

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Major John E. Blaine, paymaster U. S. A., brother of ex-Secretary Blaine, died at Hot Springs, Ark.

The Secretary of the Interior has allowed in full the claim of Granville Naylor, of Ashland, for \$408,62, on account of deprivations in 1855 by the Rogue River Indians.

At Madrid Marshal Bazine was assaulted by a Frenchman with a poniard, and dangerously wounded about the head. His assailant is believed to be the correspondent of a Paris newspaper.

By the bursting of a water tank containing 100,000 gallons of water, five persons were killed and several injured at Palatin, Ill. The accident occurred on the Northwestern road while a crowd was standing on the track.

A Southern Oregon mine was "salted" and sold to an unsuspecting party for \$50,000. Rumor connects an ex-Portland hotel keeper with the transaction. The Jackson county grand jury is looking into the matter.

A terrible gale is reported to have raged along the west coast of New Foundland, causing serious loss of life and great destruction to property. Near Rose Blanche two barkers went down at their moorings, and five men were drowned.

Eastern dispatches state that a terrible cyclone swept through Missouri, Kansas and Texas. In Vernon county, Mo., thirty houses were destroyed and fifteen persons killed. The wind was preceded by a hail storm, which did considerable damage. Many of the hailstones weighed from three to four ounces, and some of them measured nine inches in circumference. They crashed through roofs, dwellings and barns, leaving holes through which a man's arm would pass with ease. The town of Prescott, Kansas, was literally wiped out of existence, not a single building being left standing to mark the site where once was a prosperous and thriving place. So far as learned fifteen lives were lost at that place. It is thought that the loss of life and property is great in the districts visited by the cyclone, which have no telegraph communication with the outside world.

News of a terrible shipwreck, thirty miles north of Cape Flattery, on the Washington Territory coast, has been received at Victoria through four Indians who came overland, having spent ten days in the journey. For some time past great anxiety has been felt regarding the schooner Active, which was overdue. The schooner was owned by Guttman & Co., of Victoria, and was registered at 420 tons. The schooner appears to have been caught in a storm and dashed on the shore, where she speedily went to pieces, and all hands undoubtedly perishing as far as known. Among those who have perished are: Mr. Jake Guttman, one of the owners, Captain Gotehanel, Olla Jackson, Charles Frederick and Billy Lessing, besides twenty-eight Indians. The latter named belong to Chief Kilsornat's tribe. Chief Elso Kilsornat himself was on board, the other Indians being hunters. The death of the chief is tantamount to the extermination of the tribe, and the Kilsornat tribe will soon be extinct. According to the custom of his tribe all the huts of the unfortunate men have been burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17, 1887. From April 1st, 1887, to April 1st, 1888, I offer (\$100) one hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet made between the above dates, subject to the following three conditions:

1. It may be discovered either by the naked eye or telescope, but it must be unexpected, except as to the comet of 1815, which is now looked for.

2. (a) The discoverer, if residing in the United States or Canada, must send a prepaid telegram immediately to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., giving the time of discovery, the position and direction of motion with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it. (b) Discoverers in other countries must send by immediate mail a full account of the discovery, as above required, to Dr. Lewis Swift, as above.

3. In the United States and Canada this intelligence must not be communicated to any other party or parties, either by letter, telegraph or otherwise, until publicly announced through the press by Dr. Swift, which he will do at once on information of the discovery. Great care should be observed regarding this condition, as it is essential to prevent duplication of announcements and for the correct transmission of the discovery, which will be immediately made by Dr. Swift.

Discoverers living in Continental Europe will receive their prizes from Warner's Safe Cure Establishment, 10 Schillerstrasse, Frankfurt, a. M., Germany; those living in Great Britain, from H. H. Warner & Co's Safe Remedies office, 47 Farringdon Street, E. C., London; those in Australasia and Asia, from J. H. Warner & Co's Safe Cure Branch House, 147 Little Jonesdale St. W., Melbourne, Australasia; for other parts of the world, prizes will be paid here.

Prizes will be awarded four (4) months after discovery and verification of claim.

Three disinterested scientists will be selected to settle any dispute that may arise regarding comet discoveries.

H. H. WARNER, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1887.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

When a hippopotamus cheers himself up to doing mischief, it is well to leave the menagerie. When you hear him cry "Hip-Hip-Potamus!" get out.

There is a dog at Magog, Quebec, that will mount the toboggan sled, go down the slide, draw the sled back, and go down again as many times as his owner commands him.

A newspaper has just been started in Greenland. It is a daily, but the editors are not at all pressed for time, as the day is about six months long in that part of the world.—London Journalist.

A famous dog trainer educates his dogs by simply talking to them. He uses neither sugar nor whips, but tries to make the dog understand what he is to do. He then performs the trick himself, and the dogs follow and imitate him.—Boston Bulletin.

A peculiar natural substance has been found in Georgia—a yellow material, very much like beeswax, which, when shaved off with a knife, rolls up like that article. It is a kind of rock, and, while there is nothing about it that burns, it becomes as hard as flint when heated.

A doctor in St. Louis explains the necessity for having two ears by the fact that sound is always heard more distinctly by one ear than by the other, and in this way it is located. A man with but one ear can hear just as well as a man with two, but he can not locate sound.

A member of the San Bernardino grand jury got tired of the monotonous proceedings the other day and started off on a prospecting trip. The sheriff was sent after him and had to travel three hundred miles across the desert in order to reach the absent jurymen.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Two young women in Boston, one aged twenty-one and the other twenty-two, having met with disappointment in love, agreed to commit suicide together. For this purpose they purchased a quantity of "Rough on Rats," and took large doses, which caused their death in the course of a few hours.—Boston Herald.

Speaking of "the light of other days," says the Gloucester (Mass.) Advertiser, how rapid has been the change from pine knots to tallow dips, from tallow dips to whale oil, from whale oil to kerosene, and from gas to electricity—all within one life-time. If the light of the future goes on at the same rate darkness will be a thing of the past.

One of the greatest enemies of the salmon and the salmon fisheries in Oregon is the sealion. It is estimated that half the salmon that come into the Columbia river in the early part of the season are captured by these beasts, which also damage nets to the amount of thousands of dollars. Vast numbers of them congregate at Tillamook rock and at Sealrocks, and it is suggested that dynamite be used to force them to seek other localities.—Chicago Herald.

Two ladies had an amusing experience in making a formal call at a house in Linwood avenue the other day, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. The maid asked them to wait until she ascertained whether the persons inquired for were in. Presently she tripped down stairs and announced that "the ladies were not at home." One of the callers, finding that she had forgotten her cards, said to her friend: "Let me write my name on your card." "Oh, it isn't necessary, Miss—" put in the maid cheerfully, "I told them who it was!" Excerpted into; with suppressed emotion.

The terrible catastrophe on the Baltimore & Ohio railway gives fresh interest to a suggestion made by the Railroad Gazette for stopping trains quickly. The plan is to drop an anchor from the rear end of the train to catch on the ties, with suitable provision for the bending of the ties under the strain brought upon them; a long spring to ease the shock when a bearing is secured. With such an appliance the Gazette thinks a train at ordinary speed might be brought to a stop within fifteen or twenty feet. This would prevent many serious accidents.

—recenter to small boy—Johnny, if you had eight apples in your desk, and you should give three of them to your seat mate, how many would you have left? Johnny—I won't tell you. Teacher—Do you know? Johnny—Yes, but I ain't goin' to tell you, fer if I did you'd take 'em away from me an' eat 'em fer yer lunch.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Englishmen will take undoubted interest in anything covering one of the most remarkable cases on record, and the following letter from Sir Roger himself will throw some light upon his present status. It is dated 115 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., February 22nd, 1887, and reads as follows: Gentlemen—For the last four months I have suffered with rheumatism, and every time I sat down and got up I suffered the most intense agony; in fact, I was not able to move my legs without pain, and when going down stairs the pain was too dreadful to bear. I was recommended to send for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and try it. I did so, and to my great surprise and delight I found it an almost instant cure. I have only used one bottle up to the present, but I can now sit down, get up, and walk about without the slightest pain. Yours truly, R. E. D. TICHBORNE.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

The Good Hog Man.

The good "hog man" does not crowd his pens or pastures, and always provides dry and warm quarters; not neglecting simple ventilation; cleans out and gives a little fresh bedding at least twice a week; feeds regularly and a variety; puts a tablespoonful of carbolic acid, or other anti-febrile in the slop-barrels when the cholera is around, and whitewashes the inside of his pens spring and fall, putting about a gill of muriatic acid to the bucketful of whitewash. He has separate places for his sows when they "come in." He does not inbreed, but is always on the look-out for fresh blood that he thinks will improve what he has. He will keep no poor feeders or breed from sows that are not good milkers, and able to raise six or eight good pigs twice a year; and a sow that eats her young he gets rid of, with all her relations, at the very next killing. He keeps nothing but stock hogs over winter. His last litters come by the first of September, and he markets them by the first of February, dressing from 125 to 175 pounds each. When grass comes he clears the pen, net to be used again until fall. He separates his herd into two or three different pastures, provided with dry places under cover, where they can lie in storms, looking well to their noses that they keep above ground. They won't mind it after a little, and it makes them better grazers; but he does not stint them to grass alone, unless it be a very good clover lot. At all times and places his hogs have access to salt, and he occasionally gives them a little bituminous coal, mixed with lime, at the rate of a bushel of coal to a peck of lime, or some crushed charcoal in the slop. If he has fed much charcoal he has likely found out that if given as much as they would eat sometimes would die suddenly, and he has found that instead of the "cholera," fine charcoal packed tight in the lower bowel, yet he knows it is good and healthy, barring the above danger.

This man keeps his breeding stock in good condition, but never fat. His young sow goes to the bar at seven or eight months, and if she is a good breeder, careful mother and heavy milker, after the first litter he lets her run six months before coupling again. He knows it pays better to sacrifice some size for a better mother, a better milker and a better breeder. He keeps his hogs and barrows in a lot by themselves, out of sight and hearing of sows. If there is cholera within reach he will give some of his less particular neighbors a young boar for service sooner than let strange sows come on the premises, no matter what fee may be offered.

And he is always on such terms with his stock animals that they will step up and speak whenever they meet him. This good "hogman" will do, and more, his herd will be "cholera" proof, and he be paid double for it all.

Horse-radish Culture.

To grow horse-radish properly, it requires high manuring, greater than will pay to apply to that crop alone, hence it is almost invariably grown secondary to some other crop that is highly manured, usually early cabbages. When the cabbages are planted out in rows two feet apart, the horse-radish is set out midway between the rows of cabbages, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. The sets are small roots cut off in preparing the horse-radish for market. These are four to six inches long, and cut square at the top and sloping below, so that they may be planted right end up. These sets are planted in holes made by a light iron bar, so deep that the top of the set is three inches below the surface; this allows the cabbage to be cultivated as if there were no horse-radish there, and when the crop of early cabbages is out off, the land is given up to the other crop. If horse-radish is planted, it should always be dug at the end of the first season, whether there is a sale for it or not, as left longer, it takes possession of the soil and becomes a vile weed. The roots, small as well as large, are dug in the fall, and stored in pits like other roots. For market they are washed and trimmed, and sold by the ton. A correspondent asks about "putting up" horse-radish. It is grated, placed in wide-mouth bottles, and covered with vinegar, but in this condition it is supplied by those who take it from house to house. In the markets it is furnished grated by those who sell vegetables.

Churning.

The object to be obtained in churning milk or cream is, by agitation and oxygenation, to separate the solid fat from the other solids and fluids of the cream or milk. The whole milk, properly soured, may be churned. Sweet cream or sweet milk may be churned and the product will be butter, but the separation is difficult with sweet cream, and still more difficult with sweet milk than with properly ripened cream. In churning, the fatty globules are first broken up, and thus set at liberty. They are gathered together first in the form of granules, and if the churning is still further carried the whole is gathered into a solid mass. The proper temperature for churning is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Too violent churning produces excessive friction. The butter is produced more speedily, but at the expense of color and flavor. If the temperature is too low the expansion of the fat globules is not perfect, and increased friction is required. Here again deficient flavor is the result, and the butter is soft and will not

keep. The action of the air upon the cream in churning is to oxydize the coats of the fat globules and thus assist friction in the separation. It makes no difference what kind of churn is used so long as air can be admitted. Speed in churning is easily controlled. It should be such as to produce butter in from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes.

Chicken Raising.

All who try to raise chickens in the old-style way know how hard it is to get enough for the little ones to eat. Whenever food is thrown out to them the old hens rush and pick it up, crowding or driving the little ones away. In such feeding, a pen which the chickens can enter, but which will not admit the old hens, is a necessity. This is really the only way to enable the little ones to get enough to eat. Such pens can be easily made by any one who can handle lumber. One is made by laying poles up in log-house fashion. The space between the poles are just large enough to let the chickens run through. Boards are placed over the top and held in place by stones or blocks. Stakes are driven into the ground with an ax the proper distance apart. Boards or brush can be laid over the top. Something a little more elaborate is made of lath or scantling. Food and water placed in the inside of either of these coops will go to the chickens.

Iowa is rapidly changing from a wheat State to a dairy State.

It is hard to find a soil or climate where the quince will not do well.

A good deal of the peculiar mutton taste is taken out of it when mutton is cured.

To properly keep straw and hay in stacks, the stacks must be so constructed as to shed water.

Experimenters show that the native thick-skinned grapes are better winter keepers than our improved varieties.

If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be found in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

When cleaning the perches in the poultry house it is necessary to apply the mixture of kerosene oil and grease to the underside as well as the top.

It has been suggested that farm horses be sold by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise larger and better horses.

Some of the Western farmers have found that by giving their hogs corn mixed with tar they have cured the cholera among their hogs and prevented the spread of it.

It is an easy matter to have a garden so arranged as to cultivate it with a horse hoe, but the best results are usually obtained on small plots well manured and worked by hand.

Never use whitewash in the stables or henhouses unless carbolic acid is added to it, as a single application of the mixture is better than two or three applications of whitewash alone.

The silver maple is a rapid-growing tree, often attaining a diameter of two inches in ten years. It also thrives well on sandy soils, requires but little care and has few insect enemies.

Farmers would find it to their advantage to corn mutton in a weak brine for home consumption. The hams can be smoked and used like dried beef or they can be boiled. The corned mutton will be found an agreeable change from sausage and spare-ribs.

Kainit, which is now extensively used as a fertilizer, is a compound of the sulphate of potash and magnesia, containing also common salt and other chlorides. It is not only an excellent fertilizer, being soluble, but is one of the best materials that can be used for preventing loss of ammonia to the manure-heap.

Beets, turnips, carrots and other succulent roots and tubers are capital food for dairy cows, and so are cotton-seed and linseed, but it would be as sensible in a landlady to sustain her boarders on fruits and plum puddings as for a farmer to rely on those vegetables for the steady diet of his cows.

Regarding strawberry rust, opinions differ. Some ascribe the cause to too much moisture, others to excess of manure on the plants, while it is also claimed that it due to the effects of too much heat from the sun. What is known as rust or blight may, however, be traced to a minute worm, which does the mischief by working around the plants. It is suggested that the best remedy is to burn a light covering of straw over the plants.

An experienced poultryman thinks that the cause of failures in the many attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to a lack of care. A farmer will rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to feed and milk the cows, will carefully clean out the stalls and prepare beds for the cows, and his work does not end until late, but he will not do so much for the hens. Yet the hens will pay five times as much profit in proportion to labor and capital invested in cows.

Here is the way large strawberries are produced: Apply a heavy dressing of a mixture of two parts each of muriate of potash and superphosphate with one part of nitrate of soda. Keep the young plants clean, water when necessary, and do not allow a single runner to start, as they should be pinched back. Mulch the young plants in the fall and remove the mulch early in the spring. Then apply another dressing of fertilizer and clean the soil by stirring it about an inch. When the young berries are set pinch off all but the largest. It requires work, but it will pay.

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