

Tarred and Feathered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—An unknown man was found tarred and feathered in the streets of Bro klyn early yesterday morning. John Karahwyer discovered him on Barry street.

The man was partially undressed, his shirt being torn off so that his body from the waist to the shoulders was exposed. The portion of the body exposed to view was covered with a thick layer of tar which had been liberally sprinkled with feathers. The man was removed to Sixteenth precinct station house where he soon recovered consciousness. The odor of chloroform was detected and it was learned that the man had been under the influence of drug. As soon as the man recovered consciousness he told the story of his adventures. "I had been over to Harry Miner's Bowery theatre during the evening," he said, "and when the performance was finished I started for my home in Brooklyn. I crossed by the Roosevelt street ferry and started up Barry street. While passing through that street I met two men, one of whom caught hold of me.

I did not recognize my assailants and do not know who they were." A can of tar and a pillow of well filled feathers were found in Ross street near Bedford avenue by Detectives Dolan and Holland.

The man's name was found to be William Pryor, and he is a well known resident of Barry street, near Fourth street. Pryor's assailants jumped out of a cab to attack him, when he was seized, his clothing torn from him and the tar dashed over him.

Turned the Tables.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Oswego county is just now enjoying a hearty laugh over the clever manner in which a very pretty miss of that section turned the tables on her lover. Miss Ella Hamishan, of Constantia, is a beautiful young lady who about a year ago was engaged to be married to Jay Nichols. An elaborate feast had been prepared, Father McGlynn has been summoned, and the young lady, surrounded by friends, stood waiting for the expected groom, but he did not appear. It was subsequently learned that the young man's parents made such objections to his being married by a priest of the Catholic faith that he was nuptial. Soon afterwards he went south and remained there several months. A short time ago he returned and met his former sweetheart, who greeted him cordially and soon an other wedding was prepared. Rev. Mr. Embry, a Protestant clergyman, had been secured to tie the knot this time. The young couple were ready in the parsonage and had just joined hands when a gruff voice cried out: "Break away!" and instantly Jay dropped Ella's hand. The young lady went to the door, met her brother and Harvey George, and bidding her faint-hearted lover good night, left him standing alone in the parlor of the parsonage with the dominie who was to have performed the ceremony.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Indianapolis Car Manufacturing company has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the petition of John Voorhees, purchasing agent of the company. The petitioner says that the company is insolvent, having debts to the amount of about \$550,000 and no means to pay them. He says also that the assets have been largely pledged to secure in indebtedness, and that \$100,000 of this amount is now due. The company is composed of C. S. Millard and George A. McCord, and has been in business in this city for years. Millard said tonight that the failure was precipitated by the collapse of the Empire Lumber company of Chattanooga, Tenn., and that nearly all the indebtedness was located in the south. Matthew Henning was appointed receiver. An attempt will be made to carry on the works and retain the 800 employes if possible.

A Vessel Taken Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—The steamer Remora for Port Huron, with about fifty passengers aboard, was discovered on fire yesterday when about six miles from St Clair flats. The passengers were panic stricken and were all driven upon the upper deck by the smoke and flames. The fire was fought ineffectually by the crew until the tug Jessie came alongside and poured water into the hold, subduing the flames. After examination it was found that the hold was not injured and the vessel proceeded.

Tomb to Investigate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Sir George Bayly Baden Powell, member of parliament for one of the divisions of Liverpool, arrived Wednesday night. He is expected to gather information about the coal-mining industry and the British government.

They do well enough. They are not so much as they were at times of late, but they will be a good deal better than they were at the time of the late war.

He is Impressed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The news comes from Switzerland that Dr. M. Biber, Nevada's commissioner to the Paris world's fair is in prison at Salazac, Switzerland. Biber had word sent here several months ago that he was dangerously sick, and then came a report that he was dead. This was probably to prevent many mining men whom he had swindled from prosecuting him. In Nevada he "malted" mines and gained so hard a reputation that wonder was expressed when he was appointed commissioner. Many valuable mineral specimens in the Nevada exhibition entrusted to him to ship home, he sold, and he also swindled people in Zurich, Berne and several other cities by selling bogus mining securities. For these offenses he was imprisoned.

She Was Murdered.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 11.—Early yesterday morning, Young Davis, grandson of Matilda Davis, discovered his room afire. He rushed to his grandmother's room, to rouse her, but could not, then he attempted to put out the fire, which with the assistance of the neighbors he accomplished. It was then discovered that Matilda Davis had been murdered. Her husband, who had been heard to threaten her life, has been arrested.

A Double Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—An Ashland special to the Tribune says Alexander Pattison and his son squatted on a claim near Republic, which was claimed by a man named Nellis. There were frequent altercations between the two and the latter had often threatened the Battison's lives. The threat has evidently been carried into execution, as a party of prospectors, coming by chance upon the claim, found both father and son murdered. Nellis has disappeared.

Found a New Route.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Edward Catton, a cigar maker, twenty-five years of age, committed suicide here last evening in the rear of the white house. He squeezed his head in between the iron railings of the fence that surrounds the grounds and choked himself to death.

Satisfactorily Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The trouble which lately occurred on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, growing out of the refusal of Receiver Dillingham to discharge negro switchmen, has been satisfactorily settled. After a long consultation with the railroad officials the supreme council of the railway employees' association concluded the strikers had made a mistake, that the color line could not be made an issue, and after a promise on the part of Receiver Dillingham that the strikers will be reinstated, the conference ended and the men will return to work.

The President at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—The presidential train arrived here at 5:45 last evening under the escort of the Hon. William Warner, Mayor Holmes and other distinguished gentlemen and committees. The president and party were driven about the city somewhat and finally taken to the Coates house. Here a magnificent banquet was tendered to the president. Secretary Tracy, the president's brother, John S. Harrison and the remainder of the presidential party. Before leaving the president spoke briefly, excusing himself, saying in conclusion that he hoped all their dreams for Kansas City may be realized. After his return from the residence of his brother the president was given a public reception at the Kansas City chamber of commerce. It was an enthusiastic occasion and thousands of people were present. Hon. William Warner introduced the president, who spoke very briefly, saying that he would submit himself to any arrangement the committee had made. It was submission to sacrifice, for during the next hour the president was compelled to shake hands with a multitude, until he was completely exhausted and then not half the people had gained the honor they sought.

Executed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 11.—Steve Jacob, a notorious negro desperado, was executed today at Lumberton for the murder of three women near there several months ago.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12.—Tuberculosis has been discovered in a third herd of cattle on the west side of the river and it is reported that herds in Goffstown and Bedford are affected. The citizens are uneasy and the sale of milk and beef has been seriously interfered with.

Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—In a collision in the bridge tunnel this morning between a light engine and a freight train Benjamin Ingram and John Livingston, employees of the bridge and tunnel company, were killed.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.

In connection with the sensational story published in New York to effect that a young French medical student named Louis Binjamin had been swindled out of \$15,000 in that city by a girl graduate of Vassar named Emma Binjamin, who afterwards married a man named Binjamin, who afterwards was killed, the police of this city have learned the following particulars. The woman is French and has a divorcee's name as Emma Binjamin. She is now in New York. Binjamin is also known to several of the men who live upon the streets of New York.

NEBRASKA.

E. A. Barns has resigned the position of register in the Grand Island land office.

The Catholics of Lexington realized \$700 clear money at a church fair held last week.

Prairie fires burnt up one hundred tons of hay for Joe Miller, the other day near Detroit.

S. Macumber, residing near Ainsworth, has threshed more than 3,000 bushels of wheat. He is a lucky man.

The directors of the Red Willow county fair announce that they can pay only 50 per cent of the premiums this year.

Dr. J. A. Haggall and wife were thrown from a buggy at Kearney Sunday by runaway horse and severely hurt.

Sheriff Lossy has twenty-five glandered horses quarantined near Madison and proposes that the disease shall not spread.

R. H. Peterson, of Louisville, while riding a bicycle last Tuesday, ran off a bridge and into a creek bruising him up considerably.

The waterworks engine house at Valentine has been burned down. They can put fire out up in town better than at the wells in that town.

There are 102,000 sheep being fed in Dodge county. The cost of feeding them is estimated at \$471,000. Quite a sum of money to scatter around.

The dwelling on Stillwater stock farm owned by B. J. K. Hall of Calhoun burned to the ground Friday night. The loss is estimated at 10,000.

W. H. Bhuyle of Rockford received twenty-five carloads of sheep from Kansas the other day. He thinks there is big money in feeding sheep.

The loss by fire at Crawford is estimated at \$40,000. Colored soldiers from Fort Robinson are suspicious, and an investigation is going on.

Chris Johnson, of Nebraska City, had \$50 taken from his pants pocket while he was asleep Saturday night. The pants were found outside the building.

Oxford, this state, has a population of 800 and is a thriving go-ahead town. But it has no lawyer and is willing to try one if it has to play a losing game to get it.

The militia company at Kearney is in the boom. The boys are working like beavers and will soon have from fifty to seventy members from the best young men of the city.

Dr. A. W. Gilbraith, of Oxford, has been appointed surgeon of the Ohio insane asylum by Governor Campbell. The position is worth \$3,500 a year. He is one democrat in look.

The many friends of the moose which trotted at the state fair in such poky time, are informed that the animal has yielded up his trot. He couldn't stand the Kansas City fair and died.

A collision on the race track at Tekamah last week marred the otherwise pleasant and successful fair. The carelessness of a driver threw Mr. Harkness from his sulky, badly injuring him.

The Neigh Tribune says that the Anselgo county fair was a failure on account of lack of interest from exhibitors and patrons. The paper advises the abandonment of the fair in the future.

Jim Pace, of Beatrice, has hanging over him the charges of disturbing the peace, carrying concealed weapons, breaking jail, resisting an officer in the performance of his duty and shooting at an officer with intent to kill.

The Christian church at Sterling was dedicated last Sabbath. Rev. Robert Rains of Topeka, officiating. The building cost \$2,300. Half of this was raised during the services Sunday and the church is now clear of debt.

A gentleman by the name of Park was struck by the elevator in the Security bank block at Grand Island while it was descending. Like the boy who was looking down the gun barrel to see the ball start, so he was looking up the elevator way to see the big cage come down. He saw.

Miss Lillie Loney, of Stanton, was putting coal oil in the wash water, the other day, when the oil took fire, the can exploding. Her father was near and succeeded in extinguishing the burning flames from her burning clothing before she was seriously hurt. After that he had hard work to save the building from burning to the ground.

Some person in Terre Haute, Ind., writes C. W. Beach, of Auburn. His state, that Talavera, the great trotting colt was not burned as reported to him. The writer says the stable was burned and the remains of an old plug palmed off on the public for Talavera. The owner of the barn writes that the lightning struck the building and the horse was burned up. He was valued at \$10,000 and owned by Mr. Beach.

A stranger was taken from Long Pine to Ainsworth the other day bound hand and foot and turned over to the sheriff, laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. It appears that the man's name is Fred Rootier and that he was on his way from Ouster county to Rawlins county, Kan. He took passage from Smithwick, Dakota, in a box car with several others and had on his person \$5 and a watch. When he was found at Long Pine lying on the railroad track he had no watch or money. Many people are of the opinion that he had been drugged and robbed.

KANSAS IN BRIEF.

Parsons is the best market in Kansas for apples and apples.

H. Clay Park received \$5,000 in cash for the Atchison Patriot.

Kansas has fourteen counties bordering on the Indian territory.

D. R. Anthony presided at the Broderick meeting in Leavenworth.

The total enrollment of the Kansas state university has already reached 425.

The Young Men's Christian Association for Kansas will meet at Leavenworth this month.

The Kansas militia is a very formidable organization with its 141 officers and 1,433 enlisted men.

Three Atchison doctors have died within four months. Doctors may die, but their patients must.

The proposition to vote bonds to the Pittsburg Mining and Smelting company in the sum of 5,000 was defeated.

The youngest member of the freshman class in Harvard college this year is Ben Sna'tinger of Topeka. He is only seventeen years old.

Port Scott is having nearly as much trouble with its cows and hogs as it is with its legislative candidates. All of them run at large.

There are fifteen newspapers and magazines published in Salina. During the quarter ending September 30, 7,171 pounds of newspapers were deposited at the postoffice for mailing.

The gospel wagon at Atchison doesn't begin to draw the crowds that the wizard o' oil outfit did. The people of that town care a great deal more about their bodies than about their souls.

There are about 240 pupils in the deaf and dumb institute at Olathe. Before the campaign is over the people of the state will wish there were more ones than that in the state.

It is said that Cay Park received \$5,000 when he walked out of the Atchison Patriot office. If that is true it will occur to a great many Kansas newspaper men that it pays better to go out of the business than it does to remain in it.

The apple evaporator at Lawrence burped down the other day with all its contents. It is so late in the season, too that the housewives there are afraid they will have to fall back on dried pumpkin for their supply of pies this winter.

A Juggle Story.

A party of Jacksonville mechanics were at work on the Matanzas river some months ago raising a sunken dredge boat, says the Florida Times-Union. They lived on board the big lighter on which they worked in a small house on the deck. One noon their bill of fare was somewhat strengthened by some wild turkey eggs which had been found by some of the party while hunting on shore. After the hungry engineers had destroyed a heavy dinner and returned to their work. The doors and the windows were all open, and the cook did not clear off the table for some time.

In this interval a large water moccasin of nearly six feet crawled on board the lighter and wriggled into the dining room through the open door. In his prospecting tour he climbed the table leg, and here, with a snake's fondness for eggs, he went in for a feast. One of the eggs lay alone by a plate, and the rest were in a dish on the other side of the table. In the center stood a large water jug and right here the wily serpent slipped up. After swallowing the lonesome egg he started for the main supper and in his artless manner crawled through the handle of the jug. It was a tight fit and he had to stop about half way through on account of the egg which enlarged him somewhat. So stretching forward he bolted another egg and thereby fastened himself.

On each side of the jug handle was an egg on his inside, and he could not move neither forward nor backward, practically riveted in position. He was soon found in this peculiar situation by the cook, who speedily killed him.

The reporter was shown the skin of the snake with a crease still in the middle from the tremendous pressure, and he was also permitted to gaze on the jug whose handle proved so fatal.

Severe on the Militia.

One of the regular officers who was at the Mt. Gretna encampment says the following in regard to that camp: "I cannot refrain from saying that it looks as if the state of Pennsylvania paid \$100,000 for an inspection and two reviews. Beyond that nothing was attempted which could not have been better executed at the armories at home. The militiamen have the idea that if they get a few of the movements down line which are spread out before them in Upton's tactics they are in condition to conquer the world and haven't anything more to learn. Why, they leave off just where real war begins. Such a thing as modern battle tactics is unknown to them. It is in the ability to rightly handle just such bodies of men as that division of 9,000 militia men which camped at Mt. Gretna that officers in the militia are lacking. That's the sort of work that will count in a war now, and that's the very thing that is never attempted."—Army and Navy Journal.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Farm Matters.

The dairy, whether on the farm or in the town or city, must be governed by certain general rules of management in order to make it a success. The following rules were adopted by the New York Dairywomen's association at their last meeting: First—Milk from healthy cows only should be used.

Second—Avoid excitement of the cows, produced by chasing with dogs or in any other manner. Harsh treatment lessens the quantity and injures the quality of milk.

Third—Cows should have an abundance of suitable food and pure water, and salt kept where they can have ready access to it every day.

Fourth—Cows should be kept from all foul odors and not be allowed to eat or drink anything that will give taint to the milk.

Fifth—Milking should be done at regular hours, with clean hands, clean udders and clean stables, and the milk kept away from any contaminating odors.

Sixth—Milk should be strained immediately after being drawn, and not be disturbed until creamed.

Seventh—Milk pails and other vessels for keeping milk and cream should be thoroughly cleansed—first well washed and scalded with boiling water and then aired to keep them perfectly sweet.

Farmers should see to the milk cows on the farm, and conform as nearly as possible to the most approved system of management adopted by the well managed dairy.

Agriculture and General Notes.

Thorough tillage is necessary in a dry season.

A few pieces of horse radish root, put among pickles, will keep the scum from rising on top and improve their flavor.

The farmer who has advanced to the point of knowing what he is feeding to each animal, will not long be satisfied with wasting good feed on his inferior stock.

The railways of North Germany are nearly all under state control. They operate there a system of fourth class cars, in which there are no seats, and the fare of which is about one-quarter that of first class.

Agriculture is the leading interest in this country. Seven or eight millions farmers are engaged in it. The value of the products of their industry every year reaches the vast total of between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000.

Early Lambs.

In rearing early lambs, several methods are followed by different men. One is to buy the ewes as early as possible in the summer, wherever they can be found. As soon as they are housed in the fall they are sheared and kept indoors all the time for they will feed better after the wool is removed. They are fed heavily right along and sold fat, a short time after the lambs are gone, when mutton is usually high. In this way a profit is made on the ewes as well as on the early lambs and wool. But it is often difficult to get suitable sheep early enough. Most sheep brought in this way are fine wools and, although they are more hardy and may be kept in larger flocks, they are not so good for milk as the mutton breeds.

Another way is to select the ewes more carefully at the start, rejecting the poorer ones each year and replacing them with lambs of your own breeding. This is more expensive, but one will soon have just such a flock as he wishes. Each method has its advantages. Ewes from the mutton breeds are better for milk and are more prolific breeders than fine wools. But whatever kind of ewes are used, the lambs should be the best to be had from one of the mutton breeds, preferable one of the downs.

I do not know of the Oxfordshire downs being used for this, but they are claimed to be fine sheep for native mutton. The reason for using rams from one of these breeds are, they impress upon their lambs a tendency to fatten more readily; they give better size and the faces are dark. That lambs should have dark faces may be only a fancy, but they bring better prices than white-faced ones. Finely-bred ewes of these breeds are not plenty enough nor cheap enough to use to any great extent for this purpose. Hampshire-downs are favorites with many for this business. One of the most difficult things in raising these early lambs is to get the ewes to take the ram early enough in the summer. To obviate this difficulty a new breed has been brought into the country (the Dorset), that is used for this purpose in England, and promises to maintain its reputation here. They are good mothers, giving plenty of milk, and usually bear twins. The lambs are stronger and of good size, taking on flesh well when young. But the great point in their favor is that they will breed at any season of the year.—J. D. Avery, in Farm and Home.

When to Breed the Ewe.

When improvement in stock is begun we have usually more than fifty per cent of betterment in the first litter, because the intensity of character possessed by a pedigree horse of highly-bred stock counts for much more than

one-half the litter from a scrub ewe. The most experienced English breeders first couple the pair at ages varying from six to fifteen months. Breeders should be taken from spring litters and if their growth has been steady and unbroken, if their vigor is full and individually fairly good they may be bred to produce a litter for the following spring when they are one year old. The rules which apply to the sow may be held to be of equal value in determining the age of service for the boar. With the whole summer before him he may have the advantage of exercise in his open yard, with cut green food and a good nutritious ration to grow sound bone and good muscle. Properly grown and in good condition, he may be used at eight or nine months old.—Farm and Home.

Feeding Crops.

A word as to seeding crops may not be out of place at this time. With the price of wheat, corn and oats advancing as they have during the summer, there is a tendency, almost irresistible, on the part of the farmer to hold on to his crops in the hope that the upward limit of prices has not yet been reached and a natural desire to reap the advantage of any further rise. We believe however, taking one year with another that the farmer who sells his grain crops as soon after they are harvested as possible, gets the largest net return from them. The loss by holding, arising from shrinkage in weight, depreciation by mice and insects, and interest on the grain and on the necessary especially constructed granaries to hold it, will more than equal in a series of years any rise in the price of grain. We believe the present year will prove no exception to this rule.—The Practical Farmer.

Remedy for Potato Disease.

Cresote has, it is said, been successfully applied as a remedy for the potato disease in Scotland. Every eye of the seed potato is touched with cresote by means of a small camel's hair brush. The product of potatoes so treated is almost totally free from disease. Where the cresote is not applied to all the eyes of the seedling the result is partial disease. If too much is used the seed will not germinate. A combination of sulphate of copper and ammonia sprayed over the growing crop has also been found efficacious in checking the disease. A wonderful spraying machine has been invented which can thoroughly distribute one gallon of kerosene, for instance, over one acre. This is accomplished by means of a pneumatic blower and the liquid falls upon crops almost as imperceptible as dew. Such a machine should be introduced in this country. It is called the "Strawsonizer."—Farmers Review.

Canadian Potatoes.

It is a very rare occurrence that Canadian potatoes are shipped to the United States this early in the season, we can now report the exportation of two car loads of very fine varieties from Montreal to Cincinnati in refrigerator cars to ensure their arrival at destination in good order. The potatoes cost 40 cents per bushel in Montreal, which is equal to about 77 cents laid down at Cincinnati duty paid, and should they realize late quotations there, namely, \$1.25 per bushel, it will leave a handsome profit to the shipper.—Farmers Review.

Corn Husk Paper.

It is stated that one of the best utilized waste products in Australia is that of corn husks for the production of cloth and paper. The husks are boiled in an alkali in tubular boilers, the glutinous matter being pressed out from the fibre by hydraulic apparatus leaving the fibres in the shape of a mass or chain of longitudinal threads, interspersed with a dense mass of short fibres. The fibre is easily worked, either alone or in combination with rags, into the finest writing or printing papers, and it also very readily takes any tint or color. If the gluten is left in the pulp, in the process of manufacture, the paper can be made extremely transparent.—Exchange.

Eating Human Flesh.

The most repulsive food which human beings could eat is man. For untamely cannibalism, although once very general, is now mainly confined to the most degraded tribes of the South Sea Islands, and some districts of Australia and Central Africa. Lindsay, of Pitcottie, relates that a man, his wife and family were burned to death on the east coast of Scotland for eating children whom they had stolen, and during the French revolution the heart of the unfortunate Princess Lamballe was actually torn out of her body by the yelling savages near, taken to a restaurant and there cooked and eaten.

Human flesh is said not to be unpalatable, and this is confirmed by the horrible narrative given by Lindsay. He mentioned that one of the girls was being taken to execution she exclaimed: "Wherefore chide ye with me as if I had committed an unworthy act? Give me credence, and try me, if ye had experience of eating man and women's flesh ye would never forbear it again." The Tannose of our own distribute human flesh in little bits to their friends as delicious morsels, and any the flesh of a black man is preferable to that of a white man, for the latter tastes salt; other cannibals hold the same.—Scottish Review.