

THE DYNAMITERS.

One of the Alleged Burlington Dynamiters Said to Have Confessed—The Attorney's Charge.

Chicago, July 13.—A startling outline of the case against the members of the Brotherhood of locomotive engineers and firemen, accused of complicity in the huge dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was formally presented in court to-day.

The statement was made by United States District Attorney Ewing immediately upon arraignment of six of the accused, Chief Bauereisen and his comrades, Goring, Wilson, Bowles, Broderick and Smith. The presentation caused a great sensation among the crowd of railroad men, lawyers and reporters that filled every inch of room in the court.

"The evidence will show that a few days prior Bowles, one of the accused, went into the room of Chairman Hoge of the Brotherhood, at the latter's rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and showed him a number of dynamite cartridges, and that they talked there about the use of these cartridges.

"A day or two later Bauereisen met Smith on the street and said that Bowles left a package for him at Peck's Hotel, Smith went to the room of the hotel as directed by Bauereisen and found the cartridge and case. A few days after that Bauereisen met Smith on the street again and asked him if he had set off any of that stuff yet—this was on the 14th day of June, the day of the Brotherhood picnic.

"There are people, however, who can not use milk of any kind, nor butter; but to others it proves both food and medicine.—Popular Science News.

THE BUTTER-MILK CURE.

A Number of Cases in Which It Was Exercised a Beneficial Effect.

With the rapid growth of restructive medicine, comes opportunely the reintroduction of old and well-known domestic remedies, among which buttermilk demands a respectable place.

A young lady patient of the writer was suffering from a severe consumptive cough. None of the usual antispasmodics, expectorants, etc., seemed to do any good, simply because her stomach was too weak to bear enough medicine to effect the purpose.

Lingering at one time for weeks from an attack of congestive fever, dosed with calomel and quinine almost beyond endurance, the writer began to desire buttermilk to drink. The physician "didn't believe in humoring the whims of patients," as he expressed it; besides, he contended that a single drink of the obnoxious fluid might produce death, as acids and calomel were incompatible dwellers in the same stomach.

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STOCK ITEMS.

A stunted fall pig is exceedingly poor property. He never gets over it, even if he does live through the winter.

The Arab test of a good horse is to observe the animal when he is drinking out of a brook. If, in bringing down his head, he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrical.

English farmers claim that turnips impart a very agreeable and superior flavor to mutton, quite superseding the "wooly taste" of which so many complain. They say the flesh of the sheep partakes more closely of the flavor of its food than of any other meat-producing animal.

The best and simplest device for a kicking cow that I have found is a piece of one-third-inch rope about six feet long with a loop at one end passed around the cow's body just above the hider and a just back the hips. Tie the cow by the horns, then put the rope on and she can not kick. Nor does it hurt her.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

It is said that a Hubbard squash properly steamed and mixed with a trifle of corn, rye or barley meal will make the best hog feed in the world, and will cause the animal to lay on fat faster than any other known feed. The mixture need be about ten pounds of squash to two of meal. In no case should the feed be allowed to get sour before feeding. A hog likes sweet palatable food as well as does a human.

After a young sow brings her first litter we like to give her a rest before breeding again, and we feel that it is profitable to do so. The first litter is the hardest draft on the system of the dam, and for this reason, if no other, she should be given a rest, but if the rest she her future value as a brood sow demands it. A young sow that brings a litter in May or June has a good chance to recuperate before breeding for a spring litter.—National Stockman.

The question is often asked: Does feed pay? The following would seem to be an answer in the affirmative: The 23d of last December a feeder bought forty-three steers and thirty-three bulls on this market, and shipped them into the country. He fed them until June 26, when he marketed thirty-three head of the steers from which he paid for the whole seventy-six head of cattle and had \$874, ten steers and thirty-three bulls left. He had been offered \$5 per head for the ten steers at home.—Owens' Stockman.

If the brood sows are selected from spring litters they should not be bred till they are ten or twelve month old. This will bring farrowing time in the pasture season. The advantages of this are: (1) The succulent food places the digestive organs of the sow in the best condition; (2) it develops the milk-secreting organs in the most perfect manner; (3) this perfect condition of the sow reduces the possibility of loss at farrowing time to a very small per cent.; and (4) the weather is favorable for success.—Field and Farm.

FARM NOTES.

It is confidently asserted that the potato crop in Kansas this year will be simply immense.

The wheat crop in Ray County, Mo., is an unusually heavy one, and the weather for gathering it has been all that could be desired.

The Kearney (Nebr.) creamery employs twenty-six men and sixteen teams gathering milk, and pays out \$4,000 a month to farmers.

Corn in Kansas is jumping heavenward at the rate of several good inches per day, and farmers for the most part wear a heavenly smile. The wheat is safe and yield good.

With the rains already had thus far small grain is assured, even if we get no more, and soon will be more than half a crop, but if the rain continues to fall until August the corn harvest will be immense and our farmers will have to build greater cribs to hold it.—Stella (Nebr.) Press.

A heavy rain fell here Sunday night, drenching the ground thoroughly. It appeared to be general and extended all over this part of the State. It came in good time for the corn and other summer crops, which were much refreshed and invigorated thereby.—Lorain (Kan.) Eagle-Optic.

Rye will make 25 bushels to the acre, wheat 20, corn 60, onions 200, potatoes 300. Say, you croakers look East, come out and see what a good crop looks like, and when you come bring money enough to stay, for we know that after you get here that you will want to stay; so come prepared and don't think you can buy land for three or four dollars per acre for that time has past.—Sheridan (Kan.) Democrat.

John Carnahan & Sons, the great berry raisers, realized \$81 from two acres of strawberries this spring. In this vicinity several acres of small fruits have been planted, and next season Sartozie will be known, as it is now, the great fruit center. The immense oat crop, with the "world-beater" hay crop, this year is going to allow our farmers a chance to put their corn into hogs and realize what it is worth.—Sarcosie (Mo.) Vindicator.

Kansas in all its history never had a grander crop prospect than it has now. The rains the past ten days were impartial so far as we can learn. All the neighboring counties seem to have been blessed with the welcome showers. The naturally suspicious disposition of the Kansas grower was aroused; but the timely rains came, and all are jubilant. The sign still hangs out that Kansas will this year reap an abundant harvest. The small grain is already sure, while every other production is on the high road to abundance.—Topola Mail.

Nothing thus far has in the least checked the growth of the largest acreage of corn ever planted in the State. The indications all point to an unprecedented yield. Wheat is nearly all harvested and considerable has already been threshed. The yield is very large, ranging all the way from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre. Several reports have come in of yielding upwards of forty bushels. The harvest of oats is enormous. In some parts of the country a yield of seventy-five bushels per acre is claimed. It is a repetition of the famous crop of four years ago when numbers of farmers reported from 80 to 100 bushels per acre.—Wichita (Kan.) Commercial.

Notes. The horses raised on the farm are what their respective breeders make of them, for their character and usefulness in after life depend almost entirely upon the manner in which they are treated when young.

One of the best crops for feed is the cow pea. Be sure to put in a good supply. If you find that your corn crop is to be short, this is the best way to supplement it. Well cured pea vine hay is excellent feed for horses as well as for cows.

At the great show of Shire horses held annually in London, all the exhibits are rigidly examined by skilled veterinarians, and all animals in any way unsound are disqualified from taking prizes.

FILLED WITH AIR.

Decided Wire Taking the Place of the Old Style of Mattresses.

"What is that mattress filled with?" asked a customer in an uptown furniture store.

"Nothing," replied the salesman. "We have mattresses filled with hair, excelsior, feathers, straw and corn husks, but that particular one is empty." The gentleman pressed with his hand on the mattress. It seemed softer than the one filled with hair, and resumed its original shape better than one filled with feathers. It was made of steel wire twisted and interwoven. It was covered with ticking, and did not look different from an ordinary hair mattress. The pillows were of the same material. This new method of upholstering has been successfully applied to covering chairs and sofas, as well as bed furniture.

Physicians have pointed out the general unhealthfulness of pillows and mattresses which are stuffed with feathers, hair or similar soft materials, but they continue to be used, mainly because there is no substitute that is free from objection. When the padding is fresh and new it is admirable, being light, elastic, porous and cool. With use it absorbs gases and vapors, and becomes unhealthy. It affords lodgment for parasites, and is liable to become infected with germs of disease. After a period of use the filling requires renovation or renewal. When overhauled by the furniture man there is no certainty that the material is not mixed with that from other sources, or replaced by an inferior quality. The danger of infection is of course the greatest among the lower classes. The materials used to fill cheap mattresses are such inferior substances as shavings, cocoanut fiber, corn husk, shoddy refuse and even old rags. Many of the substances are used over and over again, and are filthy and dangerous to health.

"Metallic mattresses are to do away with all of these objections. They will not afford lodgment for moths, bugs and other insects, or for the germs of small-pox, scarlet fever or the croup. They are well ventilated and with a thin covering are cool in summer, but with a blanket laid on them become warm in winter. They are especially desirable in hotels, boarding-houses and hospitals, where a person is in doubt as to the last occupant of the bed. The braided wire is said to be an excellent covering for easy chairs and sofas, and in time it may be used to upholster seats in cars and public buildings."—N. Y. World.

So Awfully Frightened.

A woman weighing about 215 pounds plunged wildly around in a frightfully dangerous manner on a crowded street the other day. She was evidently looking for some one, for she breathlessly gasped out:

"Charles! Oh, Charles! Where has he gone? Oh, Charles!"

Charles had been carried forward by the crowd, and when he stopped a lamp post had hidden him from view. When the big woman saw him she plunged forward, fell heavily on his thin-teen-inch chest, crushing him against the lamp post and sobbed out:

"Oh—Charles—my—dear—husband! I lost sight of you and I was so frightened at finding myself alone in this crowd! You mustn't let yourself be carried away from your little girly again! You know how timid I am! I'm so easily frightened—foolish child that I am!"—Detroit Free Press

A Case of Moisture.

Naomi—"Henry, there was no rain storm last night, was there?"

"Not that I know of."

"Did you fall into the water?"

"Certainly not. Why?"

"I think papa must have been mistaken."

"What do you mean, Naomi?"

"He said you were terribly soaked last night."—Nebraska State Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.) with prices.

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Cured of Malaria.

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J., March 17, 1894.

I have been using ALCOCK'S PAIN EXPELLER for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspepsia, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not seem very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice, I thought to save expense I would use ALCOCK'S PAIN EXPELLER, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breastbone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE DIXON.

Black and blue—a dejected darkey—Detroit Free Press.

Its Grasp Relaxed.

By Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, constipation is succeeded by a regular habit of body. While this medicine is thorough, it does not produce violent effects or griping. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous weakness and kidney affections, are among the maladies to which it is also adapted. Wherever tried, on this continent and elsewhere, it shows its ability to expel the poison of malaria from the system.

Why call a man a crank, when no one can turn him—San Francisco Alta.

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MASS. CHARTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

It afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory. UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

NEW BUILDINGS. FRESH EXHIBITS. NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS. DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL PORTS.

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DWIGHT'S SODA

Tutt's Pills FOR TORPID LIVER. Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

UNCOVERED We will print your name and address in American Geographic Directory, for only 10c...

LIQUOR HABIT is a Disease and can be cured by carrying out the full course of treatment...

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines...

DETECTIVES We have in every County, Shreveport and every other...

DROPSY IS TREATED FREE. Have trouble with it and complications...

JONES PAYS THE FREIGHT. We will pay the freight on all orders...

LOCKER'S BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc.

THE BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE TO PERMANENTLY STRENGTHEN BLIND.

LAND DECISIONS.

The Land Commissioner's Holdings Affirmed in Two Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-office in the case of John Schneck vs. James H. Trebeck involving a section of land in the Garden City land district, and on appeal of the latter from a decision of November 16, 1886, rejecting his proof and holding his filing for cancellation.

The appeal of Frank A. Stoops from the Commissioner's decision of December 13, 1886, rejecting the proof made by him, and also the proof made by Sophia J. Thompson for the northeast quarter section 35, township 28, southeast 13, East Larned, Kan. (Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands) and awarding the superior right to the tract to Sophia J. Thompson subject to the submission by her of new proof showing compliance with the requirements of the law was considered. The testimony sustains the finding of the local officers and the decision of other officers that Stoops' filings and settlement was made in the interest of Milo J. Reed, and it was not until after he had quarreled with Reed that he made a bona fide settlement upon the tract. In the meantime, Miss Thompson had, with Stoops' consent, gone upon the land. She has, therefore, the priority of right; but I think the testimony raises a doubt as to whether she is not acting in the interest of Milo J. Reed, and for this reason her proof, when it shall be submitted, should be carefully scrutinized. Decision is affirmed.

A Powder Mill Explodes.

READING, Pa., July 14.—Laffin & Rand's large powder works near Cressona, blew up yesterday afternoon, killing three men—George Gilman, Charles Reed and Henry Hearnich, who were the only persons about the place. Their bodies were thrown 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. The building was destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion, the force of which was felt ten miles away, as a large quantity of powder was stored in the building.

Schools in France.

PARIS, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Laffon, a member of the Radical Left, proposed the immediate suppression of religious congregations, on the ground of immoral acts committed by the Christian Brothers conducting the agricultural colony at Cieux, and asked urgency for his motion.

Several members spoke in favor of granting urgency for the consideration of the motion.

M. Cassagne demanded that for the sake of decency the debate be closed, but this was negatived.

M. Laffon persisted in his demand for urgency for his motion, which was granted by a vote of 264 to 219.

At a June Picnic.

He (with a bunch of wild flowers in his hands)—Ah, my dear Miss Sereand-yellow, what kind of posies will you choose?

She (in a perfect twitter)—O, Mr. Smith! O, te, he; te, he; I will choose posies.

Mr. Smith sinks into the earth.—Washington Critic.

An "Inch of Rain" means a Gallon of Water Spread over a Surface of nearly Two Square Feet, or a Fall of about one Hundred Tons on an Acre of Ground.

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