

Among a number of oil paintings by McClellan, auctioneered yesterday in front of the display store of J. C. Garrie & Co., was one representing the Mountain Meadows massacre. The teams and wagons of the emigrants are seen winding down into the valley in which the horrible tragedy is enacted, and behind rocks and trees in the foreground are visible the crouching Indians and Mormons, all in feathers and war paint.

A crowd of men were standing about the picture commenting upon it and talking of the horrible butchery it represented, among the rest an *Enterprise* reporter.

Observing a stalwart Plute brave standing on the street at the distance of a few paces, the reporter said to the whites present:

"Hold on and we'll have some fun. I'll get you Indian and confront him with the scene."

The Plute, a huge, sleepy-looking fellow, tattooed on the point of the chin and cheekbones, was soon brought in front of the picture.

The reporter pointed out the horses and wagons, the men, women and children, all unostentatiously flitting down into the valley, and the painted Indians, with "blood in their eyes," peering out from their hiding places.

"You see the white men, the horses and the wagons?" said the reporter.

"Yes, me see um," said the Indian.

"You see the Indians behind the rocks and behind the trees?"

"Yes, me see um," said the Indian.

"You see the Indians all got guns?"

"Yes, me see um," said the Indian.

"Now, pretty soon Injun shoot all the white men shoot at the white women cut throat of all little children—you see?"

"Yes, me see um," said the Indian.

"You see the white men, the horses and the wagons?" said the reporter.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

MASHED POTATOES.—Boil the potatoes and mash them with a potato masher, you have to put it in the fire to warm, with a large piece of butter in it. Let them get thoroughly warmed together and stir into the potatoes.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—Two cups of sweet milk, but the size of an egg two small teaspoons of cream tartar, a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of sugar, a beaten egg, two cups of flour, and a half cup of Indian meal, and a little salt; bake in gem pans, and serve hot.

RAISIN PIE.—Take one pound of raisins; turn over them one quart of boiling water. Keep adding, so there will be one quart when done. Grate the rind of one lemon into a cup of sugar, then add three teaspoons of flour and one egg; mix well together. Turn the raisins over the mixture, stirring the white of the egg makes three pies. Bake as other pies.

SCRAP PUDDING.—Put scraps of bread, crust and crumb, into a bowl, cover with a plate, and put it into the oven to soak for about half an hour. Take it out and wash the bread with a cup of milk; then add a half a handful of raisins and as many currants, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk, some candied lemon peel, and one egg. Stir it up well, grease a pudding dish, and pour the pudding in. Grate over a little nutmeg, put it into a moderate oven, and let it bake for an hour and a half.

DOLLY VARDEN CAKE.—Take four eggs (do not beat whites separately), two cups of sugar, half cup of butter, add these together for half an hour; sifted flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda. Divide the batter in half; add to one half of batter one cup seeded raisins, one half cup currants, one teaspoon cinnamon, one egg, and pour the pudding in. Bake together with the sugar, and the light and dark layers. Flavor the white batter with lemon.

BEUF SOUP.—Three pounds beef, three carrots, one turnip, one bunch of celery, four onions, two bunches of cauliflower, one onion, pepper to taste; cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg; vegetables to be washed, scraped, and cut into small pieces; put all into a large saucpan, with four or five quarts of water; boil very gently one whole hour; if it stand all night; carefully take off the fat; add one pinch of cayenne pepper; make the soup boiling hot and serve.

Growing Onions. This crop was formerly regarded as a profitable one, and large quantities were grown in some localities. Within the past few years the onion maggot has become a pest to the onion, and many fields have been greatly injured or wholly destroyed, so that some farmers have become in a measure discouraged, and do not attempt to grow them as formerly. In some localities a considerable interest is now being taken in these drawbacks, as a rule a good crop can be secured when all the conditions are favorable. The onion requires a rather light loamy soil made mellow by plow and spade; formerly it was the rule to grow them in the same land as the best growers have abandoned this practice, and now change about every second or third year.

The land should be heavily manured with well rotted dressing, with wood ashes in excess. No water should be considered in these drawbacks, as a rule a good crop can be secured when all the conditions are favorable. The onion requires a rather light loamy soil made mellow by plow and spade; formerly it was the rule to grow them in the same land as the best growers have abandoned this practice, and now change about every second or third year.

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There are many varieties, but one of the best, if not the very best, is the Danvers yellow, a variety that is largely cultivated in Essex county, and which is well in Boston market. The large red and silver skin are sorts that do well and find a ready market, but still we give the preference to the Danvers. These varieties should yield under good cultivation six to eight hundred bushels to an acre, and sell from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel. We know of nothing that can be used that will effectually prevent the ravages of the maggot or mildew. One must take the care to grow few or more profitable crops than the onion.—*J. F. O'Hyle.*

Household Hints. To WASH RED TABLE LINEN.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color); wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade; iron when almost dry.

To CLEANSE OLD CLOTHES.—The most effective way, without injury to the clothes by scrubbing, is to steep them in warm water for about half an hour, and use borax soap, rubbing it well on the most soiled parts; wash well in hot water, and rinse two or three times in cold. The clothes will be whiter and sweeter than by any other soap.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Moths will work in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour disinfectant water on the floor to the depth of half an inch, and then sweep before laying the carpets. When laid twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their crawling upon it.

To CLEANSE LACE AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.—Wash them carefully, rinse thoroughly, and stretch them. Then have two narrow borders, as long or longer than the curtains, with strips of cloth or wide tape tacked on their entire length. Place them out of doors, and wash, as you would quilting frames, and catch the water in a bucket between, stretching it until it is entirely smooth. Every point and selvage should be pulled in shape and fastened down. When one curtain is dry in place with another. This method of drying them is better than planning them to a sheet fastened to the carpet on the floor. Drying in the open air, the air cleaner and sweeter.

Though the corn crop of the United States is not so large as it was supposed to be, it is the largest ever known by more than 150,000,000 bushels.

There is a distinction with a difference between attic rooms and ruminations. Full of interest.—The ledger of a savings bank.—*New York News.*

Brutal Fight Between Man and Dog.

The fight between "Patsy Brennan," the prize-fighter, and the Siberian bloodhound, in St. Louis, was one of the most degrading spectacles ever witnessed. The dog was of the very largest breed, resembling more a calf in size than a dog, and it was as hard as iron. It seemed to be nothing but muscle. Its head and face were the most repulsive that were ever carried by a dog. The fight took place in an old stable, and among the spectators were an ex-police constable, ex-judge, three members of the house of delegates, a very prominent physician and several business men. Brennan stripped to the waist. The owner of the dog had much difficulty in holding the Siberian until time was called, and then the vicious "Sick him, Tige," the bloodhound was released and leaped straight for the throat of the prize-fighter, who sprang to one side and caught the dog by the neck. The dog, however, was turning him completely in the air and making Tige come down heavily upon his back. The next second he was in his trainer's hands, and the betting became furious. "Tige" made more cautions by his first bite, creled round and round his human antagonist, snarling horribly and apparently gulping down his rage. He made several feints, but Brennan was watching him so closely to be thrown off his guard. All this time the crowd in the barn were almost frantic with excitement, yelling and cheering and encouraging the dog and man by every expedient they could think of. At last the dog got within three feet of Patsy and made his spring. He was met by a terrific blow straight down from the shoulder of the prize-fighter, and borne backward by the weight, Brennan sank slowly to the floor, his face drawn and white with pain, but with a scowl on his brow that meant mischief. The blood pushed from his eyes, and he lay on his back, cutting arm-holes and fastening the garment at the waist with a wide belt, while they close up the neck with a buckskin string. When the garment wears out they cut the string and let it drop, but not before. Sometimes the Indians will wear as many as five of these garments at a time, always keeping the cleanest one on the outside.

Queer fellows these Parisian artists. Daubigny used to have a studio arranged in a boat, Jean Beraud, the painter of charming Parisian scenes, makes a cab his studio, now De Nettis has started an omnibus studio, and he has the vehicle about the avenues and on the quais.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The deepest mine on the Pacific slope or in America is the Belcher, which has attained a vertical depth of 3,000 feet.

An Open Letter. WEST WINFIELD, Herkimer Co., N. Y. October 23, 1873.

L. CANDLER, New Haven, Ct. Gentlemen: Out of the case of '85' Ra', her Boots sent me last April, I sold one pair April 4, to Alvin Bliss, " " " 5, to Geo. Reusch, " " " 7, to Gil W. Randall, " " " 8, to Albert Mallory, " " " 11, to Milo H. Brown.

These boots had constant wear through April and May, and since that time they have been worn every morning through the dew to the woods and back, and I have seen four pairs of them, and they are as good as when I sold them. Milk whey and down on a rubber boot, or any other boot, is a mistake, and I have seen four pairs of them, and they are as good as when I sold them. Milk whey and down on a rubber boot, or any other boot, is a mistake, and I have seen four pairs of them, and they are as good as when I sold them.

How Russian Wolves Capture Wild Horses. Whenever wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a number of smaller ones to follow in the rear and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and so do the smaller ones, beginning the assault, and when they begin a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness their ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, trying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting, are looking on at a distance. After some time the wolf, who has been acting as a decoy, separates, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their eyes become very intense, and they begin to growl, and the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; the two wolves spring at the victim at the same instant, one to the throat, the other to the neck. If successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking and disengaging himself, the horse turns round and round, and when he is in a defensive position, trying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting, are looking on at a distance. After some time the wolf, who has been acting as a decoy, separates, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. 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