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Sunday, March 20, 1887.

MAKE HAY.

While it is at present, and will be for a number of years, impossible to reduce a sufficient area of land in the range country to a condition of hay productiveness, something can and should be done now in this direction. There are many narrow valleys upon which water can be put, and some wide mesa lands that can readily be irrigated. These should be brought under ditch and cultivation rapidly as possible and the hay product utilized in feeding the cows and yearlings of the herds. Because of the fact that the ranges are greatly overstocked the cows that suckle calves in summer do not fatten like they did in former years when they had all they could eat and that near by the water courses. The condition necessary to endurance of the cold and storms of northern winters is tallow laid on in rolls about the kidneys and next the skin. Without this the death rate must run high. Hence it is the duty of every owner of range cattle to make up for this lack of tallow by administering food to his thin steers and the yearlings. The steers can rustle for themselves and pull through any ordinary winter. Especially is this true if the calves have been hay fed the first winter after weaning and kept growing all through the season. Then they enter upon the second winter with almost an extra year's growth and strength, ready to stand hardships. It will be a mistake to commence feeding the entire herd in the autumn unless you have sufficient hay to carry them through until the new grass is plentiful, for the reason that after feeding a few days cattle expect and wait for you to provide. The rule should be to select the thin ones in the fall in such numbers as you can care for and let the fat ones rustle. In this way the winter's loss will be reduced to a small per cent, and an extra quality of steers be raised for beef that will much more than compensate for the extra cost and labor required. Duty to the dumb brutes demands at our hands an effort to save life and as far as possible overcome the discomforts incident to the severe exposures. When we shall have brought under control all of our rich valleys and made them contributory to the support of the herds we will have added something in the way of increased security that will give prestige and credit to the business. All cattle men can afford to do something in this way and by degrees raise the standard of quality and increase their profits. Make all the hay you can next summer and be sure to feed it to the poor cows instead of the beef.—Stock Exchange.

MAJOR SCHACK, an inspecting officer of the Danish army, holds that the nose is the index of character, and has written a book in support of his theory. He has studied thousands of recruits' noses, and having followed the subsequent career of their owners, has reached the conclusion that a small and retrouse nose betokens cunning and finesse; a straight and thin nose, taste and delicacy; an aquiline nose, judgement, reason and egotism; a shapeless, lumpy nose, intellectual dullness and want of savori fare.

A GERMAN chemist has invented a new kind of anesthetic bullet which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anesthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours. While in this condition, the German chemist points out, the bodies can be packed in ambulance wagons, and carried off as prisoners.

THE announcement is again made that the Southern Pacific has purchased Senator Fair's railway running from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, also the Senator's entire street cable road system in Oakland. The price is stated at something over \$10,000,000.

At Crab Orchard Kentucky, John Long, Walter Turpin and John Hasty, three Ku Klux, were killed while in the act of whipping an old woman, Eliza Smith, for selling whiskey in a prohibition county.

LIFE IN WILD SIBERIA.

How People Exist in One of the Coldest Countries in the World.

"In each cabin is the large fireplace, which is used for both heating and cooking," said Lieut. W. H. Schoutze, who has traveled in northwest Siberia. "There is seldom more than one room in these cabins, and usually the owner's cattle, if he has any, occupy one end of the room in which he lives, being tied or prevented from tramping on the tables by a bar. The houses are commonly very comfortable, but are awfully dirty, and smell—there is no word to describe it. Often, until I got used to it, I would rather lay down in the snow outside, with the thermometer 50 degs. below zero, than sleep in one of these huts. But you've no idea what a man can stand when he has to."

"Have they windows in their houses?"
"Yes; ice windows. They use ice as we use glass. A clear piece is selected about five or six inches thick, mortised in the window opening in blocks two feet and sometimes as large as four feet square, and with water is made solid. The water is as good as putty. When the window becomes dirty they scrape it off with a knife, and when it has been scraped thin they substitute a new pane."

"Doesn't the window ever melt?"
"Bless you, no; it is freezing cold that far from the fire. If the room ever got warm enough to melt the ice the Yakut couldn't live in it, and would have to go outdoors to cool off. At night the fire is allowed to go out, as they have to economize in fuel. All they have is driftwood, gathered on the banks of the Lena river in the summer time."

"How do they sleep? Do they undress when they go to bed?"

"Always. They strip to their shirts, which are made of a thick sort of Russian cloth, as heavy as our canvas. The men and women wear the same kind of garments, and never have more than one at a time. I took up a lot of thick flannel for them, enough to last the rest of their lives, and it will be a great deal more comfortable than the native stuff, although they don't like it at first. When they undress they get into bunks built in the side of the house, sometimes a man, his wife, and all his children in the same bunk. They have reindeer skins under and over them, and curtains of the same hanging before the bunks."

"Do they ever bathe?"
"Never in their lives. They haven't any word for bathing in their language, and the impossibility of keeping clean is one of the greatest hardships of Arctic life."

"What do they eat?"

"Reindeer meat, beef—they have cows, queer looking animals about half as large as ours, with a hummock on their backs like a camel—fish, bread made of black rye flour, tea, and an imported food made of chopped beef rolled into balls about the size of a marble and covered with a dough. These they pound up and make into a soup. Then there is a wood that is very nutritious when it is ground up and boiled. Mixed with reindeer meat it makes a good soup. They often eat their fish raw. Of course, they freeze solid as soon as they are taken out of the water, and the native, particularly if he is on the road, cuts them off in shavings as thin as our chopped beef, and eats them raw. They are palatable, and I have lived for days at a time on them, with a cup of coffee, made over an alcohol lamp, by way of variety. The greatest luxury they have is butter, and they will eat it by the pound as our people eat confectionery. A poor sort of butter is made from the milk of a native cow, that looks and tastes more like cheese, and they prize it above all other classes of food."

"The amount of butter a native will eat when he can get it," continued Lieut. Schoutze, "is astonishing. A friend of mine in Siberia told me of a man who ate thirty-six pounds in one day, and then didn't get all he wanted. They have a way of pounding up a red berry and mixing it with butter, which gives it a beautiful pink tint and improves the flavor. Their drink is the Russian vodka, almost pure alcohol, and they will trade their shirts for it. The liquor is scarce but expensive, so they are necessarily a temperate people."—Cincinnati Sun.

Upper Burma's Ruby Mines.

These mines are situated seventy miles from Mandalay. Within a valley about 100 miles square and surrounded by nine mountains lie the gems, and it is upon one of the mountains that the British column, under Gen. Stewart, is now encamped. The mines have hitherto only yielded from £10,000 to £15,000 a year, but it is believed that English engineers could reap a better harvest. The sapphires sometimes range from nine to thirteen carats, and are usually perfect. The claw claimed a right of selection among all the larger stones, but the merchants took good care that he seldom obtained the best. It was rare that he got a ruby above a quarter of a carat in weight, and when he did the stone was generally flawed. The mines will now be worked under the supervision of the Indian government, and it is to be hoped that they, as well as Burma itself, will prove remunerative.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Typical English Toadyism.

Meanwhile, could anything be more nauseous than the abject adulation of the Prince and Princess of Wales in which that asinine jobber, Lord Halsbury, indulged at Stion college last week? This groveling individual vowed that "there were no words of his which would adequately express the gratitude and affection of the company" for their royal highnesses, and then he went on driving about the impossibility of finding language "adequately to describe the gratitude which filled the hearts of those present." There is something utterly contemptible and disgusting in such an effluence of servility. Lord Halsbury evidently has a robust appetite for toads.—London Truth.

A Royal Gourmand.

The emperor of China must be a gourmand, if a correspondent of Les Debats is to be believed. According to that writer, the "son of heaven" insists on having bears' paws, antelopes' tails, ducks' tongues, torpedo eels' eggs, camels' hump, monkeys' lips, carps' tails and marrow bones served on his table every day in the year.—Chicago Times.



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EXECUTION OF WOMEN.

Methods of Capital Punishment in Olden Times—Various Laws.

In the early days of England men were too humane to execute women, but they drowned them. During the reign of Henry III, however, a woman was hanged, but as she did not die after being on the gibbet for a day, they cut her down and she was granted a pardon. Adulterous women and sorceresses were drowned or smothered in mud. Stones were fastened to their necks to prevent their swimming, or they were sewed up in sacks. Sometimes they were drowned in company with a cat, a dog and a snake. The Anglo-Saxons drowned women guilty of theft. The criminal was thrown from the cliff or submerged. In the Tenth century a woman was drowned at London bridge. Women were punished by drowning in Scotland. In 1599 Grissell Mathon was condemned by the high court of Edinburgh to be taken to the north lock and there drowned till she be dead."

A memorable instance of drowning occurred at Bavaria, Oct. 14, 1436. Agnes Bernauerin, wife of Duke Albert the Pious, was dropped off the bridge of the city of Strasburg into the Danube, by order of her father. She appears not to have been put into a sack, and her limbs not to have been securely bound, for she rose to the surface of the water and swam to the shore crying "help," "help," but the executioner put a long pole into her hair and kept her down. According to the Danish laws, women were buried alive for theft, a method of punishment not unknown in France. In 1331 Marote Dupas was scourged and subjected to this cruel death, at Abbeville, and in 1409 a woman named Perotte Manger, a notorious thief and receiver of stolen goods, was, by order of the provost of Paris, buried alive in front of the gibbet in that city. In ancient German history we read of female criminals being impaled in the mud and, in comparatively recent years, the remains of several bodies have been found to prove the truth of this assertion. In early England a cook once poisoned fourteen persons. The authorities did not believe they had a punishment sufficiently severe for her case, so a law was passed making her crime punishable by being boiled to death.—The Earth.

Disenchanted Montana Boys.

Most of the cowboys looked upon their coming to Montana to head cattle as the mistake of their lives. The glowing stories of thrilling adventures and sudden wealth of the cowboys' life which are common in the east are in most cases responsible for their entering the guild, but the reality is quite a different matter. Many of the economical ones have been enabled by their savings to return to their eastern homes.

People who have not been through the bad lands have but a faint conception of the utter desolation and worthlessness of a cowboy's home. He is roasted in summer and frozen in winter. The lands can never be used for anything but grazing, and the distances are therefore something immense. One peculiarity of the country makes rapid riding a very difficult, not to say dangerous, undertaking. The earth is so friable that a tiny watercourse will speedily cut for itself a deep gully, or "coolie," as it is called, the depth of which when filled with snow is entirely phenomenal. A horseman who rides with a cowboy's recklessness may suddenly find himself at the bottom of a six or eight foot coolie, with his horse on top of him, and no way of getting out—if he happens to be still alive—save tunnelling up to the head of the stream through the snow. Then one of your broncho's feet is as likely as not to sink suddenly two feet down into a coyote's hole when he is going at a furious pace. Result: His legs snap off like a pipe stem, and you are shot through the air to a point far beyond, and picked up more dead than alive. The water is generally bitter with alkali, and scorches your throat as your swallow it; there is little to eat, and that is hard to get.—Tomah Enterprise.

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