THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

II. LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1888. NO. 9.

Shaving, Hair … the

BR…

25 Patronage …

St. Ch… …otel,

LEBANON, Oregon

N. W. Corner Main and Sherman Streets, two Blocks East of R. R. Depot.

H. E. PARRISH, Proprietor.

Tables Supplied with the Best the Market Affords.

Sample Rooms and the Best Accommodations for Commercial men.

—GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.—

I. F. CONN,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder.

Plans and Specifications Furnished on Short Notice.

ALL KINDS OF CARPENTER WORK DONE

And Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

Albany and Lebanon, Or.

…COTTON,

DEALER IN

…es and Provisions,

…CO & CIGARS,

…OKERS' ARTICLES,

…and Domestic Fruits,

…ECTIONERY,

…d Glassware,

…s and Lamp Fixtures.

…ebanon, Oregon.

…BANON

…arket

…ters.

…nneapolis, Minn., con… …cigars a year, but only … number are made by …ers.

…s, an Ohio boy, son … Consul at Birming… …ompetition with 52 … scholarship worth …

… architect of public …ington has recom… …retary of the Treas… be appropriated for …lic buildings in San …

…markable finish of American … is imparted by the addition of …neral called agalith, a silicate of …gnesia somewhat resembling as…stos in texture. It is found only in the United States.

A letter received from Robert Garrett, dated at Cairo, states that he and his party will ascend the Nile as far as Thebes, and returning by way of Cairo, will cross the Mediterranean to Greece. From there they will go to Russia.

They are not troubled with breach of promise suits in China. When a future Chinese belle is about three days old she is formerly betrothed to the scion of some acceptable neighbor, and when she is about fifteen she is carried and left there, and that ends it.

The four sons of Captain Calhoun, who died the other day in St. Joseph county, Michigan, had not seen each other for nineteen years until the day before the funeral. They all boarded the same train at Chicago. Two of them occupied the same seat, but there was no recognition until they all met in a livery stable, each trying to hire a rig to take him to the homestead.

John Half, of Westbrook, Ga., is evidently a humorist, although he has not yet become known to the world as such. His first baby was christened First Half; the next, Second Half; the third, Other Half, and the fourth Best Half. He has a big sign over his cabin door which reads: "The Whole family of John Half lives within. A half family is better than none, but if you want to see six halves in one hole, come inside and see what is left of us. God bless our home."

While a citizen of Lumpkin, Ga., was cleaning out his cellar recently after it had been flooded, he discovered a slight depression in the earth, and, examining it closely, saw a bar of metal partly buried there. Picking it up he found it to be lead. Further search revealed 167 bars, weighing about a pound each. How they got there is not known, though it is surmised that they were buried during the Indian war of 1836, when a rude fort stood on the present site of the house.

Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in this country. His name is Jack, and he is five feet in height when standing erect, and measures seven feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about 125 pounds, and exhibits enormous strength, compared with which that of a man seems like a child. He arrived in a large box made of planking two and a half inches thick, and when being removed from the ship he tore large splinters from the hard wood planks with as much ease as a child would break a twig.

An enormous black eagle has been seen lately at Lander, Wyoming. It is believed that the bird is fully five feet in height and that his powerful wings measure fifteen feet from tip to tip. His legs are almost as big as a man's. He generally makes his appearance about sunset, when he will fly from cliff to cliff on the mountains, all the time keeping up a piercing scream. He has been shot at dozens of times by excellent marksmen, but so far he has safely avoided the flying rifle balls, and each shot only seems to make him yell louder, as if laughing at his would-be slayers.

…It is said that 40 per cent. of all the …ths from poison in Great Britain …due to opium; and this rate of …ality, according to Dr. Winter …, "arises in a great measure … the pernicious practices both of …orking English mothers and …y-farmer of giving infants … sirrups,' 'infants' friends' and …o allay restlessness and keep …p during the greater part of …nce." It has been calcu… …he preparation alone is the …ause of death of 150,000 …y year.

… Strawberry Valley, Cal., … the life of a hermit since … only companion … …et this man is … …litical and othe… …r creditabl… …tion. …ol…

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A serious stabbing affray occurred at Red Bluff, Cal., in a saloon between Steve Trast (colored) and John Mahlon, when the latter stabbed Trast three times, and it is thought he will die.

At Truckee, Cal., a special train loaded with oranges ran into a freight train at tunnel 13. Both engines and several cars were badly smashed and fifty feet of snow-shed was knocked down.

A Southern Pacific passenger engine in turning on the table at Santa Ana, N. M., ran by the table and collided with a freight engine in the round house, demolishing the roundhouse and freight engine.

John B. White was stabbed and killed at Big Pine, Cal., by W. T. C. Elliott. White was an uncle of Elliott's divorced wife, and it is claimed that he was stabbed for offering protection to his niece. Elliott asked to be arrested.

At Los Angeles, Cal., while Mrs. Molleto was driving into the city the horse took fright and she was thrown from the buggy. Her dress caught in the axle and she was dragged some distance. Portions of scalp were torn from each side of her head and her right arm broken.

While driving along a road seven miles south of Santa Cruz, Cal., three boys were thrown from a wagon, by the horse balking, over a sixty foot cliff. Vincente Garcia, twelve years old, was killed; Manuel Smith, six years old, was seriously injured, and John Smith, four years old, escaped miraculously without injury.

Pedro Pino, a Mexican, and Joseph Silva, a Portuguese quarreled on a sheep ranch near Los Corrillos, N. M., over the right of possession of some land, when Silva drew a pistol and shot Pino through the jaw. The latter returned the fire, and shot Silva through the brain, killing him instantly. Pino will probably recover.

A passenger train on the Inter Oceanic railway was stopped and robbed by a band of fourteen highwaymen, three miles beyond Irolo, of Mexico. The passengers and train men were systematically robbed. The company lost over $3,000 from the treasure box. It is presumed this is the same band that entered Amecameca recently, and that plundered the Chatbuac ranch in the state of Pueblo.

A son of Wm. Bent, who keeps a saloon in San Francisco, was drowned at the entrance of the ferry slip. He was in a boat near the end of the wharf when the steamer Donahue came in, and the waves caused by the steamer swinging into the slip caused the boy's boat to capsize. A yacht saw the accident and went to his rescue, but accidentally ran right over him. The lad sank and was drowned.

A shooting affray occurred at Oakland, Cal., which resulted in the death of John Phelan, a tailor. It seems that Phelan was out with two companions, and met Ben Litchenstein, another tailor. They had some angry words about the price of work. Phelan accused the other tailor of taking work from him by doing it at cheaper rates. Litchenstein denied this, and things were smoothed over, and all parties took a drink in a neighboring saloon. Phelan than struck Litchenstein in the face. The assaulted tailor went away, but quickly returned with a revolver and shot Phelan in the left breast, the bullet entering his heart. Phelan died in fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

Terrence Mullen, convicted of perjury in connection with an entry of public lands in Southern New Mexico, was brought from Los Cruces and placed in the penitentiary. He is under sentence of the United States court to serve four years at hard labor and pay a fine of $1,000. Mullen is the one who concocted the scheme to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln, and hold it for ransom. The plot was disclosed by one of his associates, and he was caught in the act of carrying off the body, for which he served one one and one-half years in the Illinois prison.

A few days ago a gentleman from Fresno registered at one of the principal hotels in San Francisco, but as there were no rooms vacant at the time he was told to return in the afternoon. His luck was no better on his return. He was a little indignant, and told the clerk at the desk that he would stop there anyhow, and offered to back his boast with $100. Among the guest at the hotel was a young lady from the same town as the gentleman, and for whom he had a liking. He went to the young lady, told his predicament and determination, and asked the young lady to marry him. She consented, and together they went to the parson and were married. It is sufficient to say that the gentleman made good his boast.

Some nine months ago Miss Laura Webster, a young lady living in Santa Clara county, Cal., received a severe fright while visiting her sister in Victoria, B. C. She was in good health at the time, but a few days later she sank into a deep sleep. Shortly after her affliction she was taken to San Jose, where she now resides, and during the trance the only nourishment she received was forced down her throat. Her breathing was barely perceptible, and her limbs, when placed in a certain position, would remain rigid until changed by an attendant. She lies with her eyes closed but will reply to questions, when repeated several times. During the last few weeks her condition has improved considerable, and the physicians in attendance state that she will eventually awaken from her long sleep.

—A physician in the *American Magazine* describes February as the time of saturnalia of colds. He advises ex… …ard the space between a … and hat brim. Be… …skin lies the cerebro… …proceed the nerves …art and lungs. The …th, blood vessels …neck, enabling …n that propor… …y he advises … …

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Hungarian house deputies adopted the army bill as proposed by the government.

In the duel on the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, between Depuis and Habert, art critics, the former was killed.

R. P. Gravet, treasurer of Scott county, Kas., has been found short in his accounts to the amount of $9,000.

The ship Smyrna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Moto, off the Isle of Wight near London. Thirteen passengers were drowned.

Daniel Moriarity and Daniel Hayes were hanged at Tralee, for the murder of James Fitzmaurice, a farmer, near Lixna, county Kerry, Ireland, January 21st last.

Alexander Jones, colored, was hanged at Tallahasse, Fla., for the murder of George Guthbert, in November, 1887. The execution was private.

Samuel Phillips, the eleven-year-old son of a prominent merchant of Saginaw, Mich., while playing on some logs in a bayou, fell in. Englehart Reidlinger, aged twenty-four, jumped in to save the boy, but the little fellow clung to his neck and both were drowned.

Ramon Cruz, a wealthy planter residing thirty miles from Havana, was taken prisoner by bandits is held for a $10,000 ransom. Soldiers are scouring the country in search of him while his wife has received a letter demanding money, and saying if she plays the messenger false her husband's life will be forfeited.

New York brokers have been instructed by a detective and requested to look out for a large number of bonds stolen from a firm at Lisle, France. The bonds are supposed to aggregate $1,000,000, and include Panama obligations, Credit Foncier securities, Portuguese obligations, Russian rents, Turkish bonds and miscellaneous obligations.

A passenger train on the New York & Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked near Whitehouse, N. Y., by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage cars and two passenger coaches containing about forty passengers, rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. No one was killed outright, but seventeen of those injured will die.

Helene Crosmond, prima donna, committed suicide in the cabin of the Piccadilly, London. She signed a contract with the Drury Lane Opera Company, but owing to a misunderstanding she tore up the contract in a fit of temper. Later she tried to reopen negotiations, but in the meantime a substitute had been engaged, and in a fit of despondency she shot herself.

General Wirt Adams, postmaster at Jackson, Miss., and John Martin, an editor, fought a street duel, and both men were killed. The general was hit in the head, and Martin was hit twice. A published article was the immediate cause of the tragedy, though a breach has long existed between the men. It charged incompetent service in the postoffice.

A nine year-old daughter of a farmer named Albert Goodspeed, living near Des Moines, Iowa, is lying at the point of death, having been almost literally eaten by a dog when found. The girl had been attending school. A huge dog was standing over the little girl, tearing the flesh from her breast and devouring it. Her left breast had been eaten away, leaving the lungs exposed, while her limbs were horribly mangled.

A terrible accident occurred at Rushsylvania, Ohio. A school exhibition was in progress in a hall situated in the third story of a brick building, over 400 people being present. Suddenly the floor gave way with a frightful crash and the entire audience went down in a surging mass to the ground. So far, two people are reported dead, ten seriously injured, and probably fifty less seriously injured.

An odd marriage occurred at St. Louis. Miss Ada Belle Richards, a cousin of the late President Arthur, was married to Dr. Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, Indian territory. The groom is a quarter-blood Choctaw Indian, and a son of the late Gov. Wright, of Indian territory. He is a well educated physician and quite handsome. The couple became acquainted while the bride was doing missionary work in the territory a year ago.

A lamp exploded in the hand of Mrs. John Quillen at Pittsburg, Pa., as she was going up stairs. The burning oil set fire to her clothing, and, overcome with fright, she ran to the window and jumped out, alighting on a brick pavement thirty-five feet below. Coleman Kilroy and wife who also occupied the house had retired, but were awakened by the explosion. Kilroy jumped from the third story window and was badly injured. His wife forced her way through the flames which filled the halls but in so doing was painfully burned about the head, face and arms.

—The Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., gave a bell to a mission church in China, and received a sort of illuminated letter of thanks in return. The letter concludes as follows: "This insignificant scrap of paper can not adequately express the reverential feeling of u-inch-long bits of grass. All the church members together bow [here are inserted the names] and express their thanks."

—The Baltimore Presbytery, of the Northern Presbyterian Church, have had an interesting discussion on the duty of the church to the negro. Some of the speakers thought the money raised for the Freedmen ought to be sent to the Southern church, a colored member complained of discrimination in the Presbytery against the colored man, another speaker wanted the Freedmen's Board abolished, and various other views were presented. Res… …pted designed to … …sub-scriptions for … …rd … d to enlist …

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

The committee on foreign affairs reported to the senate in executive session the treaty which was recently negotiated by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese minister, with the recommendation that two amendments be made to the treaty, and that it be sent to the President with the request that he secure the consent of the Chinese government to the amendments.

The first amendment is to the first clause of the treaty, which provides for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers from this country. The amendment added to this clause provides that this exclusion shall also apply to Chinamen who have been in this country and have departed, taking certificates with them. This amendment will prevent the return of all Chinese with certificates.

The second amendment adopted by the committee on foreign affairs provides that exempted classes in the treaty, such as merchants, students and Chinamen who have departed from this country leaving behind a wife and family or money or property to the value of $1,000, shall be allowed to return only upon presentation of certificates showing that the holders belong to the excepted classes named in the treaty.

The number of individual pension bills passed by the senate in sixty-five minutes was 105, forty-two of them being house bills. Several of them were for volunteer nurses, at the rate of $25 a month, and one was for the widow of Gen. Charles P. Stone, at $50.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar, were the following:

Senate bill to retire certain disabled officers of the army.

House bill authorizing the president to retire Alfred Pleasanton, with the rank of colonel, with an amendment giving him the rank of colonel.

House bill for the promotion of army officers after twenty years of continued service in one grade, a minority dissenting.

Senate bill granting to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company right of way through the Nez Perce Indian reservation.

HOUSE.

A bill to provide for the sale to actual settlers under the homestead laws, of the Fort Sedgewick military reservation in Colorado and Nebraska was passed.

A bill was passed to establish an additional land district in Oregon.

Johnston, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the California contested election case of Lynch vs. Vandever, and it was placed on the house calendar. The report is unanimously in favor of Vandever, the sitting member.

Cox presented a bill for an appropriation, in reference to a memorial from Gens. Schofield and Slocum and other members of the Army of the Potomac, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to aid in meeting the expenses of a fraternal reunion of survivors of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, to be held on the battlefield of Gettysburg in July next, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that conflict.

The secretary of the interior transmitted the report by Governor Swineford of Alaska, upon the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company, in which he alleges that the company has grossly abused the natives, and attaches an affidavit to the charges. He concludes that it would be better to allow every fur seal to be exterminated than to continue so blighting a monopoly.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter—		
Fancy roll, ℔ lb		40
Oregon		
Inferior grade	15 @	25
Pickled	27½ @	30
California roll		32½
do pickled		35
Cheese—		
Eastern, full cream	16 @	20
Oregon, do	14 @	16
California		14½
Eggs—Fresh	@	18
Dried Fruits—		
Apples, qrs, sks and bxs	@	6
do California		6
Apricots, new crop	18 @	28
Peaches, unpeeled, new	12½ @	14
Pears, machine dried		10
Pitted cherries		40
Pitted plums, Oregon		12½
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs	@	9
Cal. Prunes, French	8 @	10
Oregon prunes	10 @	12½
Flour—		
Portland Pat. Roller, ℔ bbl $		4 00
Salem do do		4 00
White Lily ℔ bbl		4 25
Country brand	3 50 @	3 75
Superfine	2 50 @	2 75
Grain—		
Wheat, Valley, ℔ 100 lbs	@	1 22½
do Walla Walla	1 15 @	1 17½
Barley, whole, ℔ ctl	1 10 @	1 12½
do ground, ℔ ton	20 00 @	25 00
Oats, choice milling ℔ bush	45 @	47
do feed, good to choice, old	44 @	45
Rye, ℔ 100 lbs	1 10 @	1 25
Feed—		
Bran, ℔ ton	- @	15 00
Shorts, ℔ ton	@	17 00
Hay, ℔ ton, baled	16 00 @	18 00
Chop, ℔ ton	23 00 @	25 00
Oil cake meal ℔ ton	33 00 @	35 00
Fresh Fruits—		
Apples, Oregon, ℔ box	1 25 @	1 50
Cherries, Oregon, ℔ drm		
Lemons, California, ℔ bx	3 25 @	3 50
Limes, ℔ 100		1 00
Riverside oranges, ℔ box		
Los Angeles, do do	@	
Peaches, ℔ box	@	
Hides—		
Dry, over 16 lbs, ℔ lb	8 @	10
Wet salted, over 55 lbs	4 @	5
Murrain hides	7 @	9
Pelts	10 @	1 25
Vegetables—		
Cabbage, ℔ lb		2 75
Carrots, ℔ sack	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ℔ doz		
Onions	@	2 75
Potatoes, new, ℔ 100 lbs		75
Wool—		
East Oregon, Spring clip	14 @	15
Valley Oregon, do	16 @	18

A British gunboat has returned from Cape Juby, whither she was sent to investigate the reported attack of a body of the Sultan of Morocco's troops upon a depot of the Northwest Africa Company at that place. The commander of the Falcon reports that Mr. Morris, manager of the British-African Company at Cape Juby, attempted to photograph a Moorish camp of … ven soldiers, and that while he w… justing the camera the soldiers b… him. The… attacked and … his … fort pr…

REVERSAL OF WOODLAND.

A Practical Suggestion for Farmers Living in the Older States.

When the country was new those portions were naturally first cleared which seemed best adapted for immediate cultivation at least expense. Such lands were those which were warm and dry, and needed but the clearing off of the trees and a rough breaking to fit them for farm crops. In this way large areas of low-lying and swamp lands were left in wood, and so continued. These low lands originally stronger in natural composition of soil, have continued to increase in fertility by the forest wastes—dead leaves and timber, together with the wash of higher grounds—until now they are the richest lands we have. Has not the time arrived when these low woodlands may be profitably cleared and put to permanent cultivation? An inducement to this is found in the fact that much of the higher and drier land first cleared has become exhausted, and is no longer profitable for tillage. Especially is this class of thin, exhausted land unfitted for grass; and the increasing deficiency of hay and pasture has become one of the greatest drawbacks to Eastern agriculture.

Now the low grounds are the natural grass lands, are stored with much organic material, and need only to be cleared, drained and cultivated to become very productive and permanent meadows with the enhanced price of farm products over those obtained by our fathers and the easier and more effectual methods of draining now practiced, the job of ridding the land of surplus water, which seemed so difficult to our ancestors, has become easily practicable and almost sure to be attended with profit. But this plan would far reduce the area of our woodlands, which is small enough already. Therefore, since "turn about is fair play," why not plant the old cultivated and worn soils to forest trees? In this way the average of woodland will remain the same, or be increased, and we gain in compensation large tracts of new and fertile soil. There is an abundance of surface in the Eastern States upon which wood ought to be grown, or allowed to remain continuously. Such is nearly all mountainous or very rocky land, steep sidehills, ravines and narrow valleys, cold and springy land upon which moss and ferns grow, all thin, light and worn out soils, distant portions of the farm and places difficult of access when the ground is frozen.—*John F. Fitts, in N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BEST EVERGREENS.

Knowledge Gained by an Experience of Twenty Years.

Many farmers and land-owners are intending to plant evergreens for shelter belts, and are seeking information as to what is best to plant. The white pine is now having a boom, mainly because the seedling plants are obtained cheap from the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. I say amen to all booms that will cause more evergreens to be planted, if, as I believe, the planting of good, honest trees will prove one of the best investments and greatest blessings in the near future that a man can add to his farm. But there are good trees and better ones, and if a knowledge gained by twenty years of planting and watching the habits of the different varieties will be of use to the public, I shall do some good. The Scotch pine, in my estimation, is the best evergreen we have for immediate use. It will make a shelter sooner than any other kind, but will not make so good a one in the end as the spruces. The white pine as a young tree from two to eight or ten feet has fewer branches than the Scotch, less foliage, and that in severe cold weather clings so close to the branches that it makes little protection as compared to the coarser and more persistent foliage of the Scotch and Austrian. If any one does not think this statement correct, let them, some bitter cold day, observe, and compare some white pines from two to ten feet high with Scotch or Austrian of the same size, and note which offers the most resistance to wind and snow. The white pine is a grand and beautiful tree, and, after it is ten years old, is the fastest grower of all, but up to that time the Scotch will make the best and quickest protection, and that is the very time that on our wind-swept prairies it is most needed. The best shelter belt, all things considered, is a row of Scotch pine, six feet apart, on the inside of that a row of spruce, white or Norway, on the outside one, or as many as you please, rows of white pine. Here you have as near as possible perfection of beauty and utility combined.—*Cor. Des Moines (Ia.) Register.*

—Mrs. Louisa Fries, of Cincinnati, is afflicted in a peculiar and unusual manner. She can not remember her own name or residence, and is often placed in embarrassing positions when going about alone. The medical term for the disease is amnesic aphasia, and it is caused by arterial hemorrhage.

—Robert Porter, an eccentric citizen of Stoughton, Mass., aged 65, has for twenty-five years bathed every day in an open spring on his farm. One morning last week he took his customary plunge when the mercury was fifteen degrees below zero, and claimed to enjoy it.

HUMOROUS.

—No matter how weak a woman's constitution may be, her b(u)y-laws are always on deck and ready for business.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—That was a level-headed man who blew a cracked cornet until there was dinges in its sides in front of peoples' houses and carried a bag with him to collect the hunks of coal that he dodged.

—"Mercy, Bridget! What's the matter with these cakes?" "I dun know, mum," "They taste of soap." "Yis, mum. I couldn't find the soapstone griddle, an' so I soaped the iron one." —*Harper's Bazar.*

—In the hash foundry, where … banged and bustled fairy … deuce with the tray, it … man with the silky m…

NOT A LUXURY.

Why the Principal Meal of the Day Should be Finished With a Dessert.

Many housekeepers look upon all dessert in the light of luxuries; others draw the line at dishes that call for eggs. Now, some dessert dish, if properly made, should form a part of every dinner, if fruit is not to be served. Even with fruit, some people require sugar. When no dessert is provided, a greater quantity of meat and vegetables must be eaten to satisfy the demands of nature. For some this is all right, but for the majority of folk a certain amount of sugar and starch is necessary. Children should not be deprived of this kind of food. Even for the poor it is economical to provide a simple dessert.

In arranging for a dinner, plan a light dessert when the rest of the meal is to be substantial. On the other hand, when the main part of the dinner is to be light, let the dessert be hot and substantial. For example, if the first part of the meal consists of cold meat and vegetables, or a hash and one vegetable, serve a hot apple pudding for dessert. A good one can be made of a pint of flour, prepared as for cream-of-tartar biscuit, rolled thin and filled with pared and quartered apples, then steamed for two hours, and served with molasses or sugar sauce. Or, the apples may be put into a stewpan with a little water and sugar, or a little molasses, stewed for a few minutes, covered with the biscuit dough, and cooked for about twenty minutes longer. No sauce will be needed with this pudding. Nothing could be cheaper, and it will be very palatable and wholesome.

Apples may be added to boiled sago or tapioca, with a pleasing result. Soak a cupful of either tapioca or sago in three cupfuls of cold water over night then cook it in a double boiler for half an hour. Add to the contents of the boiler one cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two quarts of pared and quartered apples. Bake in a pudding dish for an hour and a quarter. Cool slightly, and serve with or without sugar and cream or milk. These puddings are so simple that they will not hurt even an invalid.—*Good Housekeeping.*

FEEDING NEW CORN.

A Convenient and, Under Certain Conditions, Advisable Practice.

In the great pork-producing States it is a common and a convenient practice to feed corn to hogs as it is drawn from the field. The corn need not be husked so clean as when it is to be cribbed for some months, and all the labor and expense of cribbing is saved. I have fed new corn in this way to my hogs, especially those being fattened for market, quite largely for a score of years and have never been able to discover the bad effects which some claim follow from feeding the new corn. I have had no disease among my swine for nineteen years, although at some time within eleven of those years swine disease has raged violently in my neighborhood and hogs on adjoining farms have "died like flies." I summer my hogs on red clover; and as the clover fails in the fall and I begin feeding corn. I use old corn till the hogs have come to full feeding. Then I change gradually to new corn and feed it altogether until within ten days of marketing, when I revert to old corn. At all times I am particular to supply my hogs regularly with salt, and continuously with ashes and charcoal; but when feeding new corn I am all the more particular about these supplies. I do not feed the new corn until it has ripened almost enough to allow of its being cribbed. Feeding new corn is so convenient that I think it an advisable practice, and, if the feeding is judiciously done, I believe it to be perfectly safe. Another, and often a very material gain derived from feeding new corn is, that there is no loss from the depredations of rats and mice, which can hardly be prevented when the crop has to be kept.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

REST, SWEET REST.

How a Mother-in-Law Won the Respect of Her Daughter's Husband.

A great many stories have been told about men who had no use for their mothers-in-law, hence an exception to the general rule is very refreshing.

"I don't want to hear or read any thing disparaging to mothers-in-law," said Judge Peterby to his young friend, Hostetter McGinnis.

"What makes you talk in that eccentric sort of a way, Judge?"

"I'll tell you why. My wife has jawed me almost to death ever since we were married. Last week I invited her mother to come and live with us."

"Man alive! Have you lost your senses?"

"Not much. You see they don't agree. They fight each other all day long, and I am enjoying a season of heavenly rest. My wife is so tired quarreling all day long with her mother, that when I come home there is nothing left over for me. Why, that mother-in-law of mine is a lightning-rod. I feel perfectly safe as long as she is in the house. She is a treasure. The next man I hear abusing mothers-in-law has got me to fight. I only wish I had three or four of them in the house. Then I'd feel perfectly safe."—*Texas Siftings.*

—To wash lace curtains use tepid rain water sufficient to cover the curtains. Soap them thoroughly. Use no pearline or any washing powder. Let them lie for one or two days, gently squeezing them in the water from time to time. Wring with a wringer, if you have one, if not, gently press the dirty water out. Rinse in two blue waters. Use boiled starch. Instead of ironing them pin the edges carefully to sheets, laid down in an unused room, and you will be delighted with the result.—*The Household.*

—At the time Mrs. Skeetup attempted to hang herself at the Augusta House a small boy was grinding the ice-cream freezer. When the alarm was given he did not move, but kept turning the crank. "Come and help," some one shouted. "I can't," was the reply; "I've only got fifteen minutes to freeze this cream," and he did not stir. The almost strangled woman was carried past him, but still he kept up his work, not being affected in the least. This is what may be called a striking example of devotion to duty.—*Kennebec (Me.) Journal.*

—A Columbus (O.) … divorce because her … habit of yawning b… … informed …

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IMPURE WATER.

Epidemics Traceable to the Polluted Condition of Private Wells.

It is a common belief that when a well is dug pure spring water, oozing from the ground, is obtained; that is true in the case of artesian wells; but, although possible, is rarely the case with ordinary surface wells, and under this name are embraced all wells not more than fifty feet deep. The water obtained from these wells is merely the water which has fallen on the surface of the earth in rains, and has percolated the soil and become collected in this excavation. It is called ground water. Even granting that some of the water may be spring water, some of it must be the results of drainage, and the amount of this will depend upon the rain-fall, and the character of the soil. A moment's reflection will show that wells must act as drains to the surrounding soil. Just as a wet field may be drained by digging one or more trenches into which the soil may drain and be carried away, so, when a deep trench or well is dug, the water in the surrounding soil will necessarily tend to drain into it. This is not only a matter of reasoning, but a matter of experience. The following case is reported: "In consequence of the escape of the contents of a barrel of petroleum, or benzine, which had been buried, a circuit of wells, sixty feet below, and two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards distant, became so affected that the occupiers of fifteen houses, containing eighty-two inhabitants, were for ten days unable to use the water for cooking or drinking. When wells are first dug in rural districts, the water is pure and may remain so for a long time." Fortunately, the soil possesses some power of purification, and although the water may receive polluting matter on the surface of the ground, some of this matter is detained, mechanically, by filtration, and other portions may be decomposed and taken up by growing plants and trees. But this power of the soil is limited. When the sources of pollution are constant and numerous, as in cities, from privies, cesspools, slop-water, offal and the manure of domestic animals, and, sometimes, from leaky and imperfect sewers and … the soil becomes 'filth sodden,' … filth is carried deeper and deeper … finally it appears in our drinkin… …ter. Sanitary literature is … instances of the outbreak … epidemics of diarrhœa, ty… fever and cholera; which … been traced to the drinking of … water thus polluted; and, even tho… the city may go through one or more years' epidemics, it is not a pleasant thought for the inhabitants to indulge in, that they are drinking the drainage of their privies and cess-pools. And yet they must realize the idea that their wells are, and must be, drains for the surrounding grounds, with all its contents that are capable of solution in water. Science can not tell us that, in a given water is charged the poison of a definite disease, but it can tell us that it has received the product of decaying matter from animal sources, and, again, that such water is dangerous to health. —*Dr. E. F. Mack, in Sanitary Monitor.*

—The most powerful telescopes now in use magnify 2,000 times. As the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, it is thus practically brought to within 120 miles, at which distance the snowy peaks of several lunar mountains are distinctly visible to the naked eye.—*Boston Budget.*

—The present cost of operating the railways of this country by steam is $502,000,000, but to transport the same tonnage, using men and horses, would cost $11,306,500,000. That is to say, a return to old methods would render commerce practically impossible.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WANTED HIM BAD.

An Ex-Congressman Applies for a Position and Gets It.

An unpretentious man entered the office of the proprietor of a great daily newspaper.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

"I have come, sir, to ask for a position as editorial writer on your paper."

"I don't think there is room for another man, still, using a homely phrase, we are ever on the look-out for good timber. Have you done much newspaper work?"

"None, sir."

"But you think that you can shape public sentiment, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Then why do you ask for a pla…

"On account of my fitness."

"Of your fitness? But what … your fitness consist of?"

"My absolute ignorance."

"You are surely a peculiar … Want a position as editorial wr… because you are absolutely ignoran…

"Yes, sir."

"But of what use is an absolutely ignorant man? What would you propose to do?"

"Write articles on the tariff."

The proprietor caught a quick breath, placed one hand on the table to steady himself, and said: "Of course I want you, but I am surprised to see that you have resigned your seat in Congress." —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A bull recently walked upon the railroad track near Madison, Conn., and wouldn't get off when the … train came along. Rather th… conclusions with the beast the en… stopped his train and sent one … brakemen forward to drive the … from the track. The brakem… eminently successful, but he sa… coat tails never before came so … ing punctured by a bull's h… did on that occasion.—*H… and.*

—A recent funeral in … announced by handbills … lows: "There will be a … at Frogmore, the grandmoth… wife. All are invited to … … abundance, free t… …e all." The pap… … of the funeral…