

WHERE BEAVERS LIVE.

KILGORE'S BIG FARM INHABITED BY BEAVERS FOR MARKET.

One Man Who Hopes to Grow Rich Out of the Scarcity of Sealskins—A Queer Kind of Live Stock to Raise—Beavers Are as Social as Pigs.

"You have never heard of Dick Kilgore's beaver farm? That's queer." The speaker was old "Mud Cat" Williams, who has been a fisherman in the south-east Georgia streams for forty years.

"Dick's going to make a pile of money," he continued.

"You see, Dick has about 200 beavers, young and old, but there are not more than twenty to be killed for their skins this year. It's a new industry, an experiment with him, and he don't want to kill any except the surplus males for the present. But suppose you go out with me and see the farm."

A drive of ten miles through the swamps along Briar creek and the Kilgore place, or Beaver Dam Hollow, was reached.

"Now, here's the farm," said Williams, pointing to the creek, across which every few yards were rough dams, and above them, in the almost still water, were mounds of earth, rocks and sticks coming out a few feet above the surface of the water.

"You know beavers don't show themselves much in the day. They do their work at night. Dick owns about 1,000 acres running up and down the creek. He has the land posted and keeps everybody off, but it is not fenced. Fences would not keep the beavers in, but there is no danger of them going off, for this is a natural home for them, and every beaver here knows old Dick. He feeds them every night, and they come, when he calls, like hogs."

Kilgore has been a farmer down here for years, and beavers have been in the creek for all time, but it was not until recently that he began to protect and care for them with a view to making beaver raising a regular business. It will be a profitable business, for the scarcity of sealskins has increased the value of beaver skins, and they will continue to increase year by year. A few years ago beaver skins sold as low as four dollars per skin, but they should now bring at least ten dollars each.

VALUE OF BEAVER SKINS.
Beaver skins sent to London and properly dyed a seal brown are splendid imitations of the seal. The seal fur, you know, is naturally a gray. The reason I say send beaver skins to London is because that is the only place in the world, it seems, that furs can be properly dyed. However, the fur of the beaver is naturally a reddish brown, and is a beautiful fur.

The beaver is a queer little animal. When full grown it weighs from fifty to sixty pounds. Its hind legs are its principal propellers, both when in and out of the water. The hind feet are webbed and the front ones have claws, which are about as convenient to the beaver as a monkey's hands are to him. They can carry stones and sticks about in them with ease. In the water especially a beaver can carry a quantity of freight, for he swims with his hind feet and carries his load in his mouth.

Just after dark Mr. Kilgore went down to the edge of the stream to feed the beavers.
"I don't often feed them in the summer," he said, "for they get all they want along the banks of the stream. They eat bark off the trees, and at this season there is an abundance of fresh, tender bark and grasses and roots. In the winter they lay up a supply of food for themselves along the banks and in their holes in the dams, which they build of roots and sticks and stones. I feed them nearly all the time in winter, when they flock together and unite in building dams, but in summer they scatter—every fellow for himself—and I only call them up occasionally, just enough to keep them tame. As they are scattered off for miles around, but few will come to a call for food."

HOW THE BEAVER WORKS.
But there were a dozen romping about in the stream then, and in a few minutes quite a number had gathered. Among them were a score or more little fellows born only a month ago. The females have from two to six young each annually, and as a consequence the families increase very rapidly.

A mixture of green food and a little grain was thrown out on the ground to the herd of little animals, and they scampered around and picked it up like so many hogs. Some of them would gather up an ear of corn or a young corn-stalk and dive off with it into the stream. They were tame, but, like hogs, would scamper off if you tried to catch one.

A beaver seems to be almost human in intelligence. They actually gnaw down young trees, drag them into a stream and let them float down, swimming with them to the place they want to build a dam. Then they will drag stones and roots and sticks and grasses, and indeed everything used to dam a stream, until they have practically as substantial a dam as a man could construct. They do this to make the water above deep enough to sport in and placed enough to build their homes of sticks and mud in, which are very warm and comfortable in winter and large enough for a family of eight or ten.

The beaver's principal tool in building these homes is his tail. The tail is a scaly, trowel shaped appendage about ten inches long and four or five inches broad. The beaver's main strength is in the tail. He can take up soft mud on it, place it against the sticks and stones used to build his home, and pat it down with the tail as firmly and as well as a man could do the work with a trowel. Besides its fur, which is the main revenue from the beaver, it furnishes castoreum, a product used in medicines, and its flesh is a food that when properly prepared is delicious.—Bacon (Ga.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

USEFUL MENDING BAG.

Every Housekeeper Should Have One in Her Private Room.

This shows an extremely simple but useful mending bag. The plain sateen front and back pieces are each made by covering a piece of cardboard eleven by nine inches (narrowed to seven and a half at the bottom), and a narrow strip, three and a half by seven and a half, is similarly covered for the bottom; the three pieces are then joined by overhand seams on what is to be the inside of the bag.

A piece of figured sateen or cretonne, twenty-one by thirteen inches, is given an inch-wide hem across the top, and is drawn up closely with long running stitches at the bottom, and sewed to one end of the narrow bottom piece; each side of the gathered piece should now measure eleven inches, and be sewed to the corresponding sides of the plain front and back. This finishes one side or end of the bag. The other end is finished in the same way.

Across the inside of the back piece is placed a full pocket, eight inches deep, to hold balls, spools, etc. The top is finished with a shirring for an elastic band beneath a narrow standing ruffle. Above the pocket are tacked flannel needle leaves and scissors straps. Some-



MENDING BAG.

times an interlining of wadding is placed beneath the inner cover of the back piece, and the whole used as needle-book or pin-cushion. Sometimes the pocket is omitted and a third piece, just like the front and back, is fitted in between the two to divide the bag into two equal or unequal compartments.

Small brass or silvered rings—or homemade ones of wound wire, covered with knitting silk or floss in closely worked double crochet—are sewed to each upper corner of the front and back, and three more are sewed cross-wise to the hem of each side piece—one in the middle and one four inches from each corner ring.

A narrow, stitched band of the plain sateen is run through the rings, and the ends are neatly joined. This forms the means of suspension and also allows the bag to be opened easily and widely when in use. The lettering is worked with silk or floss in colors to match the figures in the side pieces.

Such bags, though handy to use for any family mending, are especially convenient for stockings, which may be dropped into them every week as soon as dried, there to wait in company with thread, yarn, needles, etc., till mending day arrives.—Youth's Companion.

ABOUT SECOND TEETH.

Some Hints Which Mothers Would Do Well to Remember.

It becomes mothers, from the moment that their children begin to eat solid food, to see that they have meat and vegetables, and milk, eggs, fruit, bread and porridges of the unboltheaded grains, and as little pastry, fine-flour bread and confectionery as possible, in order that they may at once begin secreting the material for sound second teeth, which come under any circumstances, to be sure, but which under hostile circumstances go without long waiting on the order of their going. It is equally necessary to see that the food agrees with the child, for if it is not of a kind easily digested then the gases of its fermentation will rise and injure the teeth, and the heated blood occasioned by indigestion will make diseases of the gums, also hurtful to the teeth, and create more sensibility in the nerves to pain and to heat and cold. Alternations of heat and cold, by the way, are quite as bad for the teeth as indigestible food, the delicate enamel being obedient, as every other substance is, to the laws of contraction and expansion, crushing and splitting under the process and affording opportunity for the beginning of decay by lodgment of food, or even by the entrance of the common air. Thus it is hardly a matter of doubt whether ice-water and ice-cream are not of great detriment to the teeth, whether good or bad for the stomach, and if hot tea and coffee, or even plain hot water, are not equally potent for harm.

Nor must the mother, if it can be helped, allow the first teeth to be drawn. Real pain that cannot be allayed—for there was never yet philosopher that could endure the toothache patiently, says Leonardo—is the only thing that should make her yield on this point; as it is right that the fangs of the first milk-teeth should be absorbed in their place, and not extracted, after which absorption the little crowns will drop away of themselves.—Harper's Bazar.

How to Get Ink Out of Clothes.
Every housekeeper has many garments spotted with ink. Here is a good way to get the ink out. Ink spots may be removed from linen with tartaric acid while wet. To remove ink from cotton, silk or woolen goods, saturate the spot with spirits of turpentine and let it remain several hours; then rub between the hands. It will crumble away without injuring the color or texture of the article.

Now's the Time to Profit by This.
Rattan and willow chairs should be cleaned, like straw-matting, with salt and water. First thoroughly remove the dust. Then wring a clean cloth out of salt and water, rubbing clear or matting dry with the other hand as you go on, or, at any rate, as quickly as you can, so that it may retain none of the moisture.

Military Orders.

Adjutant-General Cole yesterday announced the following additional appointments on the staff of the commander-in-chief:

Dr. N. F. Donaldson, North Platte, surgeon-general, with rank of colonel.

George E. Jenkins, Fairbury, quarter-master and commissary-general, with rank of colonel.

Charles E. Nagoon, Lincoln, judge advocate-general, with rank of major.

Rank of colonel—Erasmus M. Correll, Hebron, aid-de-camp; Smith T. Caldwell, Edgar, aid-de-camp; George W. Martin, Kearney, aid-de-camp; Robert McReynolds, Lincoln, aid-de-camp; C. E. Wilkinson, Broken Bow, aid-de-camp.

Burlington Earnings.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the month of June last, in comparison with that of the corresponding month last year, shows: Gross earnings, decrease, \$131,384; expenses and charges, decrease, \$319,088; net earnings, increase, \$187,708 for six months ending June 30. The last statement shows: Gross earnings, decrease, \$216,743; expenses and charges, decrease, \$448,202; net earnings, decrease, \$684,876.

Take your prescriptions to Brown & Barrett's, they dispense pure medicines.

Nebraska Peaches.

The Journal yesterday received a consignment of a number of baskets of as beautiful and delicious peaches as one could find in many days' search. They were contributed by J. M. Russell & Son of Wynmore and are a splendid evidence of Nebraska's productiveness in that line, being large, sweet, juicy, as pretty a color as one ever saw and as fine a flavor. They were cling stones.—State Journal.

Base Ball.

An excellent game of ball was played here yesterday between the Red Robins of Omaha and the Elsons, a youthful team of this city. The visitors proved a little too strong for the boys and they succumbed to a score of 5 to 3. The score by innings:

Red Robins.....1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—5
Elsons.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits.—Robins 6, Elson 6, Errors—Robins 3, Elson 5.

Batteries—Lindsay and Quinlan, Green and Donelan.

Struck out—By Lindsay 11, by Green 4.
The visitors had as strong a battery as could be found among the amateurs of Omaha and were held down in good shape by the Elsons.

Engineer Jenkins' Presentiment.

Charley Jenkins was an engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio for many years, and he had many hairbreadth escapes. His run was between Garrett, Ind., and Chicago Junction, O., and nearly everybody along the route came to know him personally. His friends could tell his engine every time by the peculiar "toot," and whenever the engine was in sight there would be a wave of the hand as a recognition of friendship. His engine, the 720, was the best on the division, and if a fast run was to be made Jenkins and the 720 were sure to be on the call board for it.

One day the old engineer was taken ill, and for weeks he lingered on his bed, when it seemed that only a thread held him on to life. He was sadly missed along the route, and the peculiar "toot" of the whistle was heard no more, for, although old 720 was kept running, there were other hands at the throttle.

The crisis of his illness came. The family surrounded the bed and watched with breathless eagerness for any sign of a change.

The stillness of the room was oppressive. Nothing could be heard save the regular, heavy breathing of the sick engineer.

Suddenly he arose on his elbow. He stared wildly around, and his eyes looked like a madman's. Then he sat up in bed, clutched an imaginary sheet of paper, and gasped:

"Tiffin; train five; engine seven-twenty; prepare to meet thy God."

He sank back exhausted and fell into a quiet, easy sleep. When he awoke he was on a fair way to recovery, but by that time the news had reached the place that a terrible accident had happened; that No. 5 had collided with a freight; that engine 720 was a wreck, and that the engineer and fireman were dead.

Charley Jenkins insists that he had a presentiment from heaven.—Cleveland World.

Maine's Female Tramp.

A city female tramp of giant stature is annoying some of our western Maine towns. She comes to the farmhouses, generally after dark, and begs to be allowed to stay all night. Her request is generally granted, though unwillingly, for her person is very repulsive. She always carries several large bundles covered with a waterproof. In one of them are a clean dress and whole shoes which she saves to put on in Boston. They are too good for tramping in Maine.

To all appearance she hasn't a relative in the world, and prefers this roving life to any kind of labor, for she is frequently offered a chance to do housework at farmhouses, but always declines. Once she did work for a day or two, but declared she'd rather walk and beg. She expects to go to the porchouse, but said until she can no longer travel. It is said that to hear her talk without looking at her one would imagine her a lady, so correct is her language.—Lewiston Journal.

Please Remember

When you take Quality and Make in Consideration you Can not Buy Cheaper any Place in the World than of

JOE

The Only One Price Clothier in Cass Co.

TO APPRECIATE JOE'S LOW PRICES

You must call and Examine his Superior Make and Quality of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc.,

THAN THOSE KEPT BY HIS COMPETITORS.

Joe buys Only From the Best Houses in America.

JOE

Quotes no Prices But he Will Sell You The Best Goods FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if Goods Found not Satisfactory or as Represented.

JOE

Opera House Corner - Plattsmouth, Neb.

Free Delivery of Newspapers.

"I believe in the extension of the free delivery system," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Free delivery is like gas or water to a town. It increases its metropolitan character. It adds to its attractions as a business and a residence community. I believe that the introduction of the free delivery extends the circulation of newspapers and increases letter writing. It is not convenient for a man to go to the postoffice for his newspaper.

"If he could get it delivered at his door it would be a welcome visitor. But take a young couple, for example, living in a small town. The husband is at work all day. The wife does not care to go to the postoffice, or perhaps she cannot go, especially if there is a baby in the house. That man would like to take a daily paper perhaps. But he is too tired to go to the postoffice for it every evening, and so he takes a weekly paper or no paper at all.

"As I said, the extension of a free delivery system would increase letter writing too. It is astonishing to me how hard it is to convince the people that you can increase the business of the postoffice."—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.

TORTURING EXZEMA.

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the CUTICURA Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty years old. In August 1889 was troubled with a peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as exzema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities, until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of my arms. My legs and arms had swollen with an itching burning pain without cessation. Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease though apparently checked would recur in a few days as bad as ever. During the progress my weight fell away about twenty-five pounds. As an experiment I began to use CUTICURA followed the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES and in four weeks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color the itching and pain entirely gone. W. R. MEAD, Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Iowa.

CUTICURA REMEDY

The new blood and skin purifier, and greatest of Human Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with less of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or congenial, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

PIMPLES. Black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP 25c. RESOLVENT \$1.00. Prepared by the Patent Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for FREE TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. In one minute CUTICURA anti-pain plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain killing plaster.

HAVELOCK

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD THERE?

Remember that R. O. Castle & Co have an immense stock of

LUMBER AND ALL BUILDING MATERIAL

AT HAVELOCK

And Guarantee Satisfaction in all Things

R. O. CASTLE & CO

HAVELOCK, NEBRASKA.

DAWSON & PEARCE

Carry a Full Line of FINE MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. ALSO FRESH CUT FLOWERS.

ROOM 2, R. LEY BLOCK. PLATTSMOUTH

First National BANK

OF PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Paid up capital..... \$50,000.00
Surplus..... 10,000.00

Offers the very best facilities for the prompt transaction of legitimate

Banking Business

Stocks, bonds, gold, government and local securities bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed on the certificates. Drafts drawn, available in any part of the United States and all the principal towns of Europe.

The Citizens BANK

PLATTSMOUTH - NEBRASKA
Capital stock paid in..... \$50,000
Authorized Capital, \$100,000.

OFFICERS
FRANK CARRUTH, JOS. A. CONNOR, President, Vice-President
W. H. CUSHING, Cashier.

DIRECTORS
Frank Carruth, J. A. Connor, F. R. Guthmann, J. W. Johnson, Henry Boock, John O'Keefe, W. D. Merriam, Wm. Wetencamp, W. H. Cushing.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
issues certificates of deposits bearing interest. Buys and sells exchange, county and city.

Bank of Cass County

Cor Main and Fifth streets.
Paid up capital..... \$50,000
Surplus..... 25,000

OFFICERS
O. H. Parmele, President
Fred Gorder, Vice President
J. M. Patterson, Cashier
T. M. Patterson, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS
O. H. Parmele, J. M. Patterson, Fred Gorder, A. B. Smith, R. B. Windham, B. S. Rainey and T. M. Patterson.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Accounts solicited. Interest allowed on time deposits and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to its care.