



**FARMERS' CORNER.**  
**Remedy for Scaly Leg.**  
 The disease, scaly leg, is well known to all who keep poultry, and while it is considered that the presence of this trouble does not affect the health of the fowl, it is an objectionable trouble and ought to be removed. There is good reason to believe that the comfort if not the health of the fowl is affected, for the scaly leg is due to a parasite and the working of the mite must be more or less annoying to the birds.  
 The illustration shows how the scaly leg looks, and it will be seen that it differs from the other leg trouble known as tuberculosis leg. The penetrating of the mites beneath the scales causes them to protrude so that to reach the mites and remove the cause of the trouble the scales must be removed. Soak the legs in warm, soapy water until the scales are softened somewhat, then remove them with a



dull knife. If bleeding results, soak the legs a little while longer.  
 Prepare an ointment of two drachms of balsam of Peru, mixed with two ounces of vaseline and apply this after the scales have been removed. The ointment should be applied by spreading it on a cloth and bandaging the legs of the fowl. Renew every two days until a cure is effected.

**Pure Bred Cattle in Iowa.**  
 Iowa not only has the reputation of being the greatest agricultural State in the Union, but that it leads as well in the production of fine cattle. In the breeding of shorthorns it stands first, and the sale of these cattle clearly shows that the business is on a good paying basis. The average of the sales of Iowa shorthorns the last year has been from \$200 to \$725 a head, with the majority of sales ranging from \$300 to \$500 a head. The breeders of Hereford cattle in Iowa enjoy a good healthy trade in their favorites, breeding about one-tenth of all the Hereford cattle in the United States, and represented by over three hundred breeders, two hundred of whom are members of the association. Thus Iowa stands fourth in the production and sale of Hereford cattle, and the prices obtained at the public sales averaged from \$200 to \$300 a head. Although there are ten times as many shorthorns in the United States, and three times as many Herefords as Aberdeen-Angus, yet the farmers and breeders of Iowa are reaching out for the latter kind, and Iowa stands first in the breeding of Angus cattle, having nearly three hundred breeders raising one-third of all the Angus cattle in the United States, showing a growth and increase within the State of 800 per cent in the last ten years.—Agricultural Epitomist.

**Watch the Hogs Carefully.**  
 A hog that does not care for its corn is an object of suspicion. It should at once be separated from the herd. Both the sick pig and the herd, which are as yet apparently well, should be thoroughly disinfected—themselves and their yards, nests and feeding troughs—and put on a laxative, cooling diet. On a failure of the off-its-feed pig to recover at once, or the appearance of further disorders in the herd, resort immediately to stringent measures to cure hog cholera—for the chances are that your herd has this fatal disease.  
 We are convinced that every farm on which swine are kept should be provided with a dipping tank for swine, in order to keep the stock free from lice and skin disease by an occasional dipping, and especially to disinfect the hogs in case of a threatened outbreak of cholera. The dipping tank is a comparatively cheap appliance.—Nebraska Farmer.

**Thin Hind Skin.**  
 It is advocated by some authorities that more heavy grain and less in the way of mash be fed to laying hens, the claim being that the vitality of the bird can be kept up longer by this method.  
**Won first premium at Kentucky State Fair in 1897; also sweepstakes premium in aged herd at Natchez, Miss., 1897-1898. Property of James S. Kieger, Maplebrook Farm, Charlestown, Ind.**

**High Quality Strawberry.**  
 For large berries of high quality Marshall, William Belt and Sample are valuable, but for market berries, where quality is desired, Excelsior for early, followed by Wardfield, Haverland, Clyde, Sample, William Belt and Bunch, will, with good culture, give desirable results. Some of the newer sorts are promising, but need further trial. Senator Dunlap, Rough Rider, Empress and Parson's Beauty are all berries of much promise, but every grower should carefully select such varieties as are suited to his methods of culture and environment.—Michigan Station Bulletin.

**Trimming the Trees.**  
 No farmer should intrust the trimming of his trees to an inexperienced person. More harm is done by "tree butchers" than by leaving the trees un-

touched. To saw off limbs, right and left, without regard to the nature of the tree or its symmetry, and to simply cut away limbs that are in the way, should not be practiced. The trimming or pruning of a tree requires skill and judgment.

**Don't Use Milk Preservatives.**  
 Several so-called milk preservatives are being offered this year that were not on the market a year ago, and the claim is made for at least one of them that it will not in any way injure the milk. It would seem almost unnecessary to advise farmers to avoid these preservatives, for the use of them will mean trouble. The local board of health in nearly every town in the country sufficiently large to have such a body of men, backed by the law, will make more trouble this year than ever before. Formalin and other chemicals used for the preservation of milk are very injurious to health, and laws against the use of them are rigorously enforced. Unfortunately, the farmer cannot control the milk after it leaves his hands, but as many farmers deliver the product of their dairies direct to the consumer this warning is meant for them. The writer has personal knowledge that the utmost precautions are being taken in many States, and there is no way of fooling these authorities. In some sections the law has been changed so that a term of imprisonment has been added to the heavy fine that was imposed a year ago. In other sections fine and imprisonment takes the place of fine or imprisonment.

**Destroying the Weeds.**  
 One of the best methods of reducing the labor required in the destruction of weeds is to destroy them when they are just appearing above the ground. For a large field the weeder is the best implement, but for a garden there is no tool superior to the old time garden rake. If the surface of the soil is given a good raking after each rain there will be no weeds, as the rake keeps the top soil loose. A rake allows of performing considerable work between rows compared with using a hoe, and when the weeds are high enough to demand hoeing the work is more difficult and tedious. The principal injury done by weeds is that they rob the growing crop of moisture and plant foods. Weeds are gross feeders and they soon take possession of the soil. The rake will keep them down with the least labor and expense.

**Good Wagon Jack.**  
 My Wagon Jack is made entirely of oak, except the pins and brace, which are of iron. The brace is of 1/2-inch round iron, flattened at ends and bent at an angle to fit the upright pieces, a and b. The upright, a, is 2x4x28 inches; base, b, is 2x4x18 inches; lever, c, 1x4x40 inches, while the latch, d, is 1x1 1/2x14 inches.  
 This iron brace is of 1/2-inch round iron and 18 inches long. The cut shows itself as to how it is made.—G. E. Likens, in Iowa Homestead.

**Passing of the Public Ranges.**  
 According to a telegram from Helena, Mont., the cattlemen of the Northwest are buying land rapidly and settling down with their herds. They have begun to realize that the public range will soon be a thing of the past, and that the man who would continue in the business of raising cattle must have land of his own upon which to graze them. This is an encouraging feature of the live stock industry, for it means more cattle on the same number of acres and better cattle than have been produced by the ranges. At the same time it makes the cattlemen independent and no longer at the mercy of the seasons, compelled to move hither and thither with his herds in order to find sustenance for them.

**Infertility of Eggs.**  
 One of the best plans of avoiding infertility of eggs, if it be really due to the forcing of eggs during the winter, is to have a number of selected fowls that are kept solely for the purpose of supplying the eggs that are to be hatched. While this plan would entail considerable labor and a separate pen, it would also enable poultry-raisers to utilize the valuable two and three-year-old hens that are not equal to the task of heavy winter laying.  
 It is advocated by some authorities that more heavy grain and less in the way of mash be fed to laying hens, the claim being that the vitality of the bird can be kept up longer by this method.

**The Mare at Foaling Time.**  
 Much of the success that should attend horse-breeding depends upon the care and attention bestowed upon the mare toward and at foaling time, as then not only are her own health and safety at stake, but the welfare of her progeny is also a matter for serious consideration. It is therefore necessary that extra precautions be adopted and intelligent observation maintained in order that mare and foal may pass through this critical period in the most satisfactory manner.—Prof. George Fleming.

**The Stable Floor.**  
 Undoubtedly the most convenient floor of a stable is of cement. The ideal floor is made of cement, with movable plank floors for the stalls. In localities where the soil is of a clayey nature the natural soil will make a very satisfactory floor if the stalls are floored with plank and plank gutters are provided for the manure. Such a floor makes an excellent temporary arrangement, and cement can be purchased and laid as time and funds will permit.

**MOTOR CAR CAUGHT AFIRE**

**ON CHICAGO ELEVATED ROAD.**

**Two Hundred People in a Panic—In the Rush to Escape Several Were Badly Injured—Other Accidents in Chicago—Fatal Wreck on Mountain Lake Road in New York.**  
 Chicago, July 7.—A motor car on the Metropolitan Elevated railroad caught fire while passing Augusta street. There were 200 people on the train and a panic ensued. Several of the passengers made efforts to jump from the moving train, but were prevented by the guards.  
 In the scramble that resulted when the passengers endeavored to get out of the way of the flames a number of persons were crushed, and two women are said to have been seriously injured. The motor car was destroyed by fire, and the car next to it was badly damaged.  
 The passengers were compelled to get off the cars and walk back on the track, 3000 feet to the nearest station.  
 Chicago, July 7.—Three persons were killed and more than 100 injured in the celebration of this year's Fourth of July in Chicago. Of these, all the killed received the fatal wounds from firearms, while 22 others were injured by guns and by stray bullets. The desire to have some unique machine with which to emphasize their enthusiasm led to the injury of three persons, while the cannon cracker added 50 more to the list.  
 A number of men were arrested for discharging firearms in the city limits. Fifty arrests were made on the West Side alone.

**The Gloversville Accident.**  
 Gloversville, N. Y., July 7.—A wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake railroad caused the almost instant death of 10 persons and one victim died in the hospital here today. It is believed that several others will succumb to their injuries. The bodies of many of the victims were crushed and maimed almost beyond recognition and the scenes about the wreck were horrifying.  
 The accident was caused by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorman and rushing down the mountain side at terrific speed. The brakes refused to work and the heavy car crashed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side and over 50 per cent of the passengers were injured. Both cars were derailed and passengers were thrown in every direction. Some were killed instantly; others died from their wounds soon afterward.  
 The dead are:  
 Mrs. Edward J. Blair.  
 Miss Electa Baird.  
 Miss Margaret Main.  
 Mrs. Ornan Eastman.  
 Edward Davis.  
 Edward L. Trevitt.  
 Joseph Saloy.  
 Isador Rothberg.  
 Fred Cronin, all of Gloversville, and Mrs. Maria Annabel of Northville.

**Tried to Suicide.**  
 Mount Sterling, Ky., July 7.—J. W. Fasset, a prominent farmer, attempted suicide and is not expected to live. He took three grains of morphine and, procuring a dirk and a hammer, went to an orchard on his place and placing the knife against his breast drove it into his body with the hammer. When he was found he gave as a reason for his attempted suicide that he was growing old and that his children needed his money, so he thought it best to put himself out of the way.

**Iowa's Bad Storm.**  
 Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 7.—Southwestern Iowa was visited by the worst storm of the year. In several towns it amounted to a tornado, and fears are entertained that there has been loss of life. Damage to corn and unharvested small grains has been very great. In some places the rain which followed the wind-storm amounted to almost a cloudburst. At Whiting a dozen buildings are reported destroyed and a Mrs. Campbell badly hurt. At Anthon 20 buildings were demolished by a tornado. Communication is cut off by wire.

**Casualties at Minneapolis.**  
 St. Paul, Minn., July 7.—The casualties of the Fourth of July in the Twin Cities include four drowned and a large number of injured from toy cannons and other explosives.  
 The drowned are: John Buckley, in St. Croix lake, having fallen from the steamer Cyclone.  
 D. W. Emerson, in Lake Calhoun.  
 Paul F. Thompson, in Cedar lake.  
 Will Heber, in Kish lake, near Osseo.  
 All four were residents of Minneapolis.

**King's Charity Dinner.**  
 London, July 7.—Half a million of London's slum dwellers were King Edward's guests Saturday afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools and parks in varying numbers, the greater number of beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partook of. At every gathering was read a message from the king, signed by his private secretary, to the poor, sent through the lord mayor of London.

**Killed by an Explosion.**  
 Quincy, Cal., July 10.—In Bald Mountain tunnel, near the old mining town of Laporte, in Plumas county, an explosion occurred, blowing William J. Hiltman's body to pieces, and so injuring Robert Sample that he died four hours later.

**The Fourth in Havana.**  
 Havana, July 7.—Independence day was celebrated by the Americans in Havana and elsewhere. Only an order by the mayor prevented a display of fireworks.

Many a man's practice puts an extinguisher on his profession.

**MINES AND MINING NEWS**

**OUTLOOK IN THE NORTHWEST.**

**Items of Interest of a Miscellaneous Week—New Districts Brought to Nature Gathered During the Past Front-Mining Accidents and Personals.**  
 The production of iron ores in the United States during the year 1901, as given by Mr. John L. Arkhine in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, now in press, United States geological survey, David T. Day, chief of division, amounted to 28,857,479 long tons, as compared with 27,553,161 long tons in 1900, a gain of 1,304,318 long tons, or five per cent; the gain of 1901 over 1898 was 9,453,763 tons, or 19 per cent, a phenomenal growth. The total value at the mines of the ore mined in 1901, as reported to this office, was \$49,256,245.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**  
 Another strike of good ore at the 600-foot level of the Cariboo company's mine in camp McKinley is reported.  
 A rock drilling contest was held in Bisbee, Ariz., last week. McNeill and Ross of British Columbia broke the world's record, drilling 41 25-32 inches in 15 minutes.  
 A serious shortage of cars during the week, owing to the accidents on the Spokane Falls & Northern road, curtailed shipments of ore from Rossland camp last week.  
 The Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd., is establishing a new 30-drill compressor, with all the accessories, on their properties at Phoenix. The plant will be operated by electricity, the power being furnished by the Cascade Water Power & Light company.  
 Both furnaces at the British Columbia Copper company's smelter at Greenwood were blown out last week, as the coke supply has given out. As practically no coke has been shipped to the smelter by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company since the occurrence of the disaster at that company's mine in May, it will be seen that the local company must have had on hand a comparatively large supply ahead of immediate needs.  
 The investigating committee appointed by the Le Roi shareholders will not visit Rossland as a whole, although that was one of the principal objects of the appointments. It is understood that Director Dickinson on returning to London from Rossland was able to give the committee most of the information desired, and that it will be supplemented to some extent by information to be acquired by Anthony J. McMillan.  
 Owing to the enforced shortage of coke, on account of the strike at the Fernie coal mines, the smelters of the Boundary done little work last week. That at Boundary Falls is the only one now in operation. As a result the ore shipments for the week are only about half the usual number. They are as follows: Granby mines, 1964 tons; Mother Lode, 1824 tons; Snowshoe, 510 tons; Sunset, 1050 tons; B. C. Mine, 610 tons; Emma, 44 tons; Jewel, 60 tons; total for the week, 6,277 tons; total for 1902 to date, 257,524 tons.

**MISCELLANEOUS MINING NEWS.**  
 It is said that one average California redwood tree will yield more timber than an acre of German forest land. The investment of American capital in mining and other enterprises in northern Mexico during the past two years is placed at \$200,000,000.  
 The Alaska-Treadwell Mining company uses a hydraulic press for squeezing out the excess of mercury from goldamalgam obtained from the mill cleanup. The amalgam is put into bags of canvas, which are placed in a cylinder, the walls of which are perforated. A ram is forced into this cylinder and against the bags with great pressure. The amalgam obtained in this way is much richer than that obtained by hand squeezing. Besides, the operation is quicker.  
 Since the discovery of gold in Montana 40 years ago more than \$1,000,000,000 has been taken from the streams and mountains of the state.  
 A Monterey (Mexico) special says: It has been learned here that the Guggenheim interests, which dominate the American Smelting & Refining company, have acquired the Tiro general mine in the Charcos district, near San Luis Potosi, for \$450,000. The property is a silver and lead producing mine and was owned by Pedro L. Monterey and other capitalists at San Luis Potosi.  
 The Crackerjack mine at Buffalo Hump, Idaho, started its new mill. The company starts operations under more favorable conditions than usually fall to the lot of mining companies in the West. It starts operations without a single dollar of indebtedness, and should be able to pay dividends at the end of each 30 days' run. The mine is opened to a depth of 150 feet, and there is now in sight blocked out \$100,000 net. A lower tunnel will be started at once, which will give the mine 150 feet additional depth and assure the company a long, continuous and profitable run.  
 An important strike is reported on No. 2 vein of the Little Monster mining claim, about three miles east of Marcus, Wash. According to a reported test made by the Northport smelter the ore runs one half ounce in gold, 286 ounces in silver and 9 per cent lead. Good assays have been had from vein No. 1, lower down the

mountain. Both veins are opened up by shafts and tunnels half the length of the claim. The property has been quietly developing for some time and several tons of ore have been stored ready for shipment.  
 The iron trade enters upon the second half of 1902 with prospects fully as bright as when they began the year with consumption greater and prices higher. At the beginning of the year there was the serious hampering of insufficient railroad facilities. Pig iron production has increased in the six months, being 200,000 tons a month greater on June 1 than on January 1, but still consumption outruns production which is now restricted by labor troubles. With every nerve strained in these six months the iron trade has been unable to cope with the demands of a phenomenal prosperity. In the past week the coke shortage has been more of a factor. Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio furnaces are feeling the shortage.  
 J. A. Bangs, the well known Republic mining man, has secured a bond on the controlling interest in the Mountain Boy group of claims, situated on the South Hill.  
 J. L. Bright and his associates have failed to come down with \$1,000,000 for the Barnes-King property, situated near Kendall, Mont., the time of the bond having expired without their taking it up.  
 Four miles east of Pocatello, Idaho, a ledge of honey-combed quartz that literally glistens with free gold has been discovered. The width of the ledge is three feet, and samples picked to run \$2,000 to the ton.  
 A conservative estimate places the number of men now in the Thunder Mountain district at 3,000.  
 A big strike was made in the Addie claim at Silver City, Idaho, last week, when a vein of ore six feet wide was 5 and 400 feet beneath the surface that assays from \$25 to \$100 to the ton and a vein that is known to be as wide at the grass roots as it is in the face of the tunnel.

**Andre Was Massacred.**  
 Chicago, July 7.—A special from Winnipeg says:  
 Rev. Dr. Ferlies, a Church of England clergyman, arrived from York Factory, Northwest British Territory, and brought authentic information of the fate of the explorer Andre and his companions.  
 Two years ago, 180 miles north of York, a party of Eskimoes, under the leadership of Old Huskie, saw the Andre balloon alight on a plain of snow. Three men emerged from the balloon, and some of Old Huskie's people approached them out of curiosity. As they did so, one of Andre's companions fired off a gun. This is a signal to uncivilized natives for battle. It was regarded as a challenge, and almost instantly the natives fell upon the three explorers and massacred them.  
 The Hudson Bay company has recently offered a reward for the recovery of any portion of the outfit belonging to Andre, and though the natives have gone in search of it they have not returned, believing, as Rev. Dr. Ferlies says, that they will in some way be punished, for they now understand that it was not an attack upon them, but an accident by which the gun was discharged that precipitated the massacre.

**Mohawk Over Its Banks.**  
 Utica, N. Y., July 8.—The Mohawk river has risen above its banks from Rome eastward, and water covers thousands of acres of heavy grass, ready to harvest, and all the bottom lands devoted to mixed farming. In some places in the Mohawk valley farmers have lost nearly all their crops of this year from high water.

**Cloudburst in New York.**  
 Olean, N. Y., July 8.—A heavy rain and cloudburst did much damage throughout Allegheny county yesterday morning. Washouts along the Rochester division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroads and on the Erie railroad delayed traffic. Much stock was killed by lightning.  
 Paul Frahrer, 10 years old, was drowned in the Allegheny river here.

**Helena Strike Settled.**  
 Helena, Mont., July 9.—The trouble at East Helena between employees of the American Smelting and Refining company and the corporation has been adjusted and the men will go back to work immediately. The union is not recognized, but the company agrees to give preference to old men and to discriminate against none of them. They in part agree to work only from May 1, 1902, at the old scale. The strike has been formally declared off. About 600 men are affected.

**Ball Killed the Pitcher.**  
 Dallas, Tex., July 7.—A dispatch from Midlothian, Tex., says that Pitcher Charles Harrington was killed by a batted ball. The ball, which was batted straight to the pitcher, hit him in the stomach. Harrington felled the ball, made the assist, putting the runner out, and then dropped dead.  
**Fatal Accident at Newport.**  
 Newport, Wash., July 7.—J. S. McCune, a well known resident of this place, was found dead, about midway between Newport and Albany Falls. The body was lying about half way down the high, steep embankment, where the railroad runs near the river, and it is thought the man fell from a train and was instantly killed.

**Storms in Nebraska.**  
 Omaha, Neb., July 7.—The worst hail and rain-storm of the season visited central Nebraska, doing a great amount of damage to crops and other property.

**Revenue for Cuba.**  
 Havana, July 7.—The customs receipts for Cuba for the month of June amounted to \$1,232,252.  
 Sernon seed will sprout quickly if it is soaked in prayer.

**CLOUD BURST IN IDAHO**

**ELLISPORT IS SWEEP AWAY.**

**All of the Houses But One Floated Away—Two Miles of Northern Pacific Railway Track Washed Out—All Trestles Are Gone—Several People Have Narrow Escapes.**  
 Hope, Idaho, July 7.—A cloudburst at Ellisport, just east of Hope, Idaho, swept away all the houses, about 12 or 15, except Harry Manning's. Two miles of the track was washed away, the mill is under water. From Ellisport to the yard limits is a flood of water, the creek is wild and widened 200 yards on each side and all the trestles are gone from Clarks Fork to Hope. Residents are letting loose a dam behind the company store to save the store and a dwelling. The families at Ellisport lost everything.  
 Lightning and Trestle creeks are raging wild. William Pilling's house at the trestle is swept away. No one was injured in the flood. There are over 100 men at work repairing the track east of Hope.  
 The water rushed in about the Ellisport houses at 1 a. m., when the people were in bed. They got up, but the water went down for a little while, so they remained in their houses. A little later the flood suddenly rose and the residents had all they could do to get off in safety.  
 Mr. Axtell has several small children. It was nip and tuck to get them away. He says his loss is about \$1000, as the flood left him without a home.  
 Mrs. Fage lost her house and everything in it; loss about \$500.  
 Mrs. O'Donnell also lost everything. She had \$500 or \$600 worth of property.  
 Mrs. Stage lost everything. Her loss is about \$400.  
 The track for several miles is covered with rocks, mud and water. While Ellisport people think the danger is all over, still they are afraid, and Mr. Axtell is in town now looking for teams to haul away everything from the big store at the bridge. There is a possibility of the dam sweeping down the hill behind the store. Efforts are making to run the dam to the creek. If it comes down the hill it will take the store and some dwellings.

**TRADE REPORT.**  
 Bradstreet's report on trade last week says:  
 Weather and crop conditions have been first in evidence this week, diverse influences affecting different sections to help or depress trade. Throughout the northern half of the country, from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, except in some parts of the Northwest, cool, wet weather has injured or arrested crop development, hurt retail distribution and checked re-orders and fall business with jobs. On the upper south Atlantic coast crop conditions have been favorable and trade has been measurably helped there, but the extremely hot weather in the Middle Gulf section is complained of as affecting crop and trade conditions. Warmer, dry weather is imperatively needed in the northern and western sections of the country if summer trade is to reach its full development. Eastern cities note the check given by the weather to retail trade and the summer resort business. Grain markets have been considerably excited by the heavy and almost torrential rains reported in the Central West. Winter wheat harvesting has been interfered with, the oat crop has been damaged and the growth of the corn crop has been arrested. To just what extent injury has been done will remain for warm, fine weather to disclose.  
 Wool is in quite active demand in the West and is firmer in tone at the East, where stocks are small and manufacturers in need of supplies.  
 Lumber is quieter at the East, but supplies of all kinds are low and prices are firmer. Builders' hardware is still active.  
 Wheat, including flour, exports for the five days ending July 2, aggregated 2,211,215 bushels against 3,382,701 bushels last week, and 3,787,639 bushels in this week last year.  
 Wheat exports for the fiscal year aggregated 250,707,594 bushels against 216,394,869 bushels last season.

**Wheat Report.**  
 Portland—Nominal; Walla Walla, 66c; Valley, 66 1/2 @ 67c; bluestem, 67 @ 68c.  
 Tacoma—Nominally unchanged; bluestem, 67 1/2c; club, 66c.

**Head Sawed Off.**  
 Berkeley, Cal., July 7.—A human head that had been saved from the body of a man just above the collar bone was found on the bank of a creek that flows through La Loma, a pretty spot behind North Berkeley, and one frequented by picnicking parties. The head was that of a middle aged man, and had been severed from the body by some one unfamiliar with surgical dissection, according to medical experts who have examined it.  
 The preservation of the features is remarkable. The face has the appearance of having been placed in some fluid to prevent decomposition. The flesh is not sun bleached, so the theory that the head had been used for experimental purposes at some medical institute and subsequently discarded is dissipated.

**Six Persons Killed.**  
 Lisbon, July 9.—The Madrid express was derailed, owing to some unknown cause, near Guadara, Portugal. Nearly all the cars were wrecked. Six persons were killed and 27 were injured.

**Gale Off St. Johns.**  
 St. Johns, N. F., July 7.—A furious gale raged here and swept the whole seaboard, destroying much fishing property. It is feared that the storm worked great havoc with shipping.