

TOWN SWALLOWED UP

Pennsylvania Hamlet Sinks Into the Earth.

SCOTCH VALLEY GONE BELOW

One of the Most Complete Cave-ins in the History of That Extensive Mining Region—The Wildest Excitement Prevailing Through the Neighborhood.

LOFTY, Penn., September 8.—The little mining town of Scotch Valley, near here, was swallowed up to-night in one of the most complete mine cave-ins ever known in this region. The scene of the disaster is on the slope of Mount Lookout, and a score of houses comprise the hamlet at the mouth of the shaft from Mount Lookout colliery. The wildest excitement prevails through the region, and details are fragmentary. It is known, however, that the dozen houses on each side of the principal street of the hamlet are completely swallowed up in the gaping hole, and nothing can be seen of the other buildings but the roofs, gables and chimneys. It is impossible to state accurately the number of fatalities, or if there are any. Parties are exerting every means to release the occupants of the engulfed dwellings. One of the buried houses has taken fire. The cave-in was caused by the giving way of timbers and supports in the workings of the Mount Lookout colliery, which has not been in operation for two years and had been neglected in consequence.

At 4:30 the inhabitants were startled by rumbling reports like falling rock in the caverns of the abandoned mine many hundreds of feet below them. The ground trembled and swayed like an earthquake beneath them. Report was followed by report, and accompanied by other tremors, the village sank out of sight in the gaping cavern. In the meanwhile about fifty miners were imprisoned in the colliery. They had been at work in another portion of the mine, and all means of exit from the mine were wiped out by the cave-in. James Kerr, one of the oldest miners, gathered the men together and started to lead them up through a tunnel, which had been used for an air shaft. The rescuing party on the surface had made an attempt to push a passage through the mass of debris which blocked the main entrance. Failing in this, some of the more daring entered the passage and came to where the imprisoned miners were struggling upward. The men were carried to the surface, where a large crowd of excited people were awaiting them. Up to 6 o'clock to-night the main entrance, which had been taken from the ruins, although a full roll of those to be accounted for cannot be prepared until morning.

NEWS OF THE TRUSTS.

An Action Commenced to Annul the Tobacco Company's Charter.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The taking of testimony was begun to-day at the office of Einstein & Townsend in an action brought by Attorney-General Stockton of New Jersey to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company on the ground that it was operating a trust against the laws of New Jersey. The testimony was taken before Walter Cleary, a Commissioner of New Jersey. The first witness was Duke, President of the Tobacco Company. Mr. Duke said:

"The companies that formed the American Tobacco Company were the Kinney Tobacco Company, Duke's Sons, Goodwin & Co., Allen & Ginter and Kimball & Co."

He told how the tobacco manufacturers met in October at the Stuyvesant Hotel and discussed the pooling of their interests and calling it a trust. They obtained legal advice to the effect that the laws would not permit a trust, and then formed a company, which they believed, and they are of the same opinion still, complies with the law. The entire properties of the several companies were turned over to the American Tobacco Company. Duke's Sons sold 9,000,000 paper cigarettes during the year 1900. The only way the witness could suggest getting at the exact figures as to the cigarette output would be from the books of the company. In conclusion he said \$800,000 had been spent in advertising in 1900 and that the sales were made all over the world.

THE BREWERY TRUST.

CHICAGO, September 8.—English capital is now looking for another Chicago investment. For some time past the creator of the brewery trust, H. M. Bigelow, has been in Europe endeavoring to organize into a syndicate twenty of the largest breweries in Chicago for the present great trust. The syndicate, if completed, is to have a capital of \$13,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the present syndicate. Bigelow has secured \$8,000,000, and it is said the new syndicate will comprise twenty of the twenty-four breweries in this city.

THE UMBRELLA TRUST.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The umbrella trust which was organized about three years ago under the name of the Umbrella Company with \$8,000,000 capital, having branch houses in nearly all the large cities, went into the hands of a receiver July 16. The trust will pay its entire liabilities at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar. The Umbrella Company was organized by the leading umbrella firms in the United States.

General Kirkham's Estate.

OAKLAND, Cal., September 8.—Application has been filed in the Superior Court by Gustav L. Mix, brother of Mrs. Kate Edith Kirkham, widow of the late General Ralph Kirkham, asking that the lady be declared incompetent. It is desired to have a guardian appointed to take charge of her estate, valued at \$700,000.

Must Not Discuss Politics.

OMAHA, September 6.—The Union Pacific to-day issued a notice to all employees to abstain from any participation in politics, the discussion of work in all the mills here. The directors of the Bristol corporation to-day practically decided to start up Monday next.

The Mills to Resume.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., September 6.—There was a break in the ranks of the manufacturers this afternoon, which will result in the resumption of work in all the mills here. The directors of the Bristol corporation to-day practically decided to start up Monday next.

Deadly Prussic Acid.

Prussic acid is composed of such things as animal refuse and blood solids, with large quantities of oil of vitrol. Even the smallest of the acid produces pain in the throat and in the region of the heart, and there are few poisons for which there is such little opportunity for an antidote. If there is time, and there seldom is, for the poison is almost instantaneous in its action, ammonia inhaled very freely may give relief and reduce the absolute certainty of death to a grave probability.—Exchange.

THE PYTHIAN RITUAL.

Language of the Country Must be Used in All Instances.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The much-mooted German question was decided by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Two votes were taken—first on the substitution of the minority report to give the German lodges five years' grace in which to adopt the English ritual, resulting 74 to 41 against the minority report. Then the majority report was adopted by a vote of 79 to 36. The gist of the majority report is found in the following recommendation:

"That the Supreme Lodge reannounces and affirms the declaration made at the Kansas City session, and that henceforth and forevermore the ritual used in this and all other English-speaking nations be printed in the English language only, and when the standard of our own shall be planted in any country speaking other than the English language, the ritual therein shall be printed and all concerns over which the body has control shall be conducted only in the language of such governing body, and that it may be known to all men and all nations that surrounding our altars Pythian Knights are taught as one of the cardinal principles of our order, undying loyalty and devotion to the government to which they owe allegiance, whether it be the land of their birth or the country of their adoption."

The report commends the Supreme Chancellor for his action in upholding the law in this matter, and was signed by four members of the committee—Stanton L. Charter, Thomas D. Mears, L. F. Hunt and Aaron Myers. John P. Pusse of Indiana was the author of the minority report, which recommended that the lodges which have remained loyal to the Supreme Lodge, and who were working with rituals in other languages when the last ritual was promulgated, be furnished with rituals in the language they were previously using for a period of five years, after which they shall surrender them and use only the English. Three hours' debate was had. The principal speech of the minority was made by Representative Featherstone of Wisconsin, and for over an hour in the committee of the whole the lodge has approved the unanimous report of the committee on the statement of the order recommending that saloon-keepers, bartenders and professional gamblers be ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the Supreme Lodge proper. The same committee recommends that the Supreme Lodge protest against the use of the name Pythianism in connection with side ranks.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Worst of Minnesota's Appalling Disaster Has Been Told.

PINE CITY, Minn., September 8.—The worst has probably been told at Hinckley, and it is doubtful if there will be any very large additions to the list of dead. Last night several bodies were found in a cellar, but they were so badly burned that it was impossible to determine whether there were three or four bodies. Supplies are coming to Hinckley in rapid rate, and there is no lack in any department of the relief work. The relief committee appointed by Governor Nelson arrived here to-night for the purpose of canvassing the situation and systematizing the relief work. No money has been turned over to the sufferers as yet. All persons and bodies that have collected cash donations have wisely refrained from giving any to the refugees, and there is a general understanding that every cent shall be turned over to the State committee, which, on account of the complete information it will have, will be able to handle the funds to the best advantage. The excitement caused by the fire at Pokegama has about subsided, and now that all the dead are buried, attention is being paid to the hundreds of dead animals scattered over the country. These are being cremated as fast as found. Not a vestige of the village remains, but the surviving inhabitants, who have been cared for by the citizens of St. Cloud, are preparing to rebuild their homes as soon as material can be provided. There are no fires in the vicinity of Carlton.

Decision Against the City.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Judge Noble, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, has recorded a decision against the city and in favor of the Lake Shore and Big Four railroads in the celebrated Cleveland lake-front case. The property in controversy is a large tract of land lying between the lake front and the river bed, involving several millions of dollars. The city brought suit against the railroads to recover the property, claiming they were occupying streets laid out and accepted by the city fifty years ago. Judge Noble decided that, while the city had once accepted the streets, they had been abandoned as such many years ago, and no attempt would ever have been made to reclaim the land. The City Solicitor gave notice of appeal, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Hinckley Sentenced.

MOSCOW, Idaho, September 8.—George W. Hinckley appeared for sentence this morning, cool, collected and indifferent. The courtroom was crowded when the prisoner was sentenced on the three charges separately, receiving four years at hard labor for each offense—twelve in all. General satisfaction is expressed.

Exchange of Islands.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Tageblatt has a dispatch from Athens stating that negotiations are proceeding between England and Turkey with reference to the proposed exchange of the Island of Cyprus, plus 212,000,000, for the Island of Crete.

FEEDING THE COWS.

Much Said and Written About Standard Rations.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN DAIRYING

Much Science Must be Brought Into Requisition to Make the Rations Correctly Balanced to Fit the Physical Requirements of the Cows.

There is a great deal being said and written nowadays about standard rations for cows, and much science is brought into requisition to make those rations correctly balanced to fit the physical requirements of the cows. Every young farmer who hopes to become successful in dairying should study such tables and become accustomed to technical terms, so that he will know just what they mean wherever he sees them. Having done this, he should learn the cost of different cattle foods delivered on his farm, whether raised or purchased. Knowing this, he should then make his own standard ration, and whenever he cannot get the materials for making that standard without paying too much, he must look for substitutes in kind and quality.

The ration, as estimated, is most conveniently the food for twenty-four hours for a cow weighing between 800 and 1,000 pounds. This much can be done with books, and is a very useful part of the work. The real test of merit in this work comes from the actual feeding of cows. The rations may be most scientifically correct and fed in exact proportions, and yet fail to produce or return the first cost, which should not have exceeded from 15 to 20 cents a day per cow. The best dairymen claim to make butter worth 50 cents a pound on a ration not exceeding 13 cents a day. But it will be seen that when the ration costs 20 cents the cow must give at least one pound of butter a day in order to pay her board and do much better than that if any money is to be made out of her.

With a cow in good condition, fat and fresh, and the ration properly mixed, the test may be said to have just begun. The individual characteristics of each cow are not to be studied. One will find big eaters and small eaters, big milkers and those that give thin, poor milk. All the virtues, or all the faults, are not to be found in any single cow. A general average must be reached. For this do as little guessing about them as possible. Weigh the milk of each cow at every milking, and test the butter fat in the milk often enough to learn what her standing is. Now comes the vital point of how much to feed her. Having learned this, the work will not have to be repeated during her life.

FARM NOTES.

With all sheep the softest and finest wool lies on the shoulders.

After burning up the trimmings and other rubbish, give the ashes to the trees.

To keep butter from sticking to the churn the latter should be thoroughly scalded.

It is said that 3,000,000 acres of land in Colorado is now watered by artificial irrigation.

Pumpkins are excellent food for hogs and cats, and sheep soon learn to eat them with relish.

Milk should be aerated as soon as possible after it is drawn, and it should be cooled at the same time.

Since last October 469,685 bags of potatoes have been imported from Great Britain, and 39,099 bags from the continent.

Hog-raising should go hand in hand with dairying. Sweet whey, buttermilk and skim milk are profitable food for hogs.

Canadian packers recommend farmers to raise grade Yorkshire and Tamworth as the best ideal of bacon pigs for home and export trade.

An exchange reports that grease weed, which is invading the country from the north, is likely to prove almost as damaging as the Russian thistle.

If cultivation is neglected this month, it will very probably be impossible to give the crop proper attention afterward in the rush of harvesting.

While the raising of stock enriches the soil and renews its productivity, it is also a better way to market farm products than shipping the feed away.

As a result of the tuberculosis scare a firm of Jersey breeders announce that, if desired, they will submit every animal sold by them to the tuberculin test.

In summer there is less danger of ill results following careless feeding so far as the health of the cow is concerned, but there will be the same loss of feed and milk as in winter.

The prevalence of tuberculosis among Ayrshire cattle abroad is attributed chiefly to improper feeding, and curing the quality which the judges at the shows set so much store by.

VALUABLE RULES.

How to Estimate the Exact Weight of Live Animals.

The following rules may be applied to estimate the weight of live animals: Take a string; put it around the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the number of inches the animal is in circumference—this is called the girth; then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, six feet four inches; length, five feet three inches; which, multiplied together, make thirty-one square superficial feet; that multiplied by twenty-three (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than eleven and more than five in girth), makes 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth and two feet along the back, which, multiplied together, make four feet square; that multiplied by eleven (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth) makes forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf or a sheep should measure four feet six inches in girth and three feet nine inches in length, which, multiplied together, make 16½ square feet; that multiplied by sixteen (the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five and more than three feet in girth) makes 264 pounds.

THE SEATTLE MARKET.

The following quotations are the prices paid to farmers and producers by Seattle business houses named, the goods to be delivered in Seattle:

Hops—Choice, 14c; prime, 12c; medium, 10c per lb.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound, \$8.00@8½ per ton; Eastern Washington, \$10@11.

GRAIN—Carload lots: Oats, choice, \$19 per ton; barley, \$16; wheat, cracked feed, \$12; corn, \$28; cracked, \$29.

POTATOES—\$8@12 per ton.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY—Handled on commission.

HIDES, FATTS AND TALLOW—Heavy salted steers, over 60 lbs, 3@3½c per lb; medium, 2½c; light, under 46 lbs, 1@1½c; salted kip, 2c, and calf, 3@4c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 6c; culs of the above one-third less; dry elk, per lb, 6@8c; dry deer skins, summer, 20c; good winter, 12@15c; poor and thin winter, 6c; sheep skins, 15@25c; full wool, 50@60c; wool, 4½@6c; tallow, 2½@3½c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 2½@3½c; choice sheep, 3c; good hogs, 4½c; calves, large, 4c; small, 3c per lb.

COMMODITIES—Choice cedar, \$5.50@6.50; common, per M, \$4.00; spruce logs, \$4.50@5.50.

Jobbing Quotations.

The following are the prices paid by retail dealers for round lots delivered at the wharf or on the cars, or the jobbing rates quoted by wholesale dealers with ordinary terms of credit:

STAPLE GROCERIES.

SUGAR—Golden C in bbl, 5½c per lb; extra C in bbl, 5½c; D in bbl, 5½c; D granulated in bbl, 6½c; cube, 7c; powdered, 7c; ¼c per lb discount for spot cash on prices quoted.

FLOUR—Washington, straight, \$3.00; per bbl, patent, \$3.30; patent, \$3.50; \$2.75 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$3.45; Dakota brands, \$3.50@4.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; per cwt, \$3.50; graham, \$2.80 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$1.75 per cwt; rye flour, \$4.25 per bbl; per cwt, \$2.50; oat groats, \$6.00@6.50 per bbl; hominy, \$2.75 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$2.40; rolled wheat, \$5.00 per bbl; flaked wheat, \$2.15 per sack; whole wheat flour, \$2.25 per cwt; pearl barley, 4½c per lb; split peas, 5c; table cornmeal, yellow, \$2.40 per cwt; 10-lb sacks, 50s, \$2.30; white, 10s, \$2.30; 50s, \$2.20; flaked hominy, \$2.50 per cwt.

BEANS—Small white, 3½@3¾c per lb; pink, 3@3¼c; bayos, 4c; butter, 4½c; lima, 3c.

DRIED PEAS—Field, per lb, 4c.

RICE—Japan, \$6.50@7.00; China, \$5.00 per cwt; Java, \$3.20; \$2.60 per cwt.

COFFEE—Green—Mocha, 20½c per lb; Java, 20c; Costa Rica, choice, 24c; Rio, 23½c. Roasted—Arabica's, in 100-lb cases, \$23.30; 60-lb cases, \$23.40; 36-lb cases, \$23.50. Java, 50-lb tin cans, 34c per lb; 100-lb sacks, 33½c; Guatemala, 25½c; ground coffee, 20@24½c; Mokaoka, 100-lb cases, \$23.30; Lion, \$23.30.

CANNED VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2½c per can, 9c@11c per doz; gallons, \$3.25. Beans, \$2.75 per doz; 100-lb sacks, \$1.40; sugar peas, California, \$1.25@1.50; string beans, \$1.25; lima beans, \$1.25; Boston baked beans, \$2.10@2.35; mushrooms, \$2.25@3.50; French peas, \$2.25@3.50.

FRUITS—Table—Assorted \$1.90 per doz; apricots, \$1.75@2.30; blackberries, \$2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.90; white cherries, \$2.50; black cherries, \$2.15; peaches, California, \$1.75@3.50; strawberries, \$2.00; currants, \$2.25; grapes, \$1.85; plums, \$1.90; gooseberries, \$2.25; raspberries, \$2.75; pineapples (Johnston's), \$3.50@4.00; 2½-lb tins, \$1.25@1.40; peaches, \$1.35; apricots, \$1.30; blackberries in 2-lb tins, \$1.75; currants, gallon tins, \$4.75; plums, \$3.50; 2½-lb tins, \$1.25; apples, \$1.25; gallons, \$3.50; grapes, 2½-lb tins, \$1.25.

MEAT AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH MEATS—Choice dressed beef, 4c@4½c per lb; mutton, 4c; lamb, 6c; veal, 5c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, large, 14½c; hams, small, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; dry salt sides, 10½c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb tubs, 20c per lb; choice dairy, 19@21c; fresh California, 21@25c; Eastern, 2-lb prints, 28c; fancy ranch, 15c.

CHEESE—Native Washington, 10@12c per lb; Eastern, 12@13c; California, 10@11½c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 20c per doz; store eggs, 17c.

POULTRY—Chickens, broilers, \$2.25@3.00 per doz; hens, \$4.00@4.50; ducks, 4.00.

VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND NUTS.

POTATOES—New, \$12@13 per ton; Yakima, \$13.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.25 per cwt; onions, new California, yellow, \$1.12@1.25; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.00; turnips, 75c; carrots, 75c per sack; cauliflower, 40@60c per doz; pie plant, 1½c; lettuce, 12½c; green onions, 12½c per doz; native peas, 2½c; string beans, 2c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$4.50@5.50; oranges, seedlings, \$3.00@3.50; limes, — per hundred; bananas, \$2.00@3.00 per bunch; pineapples, No. 1, \$2.00@3.50 per doz; coconuts, 50@60c per doz; blackberries, \$1 per case; cherries, 75c; peaches, 50@75c; Bartlett pears, 75c@1.00 per box; plums, 30c@60c; prunes, 85c@1.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, bleached, 12c per lb; figs, California, 7c; Snyrna, 12c; peaches, evaporated, 12c; plums, 12c; apples, bleached, 11c; prunes, Washington, 12c; prunes, California, 11@13c; raisins, L. L., \$2.00@2.75 per box; L. M., \$1.65@2.52; seedless Sultanias, \$2.10.

NUTS—Best almond, 16@17 per lb; peanuts, raw, Virginia, 7c; roasted, 10c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, 12c; walnuts, California, \$1@14c; coconuts, 46@7 per 100; chestnuts, Sicily, per lb, 15c; Ohio, 18c; pecans, 14@15c; pine nuts, 16c; hickory nuts, 6@7c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

HAY—Puget Sound, \$8@10 per ton; Eastern Washington, \$12@13; straw, \$8.

WHEAT—Chicken feed, \$14@15 per ton.

BATS—Choice, \$21@22 per ton.

CORN—Whole, \$29 per ton; cracked, \$30; feed meal, \$30.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$15 per ton.

FEED—Chopped feed, \$16@18 per ton; middlings, \$18; oikake meal, \$45.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—Common, \$7.50 per M; pressed, \$7@8.

LIME—All brands made on the Sound, \$1.25.

CEMENT—Portland, K. B. & S., \$2.50.

PLASTER—Golden Gate, \$3.25 per bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—Washed, 3½c per lb; unwashed, 3c.

PIPE—Terra cotta, 30c per foot.

SHE IS A CRACK SHOT.

MISS MOLLIE MORGAN KILLS MANY GEESSE EVERY SEASON.

She Is a California Girl, and She Killed Nearly Ten Thousand Geese on the Wing in One Year—The Bounty on the Slaughtered Animals Was Considerable.

Miss Mollie Morgan is probably as pretty a girl as ever blossomed on the Colusa plains, and is decidedly more distinguished as a rifle shot than any other of her sex in California.

She can tell stories of her work in shooting geese that would make the most credulous doubtful unless he heard the adventures from her own lips.

"Do you want to meet the greatest rifle shooter in the world?" asked Michael Francis Donleavy.

The desire of meeting such a noted personage was readily admitted, and in a few moments she was found in the hotel at the corner of Fifth and Mission streets.

She was in the parlor standing before a window and gazing out upon the dismal prospect as the rain fell in torrents. While approaching her it was noticed that she had her arms up as if she were in the attitude of firing at something with a gun.

When addressed Miss Mollie turned suddenly around, and on being introduced she blushed deeply and laughed, saying:

"You have caught me in the act." "And what act is that?" "Oh, of shooting geese. This is the time of the year that we shoot geese up in Colusa, and I should be there to help."

"Do you shoot geese?" "Certainly. I have been a shotgun and rifle shot since I was twelve years of age."

"And you are now—ah, beg pardon." "And her interviewer was thinking of blushing when she stopped the rush of blood to his cheeks by replying:

"Seventeen. That's all right. It's no transgression with me to inquire my age. You are a reporter and want to know something about herding geese in Colusa. My friend says," she rattled away in the most composed manner. "Well," she resumed thoughtfully, "it is lots of fun for me at least, but I've never met a real live reporter before. I suppose, though, they are no worse than millions of other geese that I have met. But then I had a gun."

Her father came in at this juncture, and hearing the last remark laughed. Several other people also laughed.

Fearing that she might get a gun Miss Mollie was quickly asked:

"Did you say millions?" "Exactly," was the answer. "Don't be alarmed at that. I'm inside the limit, because I have it down to a mathematical certainty. I have seen over 5,000 geese covered with them, and estimating 1,000 birds to the acre, there would be 5,000,000, and I am putting it low, because I do not want to be accused of exaggeration."

"You won't," was the only response that her questioner could summon up as her large black eyes sparkled with merriment at the amazement she had produced.

"That's right," chimed in the proud father. "Now, Mollie, tell him what you did last year."

"Yes, sir; but it may not be believed. You see, I now shoot a rifle altogether—a Winchester. Formerly I used a shotgun, but soon learned by experience that I could not get in range. The object of course was simply to keep the geese off the growing grain."

"My father hired four men to do this. They paid them thirty-five dollars a month for their services. They used old army muskets loaded with shot. It was seldom that any of the men ever killed a goose. All they wanted to do was to frighten them. When the bounty was offered by the county for the head of each goose I adopted the Winchester. Father paid me twenty dollars a month, and I sold my heads to the county at the rate of two cents per head."

"Last year was my largest record. The season began in November and, as usual, lasted 84 months or thereabouts. During that time I herded every day, and I killed 9,855 geese. I wanted to make over \$300 in bounty money, but could not quite reach that sum. This year I expected to do better, but now have lost three days because I had to come down here and help father to do some business."

"With this last remark Miss Mollie, or Mary Elizabeth Morgan, as she writes it on the back of her photographs, heaved a sigh. "But I will be up there tomorrow."

"That is a large sized story, Miss Mollie," was suggested. "It would be awful to ask you how many you ever killed at one shot."

"I really could not tell," was the reply. "I have crept up through a swale or waterway onto acres of geese and emptied my entire sixteen shots into the flock before they got out of range."

"And you picked up?" "Just sixty-seven. You know sometimes one shot went through half a dozen of them. That is the largest work I ever did without reloading. When there is a small flock I do some fancy shooting by taking their heads off. I can do that forty-nine times out of fifty at the range of 100 yards."

"If you don't believe it come up there and we'll show you. Get off at Maxwell and it's only seven miles. We'll treat you well."—San Francisco Call.

Perhaps He Broke It on Purpose.

"I was at the theater the other night," said a pretty woman, "and I wore a big hat too. In the midst of the performance the chair of the man who sat behind me broke down, and he and his companion changed their seats. Of course those in the immediate neighborhood understood the reason for their moving, but I know, by the way everybody else smiled, that the audience in general believed that they had left in order to get out of the shade of my hat."

Aged Horses.

With moderate care and good usage a horse's life may be prolonged to 25, 35 or 40 years. An English gentleman had three horses which died in his possession at the ages of 35, 37 and 39 years respectively. The oldest was in a carriage the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but was carried off by a spasmodic colic, to which he was subject. A horse in use at a riding school in Woolwich lived to be 40 years old, and a barge horse of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation company is declared to have been in his sixty-second year when he died.—London Answers.

Rejected.

He—You say you love me, but cannot be my wife. Is because I am poor? There are better things in the world than money. She—Quite true, but it takes money to buy them.—Exchange.

OLD SCOTCH SUPERSTITIONS.

The Many Absurdities That Clung Round the Ceremony of Baptism.

Thus on the birth of a child—to be imperative at the beginning—it was believed that both the mother and babe should be "sained"—that is, a fir candle was carried thrice round the bed, and a Bible, with a bannock or some bread and cheese, was placed under the pillow and a kind of blessing muttered—to propitiate the "good people."

Sometimes a fir candle was set on the bed to keep them off. If the newborn showed any symptom of fractiousness, it was supposed to be a changeling, and to test the truth of this supposition the child was placed suddenly before a peat fire, when, if really a changeling, it made its escape by the chimney, or chimney, throwing back words of scorn as it disappeared. There was much eagerness to get the babe baptized lest it should be stolen by the fairies. If it died unchristened, it wandered in woods and solitary places, lamenting its melancholy fate, and was often to be seen. Such children were called "trans."

Allan Ramsay, in his "Gentle Shepherd," describing Mause, the witch, says of her:

At midnight hours o'er the kirkyard she raves And hoots unchristened weans out of their graves.

It was considered a sure sign of ill fortune to mention the name of an "unchristened wean," and even at baptism the name was usually written on a slip of paper, which was handed to the officiating minister, that he might be the first to pronounce it. Great care was taken that the baptismal water should not enter the infant's eyes, not because such a mishap might result in wallings loud and long, but because the sufferer's future life, wherever he went and whatever he did, would constantly be vexed by the presence of wraiths and specters. If the babe kept quiet during the ceremony, the gossips mourned over it as destined to a short life and perhaps not a merry one; hence, to extort a cry, the woman who received it from the father would handle it roughly or even pinch it.

If a male child and a female child were baptized together, it was held to be most important that the former should have precedence. And why? In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," the minister of an Orcaidian parish explains: "Within the last seven years he had been twice interrupted in administering baptism to a female child before a male child, who was baptized immediately after. When the service was over, he was gravely told he had done very wrong, for, if the female child was first baptized, she would, on coming to the years of discretion, most certainly have a strong beard, and the boy would have none."—All the Year Round.

A Motto at a Funeral.

There are women who, if offered the choice between a matinee and a funeral, will pull a tremendous vote in favor of the funeral. The dramatic opportunity is only a negative pleasure—the trappings of woe are a positive sensation.