would not give up the prisoners without a fight. The road leading from Fort McKinney to Fort Dingham is 150 miles, full of danger, winding through the Red Lands, and affording numerous opportunities for ambuscading. Fears are entertained that an attack has been made upon the troops, the rustlers will have plenty of time to get away before the fact of the fight is known. This is the situation at the present time, and the greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the cavalry under Colonel Van Horne, who stands no show in case of an attack by the angry rustlers, who would as soon shoot a trooper or a cattleman if anything was to be gained by it.

A Rumored Battle Between Outlaws and Rangers.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 18.—United States Marshal Finch has received advices from Rio Grande City of an engagement Sunday between officers and a band of Mexican outlaws, supposed to be a remnant of Cortinas' band. The fight occurred at sunrise Sunday morning, forty miles from Rio Grande City, near the Jacinto and Luna de Gato ranches. W. W. Shelly, sheriff of Starr county, with seven men, sighting about, came upon twenty outlaws and the fighting immediately began. Sheriff Shelly and Deputy Carlino were slightly wounded. The officers had to retreat, but not until after they killed two of the bandits.

AT A RAILROAD STATION.

A Frightful Accident by which Several Lives are Lost.

LONDON, April 18.—A frightful catastrophe occurred in Hampden railroad station tonight, when thousands of people who were celebrating Easter Monday were hastening to return to the city. In the crush somebody fell at the foot of the staircase in the station, and those behind crowding, hundreds of people rushed into a heap. Another story is that progress was barred by the closing of a door, which caused those in the rear to rush forward. Two women and six children were killed and thirteen other persons seriously injured. No official information is obtainable as to the cause of the accident.

Those at the back of the crowd were not aware of the catastrophe till the bodies were carried out and into view on the platform. Then a sense of the greatest excitement occurred, as those behind rushed frantically across the tracks in front of the trains, and another calamity was only prevented by the officials stopping the traffic. Dozens of people fainted, owing to the extreme pressure, and some who were thought dead were restored by artificial respiration.

The Mexican Liberal Party.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18.—The National Executive convention of the Liberal party held its second session on the 16th inst. in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. There was a very large attendance, including many principal citizens and military officials of the republic. General Escobedo was elected President, Senor Pinda Vice President. The State of Nuevo Leon was the only one not represented. The credentials of representatives from the state of Hidalgo were declared irregular, and the right to seats in the convention of delegates from the States of Morelos, Guarrero and Tamaulipas was held in suspense, pending the receipt of further credentials. The greatest enthusiasm was shown in favor of the re-election of President Diaz. It is considered certain that his nomination will be made today by a unanimous vote.

SLATE WRITING IS EASY.

A FAMOUS TRICK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH A LITTLE PRACTICE.

[From the Chicago Mail.]

Two ordinary wooden-framed slates are examined in succession by them. A small piece of chalk is introduced between the two slates, which are then united by a rubber band and held aloft in the presidential's hand.

Then in the general silence is heard the scratching of the chalk which is writing between the two slates the answer to a question asked by one of the spectators—the name of a card thought of or the number of spots obtained by throwing two dice. The rubber band having been removed and the slates separated, one of them is seen to be covered with writing.

This prodigy, which at first seems to be impossible, is very easily realized, says an exchange.

The writing is done in advance, but upon the written side of the slate A there had been placed a thin sheet of black cardboard which had the characters written in chalk. The two sides of this slate appeared absolutely clean.

The slate B is given out for examination, and, after it has been returned to him the operator says: "Do you want to examine the other one also?" And then without haste he makes a pass analogous to that employed in shuffling cards. The slate A, being held by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the slate B between the fore and middle finger of the right hand, the two hands are brought together.

But at the moment at which the slates are superposed the thumb and forefinger of the right hand grasp the slate A, while at the same time the fore and middle finger of the hands separate some and the slate that has already been examined, instead of the second one, is put into the hands of the spectators. This shifting, done with dexterity, is entirely invisible.

During the second examination the slate A is laid flat upon the table, the written face turned upward and covered with a black cardboard. The slate having been sufficiently examined and been returned to the operator, the latter lays it upon the first, and both are then surrounded by the rubber band.

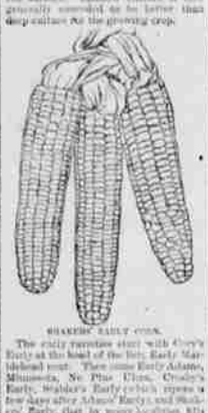
It is then that the operator holds up the slates with the left hand, of which one rests on the thumb, while upon the posterior face of the second slate the nail of the middle finger makes a sound resembling that produced by chalk when written with. When the operator judges that this little sonnet has lasted quite long enough he lays the two slates horizontally upon his table, taking care that time that the non-prepared slate shall be nearest. It is upon it that then rests the black cardboard, and the other slate, on being raised, shows the characters that it bears and that are stated to have been written by an invisible spirit that slipped in between the two slates.

Our readers will not ask us how we manage to know in advance what should be written upon the slate. It is useless to say that deceit is allowable in prestidigitation. Loaded dice always turn up the same numbers, and nothing is easier than to know the value of a card. But a spectator will draw from a pack composed of thirty-two similar cards, if not shit sal enough to cause him to take the forest car d.

SWEET CORN.

When Concerning its Preservation—Early Maizes and Late Varieties.

On-half of the cultivation of the coming season is reducing the soil to a thoroughly mellow and mellow state for the seeds to germinate. A rich, warm, artificial soil is best. A wide variation in the time of planting is allowable in most sections. At the north delicacy is gained by planting sweet corn before the temperature of soil and atmosphere are right for growth. The seed will make no progress until the weather is warm, and in early since it will rot. All varieties of sweet corn are most healthy when grown on dry, hot soil and the seed placed about eight inches apart in the rows or planted in hills at distances of three or four feet each way, according to the varied growth and the richness of the soil. Manures and commercial fertilizers seem to be better not dangerous for the growth of the plant in near the surface. Shallow culture is not generally conceded to be better than deep culture in the growing crop.



SHAKERS' EARLY CORN.

The early varieties start with Crosby's Early at the head of the list; Early Marblehead next. Then come Early Adams, Minnesota, No Plus Ultra, Crosby's Early, Walker's Early (which ripens a few days after Crosby's Early) and Shaker's Early, that is more tender than the mentioned between Crosby's Early and Stowell's Evergreen, a late standard variety. Shakers' Early sweet corn is not only of fine flavor, but the ears are large and well filled with large pearly white kernels.

Catalogued with medium early varieties are Old Colony, a favorite soft Black Mexican, unrated of all, but having dark colored kernels; Brackett, large early, Second Perry's Hybrid, a flavored variety; Hickox Improved, etc.

Prominent among the late varieties of sweet corn are Stowell's Evergreen, a standard late form; Minnesota, Triumph, Egyptian and Livingston's Golden Coin.

Treatment of Chicks.

After hatching leave the chicks in the nest for twenty-four hours. Take the hens away, feed her well and give water to drink. On consecutive days feed chicks on bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or give dry bread crumbs.

After a few days give chicks all they can eat as often as they will, of bread and milk or bread crumbs. After one week give milk or water in shallow pans for drink. Be careful bread is not fed into slopps or however will follow. If chicks appear sick or drooping look for lice. Dust with insect powder carefully.

After two weeks feed wheat sparingly at first, afterward all they can eat, particularly at night; cure with cracked corn. Be careful the chicks are not crowded in the coops and not allowed to get wet. Dampness will be fatal. Remember that a check received in the first five weeks of its life will never make a prompt fowl.

If the hen not chicks are placed in shallow trays, the latter about two feet every day for several days. As the early chicks grow large they should be removed from the younger ones or the latter will be crowded and make no progress.—A. O. Hilliker, Ottawa Station.

Pizing Bees in the Apiary.

A Minnesota beekeeper, writing in The American Bee Journal, says: "I drive four stakes in the ground, making a square of 12 to 15 inches and 12 inches high, to which I nail two pieces of board a foot long, the 10-inch way. Next I lay a spare level on the edge of the boards and drive down the post so that the cross board is in perfect level. Drive one nail on the other and across the 10-inch way from one board to the other. On this board stand I place the bottom boards of two hives, on one of which I put a colony of bees and on the other an empty hive. I slip the wings of my queens in the spring, so when they swarm I cage the queen and exchange the hive from the bottom board to the other while the bees are in the air and place the cage on the bottom board in front of the empty hive, which is now on the bottom board that the bees are accustomed with, and feeding their queen from the hive go in readily."

When a Cow Ceases to Be Profitable.

A cow that has ceased to be profitable as a milker or as a breeder is usually worth more for beef than for butter. The fertilizer that she leaves behind should be followed by pay for what she eats. In other words a dairy cow can never be converted into beef without a loss. If she is a valuable dairy cow she will be worth more in the dairy than in beef, as long as she is in dairy condition. When she passes that period it is too late to fatten her with a profit.—Jersey Bulletin.

When Did the "Silent Ave" Rule?

Do far as we can find has been able to determine, place was in use 1,000 years before the birth of Christ and was now then and is in reality by any number of months. In the Hindu calendar the British year can trace to the book of a Hindu model is also known, the month of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty. In the other one hundred years place keeping anything like a date has been known. The Hindu year is known as "Samvat," the name of varying period with a title list of days, is believed to date back 3,000 years before Christ. The Egyptian year is said to be found in the pottery heads, place placed, but in the opinion of the gentlemen above referred to.—St. Louis Republic.

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