have become more democratic, broader and more peaceable in our views. The condition, however, in which France lives is, I confess, anything but an ideal one."

**Chinese Honors For a Bishop.**

Bishop Anser, the head of the German Roman Catholic mission in South Shantung, has been honored by the emperor of China with the light blue button (third class). This distinction has been conferred upon him in consideration of his meritorious services in preserving concord between native Christians and non-Christians.

With the exception of the old Jesuit missionaries this honor has been conferred, so far as is known, on only two other missionaries — namely, the late bishop of Peking, Mgr. Tagliabue, and Pere Favier, who received this decoration for their services in connection with the tranfer of the old Peitang cathedral at Peking.—North China News.

**Fired by Sun and Water.**

Investigation proves that the recent fire in the Girls' home at Hempstead, England, was caused by the sun, whose rays were so strongly focused by a water bottle on an india rubber mackintosh as to ignite the garment.—London Truth.

**Cruelty.**

"How did it happen that Biggs was arrested by an agent for the S. P. C. C.?"

"He was caught in the act of abusing his baby."

"What was he doing?"

"Singing it to sleep."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

Attorney-General Olney has appointed John M. Gearin an Assistant District Attorney for Oregon to assist in the prosecution of the Chinese and opium-smuggling cases.

The President has nominated Pay Director Edwin M. Stewart to be chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts and Paymaster-General with the rank of Commodore.

Senator Peffer has introduced a bill to provide for a collection of the rebate due from the Union Pacific Company. The bill authorizes the sale of the road, and provides that in case no bid is made equal to the amount of the indebtedness the government shall take the property and operate the road.

Secretary Herbert has reduced the sentence of Commander Heyerman, found guilty by court-martial of causing the wreck of the Kearsarge, from two years' to one year's suspension from duty. Lieutenant Lyman was sentenced to one year's suspension and a public reprimand. Herbert set aside the reprimand.

Sweet of Idaho appeared before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in advocacy of a bill ratifying the treaty with the Nez Perce Indians and the opening of the surplus land to settlement. Wilson of Washington is a member of the commission, and gave the measure strong support. The bill will be favorably reported.

The estimates by the Director of the Mint of the silver product of the United States for 1893 give a total of $60,000,000, as against $74,995,000 for 1892. Increases are shown in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Washington, while in all other States and Territories the figures show a decrease of production.

A voluminous report from Mr. Brady, United States Consul at Greytown, has been received by Secretary Gresham. The Consul tells how he came to go to Bluefields and how he lost his exequatur, but the department has not yet gathered sufficient information to make a satisfactory response to the Senate resolution calling for an account of the late troubles and the existing conditions at Bluefields.

The House Indian Affairs Committee has made a favorable report on the compromise bill for the settlement of the Ute question. The bill provides for carrying out the treaty of 1880, settling the Indians in severalty anywhere on the present reservation within ninety days, and those not electing or qualified to settle in severalty to take the western forty miles of the reservation and four townships in New Mexico. The rest of the land will be thrown open to settlement and the proceeds of the sales given to the Indians.

In many Oregon cases of Indian depredations coming up before the Court of Claims under the Indian depredations law of the Fifty-first Congress there have arisen disputes as to what is meant by the words "in amity" and "bands" as applied to Indian tribes. Senator Dolph has introduced a bill defining these words. "In amity" is to be construed to mean Indians at peace or in treaty relations with the United States. "Band" is to be a tribe having a separate or independent organization. This bill is made necessary by the many quibbles which are raised by Judges and lawyers in cases where attempts are made by citizens to obtain their just dues from the United States.

Lieutenant W. A. Beeler of the navy hydrographic office has returned from a trip to Europe on the Weimar, made by authority of Secretary Herbert to test the new aid to navigation, the solarometer. This instrument is intended to replace the sextant aboard ship in showing the exact position of the vessel. It has many points of advantage over the sextant in accuracy and freedom from long arithmetical calculations. One feature of the greatest value is the capacity of the instrument to record observations in fogs, when the sun or stars shine dimly or the horizon cannot be seen, and the sextant is useless to locate the ship. The Lieutenant reports that the instrument worked admirably on the Weimar under all kinds of weather, and that the North German Lloyd Company is making arrangements to equip all their vessels with it. It is probable the instrument will also be used in our navy.

Secretary Herbert does not intend that the vessels of the Behring Sea patrol fleet on their summer cruises shall make such a mistake as to give poachers warning of their approach. The coal he has sent to Ounalaska for the ships is of a smokeless variety from the Comox mines of British Columbia. The selection brought forth a voluminous patriotic protest from residents of the State of Washington, and the Secretary has sent a letter to Commander Clark, the flag officer of the navy at Port Townsend, directing him to have all the vessels of the fleet to take sufficient coal from the Fairhaven mine in Washington to enable them to reach the coal supply at Ounalaska and to make a full report of its quality. The instructions continue: "As this coal emits a very black smoke, it is not deemed expedient to use it while the vessels are patrolling Behring Sea. After reaching the base of the coal supply, which has already been contracted for, as far as practicable no other coal will be used."

Attorney-General Olney has sent to Congress a draft of the bill prepared by the Department of Justice for the reorganization of the Union Pacific and the readjustment of the claims of the United States against the company. According to the terms of the bill the aggregate amount of indebtedness shall be computed and ascertained as follows: First—To the total amount of the principal of said bonds of the United States shall be added the interest which shall then have been paid, and the interest then and thereafter payable by the United States thereon until the respective dates of the maturity of said bonds, as if no payment had been made or credit given thereon. Second—From the aggregate amount so ascertained shall be deducted any and all payments or credits upon the said indebtedness to the United States, as shall appear in the bond and interest accounts of said company, respectively, with the United States July 1, 1894. Third—The present worth of the balance of the fund shall be computed as of July, 1894, by discounting the said balance at the rate of 2 per cent per annum for the period between said last-mentioned date and the average date of maturity of said bonds of the United States. The amounts so computed and ascertained shall be deemed to be the amount due to the United States on July, 1894, and the bonds of said company shall be received by the United States as herein provided and paid for said amount. The bonds to be received by the United States are to run 100 years, to mature July 1, 1994, and to draw 2 per cent per annum interest. The bonds shall be secured by a mortgage covering all the property, real, personal and mixed, of the railway company. Under the terms of this mortgage the Union Pacific, beginning with the year 1950, shall pay annually into the said treasury sinking fund $1,650,000, default for six months to be cause for foreclosure. The funds and securities now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Union Pacific fund shall be held as further security for the new bonds to be issued.

## SAMOAN SITUATION

### Rosebery Trying to Increase the Liberal Majority.

### POLAR EXPEDITION STARTS.

**The Situation in Hawaii—The Royalists Are Awaiting an Answer From the United States—Etc.**

SAN FRANCISCO.—Advices have just been received per barkentine W. H. Dimond from Honolulu under date of April 11 to the effect that the announced mass meeting of royalists took place on the evening of April 10 on Palace square. There were about 1,000 people present, possibly one-half natives, the rest Chinese and whites. There were five speakers, one pure native, two half-whites, a Canadian, Ashford, and an Englishman, Phillips. All of the speakers urged quiet, peaceableness, moderation and a policy of inactivity, taking no part in voting while awaiting the answer of the United States to the pending protest or appeal of the Hawaiian people. Nothing was said of loyalty to the Queen or of a desire to return to monarchy. Resolutions were adopted pledging royalists to decline to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government and to oppose the re-establishment of the monarchy, as provided in the call for the constitutional convention. A copy of the resolutions was ordered presented to United States Minister Willis, with the request that they be forwarded to Washington. To date 715 have registered in Honolulu. Ten days more remain of the twenty-four. The Portuguese are holding back in fear of losing Portuguese citizenship by taking the oath.

**Not Aimed at Americans.**

PARIS.—There is no truth in the story the decree signed by President Carnot, forbidding members of the French diplomatic and consular service under pain of dismissal to marry without the permission of the Foreign Minister, was provoked by the marriage of M. Jules Patenotre and Count d'Aunay to American ladies. It is explained at the foreign office that the marriages of representatives of the French government to foreigners are becoming more frequent, and that it may affect the position of those already having foreign wives, but it is not aimed at Americans. Premier Casimir also explains distinctly that the President's action is not due to the number of Americans who have married Frenchmen, but is in consequence of the marriage of French representatives to the ladies of other nationalities who are objectionable to the French government.

**Wants Nicaragua to Explain.**

LONDON.—Great Britain has demanded of Nicaragua an explanation of the withdrawal of the exequatur of the British Minister at Greytown. The exequatur of Mr. Bingham was withdrawn on April 2, at the same time as that of United States Consul Braida. The Nicaraguan government complains that Mr. Bingham and Mr. Braida had acted together with the commander of the British war ship Cleopatra, in a way which imperiled the rights of Nicaragua in the Mosquito territory, and it was therefore determined they must go. The Nicaraguan acting Secretary of State, when the exequatur was withdrawn, wrote a long letter of explanation to the American Minister and to the British Minister, Mr. Gosling.

**Lord Rosebery Speaks.**

LONDON.—The Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, in a speech at a meeting of the City Liberal Club said he was of the opinion that the English were becoming exceedingly weary of the eternal struggle for and against Irish coercion. He asked the Unionists whether apart from the Irish question it was worth their while to hold aloof from the Liberal party owing to its copyright of the word "Liberal." If they formerly held aloof from the party in the belief that its foreign policy was null and void, they were not likely, he said, to believe so longer, as the government was determined to maintain the unity of the Empire abroad and the unity in the best sense of the word of the three kingdoms at home.

**The Samoan Situation.**

LONDON.—Sir George Baden Powell in the House of Commons inquired whether it was proposed that New Zealand should administer the government of Samoa, and whether the United States and Germany had been consulted in the matter. If so, would the government make a statement as to the attitude assumed by Germany and America. Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that a telegram to the effect that New Zealand proposed to administer the affairs of Samoa had just been received at the colonial office, but it had not yet been communicated to the foreign office. The proposal as described in the telegram, he said, did not seem consistent with the terms of the Berlin act.

**American Polar Expedition.**

ALESUND, Norway.—The American polar expedition under command of Walter Wellman has started for the Island of Spitzbergen on the steamer Ragnvold Jari, which has been chartered for the expedition. Experts here pronounce the steamer the best ice boat in Norway. The aluminium boats the expedition carry were generally admired here for their beauty, strength and lightness. Prior to the departure a large number of cable dispatches expressing well wishes for the success of the expedition were received from the United States.

**Germany Should Take a Hand.**

BERLIN.—The Kruez Zeitung, commenting on the proposal that New Zealand administer the affairs of the Island of Samoa, says that Germans have made Samoa desirable and their interests there far outweigh those of the United States and Great Britain put together. Germany has hitherto neglected to assert her rights in Samoa, but she certainly ought to do so now.

**Importing Diseased Cattle.**

LONDON.—The President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir Gardner, in replying to the questions in regard to the importation of cattle from America said the affected animals had been imported in such numbers during the last few years as to prevent him from being satisfied that reasonable precautions were taken in the United States.

**The Emperor a Strict Captain.**

BERLIN.—Emperor William has decreed that army officers shall ride only in uniform and shall not mount race horses except by permission of their regimental commanders, who are to decide whether or not the officers shall be allowed to keep race horses.

## 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, 34@35c per bushel; gray, 32@34c; 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, $20@22; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $17 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.00 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, 11½@12c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen, with some shading reported.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3.50@4.00; broilers, $3.50@4.50 per dozen; ducks, $6.00; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound; dressed, 16@17c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1¼c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; Early Rose, for seed, 80@90c; new potatoes, 2½@3c per pound; onions (buying price), $2.50@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, $1.25@1.35 per box; rhubarb, 3@4c per pound; peas, $1.50 per box; 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; strawberries, 20@22½c per pound.

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 30

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, 5⅜c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅛c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@18c 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, 8½@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 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, 1½ in. cir. and upward, 7½c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7¾c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8½c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7½c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

**Civil Service Reform In China.**

A court physician in China enjoys rather a precarious honor. Lately the emperor was very ill and consulted four of the imperial doctors. They were all so unsuccessful in treating his case that he cut off their salaries for a year.

**Want Ads In Luxemburg.**

In the grand duchy of Luxemburg persons desiring work or help have only to send a postal card to the director of the postal administration in order to have their wants advertised in every postoffice in the grand duchy.

## RAISING TURKEYS.

### One of the Most Disagreeable of Equine Habits.

### TO CURE HALTER PULLING.

**Horses Acquire the Habit by Succeeding in Breaking an Old Halter or Bridle During Their Colthood.**

Halter-pulling is one of the most disagreeable in the list of equine habits. In Britain, if a horse is warranted free from vice and turns out to be a halter puller, he may be returned and the price recovered. Horses invariably acquire the habit by succeeding in breaking an old halter or bridle during their colthood, says the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, and it is almost impossible to cure them of it. An old friend of the writer—a vindictive old curmudgeon, who loved to get even, if only with a horse—bought a very likely four-year-old, and on his first visit after purchasing the brute to the country town near which he lived had the pleasure of seeing him pull back on the tie strap, break it and start off on a run. By and by he recovered possession of the colt and, securing a good inch rope, made a slip headstall and tied him up with it. Back flew the four-year-old immediately, and hung his whole weight on the rope till first one strand and then another gave way, finally freeing himself, but in too exhausted a condition to avail himself of his freedom. Then his owner determined on a course of kill or cure. So he rode the colt over to the timber, and selecting a maple sapling close to the creek bank, which dropped sheer down to twelve feet of water, edged the animal around till his tail was toward the bank. Then he tied the colt to the sapling, whipped out his knife and threw his old hat in the horse's face. The halter puller at once surged back for dear life, the keen edge of the knife cut the rope drawn taut against the bark of the tree, and away plunged the colt tail first into the water. He swam out on the other side, waited until his master went round by the foot bridge to get him, and afterward could never get close enough to the post to which he might be hitched. In fact, it was no longer necessary to tie him up when in harness; he could hardly be led away. The fall might, of course, have damaged him permanently or immediately destroyed him, but the depth of the water prevented both and made a useful beast of him afterward. The writer has since known of more than one halter puller being cured of his vice in this way, and therefore can recommend the remedy to those in need of advice on the subject.

**A Mistake.**

One of the frequent mistakes of the season is the too early turning of the cows upon the pastures, where should-be obsolete system of feeding is still kept up. The first growth is too succulent to be healthful and too small to give a full feed, and it lessens the appetite for dry food. Two weeks' delay will make a difference of fully 50 per cent in the effect of the feeding through the summer. It will afford time for a vigorous root growth, without which the herbage will not be able to recover the injury by the too early spring pasturing, and thus the growth will be lessened permanently. It will be much better to delay the feeding and spend the time in encouraging the growth of the grass by an application of 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda with the same quantity of gypsum. This will show its excellent results all the summer and keep the herbage green and luxuriant, so as to carry a larger number of cows than it would otherwise do. Pasturing is a costly business anyhow, but still more so if the mistake is made of feeding it down before it has made much growth.

**To Keep Cider Sweet.**

The Scientific American tells how to keep cider sweet. It says that pure, sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid, or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages, and gives the following scientific method of treating it to preserve its sweetness: When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted into alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is fit nectar for the gods. A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the wooden faucet when the cask is rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the interior of the cask can have communication with the pail. After the water in the pail ceases to bubble bottle or store your cider away.

**Raising Turkeys.**

A correspondent of Colman's Rural World writes: "I have been unfortunate with my efforts at turkey-raising until last spring, and think my success since is due in a great measure to the observance of these rules: First, my gobbler was no kin to the hens; and second, before taking from the nest I gave each of the little fellows a grain of black pepper; when two or three days old put them in a close pen 10x12, and keep them up until strong, say two or three weeks, before giving them their freedom. Feed mainly stale bread soaked in sweet skimmed milk or water with occasional curd, boiled until the curd separates well, but not until it's leathery. Third, I furnished plenty of grit, Kaw river sand, under the shade of a tree. I have seen them coming from a grasshopper hunt on the run for this tree, and then how they would devour the sand. They are less trouble with a turkey hen, but gentler when raised by a chicken hen."

**Chance for Making Business.**

Farm and Fireside suggests a good business for enterprising young men by saying: "In one of our exchanges Prof Hunt records the good suggestion that in neighborhoods where the orchards are small some young man with pluck and energy should provide himself with a spraying outfit and undertake the proper care in the matter of spraying of a considerable number of orchards. Doubtless the owners would be glad to pay a reasonable charge for the assurance of a crop of fruit, or the protection of their orchards from fungous diseases and parasitic enemies, rather than go to the expense of a spraying outfit and the trouble of doing the work at just the right time."

**Saving Manure.**

Every year is teaching more farmers the great value of stable manure. There are some, however, who fail to note how important it is to preserve the ammonia before it evaporates. There is no better way to do it than to use common land plaster or gypsum in and around stalls.

## SHE FOUND SOMETHING TO DO.

**A Chicago Widow Took to Highway Robbery In Lieu of Better Employment.**

Mrs. Zerelda Wight, formerly living on West Randolph street, Chicago, with her mother and two invalid sisters, was found dead a short time ago at the foot of a flight of stairs in the Major block, at the corner of Lasalle and Madison streets. She had evidently fallen and broken her neck. The body lay at the morgue for two or three days and was finally identified by an attorney, who told the following remarkable story:

"I first knew her six years ago, when she was a single woman. She had been a typewriter and stenographer—one of the best of that earlier class which is now so numerous. Her husband was foreman in a printing office and an excellent fellow. About a month after they were married Wight was hurt by one of the presses at the printing office and was confined to the house. He got better, but never was well again. He couldn't hold his place and went from one situation to another, always getting a little worse off.

"Last September he died, and I know she was in real distress at that time. All through the fall and early winter she came here occasionally, but we had to tell her we had nothing for her to do. How she managed to support her mother and two sisters I don't know, for she really seemed to have no resources whatever. One day in December she came and told me that she had held a man up the night before.

"'Held him up!' said I. 'How?'

"'Well, I was hurrying home from a restaurant, where I had been washing dishes all day. Half a dozen times on the way I had been accosted by men, as women unattended always are, and I was out of temper. When this last man stopped in front of me, I was exasperated. I looked at him full in the face and was on the point of rebuking him. But the words would not come. I could say nothing. So I dodged past him and went on. But the memory of his handsome face, his elegant clothes, flashed over me. I could not forget them. "He has plenty of money," I said to myself, "while I am going home with half a dollar which must keep four people till I can earn more."

"'At the corner he overtook me again. It was very dark. I had a revolver. I always carried one in these walks. I turned upon

SHE MADE HIM WALK BEFORE HER.

him and jammed it right in his face. He staggered back, slipped and fell partly to the ground. I leaned over him, still pointing the pistol at his head, and told him to give me his money. I did not tremble. I must have been terribly frightened, but I did not feel it at the time. My nerves were strung like electric wires, and I verily believe I would have shot him if he had struggled. But he did not.

"'Sitting there on his knees, he unbuttoned his overcoat, pulled out his pocketbook and gave it to me. I made him get up and walk before me to the corner, then turn north. I watched him and told him to go on. Two street cars came along, one going in each direction. When he was half a block away, I went into the street and swung myself on the car going west. I saw him come back on the run. He didn't know which one I took. He chose the one going down town. At the next corner I got off and walked east. He was on the front platform of the very next car going west and was talking excitedly to the driver.

"'But he did not find me. I reached home and counted the money. There was $218. I sent the wallet and the papers back to him, for his name was on some of the notes and checks. Now, if I am arrested, I want you to defend me.'

"I told her I could not go into anything so unlawful. She would have to give the money back. I will never forget her look as she said: 'I cannot. I will not. I have spent part of the money, and we have had such a good old time breakfast.'

"But I made her give me the name of the man. He is very wealthy, though given to sport of a quiet nature. I went to him and laid the whole case before him. He said if she would return the money he would let her go. I sent for her. She refused to return one penny. She said if he insisted on having the money he might arrest her, and she would tell the whole story. She could stand it if he could.

"He was and is a prominent church member and a reputable business man. But he was afraid. He admitted he had accosted her, followed her and made an improper proposal to her. He considered her a desperate woman. He knew men enough were aware of his little irregularities to make her truthful story stick. And he said she might keep the money. Then I sent for her again and told her that this must be the last. If ever she did such a thing again, I would myself have her arrested. She promised, and that was the last time I saw her alive."

According to the police records, she, in her new and novel avocation, was successful not only in stealing a great deal of money, but in avoiding arrest and exposure. Near midnight of Dec. 10 she induced the watchman in a wholesale millinery store to open the door, saying she was freezing. She put a revolver to his head, shoved him into a closet and took $400 worth of goods and $200 in cash.

She held up an army officer on Jan. 10. He was crossing Paulina street on Monro street when the woman put her pistol into his face. She took from him $40—all he had. She also robbed several other men in a similar manner.

Her home was handsomely furnished with plenty of books and pictures. What she had been doing in the Major block when she met her death nobody knows. Mrs. Wight had always borne an excellent reputation and was never suspected of wrongdoing before the lawyer's story came out. It seems that she was driven to desperate courses by lack of employment and by the distress of those dependent on her.

**An Intelligent Bird.**

A species of woodpecker inhabits the driest parts of Mexico, where during the droughts it must die of starvation unless it made a store. To prevent this it selects the hollow stem of a species of aloe, the bore of which is just large enough to hold a nut. The woodpecker drills holes at interval in the stem, and fills it from bottom to top with the nuts, the separate holes being apparently made for convenience of access to the column of nuts within.

The intelligence which not only constructs a special storehouse, but teaches the woodpecker to lay by only the nuts, which will keep, and not the insects, which would decay, is perhaps the highest form of bird reasoning which has yet been observed.—London Spectator.

## ADULTERATED FOOD.

### DECEPTIONS RESORTED TO BY THE GREEDY AND UNSCRUPULOUS.

**Information Which Will Enable the Housewife to Tell the Genuine From the Doctored Article—A Little Joke at the Butcher's Expense—Bogus Spices.**

The adulteration of articles of food is by no means an invention of modern times, but was practiced by our classical ancestors. During the middle ages the cunning baker mixed his flour with lime, sand and gypsum, and on discovery was thrown into a prison cell and compelled to eat the product of his entire bakery, which cured him of the fraudulent habit.

The most important article of food in every household is the meat. The meat which comes from healthy animals is distinguished by a pleasant odor and fresh color, from a delicate pink to a deep carmine, according to the animal from which it comes. It must be elastic to the touch. The dent which is caused by pressing a finger on it must disappear when the pressure is removed. The fatty substance of the meat is a good indicator of its quality. In healthy animals the fat is yellow and elastic and has a pleasant odor. The fat in the meat from sick animals is pale, gray and smeary and has an unpleasant odor.

Sausage offers a wide field for adulteration of the most dangerous kind, and in the pamphlets which vegetarians send broadcast over the land from time to time they give prominence to an anecdote which is as terse as it is illustrative of the esteem in which they hold the sausage. "A man saved the life of a butcher by endangering his own. The poor butcher, overcome with gratitude, cried out in a moment of self forgetfulness, 'Never in your life again, my friend, eat sausage.'"

The adulterations in this line are manifold. To produce the fresh red color, so alluring in sausage, fuchsine is mixed with the ingredients instead of blood. It is a very common practice to put flour in sausage, and while a little of it is harmless, it nevertheless leads to early fermentation of the article in question. The buyer, however, is very much imposed upon when flour is added in large quantities, for it enables the sausage makers to add from 60 to 70 per cent of water, which is paid for at the rate of meat. France has lately put a stop to this fraud by limiting the addition of flour to 3 per cent.

Fish are adulterated in the same way by rubbing their gills with aniline, which gives them the appearance of freshness. The aniline is easily washed off and the fraud detected. In fresh fish the eyes are full and protruding, while in old fish they are opaque, dull and sunken. The best way to recognize an old fish is to watch the gills, which emit an odor of decay if the fish is too old for use.

Crawfish or crabs should always be bought alive. Crabs that are sold already cooked have usually been boiled after they were dead, and soon decay, generating a very dangerous poison. A crawfish that has been boiled alive will show a curled and twisted tail, while, on the other hand, one that was cooked after death has the tail perfectly straight.

The best way to tell butter from oleomargarine is to put a piece of it on a hot potato which has been boiled in the jacket and freshly peeled. The taste of butter is more pronounced when eaten in this way than any other, and the fraud is detected. It is also the safest way to discover the age of dairy or creamery butter.

Lard is frequently adulterated with water to increase its weight, and mixed with cornstarch, salt, chalk, etc., to bind the water to the fat. This may be discovered by carefully melting the lard and setting it aside in a lukewarm place. The fat not only separates from the water, but collects at the bottom of the dish with all the other foreign ingredients.

To tell good eggs from bad ones it is only necessary to put them in a dish filled with water containing from 5 to 10 per cent of salt. Fresh eggs drop to the bottom, old ones swim on the surface, and those of medium quality sink half way down.

All spices suffer more or less adulteration, but most of all those which are sold in a pulverized state. Ground pepper is mixed with paprica, millet, bread, powdered olives, almond meal, dust, sand, gypsum, sawdust, spar, and almost the same ingredients are used for the adulteration of cinnamon. Pulverized ginger fares no better and is mixed with potato flour, wheat and cayenne pepper, while the sweet scented anise seed comes in for a share of earth, sand and little brown and black stones. Housekeepers will always be more or less cheated in buying powdered spices, which should be bought in their natural state and ground at home. The vanilla bean before the invention of the aritficial vanilline was deprived of its natural aroma and basted with balm of Peru.

Coffee is adulterated in all forms and in every possible way. Machines have been invented and large factories erected, where artificial coffee beans are made from acorn flour and gum arabic, and these are mixed with the real coffee, and even the real beans are covered with poisonous chemicals if they have been damaged by sea water in transportation or the influence of the sun or time. Ground or roasted coffee offers the best opportunities, however, for fraud.

But all these perpetrators of fraud and deception cannot hold a candle to the Chinese, who are masters in the art of the adulteration of tea, which they dye, mix and prepare from leaves that have but a bare resemblance to the real tea plant.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Sure to Draw.**

First Manager—Going to have a Shakespearean revival and present "Hamlet," eh? It won't draw.

Second Manager—Yes, it will. We'll take the town. We are going to have a tank of real water for Ophelia to drown in.—New York Weekly.

**To Be Continued.**

Mrs. Honeymoon (to bridegro