As soon as the Poet ir could gather himself up , ell times, the whole purse substantially well to ho sought enfety in flight, but the animal, per- the winner, this trick would never be played . ceiving the intention, started in pursuit, and he, but, under our present usage of dividing the barely had time to climb a low codur tree before | he was again brought face to face with the beast. Having lost his pistol when the deer made its attack, he was left without any means of defence save a common jackknife, and bringing this into requisition he endeavored to stab the animal in the eyes and thus escape, but the deer was equal to the emergency, and successfully parried off the blows with his authers. Seeing nothing could be accomplished in this way, the Doctor cut a branch from the tree, and tying the open knife to it by means of his handkerchief, again sion of purses, and reduce the second money to commenced the attack, this time more success. an amount that would not justify contending fully, for a well-directed blow severed the jugular vein in the anunal's neck and the fight was over, but not without one more desperate attempt on the part of the brave animal, which imme- but, at the same time, we know that associadistely on receiving its death wound drew itself | tions and proprietors of courses will be afraid to up, its eyes flaming like balls of fire, and seemed preparit, itself for one more charge, when it fell to the earth dead. The Doctor descended from the tree, and noticing that the Indian who had been attacked was lying on the ground. hastened to him and found him in a dving condition. One of the antlers had penetrated the abdomen, the other the region of the spinal column, the antier breaking off and leaving a portion of it, about three inches, in the Indian's body. The other Indian had come up by this time; a fire was built and preparations made to | not likely to commend itself very strongly till remove the wounded man to his camp, but he overy other plan is exhausted. died in a few moments afterward and was buried on the spot. The fight with the animal lasted | third and fourth horses a record that may be some time, and it was late the next day when the Doctor returned to camp. The Indians returned and secured the carcuss of the deer and the first horse. In order to have a full and had a jollitication over the event, seemingly unmindful that one of their number had lost his life in the terrible encounter which the wounded stag had given its pursuers. The antlers of the deer, the knife used by the Doctor, and the first, the third twenty yards behind the second broken piece taken from the ludian's body were and the fourth twenty yards behind the third, at brought into town by Dr. Bailey, and are now on the close of the heat. The second scale is on exhibition at the Palace saloon.—Eureka (Col.) the basis of thirty-three and one-third yards Sentinel.

FROM WALLACE'S MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER.

In all the contests of history, whether of strength, agility, or speed, and whether between men, horses, or other animals, the aim has been victory. Indeed it is impossible to conceive of a contest, in good faith, without this element entering into it as the crowning object; and yet it has remained for the American trotting turf to develop a state of things in which victory is not the purpose. The empty semblance of a contest is maintained, but to a part of the contestants, at least, victory would be absolutely injurious, in a financial point of view. Such a contest is a mere mockery of an earnest and honest effort to be first. It will not do to say this condition of things grows out of the evil practices of dishonest drivers, for, under our present anomalous system, it is to the advantage of a young horse to avoid victory, and, so long as this is so, we must expect the avoidance, as a rule. We undertake to punish men for pulling their horses icr second place, and yet make it to their advantage to pull them. It is not true that in every instance of pulling, the chiect is to avoid the penalty of a record, for, in many cases, it grows out of a corrupt alliance with the pool-box; but freedom from a record on a young horse, under our present system, adds so much to his value as a gambling ma fraction in the among horsemen, the scale is chine, that many otherwise honorable men made to the nearest quarter. The average yield to temptation, and either drive, or instruct their drivers accordingly. This has become so notorious and common as a practice that, when an honorable man puls a young horse in a race, and he fails to win first place; the owner as looked upon with suspicion, and an unjust doubt in sa quite too great, but it is worthy of considis often entertained whether he, too, was not eration. The plan raight be stul further simprovented from winning. Between the tricky tendencies of professional reinsmen, the walk honesty of otherwise good men, and the doubt that attaches to the failure of the strictly upright, the whole public judgment is debauched, in the class to which he of right belongs. If it and nobody expects an honest contest. There is claimed that an arbitrary record or bar is in is one exception to this forbidding picture, and litself unjust, then we must insist thetithe Arst

purse between the first, serond, third and fourth horses, there is a constant inducement to the dishonest practice of driving for second money. This wrong, which is sapping the foundations of all confidence in the integrity of the trotting turf, cannot be charged to the drivers and owners alone, for the plan on which the money is | tracts. Above ali, the purchases seem ty divided not only opens the door, but invites them to step in.

The first and most natural plan for breaking up this ruinous practice is, to remodel the divifor. As we have urged heretofore, this is a very simple and effective method of accomplishing the needed reform. We think it is practical, try it. The present method of division, no doubt, is well calculated to bring out large lists of entries, and we must expect a right when any change is proposed.

The second plan is to time every horse that wins a dollar. This involves an array of official timers, and often imes an amount of confusion and contradiction, that would result in unplea santness and unprofitable squabbles and disputes. From these and other causes that might be named this multiplicity of timers is

The third plan is that of giving the second, called a "Scale Record," or a "Bar Record," that will be arbitrarily determined by the time of clear comprehension of this plan we have here prepared two scales, that will show the relative position of the contending horses. The first scale is on the basis of twenty yards behind the apart, and places the fourtn horse just inside the distance, as the first passes under the wire. These scales are carefully calculated on the rate PROPOSED NEW METHOD OF TIMING., of speed at which each horse travels, after we have assumed his place at the end of the heat.

## ECALE AT 20 NABUS APART.

First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
2:20	2:213	2:231	2:25
2:21	2:22 }	2:24	2:26
2:22	2:237	2:25;	2.27
2:23	2:249	2:261	2.28
2:24	2:25	2:27	2:29
2:25	2:263	2:28}	2:36
2:3€	2:31	2:331	2:351
2:85	2:362	2:884	2:40
2:40	2:417	2:437	3:454
2:50	2:52	2:54	90.د
	SCALE AT SS1	YARDS APAR	et.

SCALE	ee ta	YARDS	APART.

First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
2:20	2:22	2:251	2:281
2:21	2:233	2:261	2:29}
2:22	2:243	2:27	2:30 \$
2:23	2:25	2:28\$	2:31 3
2:24	2:263	2:29}	2:32}
2:25	2:27	2:30₹	2:33}
2:30	2:33	2:36	2:39
2:35	2:38	2:414	2:444
2:40	2:48}	2:464	2:•9\$
2.50	2.53 <del>∑</del>	2:562	5.00

The quarter of a second being the smallest finish would bring the horses much nearer together than twenty yards, but to shorten the intorval materially, might work a hardship in some instances. The distance of thirty three yards, at exemplified in the second scale, strikes plified, possibly, to say, the second horse should take a record just one and a half seconds slower than the horse leading him, but this is immaterial, so that every horse has to take his place

bound by the bodes he made fie Sheriff has decerned against the defender, and found him hable in costs, and in a note his lordship says that such a defence is never to be favorably received. It it is no delence for the perpetration of criminal effences, much less should it be in more civil conno means to have been of enhanced value. The with sees called to prove the defender a unconscious state were chiefly his kinsfolk.

### SURGERY FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Farmers should know that a broken bon may be set and the injury cured in a dumb animal as well, considering their different natures, as in a human being. I once saved a young horse which got well and strong after his hind leg was broken, and not long ago a year old heifer which got her hind leg broken above the hock joint. The steer that broke it chased her over the bars, and the broken bone projected through the skin some suches. I got her into a pen well provided with litter, and set the bone as well as circomstances would admit, and splintered and bandaged it up, and in six weeks it was anparently as well as ever, with the exception of a small callus at the place where broken The animal may now be seen at my place. Cor. Maine Farmer.

### A DEER HUNT.

The Manistee Advocate says that William Tulledge, while sailing in a hooker on Lake Michigan near that city and about five miles from land, observed a large doe, which was heading for shore. A chase set in, which owing to the lack of enough wind, made it close and exciting. The deer swam at a marvelously rapid rate, and to overtake her at a time seemed almost hopeless. Several shots were fired, but apparently w hout effect. When within about a hundred rods from shore the powerful endurance, which is characteristic in the animal in a struggle between life and death, weakened and the boat soon caught up. A boat-hook was pierced in the animal's back. For ten feet around the doomed animal the water was turned into a boiling caldron off onm, and the conflict as terrible. The drain upon her strength proved too much, and she was finally hauled up beside the boat, hit with an axe in the head and hauled aboard. The animal had undoubtedly fled to the lake to secure protection from the hounds that infest the country about Free Soil.

Campbell's Quinixe Wine.—Report from Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D. D.C.L. P.C.S. Profes sor of Chemistry and Microscopy.

I hereby certify that I have carefully analysed the samples of " Quinine Wine" submitted to me by Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., with the following result.

No. 1-Dark in color and turbid, deposits muddy sediment on standing, has a sweet and acid taste, Orange Elayor and acareely bitter, yields on evaporation a thick syrup of inverted angar, contains only a microscople trace of Qui-nine and Quinidine. Is made with Orange Wine.

Sample X-Dark color, with dark muddy deposit on standing, has an acid and slightly itter taste, contains Cinchonine but no Quin ne. Is made with an acid wine, not sherry.

No. 8 Campbell's Light color, clear, with no deposit, contains Disulphate of Quinine in he proportion of 1 grain to two fluid onnecs. Is

made with sound sherry some.

N.E. The latter (Campbell's), is the only genuine "Quinine Wine" of the three samples examined .- Signed,

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D.D.C.L.F.C.S. Prof. of Chemistry and Microscopy Bishops Wolves a College and College of Industry, Montreal. Wawanosh.

and from that moment he was in a garshy horest and Stream

# COLORADO PROTECTION.

tain News, calls loudly or a good law against killing the birds. In a country so frequently and disastrously scourged by grasshoppers as is Colorado, the killing of a single insect-destroying bird ought to be purishable by law. This is leaving out of the account their the stimable services in destroying of ier insects in all seasons. Birds are not naturally very numerous on the plains, but if undisturbed they increase rapidly with the settlement of the country and the multipleation of tre s and shrubberies. It protected and encouraged they would soon become very numerous and do a great deal t ward the destruction of the grasshoppers tout batch here almost every spring. But instead of increasing their numbers grow less year by year. There is partial protection for some varieties during a few months in the year, but the moment the close season is over pot hunters troop all over the country and kill young and old by the score or hundred. And the main part of this waste is of birds that are not worth the killing-it is simply want it, barbare us destruction of the met innocent and most useful creatures our fields and meadows afford. Robins, lark and doves are the most common prey, but in the winter the snow birds share the same fate. Tue latter are served up in the hotels and restaurants as rice birds. The robius, larks and doves are seldem marketed, but devoured by the hunters and their friends. A few years ago an association of gentlemen imported several hundred quails and distributed them in several of the agricultural valleys of the State. They produced the enactment of special laws for their protection, but the apparent slow increase, and frequent reports of their being killed by por hunters, prove that the law is but slightly regarded. Formerly prairie chickens were quite plentiful in the oak-covered hills bordering the divide, but they have nearly all been killed off. In fact, hardly a grouse of any kind can now be found east of the snowy range. In the last two or three springs birds have tried to colonize here in Denver They were mainly robbins and king birds—the latter the most destructive to insects of any we hav. -but the small boys destroyed most of the nests, and larger boys hunted then, with shot guns, even inside the corporation limits, and be fore the hatching season was over hardly a bird could be seen in the city. Last spring a few mocking-birds and the beautiful golden orioles were added to the list of settlers, but they shared the fate of the others. In the country for miles around the city the bird shooters are a public nuisance.

## BALT FOR SICK ANIMALS.

One of our most skillful veterinary surgeous says the best remedy for very many are afflicted, as a good dose of glauber salts | ger, riding as is their wont, apon a part s (sniphate of soda); while, at the same time, I it is a remody decidedly inexponsive. The usual dose, as a purgative, is as follows Horse, one to two pounds, cattle, one-half to one pound, sucep and hogs, three to five ounces, dogs, one to two ounces. In these doses it is always necessary to give it as a pitiable stat, and the cost of the dissolved in two or three times its weight of water, but when given to horses in gay, in, and with his the time in the cost of the or laxstive, it is generally readily taken dissolved in part of a pail of water.

"I continue on the war pater, and I down do last therity sents a newered Point placing up to kee on the tauly

"I kners do jule an t calls y u. remais. al Pete Colorado, turough the the Reky Moun-

"Full hand, said I'mp, turning he canle "What you git?

"A pair and de game am undecided "What a at " Unlecided " The year

" Not by a lour chalk. Du care will it a be referred to do returning townly who we examine into de particulars - Par a pienes more good eards in de pack, and why this I got sin. Data been intimidation as fraud, and macowhile a return in bear i takes possession of I specie, and I' reached out his hand

Tien the other ends leme! the rout of the beard to decide, and when our report 1 ... the horrible demon of civil war was dancie, a wild dance in the neighborhood, and . p. liceman was marching up to mediate with

# SHOOTING OUT A FIRE.

The Allentown Penns Chronicic says On Saturday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Honry Schantz, nearly eighty years of age residing near the Pour house, took place As is customary at country funerals, a great deal of baking and cocking was done for the outertainment of the relatives and friends Just before the funeral procession was about to leave the house, on the way to Jordon Lutheran Church, one of the chunneys was discovered to be on fire, the flames leaping up ten or twelve feet. As the house was a shingle roof there was danger of a fire north be soming a serious matter, and, of course there was a commotion and a running inthe and thither with buckets of water. The i.t. could not be got at very easily, and some thing had to be done soon to avert serious consequences. Just about this time a philisoplucal gentleman present asked for a lead ed gun, which, upon being handed to him he discharged up the chimney, matantly . . tinguishing the fire, the concussion of a produced by the shot having det a the work A great many present could not under the thic rationale of the thing, and regarded t' gentleman with a sort of veneration

## A GENTLEMAN BOXER.

Among the famous athletes among to English gentry was the celebrated Lort Twooddale, recently deceased. It is said ! him . "He was a fine awordsman, and the Peniusula he had a special sabre ma' for him of extra length and weight, wire with he slashed away in very horoic issue... He was a great boxer, too, as to which the co is this story well and truly told. . . . da. kinds of sickness by which domestic animals when he was driving, a giganic cost rino. bolima the most diminative donner prosistopped the way, as is also their worth. being called upon to me ve, he flatty refuse and jeeringly offered to fight for the ta. Lord Tweeddula n thing ! ii. and dow fought him there and then, according science, and in fve manutes admed into was anybody but Lord immune as come . . me . . Ah, replied his ardsing, who . . this time had remounted his box, I am Lord Twiddledalo ! Then, blow me ! Wolves are said to be numerous in West i not fair ' it you'd said so at first 1 d a .. you pass."