

LAKE SHORE WRECK.

THREE KILLED AND OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT COLLIDE.

Prof. Emerson of Amherst College and Ryan and Kittredge of the Chicago Baseball Club Among the Most Seriously Hurt—A Big Four Train Goes Through a Bridge—Casualties.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A terrible wreck occurred last night shortly after 10 o'clock at Lindsey, a small village of about fifty inhabitants, eight miles west of this place, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. An engine and three sleepers were badly demoralized and three people killed outright, while fully twenty-five were more or less badly injured. The wreck was caused by the collision of a west-bound passenger train and an east-bound freight.

As the sleepers were filled with passengers it seems a miracle that all were not instantly killed. The dead are Engineer Edward Lafferty of the freight, Charles Spahn, brakeman of the same and Porter Robinson, porter of the sleeper Erie of Chicago. Among the injured are Ryan and Kittredge of the Chicago baseball club. Two others, Professor Emerson of Amherst college and Porter Pelham, colored are not expected to live.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Thirty-Two Freight Cars of the Big Four Knocked Into a River.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—A wreck that will cost the Big Four railroad over \$100,000 occurred here last night. An east-bound freight train broke in two while it was being coupled together on the iron bridge which crosses the North Fork river. Another east-bound freight train came around the sharp curve to the west of the bridge and a tremendous collision followed. The shock knocked two spans of the bridge off the pier into the river, sixty-three feet below. Engine 533 and twenty-eight cars composing the second train and four cars of the first train went down with the bridge.

One brakeman was killed outright and several trainmen seriously injured.

A GREAT RESERVOIR BURSTS.

Twenty Million Gallons of Water Let Suddenly Loose—Four Lives Lost.

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 8.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water company on the Eastern promenade burst yesterday morning, letting loose 20,000,000 gallons of water in the space of about fifteen minutes. Under the walls of the reservoir were two small houses, occupied by two families named Michael Lappin and Dennis Connelly. Mrs. Connelly and two children, and James Moseley, who went to rescue her were swept away by the flood.

Killed at a Crossing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—At Dellwood, on White River lake, yesterday afternoon, Mr. O. Newstrom and child, Mrs. E. V. Cleaves and Mrs. J. P. Nordstrom went out for a drive. As they came to the St. Paul and Duluth tracks the horse became unmanageable and plunged before a backing train. All of the parties were instantly killed except the child, which was thrown some distance, but escaped serious injury. The horse was also killed.

Drowned at a Revival.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 8.—Among the thousands who assembled to hear Rev. Sam Jones, at Plaza Bluffs, were Melville Lamb and James H. Kirby, two well known and popular young men of Jerseyville, who are prominent in society circles. They went bathing and were caught in the undercurrent which plays past the grounds and were swept away before any move could be made to save them.

A Triple Drowning.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 8.—A triple drowning occurred in Red Lake river last evening, one mile from this city. John Bulgick, aged 13, Joseph Bulgick, aged 11, and Del Colet being the victims. The boys were bathing, two engaged in a swimming race and both went down. The third attempted their rescue in vain, losing his own life.

Fell From a Steamer and Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—James B. Cutler, the well known real estate man, fell from the steamer City of Toledo, while returning from Jackson park, and was drowned.

A Station Agent Held Up.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—A lone masked robber took possession of the main line Missouri Pacific depot at Independence yesterday morning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, and with two big persuasive pistols compelled Night Operator F. W. Tobias to produce the key to the company's till and count out the cash, which amounted to \$10.95.

Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Joseph W. Kidd, an Englishman, narrowly escaped lynching on Liberty street yesterday afternoon for hanging his 10-year-old stepson, Harry Armstrong, up by the thumbs. The officers arrested Kidd, and with revolvers still in their hands, marched him to the station house.

The Siamese Agreement Ratified.

BANGKOK, Aug. 8.—Ratifications of the Franco-Siamese agreement were exchanged on Friday. M. Pavie, the French minister, will resume his post here to-day. The French flag has been hoisted down at Koh-Si-Chang and the Siamese customs officials have been allowed to return.

INDICATIONS OF DEATH.

Evidence of the Absence of Life That Physicians Depend Upon.

So deceptive are many of the ordinary evidences of death that medical science has given to this subject a great deal of attention. It used to be supposed that people were often buried alive, through accident, and writers of romances have dwelt upon this species of horror with much anction. During the war of the rebellion many soldiers were said to have been interred while living who were merely in a lethargy or stupor arising from loss of blood, exhaustion, cold and fear. Bodies have often been found turned over in coffins as if the occupants had waked up and tried to get out. In numerous other cases of a similar sort the tongue has been discovered protruding from the mouth, as from suffocation, and there have been stains from bleeding on the burial clothing.

Now, such facts as these were amply sufficient in former days to convince the most skeptical that the persons concerned had been interred alive. But it is now known that such phenomena are exhibited by dead bodies under conditions wholly normal. The turning of a corpse in its coffin is brought about by the expansion of the gases of putrefaction. The projection of the tongue from the mouth is an effect of the same cause. Bleeding often occurs after death. In fact, such a hemorrhage is known to have taken place eight days after the demise of the individual. In this instance the bleeding was from wounds inflicted during life.

The stoppage of the heart's beating is not regarded as satisfactory evidence of death. In some cases on record that organ has apparently ceased to perform its function for as much as fifteen minutes, yet the person has revived.

Tidy, the great English authority, speaks of the instance of a certain Colonel Townshend, who was seemingly able to die at will and to come to life again when he chose. On a number of occasions he had deliberately suspended his own vital processes for a short time. Finally he consulted physicians on the subject, deeming his ability to do this a sufficiently abnormal symptom to be somewhat alarming. In the presence of the doctors he voluntarily lapsed into a state of torpidity, his heart stopping and his breathing also, a mirror held at his mouth showing no dimness.

This case was apparently unique. At the same time, the peculiar faculty developed by Colonel Townshend—who died that same night for good and all—bears a seeming likeness to the peculiar power exhibited by certain fakirs of India. For centuries it has been a familiar trick for certain of these fakirs who possessed the accomplishment to permit themselves to be buried alive for months, coming to life again after being dug up. That this remarkable feat is wholly bona fide has been satisfactorily demonstrated. It has been repeatedly performed in the presence of most skeptical witnesses, under circumstances which preclude all possibility of deception. It is an artificial suspension of vitality, bearing some relation to the natural hibernation of bats and other animals.

If the finger of a person in whom the vital spark still lingers be tightly bound with a piece of string, the end of the finger will soon become red and then bluish. But if the individual be dead, no such effect will be produced by the application of a ligature. If during life a clean and bright needle be thrust into the muscles of the body the steel rapidly rusts on being withdrawn. After death no such oxidation takes place, it is said. However, the certainty of this latter test is disputed. One of the most familiar methods of determining absence of life is that of producing a blister by heat, as with the flame of a candle. If the skin beneath and around the blister becomes red the individual lives; otherwise he is dead.

One of the most reliable tests is made by holding the hand of the supposed cadaver between the eye and the light of a candle or lamp. When thus examined the hand of a living person has a rosy color between the fingers. This is not the case with a corpse.

Improving All the Time.

An inquiring Frenchman has set about studying the history of the corset from the earliest time it was used as a sheath for the female form divine. He has pictures, too, which are rather flattering as indicating the advance made from certain early non-prostrosities. For example, unrefined as is our present corset, it is a fairly web compared to one dating from the middle ages. This was a work of art in its way. It was of wrought iron, and would have done credit to the greatest Flemish metal workers.

A Post Man.

Mr. Hardcash, severely.—The fact is, you are too lazy to work. Mr. Tramp, indignantly.—No, sir, I'm willing to work, but I want a situation where I can work when I feel like it, take as many holidays as I please and never get doctored. —Why don't you run for congress? —Well, you see, I've got some little self-respect left.—Texas Siftings.

The Mosquito Would Fix Him. Bardolph.—I'm very full blooded, doctor, and would like to have it reduced somewhat; what would you prescribe? Doctor.—Spend the summer in Jersey.

It Was a Man Who Said This.

"It was a missing word took the place in the missing word book." "I am not surprised at it. A woman is never at a loss for words."

THE FARM AND HOME.

A HEAVY AND UNNECESSARY TAX ON THE FARM.

Imposed by Weeds—Dipping Sheep Necessary to Health—Butter Packages—Land Plaster—Timothy vs. Wheat—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Handling Harmful Weeds.

Most of our American farmers look on weeds as a matter of course, and never seem to get the idea that a farm can be so managed as to become free from weeds; so they look on with placid indifference while the crab-grass, fox-tail, morning-glories and various kinds of burrs and poeclies overrun the cornfields after cultivation ceases, and the rag-weed hides the clover in the stubble-fields, and the garden is hidden by a mixed mass of weeds so that it is necessary to hunt for the potatoes with a scythe and a pitchfork when it comes time to dig them. This carelessness and indifference suggests that good can be done by fighting weeds with the pen, and that the most essential thing to do is to convince farmers, first, that weeds impose a heavy and unnecessary tax on them, and second, that by intelligent management they can be subjugated. If the farmers of Europe need clean fields, we need them much more, for they can hire about three hands a day for what one costs us; and so, while they possibly might afford to cultivate weedy fields, we certainly cannot.

One of the greatest helps in subjugating weeds is clover, writes W. H. Bowen in the Country Gentleman, for two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and if fields are well set with clover there is much less room for weeds. A thick stand of clover shades the soil and keeps it moist, which is favorable to the germination of seeds, and then smother them in their infancy. Clover is thickened and benefited by cutting, while most of our perennial weeds are killed by cutting.

A field so seeded with rag-weed that it takes full possession of the soil can be thoroughly cleansed in five years by the use of clover, and by mowing the stubble the last of July or first of August. I have a field on which this plan has been followed, and five weeks ago it was planted to potatoes. An examination of it yesterday showed it to be clean of weeds, although it has rained so incessantly that we have not been able to go on it at all, but a strip eight feet wide, where a row of corn shocks stood, had no clover on it, and late last fall ripened a crop of weed seed, and on this strip there is now a mat of weeds.

One must study the habits of plants to fight weeds intelligently, and know the conditions under which they mature seed, and how they propagate and scatter, to fight them successfully. Some weeds are most likely to spread in pastures and others on cultivated land. Of some varieties the seed will come up early in the spring and with others the battle must be continued all summer. Some weeds are comparatively harmless on clay uplands, but run riot on rich bottoms. I read that when the first Colorado potato beetle was seen in Germany the cabinet was convened to take prompt measures for its destruction, and there are some weeds so persistent and difficult to eradicate that if one is discovered on a farm every man, woman and child should be informed of its character and enlisted in the fight against it. On many of our bottom farms where corn is grown most of the time the common blue morning glory is the worst pest that was ever introduced, and it is well nigh impossible to eradicate it. It comes up soon after the corn is laid by and grows until the vines reach from hill to hill, so that one can scarcely get through the fields. If you try to cut the corn up to save the fodder you will have to cut it at both ends, and a man walking through the field gets tangled in the vines.

One ought carefully to inspect all seeds which he buys and refuse those containing a mixture. I introduced the morning-glory referred to by buying a bushel of beans, and it has only been by constant watchfulness and vigilance that I have kept it from spreading over my farm, and although for eighteen summers I have hunted for it and destroyed every plant I could find, I have not yet exterminated it. A few years ago I bought some alsike clover seed that contained seed of the ox-eye daisy, but I am not apprehensive of trouble from it, as it is confined to a pasture and does not seem to be spreading.

Butter Packages.

Nothing is of more help in selling butter at a good price than to have it in neat, clean, attractive looking packages, says the Homestead. Of course if the butter is taken to the store and traded for dry goods and groceries the kind of packages does not make so very much difference, for the price is usually adapted to butter of the very poorest quality and the most untidy appearance. Those who are satisfied with taking butter to the country store and trading it will not care to improve their methods of packing, anyhow. They are very easy people to satisfy and the store keeper can pay about what he pleases for their butter so long as he pays the same price for all, both good and bad. But there are some farmers and dairymen who want to improve the quality of their butter and increase the price they are getting for it. They sell to grocers who will retail it in the original packages to consumers who have learned to appreciate that brand, or to private customers. The nearer the

package the better the butter will sell and the easier to establish a regular demand for it. Wooden packages give good satisfaction. They can be bought of different sizes from two pounds up. They should be soaked in water or brine before using and be kept perfectly clean and fresh on the outside. Glass jars are coming into use and seem to give good satisfaction. They are usually too costly to give away with the butter and are used where they can be returned regularly to the dairyman. Another neat package that we have seen is in the form of a small galvanized bucket with a tight fitting cover. Inside is a glass receptacle that will hold about five pounds of butter; this does not entirely fill the bucket, there being room around the glass containing the butter to pack ice or cold water. This makes a very neat package and by using it the butter is pretty sure to reach the consumer in good shape. A number of other packages have been introduced which we have not space to mention. It is not so much a matter of what kind of packages to use as to have it neat and inviting. This is absolutely essential to success in building up a profitable trade among private customers.

Dipping Necessary to Health.

The practice of dipping the sheep in the spring and fall is useful and healthful in two ways. It gets rid of the innumerable cutaneous parasites that infest the flock and weary them by their continual biting and the consequent exhaustion by the loss of so much blood, and it is equal to a warm bath, which so refreshes the owner, tired and annoyed by the constant gathering of unwholesome excretions from the skin. This excretion is enormous in the sheep and as the yolk and grease which collects in so large a quantity on the sheep prevent the healthful perspiration which would otherwise carry off impure matter that must necessarily be got rid of to preserve the animal in good health, and as this interferes as every other unhealthful condition, with the growth of the fleece, as well as with the vigor of the sheep and the prosperity of the lamb, it will pay to dip the flock, although there may be no ticks or scab to make it imperative.—Colman's Rural World.

Farm Notes.

Fruit sent to market should be packed so it can't jostle. Make an effort to constantly improve the quality of the fruit.

A mule colt will always sell at some price, though it may be low. Skim-milk, ground oats and middlings will make pigs grow rapidly. Sheep that are to be marketed should be well fattened before selling.

Under-drainage is costly, but sometimes it almost pays for itself in one season.

It is claimed that a slight dusting with lime aids the keeping quality of potatoes.

Strawberries are frequently small and inferior because too thickly matted in the row.

Black knot and the tent caterpillar are best destroyed by cutting off the affected portions and burning them.

A man to succeed in the stock business must first have good stock, and then he must produce and feed the produce economically.

The results of experiments made in detasseling corn do not seem to justify a farmer in wasting much time in that way. He can employ himself more profitably.

The good farmer will see that the fertility of his soil is maintained, and gradually increased from year to year by rotation, the application of manure and proper drainage.

Home Hints.

Ether will take out water marks from silk.

A lamp of sugar saturated with vinegar will cure hicoughs.

Rendered beef fat makes an excellent piecrust used with butter.

Leather bindings will supersede velvet on the bottom of dress skirts.

A little paraffine rubbed on screws will make them enter wood more easily.

Diamond ivy leaves and pearl berries form long sprays for the front of an evening gown.

Madras muslin or printed frilled curtains are effective bed-room draperies and are much sought after by reason of their artistic coloring.

The Vandye sleeve caps which taper to a point above the elbow are now quite as often added to the short open jacket as the square-shaped Russian model.

Sleeves, sashes and corselets are made of the very elegant light velvet shot of two colors called zephyr velvet, or of the soft, bright satin which goes by the name of liberty satin.

Nervous headache may be greatly relieved by the application of hot water to the temples and the back of the neck, particularly if a hot footbath is used at the same time.

Brass should be cleaned at least once a week. Alcohol, spirits of turpentine, benzine or kerosene will generally remove all ordinary spots on this metal. The final cleansing and polishing should be done with powdered rottenstone, oil and chamolis skin.

There is only one right way to clean wall paper, and that is with a weak-old loaf of bread cut in halves. Begin at the top of the wall and wipe downward, with the crumb side of the loaf, making the strokes a half yard or so in length. Never rub crosswise or upward, but always downward. Generally after this operation the paper will look as good as new.

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The unknown heirs of L. F. Wyman defendant, will take notice that on the 11th day of July 1893 L. F. Stackton the plaintiff herein filed his petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska against said defendant the object and prayer of which is the cancellation and satisfying the records of a certain mortgage bearing date Nov. 13th, 1875 and filed of record on Dec. 17, 1875, given by one James Theobald to L. F. WYMAN on 1/2 block 183 in the city of Lincoln located on west one-half of the south-west fourth sec. 13 township 18 range 6 east. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 2nd day of September 1893 or said petition will be taken as true and the prayer therein granted.

L. F. STACKTON. By his Attorney, W. C. Frampton.

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