...walking ... was in progress last

...nibits the importation of literature from the United

...secret service of the Missouri ...road will cease to exist after ...y 1.

Butchers' Protective associa... Cincinnati, has declared a boy... ...ago dressed beef.

...all of snow in Michigan ...d the lumbermen to begin ...logging operations.

...usand people witnessed a ...ball at Philadelphia last ...d indoors at the state

...estly and has grand... ...ted last Saturday and ...urned in an incendiary fire at Forest City, Penn.

...s complain of the ...hich Mormons evade the ...ying them a vote.

...nt 50 passenger and freight con... ...s on the Atlantic and Pacific ...d have been discarged.

Gilroy Advocate intimates that ...ported discovery of coal near ...ity has been exaggerated.

...hinese gardner applied to the ...ugar factory at Watsonville for ...tract on 70 acres of beets.

...official count in Nevada gives ...ne (Rep.) for congress, 6921 ..., ann Cassidy, (Dem.) 5662.

...nta Rosa believes it will, within a ..., be connected by rail with the western boundary line of Sonoma.

An artesian well at Elsinor, San Diego county, furnishes bath houses with water 108 degrees temperature.

A seam of bituminous coal, three feet in width, has been discovered in Saanich, B. C., 20 feet from the surface.

Thirteen and one-half tons of barnacles and shell fish were scraped off the bottom of the Olympian at Victoria.

A boy tramp, aged about 13 years, arrested at the Suisun depot, was found to have two loaded revolvers on his person.

...ury in the Teller murder case ...ane Falls brought in a verdict ...guilty. Mrs. Teller killed her ...and in self defense.

...ading lawyers in Nevada believe ...constitutional amendments that ...adopted by the popular vote last ...mmer, are null and void.

At an undertaker's shop in San Bernardino William Graham took a drink ...embalming fluid, thinking it was ...r. He died in great agony.

Mrs. Alice C. Whitford, wife of a ...er banker, has gone hopelessly ...g at Pomona on account of her ...nd's complaint in a divorce suit.

...xty acres of land were purchased ...attle for the site of a big smelter ...duce the ores of the northwest, ...specially those of the Coeur ...e.

...ments of fish from Hanford ...Lemoore, Tulare county, 60,625 ...ns from September 15th to De... ...r 1, 1888. The fish were taken ...are lake.

...ompanies have been or... ...velop the oil fields in ...d considerable excite... Gallup, where oil is in ...es that in many locali... ...rivulets."

...three feet long with ...und the other day ...hotel at Tuc... has brick ...It is sup... ...ed by

...ndies, when they purchase kid ...should examine separately the ...f each glove and take note that ...oken stitches. Stretch the ...full... on the thumb and ...om

1 Feed Stable.

N, OR.

ain and Sherman.

Hacks, Har-

...to ... ...ly the ...n near ...curculio ...tter. A ...an apple ...provide a harboring place for caterpillars, which finally injure the apple orchard.

There is a time to market produce, and that must be regarded if success is hoped for. It is decidedly best to market as much produce as possible in the immediate vicity of one's home, and to sell directly to the consumer. In this way usually better prices are maintained, as there are no middlemen to get their share, and there is also the advantage of dealing with people whose standing is fairly known. But even if lower prices must be taken ...better to sell near home than to take the risk of marketing at a distance.

The value of the food is not in the available material contained therein for the production of meat or milk only, but also in the amount and quality of manure derived therefrom. It has been estimated that one-third of the food eaten goes into the manure. As the manure, then, is simply the food stored away for future use, it is important that in order to drive the greatest benefit from the food manure should be carefully managed to prevent loss. As the food is not exposed to injury by air and water the manure is equally deserving of care. The manure-heap is the savings bank of the farm.

If it is desired to have poppies very early, it is well to take "time by the forelock" and prepare the bed in the fall. Sprinkle the seed on the top of the ground just before winter fairly sets in, or it can be done later. The finest poppies I have ever grown were sown during a January thaw, while the bed was free from snow for a day or two. Poppy seeds are very tiny, an if planted too deep will not come up, or if not sufficiently covered soon dry up, but the rains and the melting snow seem to regulate the matter nicely. Use as little seed as your conscience will let you, else the work of thinning out will be tiresome. Poppies should always be sown where they are to bloom, for they are very difficult to transplant.

Feed warm swill to your pigs in a warm place. Feed often and but little at a time, so that the pigs will always come to the trough with a good appetite, and there will be nothing left to sour. Feed the swill as fast as it is made, so that it doesn't get sour. Try to get your litter of pigs in March or April, that they may be fit for sale in early winter. Breed once a year, as this is a sufficient strain on the vitality, and breed to mature parents. If you breed from too young parents you increase the probabilities of infirmity and disease to which the pig is liable. Whenever you bring a new pig on the farm, shut it up by itself for at least three weeks, until you have ascertained it to be perfectly healthy.

The pulling of feathers is a pure habit, which is brought on in flocks that have not enough to occupy their time and attention. When they once get a taste of the meaty end of the feather they are liable to extend their picking to something more than feathers, taking advantage of the naked condition of their companions by nipping at exposed bloody parts, and allowing the poor hens no peace till they or their mates are taken out of the pen. During the winter confinement of fowls they should be kept as busy as possible by scattering their grain among leaves and chaff, so that hard scratching will be necessary on their part in order to get enough to eat. This will take their time and be liable to keep them out of mischief. As a further prevention, some trim the edges of the beaks, so that when they attempt to pull a feather it will slip through and they cannot hold it. Another remedy is to put on the fowl an appliance called the poultry bit, which can be obtained of almost any dealer in poultry supplies.

If any person were to chain an animal to a stake in a field and leave it to shift for itself, then to watch the animal until it gets thin and decrepid from loss of flesh and strength, it is quite probable that the humane society would be after him with properly deserved punishment. Yet this is what thousands of farmers are doing with their fruit orchards, of course barring the difference between the insatiate tree and living animal. Like the latter the tree is chained to one locality and cannot go abroad for food, but fortunately it has no sense of suffering, or at least none that we can appreciate. And yet even for a tree there must be something akin to pain in the process of slow starvation—the seeking by exhausted rootlets of food that cannot be found. It takes an enormous amount of various manures to form fruit and seeds. The leafy part of the tree may mostly come from carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, but the stone fruits need a good deal of potash. Grapes and pears require a considerable amount of phosphate in addition. There is perhaps, no place on the farm where a good dressing of manure would do greater good than in an old apple orchard where the trees seem to be running out.

Much of the feeding of chickens is of soft food. It is easily picked by the little fellows, and they can quickly fill their crops from a dab of wet meal thrown on the ground before them. This too rapid eating is one of the worst evils in artificial feeding young chickens. They gorge themselves, become surfeited and die. We have found whole wheat grains much better than ...

...coarse sugar or molasses will do, as whatever impurities it contains must be thrown up to the surface in violent fermentation, and may be skimmed off. If the cider is all right, place it in a place, where some may be drawn off and poured back every day, taking pains to bring it into contact with the air as much as possible. For this purpose it is often filtered over coarse shavings or straw. The oxygen the ...starts first the vinous or alcoholic fermentation, which is quickly followed by the acid fermentation. The more sweet there is in the cider the stronger the fermentation and the sharper the vinegar. If you have old cider that don't turn readily into vinegar, put it into an old molasses hogshead or barrel, and give it another trial. There are various methods of keeping cider from working. If your old cider has been subjected to any of these, it is better to make or buy a barrel of new. The cider that has been doctored to keep it sweet is hard to change into vinegar, and is not of the best when made. The common practice of putting the cider barrel in the coldest corner of the cellar, and then letting it work itself into vinegar without help, is not one to be generally recommended.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes from California how he saves and cures peaches in the sun. He says nearly all evaporators are abandoned and the rays of the sun are depended on and answer as good a purpose as the best system of artificial heat. He goes on at length to say how the fruit is gathered, peaches being his own crop, that it is bleached by use of sulphur fumes half an hour, and the sun dries large fruit that is in halves in three days' time. California evidently has a great advantage in its warm sun and dry climate, but while they depend on the sun's rays only, they have not any decided advantages over the evaporating machines now in vogue in Oregon. They do all the work of preparation and laying on trays, and while they place these trays in the sun the evaporating concerns hold them more conveniently and the cost of wood is small. The cost of handling is the same in either case. There was a short time last summer when sun drying was efficient, but not to be depended on. The sun in August can be utilized here in connection with evaporating by heat. Last summer when peach plums were threatening to spoil because there was not evaporating space to hold them, the expedient was resorted to of spreading the fruit cut and pitted upon boards and partially drying it thus. It was found to be an advantage, as the fruit partially sun-dried was even better than that put at first into the evaporator. If we have a good sun it can be utilized to dry fruit and it can be bleached as well before sun drying as when dried in an evaporator.

In making calculations for any investment, it is always well to consider both sides carefully—the probable cost and the probable returns the investment will yield. If by one method of procedure it costs five cents per pound, and the price of beef gives promise of fluctuating between 4½ and 5½ cents per pound, the investment is not a promising one. Again, if it costs $100 to raise a common horse in a common way to the age of four years, and there is no promise of more than $125 for him, while it costs $125 to raise a fine draft colt to the age of three years, and such colts readily sell at $175, it is not hard to see which investment gives the greatest promise of profit. In this question of relative profit, the Farmers' Advance gives the following interesting incident: A gas company having a quantity of pipe to be hauled some distance offered what they supposed fair rates by the hundred pounds for the work. Light teams, or what many call general-purpose teams, could draw an average of 2,200 pounds, earning $3.30, which, after deducting $1.50 per day for driver and his board, left $1 80 for use of team, wagon and harness. Any one will say that the team would be fed at a loss. Parties having heavy teams of grade draft horses took the contract at the company's rates, and drew on an average of 3,800 pounds, earning $5.70 per deducting $1 50 for driver and his board, leaves $4 20 for team, wagon and harness. This is a difference of $2.40 in favor of the draft team.

—Fruit Pudding.—Take stale bread, pour over hot water and soak awhile. Chop as for dressing, though not so fine, place a layer of bread in buttered tin, then a layer of fruit previously stewed, having the last layer bread. Bake half an hour and serve with sugar and cream or any pudding sauce.

—To keep the surface of kid gloves looking well, when you take them off smooth them off lengthwise until they have about the same outline that they have on your hand, and put them in a dry place. If the gloves are rolled together in a wad the surface will soon present an unpleasing appearance.

—Some cooks will persist in making tea or coffee quite a while before it is needed on the table, and then let it simmer away at the back of the stove while they see to the cooking of the other materials for the meal. This is a great mistake. When every thing else is about cooked then is the time to think of making the tea or coffee, for they must be fresh in order to taste good.

MARKETS—G...

...oil is scarce, ... the supply ... apples not equal to the demand. Apples 70@... per bx. Mexican oranges $4; lemons $6@$7 50 per bx, bananas $2.50@4.50, quinces 40@50c.

VEGETABLES—Market well supplied. Cabbage 1½c per lb, carrots and turnips 75c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 40@45c per sack, sweet 1½@2c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts 409 pkges. Sun-dried apples 4@5c per lb, factory sliced 8c, factory plums 8@9c, Oregon prunes 7@9c, pears 9@10c, peaches 10@11c raisins $2.25 per box, California figs 8c, Smyrna 18c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter receipts for the week 159 pkges. Fancy creamery 32½c per lb, choice dairy 30c, medium 7@30c common 20c, eastern 25@30c.

EGGS—Receipts 192 cases. Oregon 35c, eastern 32@32½c.

POULTRY—Chickens $3.50@4, for large young and $4 4.50 for old, turkeys 12½@13½c per lb, ducks $5@7 per dozen, geese $8@9.

WOOL—Receipts for week 221,800 lbs. Valley 18@20c Eastern Oregon 10@18c.

HOPS—Receipts for week 1027 lbs. Choice 12½@14c.

GRAIN—Receipts for week 94 266 ctls. Valley $1.37½@1.40, Eastern Oregon $1.32½@1.40. Oats 32@35c.

FLOUR—Receipts for week 5679 bbls. Standard $4.75, other brands $4.25.

FEED—Barley $23 per ton, mill do $18@18.50, shorts $18 50, bran $18.50, baled hay $13@15, loose $12@13.

FRESH MEATS—Beef live, 3c, dressed 6c, mutton, live, 3c, dressed 6½, lambs $2 25 each, hogs, live, 5½@6c, dressed 7@7½, veal 6@7c.

BEAUTY IN WOMAN.

Rules for Cultivating the Most Lasting Form of Loveliness.

No cosmetics are so capable of enhancing beauty as the smile of good temper and a desire to please.

Beauty of expression is more than any other form of loveliness, capable of cultivation. A woman may not have perfectly regular features, but her face will be so lit up with the beauty of goodness that she can not fail to please, if she strive to obey the spirit of some such rules as the following, which may be multiplied or diminished according to particular cases.

1. Learn to govern youselves and to be gentle and patient.

2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayers and a sense of your own short-comings and errors.

3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.

4. Remember, that valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

5. Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

6. Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

7. Beware of the first disagreement.

8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

9. Kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

10. Study the characters of each and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.

13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

15. Never charge a bad motive, if a good one is conceivable.

16. Be gentle and firm with children.

The last rule refers to children, but often a husband is far more difficult to manage. If, however, a wife can keep her temper, and persevere in her efforts to please, she will in the end conquer by kindness.—*From "Five Talents of Woman."*

The Ubiquitous Paragrapher.

"I see many nationalities represented here," observed a clerical traveler in Jerusalem; "there are Turks and Arabs, Armenians and Persians, and Greeks and Romans, but so few Hebrews. Ah, I wonder when the Lord's peculiar people will come and again take possession of the Holy city?"

"Oh, they will come," observed a consoling voice at his side, "they will come in Jew time."

And the preacher recognized in the stranger the ubiquitous American paragrapher—a veritable companion in travail.—*Chicago Globe.*

—Cornell University has made an addition to its entomological department in the shape of a large two-story frame structure designed exclusively for breeding and studying insects. Every known variety will be secured, and special attention will be given to the study of insects destructive to vegetables and plants.

—"The religious consciousness," says the *Christian World*, "is a supreme fact of human nature. Christianity is the supreme form in which the religious consciousness has been interpreted and bodied forth. Therefore if a man is to obey the grand Shakspearian cannon of being true to himself, he will continue Christian.

—"I do wish that I knew what to believe," said an aged woman whose mind was all at sea on the subject of religion. "Read the Bible and believe what it says, and then you will find out what to believe," replied the friend to whom the remark was addressed. Every one needs a religious faith, and this is just what the Bible gives to those who properly use it."

...ve an edi... ...rial at the Clarendon ...own as the Vinegar Bible, because the parable of the Vineyard in the title to the twentieth chapter of St. Luke is printed "parable of the Vinegar." Matthew's Bible, printed in London in 1551, was nicknamed the Bug Bible, from the fifth verse of the ninety-first Psalm being translated, "so that thou shalt not nede to be afraid for any Bugges by nighte." The original idea of the word—terror—is still to be traced in bugbear, bugaboo. The Wicked Bible was printed in London in 1631, and was so called from the fact that the negation was omitted in certain of the commandments, the result being that the edition was suppressed and the printer fined £300 by Archbishop Laud, the money being, it is said, devoted to the purchase of a supply of Greek type for the use of the University of Oxford. The Whig or Placemaker's Bible obtained its name from an error occurring in St. Matthew, v. 9, where "Blessed are the Placemakers" is substituted for "peacemakers." The Treacle Bible has the passage in Jeremiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" rendered, "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" and the Douty, (R. C.) version has been described as the Rosin Bible, because the same passage has the word rosin instead of treacle. Many years ago there existed in the Stowe library, the Book of Gospels, on which the English Kings, down to Edward the Sixth, took the coronation oath, with a huge brazen crucifix which the monarchs kissed on its cover. The binding was of ponderous ... boards an inch or so in thickness ...tened by huge leather thongs. ... Printers' Bible makes David pathetically complain that printers in ... princes have "persecuted him without a cause."—*Murray's Magazine.*

A SCIENTIFIC FACT.

An Instructive Talk About Oil, Water and Air.

It is a curious fact that if a drop of oil is put on a highly polished marble table or a large plate glass that lies horizontally, the drop remains in place, spreading very little; but when put on water it spreads instantly many feet around, becoming so thin as to produce the prismatic colors for a considerables space, and beyond them so much thinner as to be invisible. It would appear that a natural repulsion takes place as soon as it touches the water, a repulsion so strong as to act upon other bodies swimming on the surface, as straw, leaves, chips, etc., forcing them to recede every way from the drop, as from a center, leaving a large, clear area. There seems however, to be no repulsion between water and air to keep them from coming in contact with each other. Air in motion or wind in passing over the smooth surface of water may rub it, as it were, upon the surface and rise it in wrinkles, which, if the wind continues, are the elements of future waves. If there be a mutual repulsion between the particles of oil, and no attraction between oil and water, oil dropped on water will not be held together—it will be at liberty to expand itself. The wind blowing over the water thus covered by a film of oil can not easily catch upon it so as to raise the first wrinkles, but slides over it and leaves it smooth; it moves the oil a little, which, being between the water, seems to act as a lubricant to prevent friction. When the wind freshens there are ... the back of ... of small ... surf... ...hold... produce... possibly, to ... oiled, the wi... rather in some... and contribute to ... again, instead of promoting ... *Sun.*

Positive Cure for Corns.

Any number of people—in fact, nearly every one we meet—are troubled with these painful growths. The dollars worth of "corn cures," "plasters," etc., are annually purchased by victims, who ... such articles to be of little ... A few years ago, a plan ... (not original with me) came ... observation which I ...

...because they had nothing to do.

Competition means strife, antagonism; in short, war. It exists both in the natural world and the business world. Sir William Grove, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain on "antagonism," says that "it is a necessity of existence, and of the organism of the universe, so far as we understand it; that motion and life can not go on without it; that it is not a mere casual adjunct of nature, but that without it there would be no nature, at all events as we conceive it; that it is inevitably associated with unorganized matter, with organized matter, and with sentient beings." This is a very broad definition, but it is unqualifiedly true. As an example of antagonism in nature, the lecturer speaks first of pulling forces between the planets. If the one pulling force is not counterbalanced by the other, then the one body falls into the other; is, in fact, wiped out by competition. In the substance of the earth force and resistance are constantly at work. Nothing is at rest, and every atom seems to be competing with its neighbor. When we come to organic life we find the law of competition still more plainly to be seen; every blade of grass, every plant, is fighting with its neighbor for the means of living. It is Darwin's "struggle for existence," and this very struggle is necessary to the life of the vegetable world. In animal life the struggle or competition is still plainer to the view. The naturalist no longer talks of "peaceful nature," for he knows there is no such thing, but nature is a scene of incessant warfare. Birds in their little nests do not agree, but the stoutest push the weaker ones out.

Coming to man, we find the same competition, the same struggle for existence. In the most barbaric races those who can not stand the competition, who can no longer take care of themselves, are killed to get them out of the way. In civilized society, however, while there is no change in the warfare going on, the victims are somewhat better treated. Instead of being killed by the victorious competitors, these latter pass around the hat, so to speak, to provide the necessaries of life for those who have been conquered. This, we suppose, is what may be called the amenities of life.

Advancing from the individual to communities, the same warfare is at work. Community is against community, town against town, city against city, nation against nation. In the moral world the same forces are at work. From the law of competition there is no escape, and it is a good thing for the well-being of all.—*Stoves and Hardware.*

DOGS AND THEIR WAYS.

Little Peculiarities of the Newfoundland and St. Bernard Breeds.

"Give us an article on dogs," writes a correspondent.

A dog collar is an article on dogs; so is a flea; which will you have?

The dog is called the friend of man, and it is true that he is frequently seen running after him, particularly when the man is a trespasser or the dog is mad.

There are many kinds of dogs. The Newfoundland dog seems born with an instinct for saving children from drowning. It will hang around a mill-pond for days at a time watching for an opportunity to win a medal from the Humane Society. If no such opportunity occurs it becomes very melancholy and seems impelled to ask if life is worth living.

A friend of ours imported a Newfoundland dog to look out for his children, as his residence was near a pond of water. Every few days the faithful animal would come bounding towards the house, dragging a dripping child by his teeth, that he had saved from a watery grave. Then the dog would be petted by the family, and feasted and made much of. Yet it didn't seem to make him proud. He looked as calm and indifferent as if saving a child from drowning was one of the most ordinary events of his life scarcely worth speaking of—nothing at all, in fact, to what he had done in the old country, where he had often rescued two or three whole families before breakfast.

But this thing of bringing drenched children got to be too frequent not to excite ... watch was set on the ... man and children. ... that he had a habit ... into the water, w... portunity offered ... in with ostentat... The Newfoundl... discharged, with ...

The St. Bern... ner for a hoste... Alps. He fi... floundering a... bewildered t... their cook's t... up at, and ... Bernard, co... plain.—*Tem...*

—People ... full exerc... lar and r... thrift ar... persiste... ness, a... result.

—Th... ergy, ... nected ... with ... that ... the ...