

MARKET AND GARDEN.

The Market for Hogs. It is estimated that it takes just one bushel of corn to make ten pounds of pork. With pork at its present price, the farmer receives a pretty good price for his corn when marketed.

It is a good thing to know, but it is a little more time to put a hog that is over one year old than it can be seen that it does not keep the hogs too long, but it is to run them into the pen as soon as they can be got ready for the market.—New York Weekly.

Useful Patent Points.

The Australian Journal of the following: Fireproof paint—in a mixture of the best quick-drying oil and mixed with a little turpentine, and a few drops of kerosene, and brush on it. It will protect iron and steel against rust, and will not wash off. Patent for Paris. Paint for ironing: It is made by mixing one part of kerosene with two parts of linseed oil and three parts of turpentine. It will not wash off, and will not hurt the fabric.

Beet Pulp for Cows.

Beet pulp from sugar factories in this State has proved valuable as succulent food for dairy cows. The test of the Cornell University experiment is reported in Bulletin No. 59, which is a rule at the beet pulp, and consumed from fifty to one hundred pounds per day, according to the animal. In addition to the beet pulp, eight pounds of hay or six to twelve pounds of corn should be given. The beet pulp should be equally valuable, pound for pound, as the matter in corn. The milk-producing value of the pulp is about one-half that of the beet pulp from sugar factories, which is usually the first of the pulp may be obtained fresh until January. It is at this time that the beet is in its best pasture and green food are not so plentiful. It is, therefore, considered in keeping up the flow of milk in the winter dairies and saving the silage for the spring feed. Cows fed with beet pulp as well as if the silage were fed with the coarse feed always be fed with the beet pulp.

Feeding Pulp on the Perf.

fat in the milk is not of importance. In some cases, in fact, the milk was richer when fed than when given. With other cows there was no difference. A noticeable foreign odor in the milk from the cows fed with beet pulp can be fed in the silage of beet sugar factories. Dairywomen who will haul it in wagons, or by those who are in carloads at a very low price.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Trough and Steamer.

one of your readers ever used a trough, having boards for sides, and a bottom of iron, and that it was a great saver of time. I have one which I made two years ago, and am still using it. It is made of iron hoops and potatoes or anything I wish to use. Besides, it is a great saver of space and a great saver of labor. For this purpose it is ahead of any other I ever used. The largest I ever used. To get the trough in position.

LOADING TROUGH IN POSITION.

I use a rope and roll them over a log on a sleigh. I can easily scald a 600-pound trough in light, cheap and quick, and can be set up wherever you use it.

Select two two-inch pine rods, each six feet long and two inches apart at the ends. Round the lower corners of the trough, so as to form a foot in diameter. Place a nail, round corners up, on the edge, round corners up, and commence nailing in the trough, so that it will be tight, and the sheet iron will not be bent. Place the trough on a plank and nail securely every inch, not in a row. I used No. 6, except the corners where the iron was turned over. I used No. 8.

How to dig a ditch.

The ditch should be six inches deep at the bottom, and a few inches wider at the top. It should be a few inches wider at the top than it is at the bottom. The water in the ditch should be scalding hot, and it should be required to do so. The water in the ditch should be scalding hot, and it should be required to do so. The water in the ditch should be scalding hot, and it should be required to do so. The water in the ditch should be scalding hot, and it should be required to do so.

A Little Ring and a Plump Queen.

The Ozar weighs only 132 pounds. The young Queen of Holland puts a goodly figure. Her weight is 150 pounds.

HELD TO A MINE SECRET

TRAGEDIES WHICH SURROUND A LOST GOLD DEPOSIT.

Mollie Foxwater, an Indian Squaw, furnished Her Husbands With Plenty of Money, But Murdered Them When They Tried to Find the Source.

This is the story of a lost gold mine and the tragedies that surround it, writes the Wichita (Kan.) correspondent of the Chicago Record. A few days ago an Osage Indian woman, Foxwater by name, was arrested at Tulsa and placed in jail on charge of having murdered four white men who have been her husbands within the past ten years. Their bleached bones were lately found by a prospecting party—at least they are supposed to have been the remains of the white men—and later the woman confessed to the fact that they were. She confessed that she killed these men because they tried to wring from her the secret of the lost gold mine which she claims to know the whereabouts of. She refused to tell them and they went in search of it and with the knowledge they had from time to time picked up from her were in a good way to locate it. Then she said she was compelled to slay them, as she would any one else who would seek to carry away the gold of her forefathers.

Mollie Foxwater is not an ugly, coarse-featured woman, as many squaws are, but she possesses many of the refining features of her white sisters. She has been well educated and has also traveled much. Ten years ago she was married to a young man by the name of Mercer. He came from Illinois to the Indian country. There had always been more or less romance surrounding this maiden and the fact that she possessed a secret of a lost gold mine was enough to cause any young man with romantic tendencies to seek her out. Mercer did so to his sorrow. He was married to the young half-breed squaw, and she furnished the money to take an extended wedding trip. He was given plenty of money to spend and did not have to work, but all the time he sought to know from whence this gold came. One day he was misled by his companions. She said he was tired of living with her and that was all there was to it. People supposed he had returned to his home in Illinois.

HUSBANDS CAME FAST.

Three years later she was married again. This time A. F. Grimes, a farm hand, was charmed into thinking he could worm from her the secret of her wealth and hidden treasure. But it was not until he disappeared as mysteriously as did his predecessor. She was suspected of murdering him, but no one could enter sufficient proof to hold her and the man never had any relatives who cared enough to attempt to secure proof against her. Four years ago she was again married, this time to a man whose name was Smith. He was taken on a long trip, wined and dined at the expense of this Indian maiden. In less than six months his curiosity had got the better of him and he was put out of the way for trying to make his wife tell him where she got her gold. This summer she was married for the fourth time, to William Winters. He died three weeks ago and his body was found by the roadside. The doctors found he had been given slow poison and it killed him while en route home. Her calculations had failed her and he dropped from his horse dead and his body was found and carried to a physician before she knew anything about it.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the woman and she was placed in jail at Tulsa. She gave out the following confession:

"When my father died he told me a secret about a mine supposed to be lost. This mine he took from a party of Spaniards whom he killed. He told me how to go to find the mine. I have always lived off the gold in this mine and I do not care who knows it. I am sure that no one will ever find it. I have been married four times, it is true, and in each case I always did well by my husband. But they all wanted me to tell them where the mine was and some of them even attempted to follow me when I would go to visit it to get gold to buy food for their mouths. None of them ever had to work a stroke after they married me and I could not, and yet cannot, see why they wanted to know where this money of mine is located. I admit that I killed all four of them, but I say that it was done in self-defense. Did they not follow me and try to get me to tell them where the mine was? Some of them even threatened to kill me if I did not tell. I think I have good grounds for self-defense and I will fight the case to the bitter end."

LEGEND OF MINE.

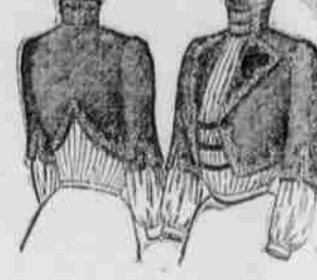
There is a legend regarding this mine. It is known as the Louisiana mine and is said to be located somewhere in the Grand River hills in the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory. In early days the Osage Indians had this country for their hunting grounds and white men who visited them returned East with stories of how they used gold for bullets and shot their horses' hoofs with gold instead of steel, because the gold was more plentiful. At that time the Indians told these white people that they were in possession of vast gold mines in their domain, which they had caused the Spaniards to give up.

Efforts to learn where these mines were proved futile. At different times many men have made the trip through the Grand River hills with the hope of finding the mines or some trace of them. It is very dangerous even at this time for a white man to traverse the country, from the fact that it is populated only by full-blooded Indians who hate the sight of a white man in what they term their sacred domain.

It was near the Grand River hills that Mollie Foxwater always lived and she often made long trips into the hills alone at night. Her husbands used to come to Tulsa many times and tell the inhabitants about their wife being away in search of her lost mine. She owns a fine stone house and has a number of servants to wait upon her. She dresses well and always goes heavily armed, or did until she was arrested. She had her horse furnished with goods from the Eastern markets and she reads all the books of the day.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—The bolero is the all-popular, all smart garment for afternoon and evening wear. The chic little May Manton models shown are



FANCY BOLEROS.

suited to an infinite variety of material and are susceptible of almost endless variation. The sleeveless design can be made of broadened velvet or silk, of all-over lace or embroidery, or of jetted or embroidered net, as well as of Oriental embroidery and silk. Beneath it can be worn chiffon, mousseline, Liberty lace or such dress materials as silk crepe de Chine, and the lovely wool crepes. The second design is suited to silk, velvet, embroidery and all the heavier materials mentioned, or can be made to match the skirt and be worn with some filmy peasant waist. As shown, the first is of velvet, embroidered with steel and jet; the second is of taffeta, with an edge of applique and revers of velvet. Both are essentially charming garments that are economical at the same time, as few patterns serve so admirably in remodeling last year's gowns. The

medium size three and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one and a quarter yard of all-over lace eighteen inches wide and one yard of velvet twenty-one inches wide.

The Middle of the Muff.

The muff which is not a faultless cylinder of mink, ermine or sable, is often much betrimmed. In a made muff, as such is called to distinguish it from an all-over muff, it is customary to introduce a "middle" piece of something fine and soft to contrast with the velvet or cloth used at the ends. Black Liberty silk, cunningly shirred occupies the middle of a castor velvet muff of large dimensions. Black mousseline de sole is drawn into puffs in the centre of a ruby velvet muff, which is made up to match a ruby velvet visiting costume.

Gold Thread in Dress Materials.

Gold threads and gold passementerie are all the fashion this season. The dietress of this mode is the Empress Theodora, as she appears in the colored window at Baven. Beauty looks like a Russian lion, or like a priest in ultra-Byzantine vestments. First-rate materials, such as brocades and trimmings, in which there is really gold thread, are costly. But there are imitations which look well for a short time and then show the copper.—London Truth.

Dead Gold Ornaments.

Dead gold ornaments are among the millinery novelties, and are extremely effective on black, red, and, indeed, all dark colors. They are distinctly large and pronounced, and give the touch of completeness. They fasten long plumes or simple bands of gold galloon. They catch the front back or hold the side in place. But in some capacity they are almost certain to be found on the side hat.

A Bewitching Teagown.

A bewitching teagown is of accordion-pleated nun's veiling, caught at



STYLISH FANCY WAIST.

large sleeves can always be cut down and the body portion requires but small pieces, yet with a simple waist of mousseline or Liberty the jacket will make the whole gown appear new and up-to-date.

The sleeveless model is cut with fronts and back only that are extended over the shoulders to form epaulettes. At the front are arranged bias bands by means of which it is held in place. The second model is also simple and fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams only, but is turned back at the fronts to form small, tapering revers. The sleeves are one-seamed and slashed at the lower edge. At the neck is a stock collar that, with the jacket fronts, is held by tiny straps of the material.

To cut the sleeveless bolero one and a half yard of material twenty-one inches wide, or one and one-eighth yard eighteen inches wide will be required; to cut the bolero with sleeves two yards twenty-one inches wide, or one yard forty-four or fifty inches wide, with quarter yard of velvet for revers.

Woman's Fancy Waist.

The bodice that gives a waistcoat effect is much in vogue and is attractively in the extreme. The very charming May Manton model illustrated in the large engraving is adapted to theatre wear and all the many occasions that call for semi-dress. As shown it is of white taffeta with black velvet and cream lace over white, but innumerable combinations can be devised, and all the popular blouse materials are suitable. Black, with Turkish embroidery and deep cream chiffon, in place of the lace, is chic.

The foundation is a fitted lining, the back and under-arm gores of which are smoothly covered with the material and which should be carefully boned. The yoking material is faced into the back, but is made separately at the front, where it is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and hooks over onto the left. The fronts proper are laid in three tucks at each front edge, and are joined to the narrow rest portions, which are held in place by shaped straps and trimmed with tiny enamel buttons. The deep bertha is joined to the fronts and at the lower edge of the yoke in back, the stock collar being attached to the plastron and closing at the centre back. The sleeves fit snugly at the upper portion, but flare slightly at the lower edge where they turn back to form pointed cuffs. The undersleeves are full in Paquin style and are arranged over the fitted lining, which is cut full length, pointed bands finishing the wrists.

Three-quarter Coat.

closed with handsome buttons and buttonholes in double-breasted fashion. To cut this coat for a miss of fourteen years of age two and five-eighths yards of material fifty-four inches wide will be required.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL. A FAMOUS ENGINEER.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 16.

Subject: Zaccheus the Publican, six, 1-10; Golden Text, Luke six, 16; Memory Verses, 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "And passed through." "Was passing through." (R. V.) Zaccheus evidently lived in the city. Tidings of the approach of Christ and His apostles must have preceded Him. Since the raising of Lazarus, a short time before this, the fame of Jesus had spread throughout this part of the country, and many were anxious to see Him.

2. "A man named Zaccheus." He was a Jew by birth (v. 9), but because he had engaged in a business so infamous in the eyes of the Jews, he was considered as a mere heathen. Zaccheus is the Greek form of the Hebrew "Zaccai," and means "pure." The meaning of his name was in sharp contrast with his character, which seems to have been bad, for he confessed to Jesus that he had, at least in some cases, taken money from his fellow-townsmen by swearing falsely against them before the magistrates. "Chief among the publicans." At Jericho was located one of the principal custom-houses. The trade in balsam was extensive, and Zaccheus was evidently superintendent of the tax collectors who had the oversight of the revenue derived from that article. "He was rich." And like many rich men had not always come honestly by his money. It was no credit to him that he was rich.

3. "Sought in to see Jesus." At this time Zaccheus must have had conviction of sin. He was not satisfied with riches and his dishonest, wicked life. "Who he was?" Reports of the miracles and teachings of the Great Prophet were current, and there was great excitement on all hands. But probably the thing that interested Zaccheus more than all else was that Jesus was paying special attention to the publicans. "Could not for the crowd." (R. V.) This was the crowd that surrounded Jesus after He had healed blind Bartimaeus; the people were all praising God, Luke 18:43. Jesus was walking among them with nothing to distinguish Him from the others. "Little of stature." Because of this Zaccheus could not see over the heads of the multitude. Zaccheus is a typical character, the type of many who are wanting to see Christ, but who are spiritually too short to see Him.

4. "And he ran before." He laid aside his dignity as "chief publican" and ran along the road over which they were coming. "Climbed up into a sycamore tree." Properly "sycomore," as in R. V. With a short trunk and wide lateral branches. It grows to a large size, sometimes to a circumference of fifty feet and is evergreen. The sycomore tree is a type of the means which are provided by which we may overcome difficulties. Zaccheus was in earnest and did not allow the crowds to stop him.

5. "He looked up and saw him." While Zaccheus had secured a place where he might see Jesus he was made so prominent that Jesus could at once see him. It was natural enough for Jesus to look at Zaccheus, but the truly divine ray shone in that He fathomed his heart and understood his longing better than Zaccheus himself had done. "Zaccheus." Whom He had never seen in the flesh, and of whom He had probably never heard. "Make haste and come down." Zaccheus had desired to see Jesus, but now he is permitted to converse with Him. He that has a mind to know Christ shall be known of Him. "To-day." It is not known whether He stopped merely for a mid-day rest or tarried over night. "I must." A divine plan, fixing every event in our Lord's ministry. Christ applies the greatest principle to the smallest duty. What was this "must"? To stop for an hour or two on His way to Jerusalem and save a sinner. Nothing is too trivial to be brought under the dominion of law, and to be regulated by the divine will.

6. "He made haste." He had not expected to have the honor of being noticed, much less to entertain the Royal Guest. He hastens with joy to show Him all due respect and receive Him into his house. Receiving Him into his house betokens his receiving Him into his heart.

7. "When they saw it." The crowd of Jews murmured. It required courage to meet the prejudices of a nation, but Jesus always had courage to do the right. To be a guest. This recognizing Zaccheus as an equal, socially, "A sinner." Publican was synonymous with sinner and heathen. The Jews did not keep promises with murderers, thieves and publicans. The synagogue's alms box must not receive their alms. It was not lawful to use riches received by them, nor could they judge or give testimony in court. Hence we see what a breach of Jewish notions it was for Jesus to eat with a publican, or be a guest at his home.

8. "Stood." Before Christ and the apostles and whatever guests were present. "The half of my goods," etc. Some consider this to mean that he had already done this, but it is far more probable that he now determines to use his property for God and humanity. A few days before this Jesus had shown how difficult it was for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, but difficult as it is, here is a rich man entering in. Contrast this with the action of the rich young ruler. A strong evidence of a change of heart is this change of practice. Liberality would not lead to repentance, but repentance leads to liberality. "If" does not imply doubt. "He has taken money wrongfully."

9. "Is salvation come." Zaccheus was saved, delivered from his past sins and made "a new creature." Proof was ample. 1. He had repented and confessed. 2. He had repented and confessed. 3. He had pledged himself to make restitution. 4. He had turned his riches over to God to be used for the good of others. "Son of Abraham." Inasmuch as he has repented and is forgiven, Zaccheus is as good a son of Abraham as though he had never been a sinner.

10. "Is come to seek." While Zaccheus was so desirous of seeing the Saviour Jesus was more desirous to see and save him. He had made a journey to Jericho for the purpose of seeing him out and saving him. "Which was lost." A man may be lost in more senses than one. Lost in sin, lost in the crowd of men, lost in doubt and fear, lost to his proper use and joy in the world. In whatever sense we may be lost, His purpose is to find us and save us.

The Debt of Germany.

It matters not what the income of a nation may be it seems sure to be in debt. Since the close of the Franco-German war Germany has been at peace; she has none of the extraordinary expenses that war brings. The result of that contest brought her, in addition to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000 in cash. She should be, therefore, in a fairly prosperous condition; yet, the debt of the empire has been trebled since the death of Emperor William, which occurred shortly after the war.

Some men are always wanting people to tell them how good-looking they are, but a woman will stand up in front of a mirror and see for herself.

One of the disadvantages of being a woman is to have to listen to so many compliments from men, which she knows are not meant.



GIDEON HAWLEY.

fact that he enjoyed two unusual distinctions during his long career. It was he who engineered the train which carried President Lincoln to his inaugural. His hand guided the engine which hauled the train bearing Lincoln's remains home from the capital of the nation. When the body of the martyred President Garfield was borne to the city of Cleveland, Martin again had charge of the locomotive.

However, Mr. Martin was not the oldest engineer in the United States. This distinction undoubtedly belongs to Gideon Hawley of Conneaut, O., who is still in the harness. Fifty-one years at the throttle is his record.

CHARLES C. EVERETT.

Charles C. Everett, professor and dean of the Harvard Divinity school, who died at Cambridge, Mass., the other day, was the son of one of the two women who in 1810 founded at Beverley, Mass., the first Sunday-school established in New England. The son was born in 1829 in Brunswick, Me. His father was a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin college, from which college young Everett was graduated in 1850. His alma mater later honored him with the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. Harvard college bestowed upon him the degree of S. T. D. After graduation he studied in Germany, and from 1853 to 1857 was instructor and later professor of languages at Bowdoin. He graduated from the Harvard Divinity school in 1859 and for ten years after was pastor of the Independent Congregational church of Bangor, Me. Since 1869 he had been Bussey professor of theology in Harvard university and



CHARLES C. EVERETT.

dean of the divinity school since 1878. He was author of numerous literary works and at one time chairman of the editorial board of the New World.

Foreign Names.

Tahoe is pronounced Tah-oh, with the sound of a as in far, and o in note; Taku is pronounced Tah-oo, with the sound of a as in father; Tientain is pronounced Ten-teen, each e being pronounced as e in meat; Chifu is generally written Chofoo, sometimes Cheto, and is pronounced Cho-to, with a sound as e in meat and o in move. Philippine is pronounced either Fil-i-pine or Fil-i-p-pin. Taku, at the mouth of the river Peiho, is distant from Tientain about 25 miles.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE.—Flour, Baltimore Best Patent, 4.00; High Grade Extra, 4.10. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, 74¢; Corn, No. 2 White, 43¢; Oats, Southern and Pennsylvania, 25¢; Rye, No. 2, 50¢; Hay, Choice Timothy, 16.00 @16.50; Good to Prime, 15.00@15.50; Straw, Rye in carloads, 10.50@11.50; Wheat Blocks, 7.00@7.50; Oil Blocks, 7.50@8.00. TOMATOES, Std. No. 3, 80; No. 2, 62; Beans, Standards, 1.10@1.40; Seconds, 80; Corn, Dry Pack, 80; Moist, 70; Hops, City Steers, 105; City Cows, 65@65; POTATOES, Burbanks, 45¢; Onions, 45¢; Hoop Products, Shoulders, 68¢; Clear Ribides, 68¢; Ham, 115¢ @115¢; Mess Pork, by barrel, 15.50; Lard, Crude, 34; Best refined, 38½; BUTTER, Fine Creamery, 25¢; Under Fine, 25¢; Creamery Rolls, 26¢; N. Y. Flats, 12¢; Skim Cheese, 5¢; Eggs, State, 23¢; North Carolina, 20¢; Live Poultry, Chickens, per lb., 67½¢; Ducks, 68¢ @68½; Turkeys, 69¢; TOBACCO, Md. Inferior, 1.50@2.50; Sound common, 3.50@4.50; Middling, 6.00@7.00; Fancy, 10.00@12.00. BEER, Best Boston, 5.40@5.85; SWEET, 3.50@4.50. HOES, 5.00@5.10.

NEW YORK.—Flour, Southern, 3.85 @4.10. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, 77¢-78¢; Rye, Western, 56¢-57¢; Corn, No. 2, 45¢-46¢; Oats, No. 3, 25¢-25½; Barren, State, 16¢-24¢; Penn. State, 23¢-29¢; CHEESE, State, 10¢-11¢.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour, Southern, 3.85@4.20. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, 71¢-72¢; Corn, No. 3, 42¢-44¢; Oats, No. 2, 28¢-29¢; Barren, State, 25¢-28¢. Eggs, Penn. ft., 20¢-27¢.