

Psyching on the Art.

"Speaking about affairs on the border," said a gentleman just up from New Mexico to a group of listeners in the Windsor Hotel, New York, last night, "of all the odd and deliberate lynchings that I ever saw or heard of, one I am about to tell you of takes precedence."

The New Mexico gentleman fixed himself comfortably in his chair and, the men about him urged him to get down to the story, the man of the broad-brimmed hat continued:

"In the winter of 1880-81 a man came down to Albuquerque, N. M., which existed almost exclusively as an old Mexican village, who was connected with the United States Geological Survey. He was an honorable, brave and upright man, according to the reputation which preceded him. In Albuquerque regarding him after his departure. He was known as Colonel Potter, and rather careless when he showed his money and valuables in town. He did not go about exhibiting his wealth as a reckless cowboy might do, but it became known that he was possessed of some money. While in Albuquerque he concluded to go over what was known as the new placers. To reach that locality he was told by some of the men that he went through what was known as the Terjan canon. As you stand at Albuquerque and look out toward the Santa Mountains, which lie to the east of that town, you will observe immediately to the east a depression in the country, which marks the locality of this pass or canon. It was through this at that time little traveled pass that Colonel Potter determined to go."

The men who were present at that time that was the last that was seen of him alive by his friends in Albuquerque. The first impression doubtless was, after he had been missing for some time, that he was foully deeded. He never appeared again at Golden New placers, and neither did he return to Albuquerque. He was missed, and his friends offered large rewards for the recovery of his body or information as to his whereabouts. But nothing came of it until the lapse of some time, when the Sheriff of Bernalillo county took hold of the matter in earnest, and the determination of locating the secret of Colonel Potter was made, if possible. It was a heavy man, and spoke of Spanish origin here, of course, being of Spanish language fluently. In fact, the Spanish was his mother tongue, and he could speak it more readily than he could English. He was also the advantage of belonging to one of those New Mexican families which rank high in the social life of that Territory, and the male members of which are entitled to carry arms. He was armed with a revolver, and a pistol. He began the search, and soon discovered that a Mexican had come into town and sold or offered for sale a watch which answered very closely the description of the watch which Colonel Potter had worn. The Sheriff then went up into Terjan canon, among the rocky defiles of which a company of landis could easily be concealed. At that time there was a band of desperados in the country to the north and west of Albuquerque, of which a certain fellow, now in the penitentiary, named Marina Lieba, was the head and chief. They were like so many Italian landis, and the only way to make travel safe in the Santa Fe Mountains was to break up the gang. The Sheriff went up to the mountains with a posse, and there he succeeded in capturing three of the gang, all of whom had, with very few exceptions, been engaged either directly or as accessories in the murder of Colonel Potter, for it was discovered that he had been murdered. Inquiry showed that as Colonel Potter was on his way to the new placers in the Terjan canon, a tavern or wayside inn for the night. Starting out in the morning from the inn, his host and some of his companions saw which way he was going. Marina Lieba or one of his men followed him, and in the mountains they came together. A fight ensued, in which Potter made a desperate defense. He fought hard for his life, but he was overpowered, and at last the bullet of the assassin pierced a vital part of his body, and he fell from his horse and died. Some of the band carried his body off into a gulch and threw it down there, so that it would be out of the way from the road where the traveling party might pass. There it was afterwards found to the Sheriff by one of the gang.

"Three of the robbers were arrested and brought into Albuquerque and locked up in the jail. The man who made the shot structure which stood near the eastern edge of the town, the jail, with the residence of the jailor, made three sides of a square, and running along the central side there was a projection of the roof which covered a kind of a porch. To support this roof there were heavy beams, which rested on posts or pillars, and the projecting ends of these beams were very suggestive of the use to which they might be adapted. The man who was the status of affairs and the history of the Potter murder up to and at the time the captured robbers were lodged in jail.

After nightfall there were whispers about town of a man who was lynched at the jail that night, in which the three Mexicans would play a somewhat conspicuous part. I was not much used to proceedings of that character, and I therefore did not believe at first that anything of the kind would be done. I had heard about lynchings before, but I had never been in a town when one occurred, and so I was a little doubtful at first. I got over this doubting disposition, however, after I read in the Territory a few months longer. Lynchings were very common in New Mexico during 1881, and were by no means infrequent in 1882. A friend of mine persuaded me to be on the lookout for developments. I went out about ten o'clock and I went out in search of facts. We soon found a very startling fact in an old building which stood upon the edge of the town, and it consisted of a crowd of about thirty men who were standing around a table in a small room, some of them engaged in preparing masks with which to conceal their features. It took only a glance to show that they were there for the fun of it, but that they meant business of a very serious nature."

"Very quietly they went to work to organize their committee. They first elected a Captain, and he appointed his aids. Certain men were selected as guards, both to prevent any straggling from the line, and to watch the approaches to the jail after that place was reached. Other committees were appointed to do the lynching, and the bringing of the victims out and seeing that hanging was done in a proper manner. Finally, everything being in readiness, the order was given to march. Silently and mysteriously that long column of men, who felt they had a solemn duty to perform, moved along the dark, narrow, crooked streets of that old Mexican town. They felt that they had to take the law into their hands in self-protection against a band of murderers and highwaymen who infested the mountains near their town. It was not long before the jail was reached.

A bow long bent at last weakly looks in slipping back. A German test for watered milk consists in dipping a needle into a deep vessel of milk, and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle, but the addition of even a small portion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

AGRICULTURE.

If you want to make good and profitable pig pens, the pigs are properly cared for. It is not enough that they should have plenty to eat, but they must have clean pens, else they are liable to become diseased or sickly. Grain fed to fattening pigs will secure a greater measure of profit than if not fed until the severely cold weather sets in. A pound of pork can be produced for less money in October than in December, and those who are making the greatest profit from raising pigs fully realize this fact. Another thing to remember is that there is more in the feed alone, than in the breed alone, and that plenty of suitable food judiciously fed, will make a fair profit, even from a very inferior fawner, while the choicest breed pig will not prove profitable, if given only ordinary food, at irregular intervals and in varying quantities. Pigs are great manure makers, and a good sized pen of six or seven in a dry season, make a couple of hundred or more loads of valuable manure, if they are kept supplied with the materials from which to make it. Grass, old hay, leaves, cornstalks, and other waste material all come into play in this connection, and the pigs should be credited with the manure, in reckoning the measure of profit obtained from them.

If the cellar is damp, all roots should be placed in bins with slotted bottoms, slightly raised from the ground, that the air may draw up through the heap, thereby preventing the gathering of too much moisture. If, on the contrary, it is too dry and warm, a sheet of paper on the cellar bottom and covered with sand, moss, leaves or straw. Salt hay is better than straw where it can be procured, as it packs more closely, and the salt acts as an additional protection in driving moisture. A few advocates packing in sand, but this involves the moving of too much material. A few bushels thrown upon the top of the heap will answer all purposes. In all cases, if the cellar is not dark, the hay should be covered from the light, if the root is wanted to be in its best condition in the Spring.

The gooseberry has never been so popular in this country as the currant, partly owing to the tendency of the fruit to mildew when upon soil sufficiently rich to grow good crops. This may be avoided by growing them in a poor selection of varieties, and by severe pruning each Fall, cutting away old wood and a part of the new shoots. They may be propagated in the same way as the currant. The best soil for them is a dry, sandy soil, which has sand enough to prevent it cracking in dry weather. As a rule, the drier part should be given the gooseberry. While the currant is benefited by a mulching in the Spring, the gooseberry should be mulched in the fall, by the mulching seems to increase the chances of mildew.

We often pass farms presenting every appearance of thrift, yet along the roadside in the country are seen hundreds of which two or three women may be seen hunting for a few parched blackberries or raspberries. If we found out that those women belonged to the farm we would wonder at their poverty. The neglect of the farm was neglected. If the farmer's wife, who of all others should have small fruits and vegetables within her easy reach, is obliged to scour hot roads for blackberries and raspberries, we do not wonder that dreams of the city entice away the daughters.

If beans are quite dry when pulled or gathered, the best way to preserve them in fine corners and thickets of that spread thinly on the barn floor will well cure. If they are put in mows or stacks, some moisture will gather, and more of the beans will be discolored and unsalable.

Where stable is left long, and has not been beat down by pasturing, it affords a very considerable protection to young calves. It prevents the snow from being blown off winter winds, and thus throws probably more to the farmer than an equal amount of straw in his stacks or barnyard.

Moss and better feed for chickens can be grown by planting sunflowers than corn on equally rich soil. The sunflower seeds should not be given as an exclusive diet, but once a day in alternation with corn feed. This will insure the best results. The seeds of these plants are very rich in oil, and will begin laying fast.

No grain gives better returns for the number of pounds than oats as feed for young pigs. Oats are now in most places cheaper by the pound than corn. Oats will also fatten pork, but not so rapidly as corn, nor will they make so large a proportion of lard and fat meat. Their chief advantage is in furnishing more bulk in the feed.

In good fruit-growing localities, where bare wet fertile land is worth \$100 an acre, fields set with fruit ready to bear are worth twice to four times that sum. Considering the increased value of the land, the care which a farmer bestows on a large proportion of lard and fat meat, it is large and it is of importance to economize butter, take one or two thin slices of pork and fry them. When they are almost done put the pieces of pork in the frying pan, and the butter and brown them. A lump of butter can be added to give flavor to the fat.

The difference between the effect of brain work and worry on the mind can be compared to the difference between the case with which the stomach digests a good meal of food, and the case with which it digests a mass of putrid matter put into it. Worry is a kind of dyspepsia of the mind. As some one has said it is to the brain what restaurant pie is to the stomach.

DOMESTIC.

**ATTAR OF ROSES.**—It takes one thousand roses to yield two grains of attar. In the morning the red blooms collected by hand and distilled into clay stills with twice their weight of water—the liquid which comes over being set to cool all night, and throwing up the thin film of oil which forms on the morning after cream on new milk. This the attar, which must be carefully swept off with a feather and transferred to a small phial. After repeating this operation night after night until the oil has been extracted, and the little which it is impossible to separate so favoring the liquid that it is sold as "rose water."

**TURKEY HASH.**—Cold fowls may be made into a nice breakfast dish as follows: Chop the meat very fine; put in a pint of cold water, a few drops of vinegar, a little piece of butter rolled in flour, a teaspoonful of catsup, some pepper and salt and the peel of half a lemon, shredded very fine; put in the turkey or chicken and shake it all morning after morning until nearly all the oil has been extracted, and the little which it is impossible to separate so favoring the liquid that it is sold as "rose water."

**COGNAC BISCUIT.**—Ingredients.—Two cocoons, their weight in powdered sugar, white of four eggs. Grate finely the dry and warm it in a sheet of paper on the cellar bottom and covered with sand, moss, leaves or straw. Salt hay is better than straw where it can be procured, as it packs more closely, and the salt acts as an additional protection in driving moisture. A few advocates packing in sand, but this involves the moving of too much material. A few bushels thrown upon the top of the heap will answer all purposes. In all cases, if the cellar is not dark, the hay should be covered from the light, if the root is wanted to be in its best condition in the Spring.

**CHAMPAGNE CREAM.**—Take the yolks of three eggs and whip them up until very stiff. In order to make the froth more abundant during the whipping, some pulverized sugar. When thoroughly stiff pour in gradually a bottle of Champagne champagne, stirring while pouring, and continuing it until the wine and the beaten yolks are well mixed. This will form a cream, and improves the cream in the estimation of some. If used it should be added after the mixing of the wine and eggs.

In every house there should be a little book in which a few simple remedies are kept. Among them should be extract of ginger, Dovers' powder, pepper, castor oil, paregoric, camphor, ammonia, a bottle of anodyne oil, a muslin for bandages, sticking plaster, a box of ground mustard and some ready-made mustard plasters. Always strike a light when you go to get any of these things, and be sure you have the right one.

**How to Use Cold Turkey.**—Pick the meat of the turkey, wash it in hot water, salt and dress and pieces of light biscuit cut up fine, mix together and put in a dripping-pan. Four over it any gravy that is left, add water to thoroughly moisten but not enough to make it sloppy. Place in hot oven for twenty minutes, and when eaten all will agree that the turkey is better this time than it was at first.

**CORN DOGGERS.**—To one quart of corn meal add a little salt and a small tablespoonful of lard; scald with boiling water and beat hard a few minutes; drop in large spoons into a well greased pan. The batter should be thick enough to just flatten on the bottom, leaving them quite high in the centre. Bake in a hot oven.

**CRACKS IN FLOORS,** around the mold board, or other parts of the room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three parts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty and may be forced into the cracks with a case knife. It will harden like paper-mache.

**SOUTHERN MODE OF COOKING SWEET POTATOES.**—First, boil them thoroughly, then peel and mash them until they are quite smooth, rubbing in a spoonful of butter and an even saucerful of salt; this will season good for a small family. Bake this mixture in a pudding dish and serve in the same; or drop large spoonfuls in a pan or tin sheet, and bake in this shape.

**PARSLEY AND BUTTER.**—Wash and pick leaf by leaf some parsley, put a large proportion of salt in it, and in boiling water, boil the parsley about ten minutes, drain it on a sieve, mince it quite fine, and then bruise it to a pulp; put it into a sauce boat and mix with it by degree about one-half pint of cream or melted butter. Serve in the sauce boat.

**FRIED PATENTIES.**—Cold boiled parsnips, cut in slices and the butter, make a good side dish. If the family is large and it is of importance to economize butter, take one or two thin slices of pork and fry them. When they are almost done put the pieces of parsnip in the frying pan, and the butter and brown them. A lump of butter can be added to give flavor to the fat.

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**A New Sugar-Making Process.**—Louisiana planters are directing their attention to the process of extracting sugar, invented by Konrad Trobach, of Berlin. It is purely chemical, differing materially from the mechanical process now used, and if it shall prove to be all it is claimed to be, it will revolutionize the art of sugar-making and cheapen the article still more. Trobach's process dispenses with crushing and pressing altogether; the cane is cut into slices by means of machinery, and the water extracted from it by alcohol vapor, which, having an affinity for the water soluble part, leaves the saccharine in the de-lucated cane. This is then treated with liquid alcohol, which extracts the sugar, and afterward the sugar is extracted from the alcohol, or the alcohol from the sugar, by filtering through lime and chalk. One great obstacle to the cheap manufacture of Louisiana sugar is the difficulty of extracting all or nearly all the saccharine from the cane, a considerable portion is lost in the bagasse, or refuse which is thrown away or burned. If this waste could be saved it would cheapen the process 1 cent a pound. The present sugar-making machinery in Louisiana is not adapted to this process, and the introduction of the Trobach method, if it is not adapted to the new process and would have to be thrown away—a sacrifice which the Louisiana planters could ill afford, as their machinery is very costly.

**The mongoose,** which was some years ago brought from India to stop the ravages of the sugar-cane rat in Jamaica, has increased in that island to such an extent, and has become so destructive to poultry and even to fruit and vegetables, that it seems liable to soon become a veritable pest. Since being introduced from Europe, the mongoose has become established in the West Indies, Australia, but, instead of confining itself to subduing the Australian plague of rabbits, it now causes a great slaughter of sheep. The weasel and the stoat which New Zealand people have imported from England to keep down the rabbits, have multiplied so rapidly that the remedy is expected to become worse than the original affliction in a very short time.

**The "Slough of Despondency"** in which you are wallowing on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and which have robbed you of your energy, vigor and health, is no more a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, seen selection of varieties, and by severe pruning each Fall, cutting away old wood and a part of the new shoots. They may be propagated in the same way as the currant. The best soil for them is a dry, sandy soil, which has sand enough to prevent it cracking in dry weather. As a rule, the drier part should be given the gooseberry. While the currant is benefited by a mulching in the Spring, the gooseberry should be mulched in the fall, by the mulching seems to increase the chances of mildew.

**MAN'S LIFE KNOWS WHAT CALAMITIES** are beyond his patience to bear till he tries them. Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, prostrated health, or other ailments, and who are unable to get out of their slough of despondency, should try Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" for it is the most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and ailments which attend nervous debility, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and which have robbed you of your energy, vigor and health, is no more a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, seen selection of varieties, and by severe pruning each Fall, cutting away old wood and a part of the new shoots. They may be propagated in the same way as the currant. The best soil for them is a dry, sandy soil, which has sand enough to prevent it cracking in dry weather. As a rule, the drier part should be given the gooseberry. While the currant is benefited by a mulching in the Spring, the gooseberry should be mulched in the fall, by the mulching seems to increase the chances of mildew.

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**"I have my doubts** about Mr. Gray's claim, and wish you had not said "I have my doubts" before consulting me." Daughter—"Why, what is the matter with him?" "He has no trade, business or profession that he can discover, and certain expectations, as his relatives all per-

**"But, ma, just think** what a good husband he will make. There won't be a quarrel from one year's end to the other." "Oh! but think so now, no doubt." "He is so amiable." "Perhaps his amiability has not been tested."

**"Al! but it has,** you know how men men dislike parents-in-law." "Yes." "Well, he said he would not object at all to living with you and pa."

**"DARLINGS,"** he whispered as the clock sadly struck two, and he still sat there trying to impress her with his love. "There is one thing I so much desire. Would you let me take something that would be eternally sweet to my remembrance?" "I don't know," she coyly replied, "making a move as if to fall on a thirty-cent shirt front, but there is one thing you could take that will fill my happy cup to overflowing."

**"What is it, my dearest?"** ready to catch her, but only a cold answer came, that sounded like the bottom of a coal box in December. "You might take your leave."

**"Boys,"** said Jones, bursting into the caucus, "I've got him!" "Got whom?" "The candidate that's sure to be elected. Never said anything queer on the tariff question, and no objection of color, couldn't tell the 'bloody shirt' from a white necktie, never makes speeches and doesn't write letters."

**"Do you know,"** said an extremely vicious young lady to her excessively beautiful suitor, "do you know, George, that young ladies like to be told that they are pretty and attractive, whether they are or not?" "I would not think of telling you anything such," said George gallantly. "For your looking glass tells you as handsome as I could that you are as handsome as a picture."

**"Oh, George,"** she said. "You have the prettiest face and the smallest waist I ever saw." "The smallest waist! If my waist is small it is certainly not because of having been squeezed, George." "George faints."

**"No, George, our engagement** must be broken. Father has failed, you know." "When did your father fail? I hadn't heard of it," he said, turning pale with grief. "He failed yesterday, and is very much prostrated in consequence. My whole time must be given to him now. He needs my undivided care and attention and though it may break our hearts, George, we must part forever."

**"Noble girl!"** thought George, heartily grasping his hat, and with his broken heart went out into the night. "HUSBAND—It looks like rain, my dear. Don't you think we had better take an umbrella?" "Wife—"Oh, no, we don't want to be bothered with it." "Husband—"You take great chances, my love."

**"I know I do. If I were** a man I would be a bold speculator. I would never be content, like you, to do an ordinary, humdrum business that would just bring me a living." "After an hour later, the couple standing in a narrow doorway with the rain beating furiously in." "Wife—"How do I look?" "Husband—"Very much like a speculator—sharer of my joys and sorrows."

**"Look here, Bridget,"** said a Van Ness avenue matron to her cook the other day. "I really can't allow you to have any company in the kitchen every night." "If all along with the terrible fire in Chicago, mum."

**"What on earth has that to do with it?"** "Why, mum, ever since then I do be afraid of fire, so that I have one of the boys from the engine house at the corner come and sit with me evenings. It do make me feel more comfortable like somehow."

**Mrs. EMERILDA LONGFELLOW,** who is not as attractive as she was thirty years ago, has recently taken to crocheting. In other words she paints her mug, her own mug, and she keeps her features so artistically that she looks like another woman. Kosciuszko passed her on Anson avenue without speaking.

**"Why, Mr. Murphy, what** have I done that you should not recognize me?" "I don't know what you have done," replied the brute, "but you are so beautiful all at once that I did not recognize you."

**EPHRAIM,** whose wife's mother's sister is stopping with him, says his "hon e is suited."

**Well backed up—The dromedary.**

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