

of Richmond, Va., appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Venezuela.

MAXWELL, THE MURDERER.

An Account of His Arrest and Trial in New Zealand--Strong Circumstantial Evidence.

San Francisco dispatch: The steamer City of Sydney, from Australia, arrived this morning with Sydney advices of May 21, and Auckland, New Zealand, of May 26. Auckland papers contain an account of the arrest on May 25 of Walter P. Lennox Maxwell alias Theodore Cecil Danguer, charged with having murdered Charles A. Preller at St. Louis, April 25. The arrest was made by United States Consul Gamble. who received a telegram from the chief of police of St. Louis with instructions to that effect. Two days later Consul Gamble received a telegram from the United States secretary of state authorizing him to make the arrest. Two detectives boarded the steamer at Tiritiri. The purser, in reply to their questions, stated that there was a man among the steerage passengers bear-Maxwell's description. He was summoned on deck. The first question asked him was whether he was a doctor. He promptly denied this, saying he was a native of France and an officer in the French army. The detectives informed him that they had a warrant for his arrest, and would have to take him into custody. Maxwell appeared to be disconcerted, but recovered his composure while the officers were handcuffing him, he coolly remarking that the whole matter was a mistake which would be quickly explained away.

On May 5 he was taken into the police court, and the charges against him read. The crown solicitor appeared for the prosecucion, Messrs. Napier & Burton for the defense. The latter claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, and after some argument the case was remanded to the 7th. after which it was again remanded to the 11th.

On that day the case was brought up. Consul Gamble was the first witness called. He testified on behalf the prosecution as to various articles found in Maxwell's wives and children held as witnesses in the trunk, which among other things contained case. Several members of the police force two embroidered handkerchiefs, on one "C

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

One Hundred Lives Lost in an English Coal Mine.

A terrible explosion caused by fire damp occurred at Clifton Hall colliery. Three hun dred and fifty men were at work at the time, of whom one hundred and twenty were res cued, and the remainder are entombed, and it is feared all lost. The shaft is surrounded by friends and relatives of the miners im-ploring God to save them. The suspense is heart rendering.

Cages filled by exploring parties stuck in descending the shait and were delayed for two hours. They have not yet succeeded in reaching the imprisoned men. The miners who were rescued say that at the time of the who were rescued say that at the time of the explosion a rush was made for the bottom of the main shaft, they barely getting there with their lives. They are entirely ignorant of the fate of those left behind. LATEST.—The exploring parties who de-scended the Clifton hall colliery for the pur-pose of rescuing, if possible, the survivers of the explosion met volumes of case which

the explosion, met volumes of gas which drove them back to the mouth of the mine. The work of rescuing the entombed miners is now at a complete standstill. It is now known that one hundred persons were killed

A Fearful Storm in Northern Nebraska.

Specials to the Sloux City Journal from northern Nebraska indicate that the storm of Sunday night was the most severe ever experienced in that section since its settlement, the rain falling in torrents and the gale being simply terrific. At Hartington quite a number of houses and barns were blown down and a great deal of damage done, there being scarcely a house in the town but what bears scarcely a house in the town but what bears some trace of the storm. Three miles north of the town the roof of the Paragon flouring mill was blown off and scattered about over the country. No lives have been reported lost. Two miles west of Co eridge a new set-tler named Loener, whose house and barn had but recently been completed suffered the loss tier named Loener, whose house and barn had but recently been completed. suffered the lose of two children, with his wife and remaining child not expected to recover and himself be-ing badly injured in the spine. The town of Coleridge suffered the most, some of the streets being fairly blocked with wreckage. The town of Wayne, Wakefield and Concord suffered but slight damage, a few houses be-ing unroofed. ing unroofed.

Dashed to Pieces from a Balloon.

A most frightful accident happened at the circus grounds at Charleston, West Va., just prior to the opening of the performance of Richards & Leon's circus. Among the other outdoor attractions was a balloon ascension, and just as the ropes holding the balloon were cast off, an accident occurred by the overturning of the hot air stove used in inflating the balloon, causing it to eatch fire. The burning balloon shot up in the air at a very rapid rate with Wm. Patterson, the æronaut, in the basket. When but a short distance the crowd velled for him to jump, but he did not heed the warning, and after going up several hundred feet the balloon collapsed and Patterson fell to the earth and was crushed into a lifeless humanity. Patterson was twenty-two years old and resided in Wellsville. Ohio, where he leaves a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed by fire.

Waging War on Polygamy.

Salt Lake dispatch: Andrew Smith, one of the oldest members of the police force, was arrested to-day charged with polygamy. He was placed under bonds and his

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Production of Supplies for the Family-Minor Topics.

Supplies for the Family.

A generation ago, says The Chicago Times, nearly every farmer in the country endeavored to produce nearly every article of food that was required for his family and help. He purchased at the grocery little except tea, coffee, pepper, salt, and spices. He raised all the varieties of grain required to make bread, pastry, and puddings, took them to a custom mill, where they were converted into flour, meal, grits, hominy, bran, and shorts, which were carried home and consumed. The garden was made to produce all the vegetables wanted for immediate use, and an abundance for perservation, Every family made its own pickles. preserves, and jellies. Butter and cheese were made in every farmer's house. With very rare exceptions families made their own soap, candles, and vinegar. All the meat consumed by the family was raised on the farm, cured in the house, and preserved in the cellar or garret. In the fall or early part of the winter a supply of smoked and dried meats was prepared sufficient to last a year. Every farmof which was dried or preserved for use during the winter. The first object of every farmer was to supply his family with food produced on the place he occupied. He was regarded as very unthrifty if he did not do this. During the past few years matters have changed greatly in this respect.

In many parts of the country farmers are as dependent on the grocer and butcher for food as mechanics and traders in a large city are. They raise cattle, hogs, and sometimes sheep, but the practice is to sell them "on the hoof." They procure the meat they consume from the butcher, paying at least twice as much for it as they get for that they sell. Raising large fields of grain, they buy their flour, meal, and other breadstuffs. They are, if they have the means to do it, liberal purchasers of dried, canned, and preserved fruits and pickles. Some buy the garden vegetables they use, but the larger number go without them. Farmers who have good credit employ it for their disadvantage. They obtain most that they purchase on credit. In the fall they dispose of nearly all the grain and stock they have raised to obtain money to meet their obligations. They then commence to run up new bills for supplies for their families. A farmer in Lee county, Illinois, in a communication to an eastern paper, shows the way in which families are suplied with food. He writes: "Sheep are very much neglected here, and with the present low prices are not likely to rise in favor. And yet I have found no stock more profitable-they

as spinning-wheels."

country. There was no way of trans-porting heavy articles economically,

except by boats. As farmers remote

from water communication could not

dispose of their products for cash,

there was very little money in circula-

tion. Most of the local trade was car-

ried on without the employment of

money. Articles brought from a dis-

tance commanded a high price on ac-

count of the great cost of transporta-

tion. The farmer accordingly found

what is raised on a farm. Farmers

now sell their products for cash, as

manufacturers do. Money is in cir-

culation in every part of the country

where crops, eggs, butter, cheese, wool, and domesticated animals are

produced. It is policy for a farmer to

m-is

butcher for food.

in a somewhat modified form, to the practices that prevailed before railroads revolutionized farming and trade, would result in great benefit to farmers.

Minor Topics.

Radish tops choped fine make excellent green matter to mix with the

soft food for the chicks. Young chicks should be fed, for morning feed, for the first week, chopped up hard boiled eggs.

Soot is a valuable fertilizer on farm. garden and flower bed, and should never be allowed to go to waste.

In the colder latitudes of Europe the Guinea fowl is very rare, and seldom, if ever, seen in Sweden, Norway or Northern Russia.

Willows should never be planted near underdrains, as their roots will invariably enter the drains and in course of time choke them up.

A rich sandy soil is best for beets. The long red beet grows larger and makes the heaviest crops; it is preferred to others for feeding cows and hogs.

Sow grass seed over the thin places in your lawns and rake it in, or better, throw an eight of an inch of fine comer raised fruit, a considerable portion pots over it and let the rain do the work.

> Potatoes should be got out of the pits or bins and exposed to the light for a while before being planted. The careful observance of this is of much importance.

In weaning calves, the change from whole milk to skim milk should be gradual to prevent danger of scours. It is also well to add cornmeal gradually to the skim milk.

The manure from fowls is very valuable, but is top strong to be used alone; it should be collected with dry muck, plaster or road dust, then spread broadcast and harrowed in.

The ground should be well prepared, plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized for raising sugar beets. The roots require a deep soil, and the portion grown under ground contains the most saccharine matter.

A hill of raspberry plants after being trimmed in the spring should have only three or four canes, about three and a-half feet high, and nearly ons inch in diameter at the base, each cane having a few side spurs about ten inches long.

On good land, with the same culture as corn, artichokes will produce from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. It is asserted that they yield more hog food than any other crop, and that forty hogs may be kept on an acre of artichokes without any other food.

To make a good water, air and rat proof floor first grade the floor and cover with a concrete of coarse gravel are so healthy, so cheaply raised, such | and hydraulic lime. Melt ashphalt and fertilezers of the farm, and furnish saturate the concrete with it, leaving such excellent food. The demand for a thin coat of hot asphalt on the surmutton with our local butchers is in face, then scatter hot sand over this

HARD FACTS. DIVORCE NEWS

A rather depressed looking kind of a man, who was formerly one of the leading citizens of Austin, went into the office of a young lawyer and said :--

"I live very unhappily with my wife, and I come to you for relief."

The young lawyer thought he was going to get a big fee in a divorce suit, so he said, gleefully :-"Yes, I think I can get you a

divorce, which will mitigate your affliction."

"I don't care to put you to all that trouble. Just lend me a quarter to make me forget my woes."

AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

"Do you mean to call me a liar?" asked one rival railroad man of another railroad man, during a dispute they had on business.

"No, colonel, I don't mean to call you a liar. Un the contrary, I say you are the only man in town who tells the truth all the time, but I'm offering a reward of twenty-five dollars and a chromo to any other man who says he believes me when I say you never lie," was the response.

"Well, I'm glad you took it back," replied the other party, as the tigerize look of ferocity faded out of his leatures, and he looked around for the nearest saloon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Gilhooly and Gus De Smith were alking in an Austin restaurant.

"How about the war in Europe?" asked Gus.

"The situation is very alarming, alhough just now everything is in statu uo," replied Gilhooly.

One of the most intelligent citizens table, and approaching Gilhooly, ask-

ed:-"Would you be kind enough to tell me where that state is?" "What state?"

"Statu quo, I believe you called it." "It is in foreign parts sir."

"Thanks. Much obliged."

A CONSIDERATE COLORED MAN. He tapped the egg gently with his anife, and it popped, and people all over the house began to examine the gas fixtures to see if the gas was properly turned off.

"This egg doesn't seem to be quite fresh," remarked Gilhooly, having opened the window.

"I spected dat egg wasn't all right," remarked the colored waiter.

"Why then didn't you tell me so?" exclaimed Gilhooly.

"Bekase, sah, I wasn't quite sure ob hit, and I'se always willing to gib a gemmen de benefit ob de doubt."

"But you told me the egg was perfectly fresh; that it was laid yesterday.

"I tole yer dat bekase I didn't wanter be too previous-like in spiling yer appetite."

IMPORTANT TO EX-OFFICE HOLDERS.

twenty per cent. to the strength of each assertion and then not exceed the

truth. And now what is the matter with farmers' boys? They live in a new world-the father in an old one. No matter how little schooling they have had, they are better educated than he is. No matter if the father refuses to do more than subscribe to a weekly paper, his boys are fairly posted on the daily happenings all over the world. He wants to farm after old ideas-they after new ones. He got along without knowing whether England was east or west of the United States-without grammar, orthography or being able to more than write his name-without collars or cuffs or neckties-without books or papers or amusements, and he is quite certain

that the boys can do the same. The number of farmers' sons who are leaving home, either with a halfhearted consent, or running away, is greater than you dream of. They flock to the towns and cities to learn trades; to accept of menial positions; to take any work which will pay their way and prevent the necessity of returning to farm work.

The farmer who realizes this must ask himself where the blame lies, and then seek a remedy. Is there a remedv? Let us see.

In the first place, farmers' sons are overworked. There is no doubt that the farmer is, too, but that doesn't alter the case. When you rout a boy of 14, 16 or 18 out of bed at 4:30 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and work him till 7 or half-past, you are making a white slave of him. You not only peril his health, but you deform his body. That's the cause of so many sons of farmers being lop-shouldered, bow-backed or otherwise deformed, of Austin got up from an adjoining and the origin can be traced to overexertion while growing.

There isn't a farm in this country on which the hours of labor couldn't be shortened to ten hours without causing a loss of \$25 per year. If ten hours is enough for a ditch-digger it is all that a farmer's son should be called upon to endure. If there are two hours between 6 o'clock and darkuess on a summer's evening the boy can take up a book or paper, or put it to good use in some other way. As it is now, he knows he is expected to slave from daylight till dark, and when night comes he is weary in body and aggravated in spirit.

And the remedy is not altogether in shortening the hours of work. The boys must have things to interest and amuse them. They want books, magazines and newspapers. If there's a chance to fix, up a bowling alley let the boys go ahead and make one. The game of bowls is a healthy exercise, and furnishes plenty of sport. If one of the boys has a taste for music help him on with it. Let him have a fiddle, accordion, organ, or whatever instrument he feels he can bring music out of. Both boys and girls should be encouraged to sing. To this end they should be encouraged to get up sing-A young man, named Folsom Bow- | ing classes, which might meet around ser, applied to a wealthy Austin stock- from house to house. A young peoman for a position on his staff-to go ple's social club, to meet in the same West and herd sheep at \$10 a month, manner, would prove very interesting. The farm can be made pleasanter than the work-shop-the farm-house as full of comfort and happiness as any home in the city. When this takes place the farmer's son will not be the young man he is. He will be jovial, content, and enthusiastic. He will be able to appear well in any society, to converse with any one on the topics of the day, and he will have some future outside of the day in and pointments, I can have my pick of day out toil which is crooking his

name came into his possession, Maxwell the inmates of which are frequently arcisco by a man named Robinson. arrested him on the steamer, testified to nesses in most cases, information being furgripsack: Thirty-four cuffs and two handkerchiefs, all marked "C. A. P.;" a memorandum book, marked "Danguer;" a pocket medical dictionary, in which was written W. P. Lennox Maxwell, M. D., F. A. R. C. S., and a dressing case marked A. P. Lennoz Maxwell. These articles Maxwell said he bought from the same man (Robinson) in San Francisco. The counsel for the defense at this point of the proceedings again contended that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and asked for the dismissal of the case. It was then remanded to May 16th, on that day to the 23d, and again on that day to the 30th. Judge Smith, who is hearing the case, stated that he would remand eight days at a time until officers from St. Louis arrived.

A GREAT DAY IN NEW YORK.

The Occasion Being the Arrival of the Magnificent Offering from France.

The day broke auspiciously for the formal welcome to Bartholdi's great statue of liberty at New York. The sky was cloudless and the weather cool. Along the lower river fronts and the battery great crowds gathered early in the day. As the morning wore on the multitude increased. Over the water all sorts of gaily-decked crafts sped hither and thither. They swarmed with human life, and many carried small bands of music. Tall buildings in the neighborhood of Bowling Green displayed the stars and stripes. Here and there might also be seen the national colors of France. The scene in the harbor was one of the liveliest description. Nearly every vessel, small and large, waved the tri-color and the stars and stripes, and all were dressed up so as to speak for the occasion. When the the vessels which were to escort the Isere to Bedloe's island arrived in the lower bay the water was swarming with crafts as far as the eye could reach. Soon volumes of smoke went belching forth from the funnels of the Isere, her propellor began to revolve, and she headed in the direction of Bedloe's Island. The French man-of-war headed the procession. Soon her gunners opened a salute of honor, firing twenty-one guns in the short space of sixty-one seconds. Hardly had the smoke cleared away from her deck when the United States man-o!war Omaha replied with a broadside. Then the Alliance and the Powhattan fired their guns. The guns of Fort Wadsworth thundered out a salute as the naval procession passed. One hundred steamers and vatchs with flying flags and steamers crowded with people followed the Isere, the officers of which stood on the quarter deck bowing to the salutes which they heard on every side. All the way up the harbor till the head of the procession reached reached Bedloe's Island the shores of New Jersey and Long Island resounded with the crash of guns. When the anchor of the Isere was lowered there was more firing of cannon and blowing of whistles and salutes of people. Bedloe's Island was crowded with spectators. After a parting cheer to the officers, the Isere proceeded on her way to the battery, and the party went ashore. The boat bearing the members of the American committee and their guests, the officers of the French navy, then landed at the battery. The mayor, aldermen, General Shaller and staff of police commissioners and other civil dignitaries were in waiting, and as Admiral Lacombe stepped on the shore the mayor grasped him warmly by the hand. It was nearly three when the procession

et?

re polygamists, and it A. P.," and a shirt with large spots of prosecuted. The Gentiles regard the arrest blood on it. In reply to the question as to of the police as a retaliation on the latter how articles not bearing the initials of his for raids made on houses of prostitution, said they had been given him at San Franis said the district attorney has the names Detective Twokey, one of the two who had of over 400 polygamists, with witfinding the following articles in Maxwell's nished him largely through anonymous letters believed to have been written by disconted Mormons. A corps of deputies is busy serving subpænas of witnerses to appear before the grand jury next Monday.

Agnosticism,

A correspondent writes entreating us to conceal his name, but to let him know 'what under the sun" the "agnosticism" and the "agnostics," so often mentioned in the debates of the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia, really may be. Our correspondent need not be ashamed of his query. Prof. Huxley claims to have been the first to apply these terms, formerly used to designate a branch of the Donatists of early times, to the doctrines and the "doctrinaires" now so designated. Agnostics are persons who refuse either to affirm, or deny, or accept upon authority the doctrine of the existence of a God, the immortality of the soul, and, in general, anything in theology, psychology or metaphysics the existence of which cannot be scientifically proved or disproved. They are literally know-nothings" in regard to such matters, and, since they will neither affirm nor deny, they are, or should be, indifferent to them. In practice, however, these anti-believers and anti-infidels are apt to be as hot as if they were baptized Christians or rank heathen.

[Agnosticism and agnostic are defined substantially as above in the supplement to the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary.]-New York World.

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excess of the supply, and they have to | and beat it firmly.

send to Chicago for it, getting it here It is of no use attempting to keep for 9 cents per pound, dressed. We fowls unless they are well attended to. also get our bacon from there at 14 Many farmers who complain that their cents, our potatoes from Michigan at poultry is not paying them, should 70 cents, and most of our apples from | consider whether they have given their that state. Our flour is manufactured | fowls the same attention so generally here from Dakota wheat at \$1.15 to bestowed upon horses and cattle, or \$1.30 the fifty-pound sack, while bran swine. is 90 cents per one hundred pounds.

The statical account of the produc-Farm houses are no longer victualed tion of wool throughout the civilized as for a siege, most of the supplies being bought weekly in town, and word shows that in 1830 it was 320,-000,000 pounds, in 1871 it was nearly smoke-houses are getting to be as rare 2,000,000,000 pounds, while in 1883, in the United States alone, the production A generation ago there was a great-

of wool was 320,000,000 pounds, or as er necessity for producing all or nearmuch as was produced in the whole ly all the articles of food required for world in 1830. family than there is at present.

It is all very well to break the colt There was a poor market for many of and exercise him gently when two the products of the farm. Especially years old, but it will be a great miswas this the case with those that were take to put him at hard work until heavy or buiky. The means of transtwo years later. Fast road service is portation were very poor in most parts more injurious than farm work. While of the country. Farmers living near the muscles and bones are yet tender the ocean, a large lake, or a navigable injuries are easily incurred which no river enjoyed great advantages over after care will remove. those living in the interior of the

Nearly every spring on most farms, a portion of the farm horses that have lain idle during the winter need to be rebroken. For the first few days only light work should be given them, and great care should be taken not to produce galls on the shoulders, which, once started, are very hard to heal without stopping work altogether.

Animals which have only that food which is given them should be fed it to his advantage to produce what three times a day. Regularity in feed-

riety of grasses, meadows should not. Confine each meadow to but one grass. The various grasses do not ripen at the same time. This fact makes a variety in the pasture desirable, but there may be a succession throughout the season, but is just the very reason why there should not be a variety in the meadow, as when one grass is ready to be cut the others will not be.

tillers of the soil. After preparing the

but the stockman said he was not hiring anybody to herd sheep.

"Have you all the shephreds you require?" asked Folsom Bowser.

"No, I am needing several, but I'm going to wait until the President has made his appointments."

"What has that got to do with herding sheep?"

"It has a great deal to do with it. As soon as Cleveland has made his apdisappointed applicants who will be spine and thickening up his brains willing to hire for nothing but their M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press. grub, just to get out into the coun-

The sheep industry of western Texas is suffering from the tardiness of the President.-Texas Siftings.

Short Talks with the Boys.

"I am a farmer's son and am not satisfied with my surroundings."

This paragraph or a portion of it is certain to be found in four out of every five letters received from the country, and it is a matter which should be investigated. Our statesmen and journalist and philanthropists are continually praising agriculture as a vocation, and the idea that the farmer is independent and happy prevails in every story of rural life.

What has dissatisfied farmers' sons? Why is it that so many of them want to leave the farm for any work which will bring them a living? In most was required to supply the wants of ing them should be practiced also, as cases the trouble will be found with

> It is a curious position in which an old-fashioned farmer and his son are some improvements on the ideas of fifty years ago. He can't see why any

one should want anything better than bare floors, Windsor chairs and cowhide boots. He would as soon go to meeting without a collar as with one. He "rayther likes" the music of an organ, but if he buys an organ he won't feel like building that addition to the barn. He can't really see how any one can sit down and get interested in books, and why Henry and William should want "real cloth" collars and cuffs is a deep conundrum. When 8 o'clock comes he gets ready for bed, and can't see how the boys and girls can "abear" company who keep them up till until 10. The farm is conducted after the fashion of a quarter of the last century. The house may be painted once in five years, but the chances are that it is allowed to go ten. The barns have needed repairs for years past, but it's cheaper to lose a ton of hay by the leaks than to buy new Spending valuable time and labor in shingles. The fences are rotting down, cultivating poor land is one of the but next winter will be a good time to most serious mistakes ever made by split rails. There are half a dozen panes of glass needed about the house. soil and putting out the plants we but if the broken lights were renewed must see that they are kept growing they might be smashed again. The without hindrance of any kind. All democrat wagon has been "about worn our small fruits, except the grape, do out" for the last five years, and that's best in a comparatively cool, moist the excuse for not having it painted. regulations on the sale of horse-flesh. soil, and in a situation that is some- The harnesses will hardly hold towhat sheltered and not exposed to the full glare of the sun. Plants are hin-dered in their growth in various ways "serve their time," like so many beef, cut up into steaks, and sold at 5 as by weeds, drought, and the want of slaves or convicts, and the amount of pence per pound. Much of the horses, air at the roots. Allowing weeds to cash finding its way into their pockets flesh sold was unsound. The corpora-

Would Not Crowd Them.

The other day, down in Desha county, a little negro man with an "old time aspect was arraigned before a colored justice of the peace, having been charged with deadly assault. The testimony was so direct that the justice was compelled to pronounce sentence.

"Jedge," said the little negro when the magistrate had concluded, "dis heah is awful."

"Putty bad, sah."

"Hafter go ter dat jail fur six mont's?"

"Dat's whut I said."

"W'y, jedge, I'se been heah too aung ter be treated dat way."

"Yas, I knows yer's been heah too laung. Dat's de reason yer'd better be tuck erway fur erwhile.

"Jedge, I doan like dis."

"Nor, sah, I persumes not."

"I doan' hab no fon'ness tur dat jail."

"Nor, sah."

"Da coops er pusson up an' doan' in him ernuff ter eat.' "Yas, sah."

"Jedge, I'd ruther gin yer ten dolars den ter go dar.'

"Whar's yer ten dollars?"

"Right heah."

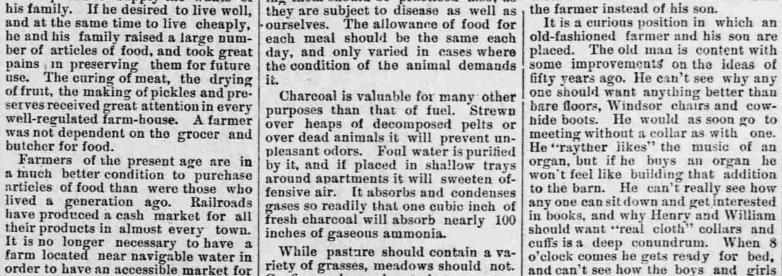
"Wall, gin me de money. Dat jail's full, nohow. Doan b'lebe it's right ter crowd prisoners."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Canoeing as an Exercise.

Canoeing promises to be a favorite pastime this season among young men who are fond of athletic exercise. It is a capital form of recreation. Paddling develops both sides of the body, strengthens the chest and hardens all the muscles. It is, too, a much more social manner of getting over the water than rowing. You face the prow, see the view ahead instead of behind you, and have none of that machine-like forward-and-back motion which rowing involves .- Philadelphia Bulletin.

Horse-Flesh in Butchers' Stalls.

A local government inquiry was held recently in Manchester, Eng., to inquire among other things into an application of the corporation to impose Evidence was given that horsehas been highly beneficial to transpor-tation companies, packers, and trad-food and moisture, is almost as unwise



ers, but ruinous to farmers. A return, as cultivating poor soil.

