# STARTLING RUMORS RAMPANT

False Reports of the Killing of M. P. Officials Create Intense Excitement.

A TEXAS MURDERER CAPTURED.

An Officer From the Lone Star State Stops in Omaha With His Prisoner-A Fortunate Fall-Other Local News.

Hoxie Was Not Shot.

The startling announcement gained currency on the streets shortly after 5 o'clock last evening that General Manager Hoxie and General Superintendent Kerrigan of the Missouri Pacific had been killed by the mob at St. Louis. The news spread like wild-fire, and soon there appeared in the corridors of the hotels and in show windows of the various business houses bulletins setting forth the startling intelligence. Inquiry of the bulletin posters, however, failed to elicit any additional particulars or the source from which the information was obtained, and the BEE office was besieged by people anxious to learn the facts. Nothing, however, had been received at this office in reference to the alleged assassination, and inquirers were turned away with their curiosity not satisfied. Later in the evening the bulletin boards announced that the report that Hoxie was killed was not verified, but that he had been shot and was dangerously wounded. Still later the same authorities set forth the fact that Hoxie was not shot, but they still maintained that the killing of Kerrigan was true. Shortly after 9 o'clock, however, the bulletins began to disappear from public places, and it began to be whispered around that a mistake had been made. Crowds which had gathered to discuss the situation began to diminish in size as the latest rumors grew in strength, and soon entirely dispersed upon the authoritative statement that neither Hoxie nor Kerri-gan had been hurt in the least, and that announcements to the contrary were entirely incorrect.

Where the rumors started from it was impossible to ascertain last evening. It is said that a private dispatch was received by Superintendent Dorrance, of the Union Pacific, announcing the tragedy, but the report was not verified. When the news was supposed to be re-liable the excitement in various quarters was intense and was the general subject of conversation. Knights of Labor were terribly indignant and horrified at the d tragedy, while others denounced supposed tragedy, while others denounce the knights in the most vigorous terms.

"FIGHTING JOHN BUTLER." A Texas Murderer Captured in Chey-

enne County Passes Through Omaha. A large, finely built man, wearing a broad-brimmed sombrero, a rough suit of corduroy, and a big leather belt full of cartridges, was sitting in Sheriff Coburn's office yesterday afternoon, taking it easy, preparatory to going on a long journey last night. This individual was Sheriff Beard, of Mason county, Texas, and he was on his way home with a prisoner, whom he had captured in this state, after long and patient tracking. On the 2d day of November, 1884, John Roberts, better known as "Fighting John Butler," entered a saloon in Mason, and stepping up to Jim McNealy, who was playing pool, told him he had an old score to settle, and pulling out a revolver shot him dead. He then "covered" the crowd with his gun and kept them back until he could mount his horse and ride away. That was the last heard of him until about a month ago, when Sheriff Beard received word that he had been seen by a friend in Nebraska. The officer accordingly came north, and after some difficulty located his man in Cheyenne county, this state. On Monday last he went to the house where Roberts was stopping and effected his capture, although he made a desperate resistance. Yesterday the officer and prisoner arrived in Omaha, and the latter was locked up in the county jail until evening, when they took the train for Kansas City.

"Fighting John Butler" is well known throughout Texas as a "dead tough," having "killed his man" in several in-stances. McNealy, for whose murder he has just been arrested, was also a bad man, and, although smaller than "Fighting John," was considered the best man of the two. Mason county, where the murder was committed, has a hard population, and Sheriff Beard is at present on the track of six escaped murderers.

### SOUTH OMAHA SLUGGERS. Recent Fights at the Stock Yards-Other News Items.

After a long period of comparative peace and quiet, South Omaha is again filled with "wars and rumors of wars." The other night three "good" men went up on the hill to do up "The Bohemian," against whom they have had a standing grudge. The Bohemian, however, proved too much for the three and, had not his wife interfered, might have furnished the coroner with a job. After the discharge of a couple of shots the three made their escape, glad to get away. The next battle was a peculiar one, inasmuch as one of the participants was stabbed with no less formidable weapon than a beer keg. There was considerable loss of blood but

Ground has been broken for Pivonka's new brick block. B. Strathman, who recently disposed of his saloon business to an Iowa man, has bought the lot opposite Pivonka's saloon

on which he will erect a building to be occupied as a boarding house. Real estate is advancing with an apparent determination of keeping up with the

The Purim Ball. The Metropolitan club gave a derightful party last evening at their hall, Dodge and Founteenth street, which was attended by about tifty couples. The affair was one of the festivities attendant upon the feast of the Parim, the Jewish festival which is being celebrated at this season in accordance with ancient tradition. The cite of the Hebrew society was present, and many elegant and costly costumes were displayed. The dancing programme was composed of the latest and best dances, and was carried out to the delight and satisfaction of all. Supper was served in the dining rooms of the club, and was not the least pleasurable feature of the occasion.

A Lucky Escape.

James Wilson, a painter in the employ of T.J. Beard & Co., had a narrow es cape from instant death yesterday. He was at work on the Andrus block on Sixteenth street, standing at the top of a forty-foot ladder, when the support slipped and he was precipitated to the pavenient, the ladder failing on top of him. Wilson struck on his side with terrific force, and all who saw the accitent shuddered. He quickly rose to his eet, and with slight assistance was able walk into a neighboring drug store where a doctor was summoned. An examination showed that beyond a broken rib he had sustained no serious injuries.

Dr. Peck's team took fright last night as he was stepping into the buggy and ran away. They were captured near Ninth and Douglas streets. ODDS AND ENDS.

Stray Leaves From the Reporters' Note Books.

Farnam street last evening picked up an old letter, soiled, taded and tattered. It was dated June 6, 1863, and was written by an old soldier in the Union army to a friend. It was written on a kind of papeterie which was greatly admired by the boys in blue, and much used by them, the head of the sheet containing a rough wood cut engraving of General Tyler's wood cut engraving of General Tyler's famous bayonet charge at the battle of Winchester. The letter is written from "Camp at Lake Springs, near Rolla, Mo." Among other things, the writer says: "All the infantry from our division have been ordered away. It is supposed that they will go to Vicksburg to intercept Johnson. There is nothing left here now but two regi ments of cavalry, ours and the Eighth Missouri. It is reported that Col. Gower has been appointed to take charge of three counties in northern Missouri—our old tramping ground. If so, we will have a good time with the bush whackers, have driven the militia from But ler and hold the place, but there is noth-ing positive about it—whether we will go there or somewhere else. But it is sup-posed that General Schofield, who has lately been taking command of Missouri, will change the programme, and, we fear, not much for the better. Write soon. Give my love to all the boys and don't say a word to the girls. From

Here the letter closes, leaving the reader in mists of doubt and conjecture as to what became of "the boys"—whether they met and conquered the bushwhackers and why the writer of the letter did not want a word said to "the girls" about himself and his plans and prospects.

One of the strange sights which may be oticed almost any day on the streets of Omaha, especially in the evening, is that of a Chinaman, walking arm in arm with a pretty white girl. The Mongolian is known among his brethern and the public to whom he is known by name or sight, as "The Dude." His dress is com-pletely American, from a handsome closefitting fur cap to a pair of neat, well polished boots. His clothes are of the finest cut and fit him as though made by the best tailor in Omaha. He generally wears a pair of black ki1 gloves, when out promenading with his lady love, and sports a gold-headed cane, which he

swings from side to side with the care lessness of a man whose wealth is counted by the millions. He is, altogether, the dandy Chinaman of Omaha. Nobody seems to know the name of the young lady who is so fortunate as to be blessed with the Celestial's love. She is possessed of more than average good looks, and is really a very clever appearing young lady. It is said that John is saving up money and expects to buy a home, to which he may take his American bride, when the happy marriage climax shall cap the courtship, (as it probably will)

some few weeks or months hence.

There is a German in South Omaha employed in some menial capacity by the stockyards company who rejoices in the nickname of "John McShane," a soubriquet which he derived rather from some caprice of his associates than from any real or fancied resemblance to his distinguished Omaha namesake. The German is said to be very proud of this nickname and would rather be called by it than by his real name. One day he was working in the yards when an associate shouted to him, "Come here, John McShane." The real John A happened, as luck would have it, to be passing along at the time, but paid no Again the came, loud and clear, "Come here, John McShane," followed closely by another more emphatic, "If you don't came here John McShane, I'll break your neck for you!" The real John A who was sheltered from view McShane. by a high board fence, hurried past without waiting to find out why his name was used thus roughly in vain. Probably to he is in ignorance of the true state of affairs.

He was talking about the large number

of law suits growing out of petty neigh-borhood quarrels, when Judge Stenberg interrupted him. "Let me tell you," interrupted him. "Let me tell you, said his honor, "about a suit I had before me six or seven years ago. An old woman came to me and wanted replevin papers for an old hen and thirteen chick ens, which a neighbor had taken posses sion of. I told her it would cost than the chickens were worth, but she was bound to have it just the same. So issued the papers and a constable went and recovered the property. The chickens were young ones, only two or three days old, and the officer put them in his pockets to bring them to my office. When he got there he found that three of the chickens were dead. But there were still ten of them left, and I told him to put them in my coal box with the old hen until the case could be tried. Well, the next morning when I went to the office I found that seven of the chickens had been killed by rats, and before afternoon when the case came up, there was only the old hen left. But the case was tried just the same, and the whole neighbor-hood appeared as witnesses on one side or the other. The old woman lost her but the jury agreed to waive their fees and recommended that the witnesses do the same. They all agreed to do so, but the woman wouldn't have it. She said she'd 'pay or bust,' and she did both, for it took every cent she had saved for two years.

"I haven't any use for these people who are kicking because the city hasn't better councilmen," remarked Councilman Charlie Goodrich last evening. "Whose fault is it? Why, it's the fault of the kickers. They are the very ones that can't be dragged to the primaries, and then they complain because better men are not selected. Why don't they come out and see to it that good men are up? I tell you if they are the ones that have the most at stake they should give some attention to the selection of cand dates and not hold back until the others have done the work and then squeal cause it was not done to suit them. sir, I haven't a bit of use for that kind of men." And Mr. Goodrich emphasized his words by dropping suddenly into a chair and folding his hands across his abdominal regions.

Local Brevities.

J. J. Hardin, city salesman for George A. Hoagland, has returned from a two day's frunt in which he captured 250 ducks.

There are many worthless imitations of St. Jacobs Oil. Beware of them all.

Low prices, good grades and a square deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala

At 100: S. 13th St. is the place to buy building paper, carpet felt, mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, etc., at very low prices.

G. F. LYMAN.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y, freight and ticket office removed to 1305 Farnam street. Telephone No. 782. Promenade concert, Exposition Building, Tuesday evening, March 80; 25 cents.

Frederick's Hat Store moved to Creighton Block, 15th St., near Postoffice. Lawton & Mole, Printers, 15th and

Promenade concert, Exposition Building T esday evening, March 20; 25 cents.

FIELD AND FARM.

Frauds on Farmers.

The March report of the Department of A reporter for the BEE walking down Agriculture has an interesting chapter on "Frauds upon Farmers." Most of it is devoted to Bohemian oats, concerning

which the following is said: In the March circular were included Inquiries whether the Bohemian oats had been introduced, whether sold by agents or seed companies, at what rates sold, their quantity and productiveness, and also what other frauds have been practiced by adventurers claiming to be agents for the sale of goods assumed to be desirable. Correspondents report the attempt in some form to sell this grain at exhorbitant rates in twenty-live grain at exhorbitant rates in twenty-five states and the presence of the agents of the organized swindle in eighteen. Only is the center of the infection, reports have been received from forty-five counties. Indiana makes return of operations in twenty-four counties. From Michigan come reports from sixteen counties, mostly in the southern part of the state, most of them among the richest and most popilous; and from ten counties in different parts of Illinois. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa agents have appeared at fewer points, and only an occasional foray has as yet been made into Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota on the west, and into Kentucky and Tennessee southward. Agents have appeared in several counties in western New York (ten are reported) and in Pennsylvania, and a few in West Virginia. One is reported in New London, Conn., and one in Waldo, Me. Altogether there are 130 counties where this fraud is reported and it is possible, and indeed probable, that a complete report would reveal its existence in 200 counties. center of the infection, reports have been re-

The mode of operating the swindle is then described, the remark being made that this seems necessary for the farmers of the south, where the scheme is now being extensively operated. Continuing,

the report says: The losses that have accrued are already immense. These returns do not give them except in a few instances. It would require further time and prove a difficult undertaking, yet it is claimed that in some countles they would reach \$10,000. Probably \$100,000 would not cover them in Ohio, and possibly the aggregate for all the states would reach several hundred thousand dollars. A loss of \$100 by one man is common, and some cases are reported of \$1,000. One of the early pro-\$100 by one man is common, of the early pro are reported of \$1,000. One of the early pro moters of the scheme In northern Ohio, Henry L. Bacon, was last year sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Ohio pen-itentiary by a court at Akron for forgeries in connection with this fraud. Others should follow speedily.

The returns relating to quality represent invariably that these Bohemian or hulless oats are of inferior quality, not worth as much as ordinary oats. One of the most competent judges in this country-Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, the well-known oatmeal manufacturer of Akron, O.-in a letter to the commis-sioner of agriculture, makes the follow-

ing statements in regard to them: I do not want them for oatmeal even at the same price with common oats. I do not know of a mill anywhere using them for oatmeal, and I do not know of a farmer sowing them more than twice. I do not know of any section in this county where the experiment with them has been a success. The have no standing in any of our grain man

Mr. W. T. Walker, chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state of Ohio, replying to a question as to the responsi-bility of one of the Bohemian oat companies of that state, said: "These seed men are a set of swindlers. There is not a dollar of security here for their bonds Don't deal with them.'

"Our courts," says H. Talcott, treassurer of the state Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, "are full of lawsuits," re-ferring to lawsuits growing out of contracts made in connection with Bohe-mian oats. In one county, Wyandot, over a dozen cases are said to be on file against Bohemian oats.

As the name Bohemian is becoming somewhat notorious, we begin to hear of Austrailian and Russian oats; and other varieties, or the old variety under other mes, may be expected t o appear. are also reported from a number of local ities in Ohio, Indiana, and other states in which "hulless barley" and pretended new varieties of wheat, bearing such fancy names as "Gold Dust," "Seneca Chief," "Red Line," etc., are being of-fered for sale at high prices—the wheat as high as \$15 per bushel-and upon the same plan as has been followed with Bo hemian oats. It is not necessary to know anything of the quality of the grain fered on that plan to understand that these schemes are fraudulent, because a plan which presupposes that the crop can be sold year after year at the same price the seed, when the latter is twenty or thirty times the ordinary market price of the grain, manifests a palpable lack of

common sense.

The correspondents of the department nd reports of various other frauds that with more or less success are being practiced on farmers in different parts of the country. Agents for the sale of fruit trees, fertilizers, stoves, cooking ranges, and various other articles, succeed many instances in selling these wares at two or three times their value, or getting the farmers' money for things that prove utterly worthless. The devices for getting a farmer's signature to some paper which can be changed into a negotiable note and sold for cash are too numerous to mention. A favorite rule is to get him to act as agent for the sale of some article of farm machinery, leave some of the articles with him, and take his receipt for them in such a form that, with or without change, it can be used as a note for the amount at which they are valued.

Another device is that of taking orders for some subscription book-in some cases the Revised New Testament-and converting such orders into notes. Still another is the one operated by the pre-tended agent of a Bible or tract society, who presents himself at a farm house about dinner-time and accepts an invit tion to dine on condition that he may be allowed to pay for his meal. The society, he says, requires that he should pay his way, and to prove that he has done so he asks the farmer's signature, to a form of receipt which he carries with him. In course of time this receipt comes back to the farmer in the form a note for some sum of money filled in

by the plausible swindler. A lightning-rod agent agrees to put up lightning rods about a house for \$5, and presents a bill for \$105, \$100 for the rods and \$5 for putting them up. The collection of royalties on some patented article found in the farmer's possession, the sale of worthless recipes for the manafacture of fertuizers, the sale of rights for a worthless patent process for curing obacco, the collection of fees by pretended officials, such as boiler inspectors "the drive-well fraud," a variety of in-surance frauds, and the sale of worthless receipts for the cure of "hog cholera" or other animal diseases, are among the numerous swindling devices mentioned

by the correspondents of the depart Horse and Mule Breeding. The prospect for making money by keeping cattle on the open range and ranch is not as good as it was a few years ago. The best locations have been secured, and with rare exceptions, the nat ural supplies of water are controlled by parties who use them as they do private property. In many of the territories there are combinations among the ranchmen who have been on the ground for several years that place all the difficulties they conveniently can in the way of newcomers. They have large capital, and are able to exert a powerful political in-fluence. They can obtain breeding stock to better advantage than men who are seeking to establish themselves, and can secure more favorable terms for trans-portation. They have prospered as few persons have who have been engaged in any department of stock-raising. of them will continue to make money, as they have experience, capital and facili-ties that are now difficult to secure. According to the reports of several ranch and range companies made at the close

of last year the profits on the capital invested were small. A comparatively high price was paid for young cattle, while beeves sold at low figures. The action of the national government in relation to grazing lands in Indian Terri-tory and the erection of wire fences on public lands has been unfavorable to the interests of many ranchmen.

Hog raising is less profitable than it has

been at any time since the beginning of the civil war. The price of pork products is very low. Our pork is excluded from several countries where it was once ex-tensively sold. The periodical alarms about trichina in this country as well as in foreign countries have caused many people, especially in large towns, to abandon the use of pork. The swine disease popularly known as the hog cholera has made the business of produc-ing pork very hazardous. There is more risk from disease in keeping hogs than in keeping any other kind of domesticated Feeders who keep hogs in connection with cattle they are butchering for the market they derive the most profit from them. The pork they produce is a clear gain. Very few extensive stock raisers now feed corn or other grains directly to hogs. The outlook for large gains in keeping sheep is very poor. Wool and ordinary mutton are very low. While many are not inclined to say figure. While many are not inclined to sacrifice their flocks of sheep, few desire to in-crease them. Some find there is a profit in supplying the local market with muton; others wish mutton for their own tables, end a few keep sheep for the pur-pose of keeping up the fertility of their land. All sheep raisers are hopeful of a favorable turn in their business.

The prospects for making money in breeding and raising horses and mules were never better than they are now. Horses of all descriptions command good prices. As wealth increases in large cities there is an increasing demand for horses that will make fast time on the race-course for fine carriage horses, and for riding horses. The demand for heavy draft horses for use on drays and transfer wagons was never better. The demand for middle-weight horses is also good. The increase of street-car lines in all large towns calls for a large number of horses suitable for drawing cars. Street railways make a demand for more horses than ordinary railways ever displaced. The development of Dakota and the western provinces of Canada has created a great demand for horses in the northwest. They are wanted not only for ordinary farm work, but for drawing stages and doing general teaming. These parts of the continent will require more horses than they can produce dur-ing the next twenty years. The first settlers of any new country cannot engage in horse-breeding very extensively. They have not the capital to purchase breeding stock, to erect stables, and to enable them to wait till animals grow to a size that they can be put to work. They find it to their advantage to raise cattle and hogs for several years after they have settled on their places. Although the demand for mules in the

states north of Missouri is small, owing to a foolish prejudice against them, the demand for them in the south is as good as ever, and promises to continue. Raising mules for the southern market is a profitable business for all who are so situated that they can engage in it. Missou-ri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are well situated for breeding and raising mules. The climate is favorable, while grass, corn and oats are leading crops. St. Louis is the largest mule market in the world, and it is easily reached by railway or river communication by parties living in any of these states. Extensive buildings for protection are not so essential for mules as for horses. Shelters for mules can be made of very cheap materials. The mule is a hardy creature and will stand exposure that will greatly injure a horse. Mares suitable for raising mule colts can be obtained from Oregon or the western territories at comparatively low prices, and good jacks can be bought in Missou-ri and the states further south. Parties proposing to engage in the business re-quire considerable capital, as there will pe no returns for at least two years. After that time a "crop" of mules can be sold each year, and the expenditure of

labor and money will be small.

The raising of horses and mules can be carried on in connection with grainraising and general farming in most of the western states and territories to excellent advantage. Most of the plowing is done in the fall, and the mares that are expected to drop colts in the spring can do this work. The mule or horse colts will be of a size to be separated from their dams before it is time to com-mence cutting grass for hay or harvestng grain. The mares that have dropped colts in the spring can draw the mower and reaper in the summ erand early fall, and can plow the land for another crop later in the season. By judicious man-agement the mares can be made to do work enough to pay for their keep, so that their colts will be a net gain. All the food for the mares and their progeny can be raised on the place, and there will be no money outlay, except for male ani-mals and buildings for shelter. At pres-ent prices there is more money in draft animals than those raised in supplying meat. That such a state of things will continue for a considerable time seems likely. The demand for horses in all countries increases as wealth and civili-

zation increase. Soil for Grapevines.

Mr. Albert Sutliffe, of California, who is traveling in southern Europe in search

of information pertaining to fruit culture, writes to the San Francisco Chronicle One of the chief essentials of the best wine seems to be the poorness of soil. It is a fact that impresses the observer who examines the vineyards on the bare hillsides of Italy and Spain, among the rocky and feeble soils of Burgundy and the south of France, but nowhere more forcibly than when he makes a critical visit to the vinelands about Bordeaux, and esthe vinelands about Bordeaux, and es-pecially those which produce the famous red wines of the Medoc and the finest of the Sauternes. These districts, as well as those of Graves, St. Emilion, and some others, which produce good wines of less reputation, are comprised in the department of the Gironde, which extends on both sides of the Garonne to a distance of 110 miles from its mouth, and has a mean of not more than fifty Bordeaux, is on the Garmiles. onne, about, seventy-five miles from the sea whose tidal influence is felt some twenty or thirty miles further inland. Most of the department is level, or composed of small hills such as the French call mamelons, which rise often to a height of only forty or lifty feet. Medoc lies on the south side of the river, between Bordeaux and the sea, the space occupied by vineyards beginning a few mites after leaving the city, and having an average length of fifty miles by an average width of six or seven. The mamelons in this region are gentle swellings of the surface, sometimes at their highest elevations no more than twenty or thirty feet above the general level of the plain. The whole district was evidently once covered with pines. of which a few of not very imposing proportions remain here and there in small groves, some of them coming from the sowing of the seed. The soil is technically described as "silico-gravelous and sometimes calcareous" but the chance observer sees little of it but the pebbles which appear in successive layers in the the railroad cuttings, and so thoroughly cover the ground that in the winter they give the impression of snow. The soil would in California be considered the poorest of the poor. Nothing can be cultivated on it except vines, and if these were found unprofitable it would have to be left to return to its original condition of pine barrens or absolute nakedness and stertility. There were in the district marshes that have been

drained, but they do not produce the best

of wines, and outside the limits named some vineyards have been planted in sands like those of the Sahara, which promise to do well after a little time. The land absolutely filled with the round, smooth, white pebbles is considered the best as regards quality of wine, and the Bordelais merchants will point out to the stranger and explain its capabilities with pride, though it looks as if a potato vine planted in it would perish of inanition. However, by the use of fertilizers, the vine not only flourishes, but grass and weeds come in, which requires constant care to eradicate. The reclaimed marsh lands and the low lying meadows are less barren, but they are also less beloved by the vine, and the wines are not held in

high esteem in Bordeaux. Tomato Plants. Prof. E. S. Goff, of the New York Experiment Station, states that tomato plants from self-grown seed ripen into fruit nearly as early as those started early in the hot-bed. In order to discover how much time is gained in securing ripe fruits by forcing the young plants we planted a few seeds of the Livingston's Favorite tomato in hills in the open ground in the garden on April 24, placing about ten seeds in each hill. These had was given the young plants, and they were not covered at any time to protect them from frosts. As they grew large enough to crowd each other they were thinned to one plant in a hill, and afterward received exactly the same treatment as the plants that were transplant-ed from the hot bed. The plants from ceds planted in the open ground ripened the first fruit August 21, or 119 days from planting, while plants of the same variety removed from the hot-bed planted March 28 ripened their first fruit August 19, or 114 days from planting. In other words, plants grown entirely in the open ground matured fruit in twenty-five days shorter time than those which were cared for in the hot-bed the first two months of their existence. The result is certainly strik-ing, and suggests that the check given to the plants at the time of transplanting may have been nearly sufficient to over balance all the time gained by forcing. We were careful to harden the plants in the hot-bed before removing them to the garden, and, in order that transplanting might be felt as little as possible, we potted the plants several

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. Beware of inferior seed at this season. Time lost in the use of such cannot be regained.

days before replanting them in the gar-den, carefully shading them until they

were rooted in the pots. Did the trans-

planting check the growth so much, or did the heat of the hot-bed enfeeble

them? The subject merits further ex-

periment.

Wood ashes and plaster make an excellent fertilizer for all kinds of grass crops and should be freely used. Pigs farrowed now will make very rap id growth, and will gain nearly as fast as those that were farrowed in the fall and wintered over.

Raspberries throw up a great many suckers, and these should be thinned out, leaving not over four canes to the hill, so as to afford plenty of room. President McCann, of the Elmira Farm-

ers' club, suggests that cows subject to garget or other diseases of the udder bo sent to the shambles instead of being used as breeders. If you wish to grow a good crop of oats do not delay getting the seeds in. Oats delight in the plentiful rains of spring

and grow rapidly as soon as the ground begins to become warm. A correspondent of Vick's Magazine thinks the white spruce superior to the Norway in hardiness and beauty. The

that will be widely planted when it is better known. The finest stalks of asparagus are raised by giving the plants plenty of room. Set the roots four feet apart and three feet in the rows. Keep the land free from weeds and manure every year on the surface. The manure should be fine and well-

Regarding the economy of using ensil age a Minnesota dairyman claims that he can winter a cow on six tons of it, and that the cost should not exceed 40 cents: ton, or \$2.40 for the winter. It cannot be produced in many other locations as cheaply as he states.

To cure a cow of the habit of sucking herself, says the Jersey Bulletin, make a saturated tineture of powdered aloes and alcohol, keep it in a mucilage bottle tightly corked, and paint the end of each teat with the mixture, and the cow will soon become disgusted.

The sheep should be well sheltered al night and should have plenty of room. It is best at this season to separate all wethers from the ewes, and if the latter are not crowded they will produce stronger lambs and be in better condition for nursing them in the spring, owing to more steady access to food, as well as receiving more care and attention Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat, and unless it is supplied it is not supposable that they will grow rapidly enough to prove profitable. Sometimes there will be two or three sheep in a flock which will not eat well or fatten. Such animals should be culled out without delay, as it is only a waste of grain and time to continue feeding them longer.

The physical nature and complexion of soils and their varied conditions have much to do with the success or failure of fruit culture. All varieties of fruit prefer and as far as practicable, should have soil congenial to their wants, where they flourish best and grow to perfection with less manure and cultivation, but if it is not possible for every farmer to have the soil best suited for fruits he should come as near it as possible.

Nearly all gardeners transplant cab-bage plants, but a successful grower writes that he sows the seed in rows twenty-one inches apart in order to allow of cultivating the plants with After they reach the size at which trans-planting is done he transplants all of those in every alternate row thinning the remaining rows until the plants stand two feet apart. The rows are three and one-half feet apart. He claims that they do as well as those transplanted from seed sown in the ordinary way.

NOTICE!

Proposals for Real Estate

Bids will be received by the Trustees of South Omaha up to Thursday, March 25, for the purchase of the N. half of the N. W. quarter and the N. W. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section five (5) township fourteen (14) Range thirteen (13) Douglas county—120 acres more or less. This is what is known as the "Orchard tract" of the Syndicate lands. It is only a little over a mile from Hanscom Park and about one-half mile northwest of the stock yards. It lies beautiful and will make clegant property to subdivide. Will be sold in 40, 80, or 120 acre tracts. one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. Address M. A. Upton, Manager, 216 S. 18th St.

Newport News. Newport has proved most popular of Acre Lot Additions; 120 acres were par-

chased October last, THE ROUGHEST PART OF WEIGH we have sold in 40 acre tracts to several purchasers. We now offer for the first THE BEST PART OF NEWPORT.

Come and see the ground.

AMES, 1507 FARNAM ST.

ROBBED AND BURNED. American Bark Attacked by Madagascar Pirates.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The state department has received information that the New England bark Surprise, which sailed some months ago from San Francisco, was on November 21 robbed by pirates off the west cost of Madagascar,

The Surprise struck a reef about three miles from shore, and those on board loaded their valuables into boats and pulled in shore under the lea of Small point. In a short time two canoes with natives who appeared to be friendly came to them. Very soon to be friendly came to them. Very soon thirty or forty canoes laden with armed spearmen came out, and before the unfortun-ale crew could escape surrounded the boats of the Surprise and robbed their occupants of everything valuable, taking even the shawls from the women. In this destitute state the Americans were

permitted to depart. Fortunately, the next morning they were picked up by a French vessel. The captain immediately returned to the scene of the wreck with the French officer the scene of the wreck with the French officer to find that all his cargo had been taken off by the natives, who had torn the bark's sails to pieces, stripped off her metal, and finally burned the Surprise to the water's edge. The captain of the Surprise laid a claim before King Lahamaisa for the amount of his los-es, but the king said he could do nothing in the premises unless the names of the offenders were furnished.

Pacific Railroad Debts. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The house com mittee on Pacific railways adopted the follow-

ing resolution: Resolved. That a sub-committee of five be directed to prepare and report to the whole committee a bill providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the United States, in semi-annual installments, with provisions for extending the lien of the United States over all branch road properties, franchises and rights of said companies.

TOO MANY WIVES.

Georgia Mashers Visit a Mormon's House and Chastise His Women. KNOXVILLE, Ga., March 24.-A veritable Mormon has been brought to light in Crawford county by the flogging of two white women, Mrs. Julia Hutto and Mrs. Vine Hutto. They are wives of William Hutto, the story of whose loves is a scandal to the community. Years ago be started his matrimonial ventures by selling his first wife for a nial ventures by selling his first wife for a fiddle to which he had taken a fancy. He had got in addition a pen of shoats. He received a barrel of syrup in pay for making himself he husband of No. 2. That lady died before she could be traded off. The third wife he sold for a bag of cow peas. His fourth wife was so hard to dispose of that he abandoned her in desperation and established himself with his present two wives.

with his present two wives.

When the maskers appeared at his house Hutto broke through the back door and escaped to the swamp. The women were taken out of bed and, under the repeated laying on of whips, they were ordered to leave the country. The men then disappeared, promising to call again. The women are now preparing to leave preparing to leave.

Shot At a Mark and Killed His Mother.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21,-A pecullar and distressing accident occured yesterday near Waverley, a little village ten miles southwest of this city. The son of Mrs. Sarah McKenzie, wife of a prominent farmer, took a rifle from the house and fired it at a mark on an outhouse. After loading the gun he went to see the result of his shot and found his mother dead on the opposite side of the structure. The ball from the rifle had passed through the shed and had entered her brain. Victory For King John.

SUAKIM, March 24.—Abyssinian troops, sent by King John to relieve the garrison at Kassalla, have fought a battle with hostile Arabs near that place. The Arabs were defeated and 550 of their men were killed. It is reported that great numbers of natives

Two Michigan Miners Killed. ISHPEMING, Mich., March 24.-Charles Sieberdall and Andrew Hoesby, employes of the Cleveland Iron Mining company, were instantly killed by a fall of heavy rock in No. 3 shaft of the company's mine at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Both leave families.

The Murder of Cant. Crawford. Tucson, Arizona, March 24.-Lieut. Maus made a supplemental report in reference to the murder of Capt. Crawford by Mexican troops, in which he states the officer was as-sassinated.

Weather For To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY-Fair weather; winds generally northerly; colder in southern por tion; rising temperature in northern por

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. For Medicinal and Family Use, Con-

sumption, Dyspepsiz, Malaria, The following is a partial list of scientists who have analyzed, Medical Authors who support, and Physicians who prescribe Dufff's Pure Malt Whiskey.

PROF. H. A. MOTT, (Analytical Chem.) Ph. D. F. C. S., New York.
PROF. M. E. Arendt, (Analytical Con. Chem.) Buffalo, N. Y.
PROF. M. E. Arendt, (Analytical Con. Chem.) Buffalo, N. Y.
PROF. M. E. Arendt, (Analytical Con. Chem.) Buffalo, N. Y.
PROF. A. E. Menke, Prof. Organic Chem. Ky. State College and Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
PROF. HARVEY L. BYRD, late Prest. of Faculty and Prof. Balt, Md. Med. College.
PROF. WM. B. CARPENTER, M. D., F. R. S., F. S. G., Examiner University of London, Prof. University College.
PROF. JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., Author "Alcoholic Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint." Burlington, N. J.
PROF. H. C. WOOD, Author of "Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics," University of Penna.
PROF. AUSTIN FLINT, Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y.
DR. M. G. GREENFIELD, M. D., Author of "Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse."
DR. John Gardner, M. D., Author of "Longevity," London, Eng.
DR. WM. H. MORSE, Westfield, N. J.,
"Notes on Amylism."
DR. J. CLARK SLAY, M. D., Phila, Pa. Old Age.

'Notes on Amylism.', Dr. J. CLARK SLAY, M. D., Phila., Pa., "Iron as a Medicina,"
DR. C. S. MUSCROFT, SR., M. D., ExCoroner, Hamilton Co., Ohlo.
DR. FRED. H. SAWYERS, M. D., S. R. C.
P., (London.) Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., Stapleton,
N. V. DR. L. B. ANDERSON, M. D., Norfolk, a., "Malaria and Quinine." DR. T. S. Nichols, M. D., London, Eng. DR. JNO. L. CALDWELL, M. D., Baltimore, Dr. JAMES E. WHITEFORD, M. D., Balti-

Dr. James E. Whiteford, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Dr. E. Pratt, Bellefontaine, O.
Dr. M. L. Beadles, Water Valley, Ry.
Dr. M. S. Cline, Tom's Creek, Shenandoah Co., Va.

Dr. M. L. Buckwalter, Greenville, O.
Dr. C. D. Ball, Wilmington, Del.
Dr. Joth R. Hill, Skowegan, Me.
Dr. John R. Hill, Skowegan, Me.
Dr. E. W. Farrow, Phila., Pa.
Dr. J. P. Reiler, M. D. Phila., Pa.
Dr. J. P. Reiler, M. D. Phila., Pa.
Dr. D. H. Barres, Hiversville, W. Va.
Dr. J. Learry Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.
Dr. E. S. Walker, Sil N. 4th street,
Cincin., O.

A safe investment.
Lots \$425 to \$700.
McCague, opposite Post Office. Special Rates. For loans on brick business buildings. Room 3, Iron Bank.

Frederick's Hat Store moved to Creigh ton Block, 15th St., near Postoffice.

Promenade concert, Exposition Building, Tuesday evening, March 30; 25 cents,

Livery stable of thirty years standing; doing a fine business, only reason for selling, a desire to retire from business.

Will lease the building for a term of years.

12th and Harney Sts.

WANTED:—To purchase one or two lots for each, eact of Thirtieth street. Ad-dress, giving location and lowest cach price, D. 7, BEE office.

# STRIKES DEPRESS TRADING.

Confidence in Business Shaken and Operators Growing More Timid.

WHEAT SELLS BELOW EIGHTY.

The Other Speculative Markets Sympathize With Wheat and Follow J in the Wake of the Leading Cereal-Live Stock.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 24,- [Special Telegram.]-WHEAT-May wheat struck 80c again this morning and the rebound carried the price up to 80%c. At 12 o'clock the market was within ge of the lowest point previously reached. The volume of business transacted was not large. Fears that the labor troubles might become general and occasion widespread and serious business depression operated to shake confidence and make buyers timid. Reports of large buying of options here and at the seaboard by exporters was the cause of the early rally, but news came later throwing discredit upon first reports, and stating that the foreign markets were flat and easy. Shortly after 12:30 May touched 80e for the third time, and on this occasion the market didn's stop there, but sunk under it. Trading during the last hour of the morning session was on a more extensive scale than at any time previous. The professionals made their appearance once more, and their strikers gave it out that the market had been galvanized early to sell on, and that the heavy weight bears had been quietly selling all morning. This talk was accepted for what it was thought to be worth. The closing at 1 o'clock was at 79%c for May, 81%c for June and 83c for August.

Conn-Corn opened where it closed-viz: 38%e for May. Prices jumped to 30% @39%c. Not much was sold on the split, but a large quantity changed hands at 391/@391/c. Strike news filled the bears with fear that they might not get any corn for the next three or four months, and in their eagerness to cover they put the price up on themselves, Later the market receded to 38%c, bobbing between %@%c, with a preference for the latter figure for the last two hours of the long session, but closing weak.

OATS-Oats were steady, and very little change in the situation or quotations were noticeable, though toward the end of the forenoon the market softened materially. Provisions-Provisions were firm and

higher early in the day, but late trading was on a scale of declining values, and the market closed weak and unsettled. Pork closed at 1 o'clock 5@736e lower than yesterday, and ribs 236 lower. Provisions sympathized with wheat, and quotations moved in accord with those, indicating the course of the governing cereal. AFTERNOON BOARD - Wheat advanced

sharply on the afternoon board, and closed at 80c after having sold at 80%c. Provisions were firmer and rather better prices prevailed for pork. Lard and ribs were substantially unchanged. Wheat advanced on denials of a strike in the northwest and on a stronger closing of the stock market. 2:40 p. m.—Puts on May wheat, 791/@70%e; calls, 80%@80%c.

Chandler-Brown Co,'s Report. The following report of Chicago's speculative markets is furnished the BEE by W. P. Peck, Omaha representative of Chandler-

Brown Co., of Chicago and Milwaukee: Wheat opened weak, but soon rallied on the report that 25 loads were taken for export at New York late last night. Cables were steady and prices unchanged. Wheat advanced 3/c from opening, but weakened on the report that the employes of some of the roads in Chicago would go out at noon. May sold down to 79%c, closing at that figure at 1 p. m.

Corn—Easy: %@%c below last night.

Pork-Firm. 2:30 p. m.-New York reported all the way rom 1 to 8 loads taken for export. Wheat a shade lower for May, closing at 80c. Corn

#### 5 85 5 40 5 85 5 40 5 30 5 35 CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

5 80 5 85

SHORT RIBS-

March.

CHICAGO, March 24 .- | Special Telegram. -CATTLE-The demand was fair and prices steady as compared with yesterday, but about 15c higher than at the close last week on the ordinary run of stock suitable for shipping and dressed beef trade. Big heavy steers, of 1500 lbs and upwards, are scarce and may be quoted at \$5,25605.75. Good to choice medium and light steers were selling at \$4.60@4.90, and grades below at \$4.25@4.50, with coarse and common at \$3,75@3,90. Cattle have to be very good to bring over \$4.90@ 4.95, the great bulk selling considerably below this range. Canning stock and cow stock is generally selling considerably higher than last week. Bulls are also making a shade more money, but are yet considered cheap by the salesmen, and fully 20@ 25c lower than ten or fifteen days ago. A bunch of big uneven steers only made \$3.35, and they were well sold considering the quality. There is nothing particularly new in the stocker and feeder trade. The light run of the past three days enables the speculators to work off the surplus stock held over last week, and the large number that were looked upon as rather undestrable last week have been disposed of at about all they were worth to anybody. Snipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, \$5,00@5.50; 1,200 to 1,850 lbs, \$4,20@ 5.20; 950 to 1.200 lbs, \$3.90@4.50.

Hogs-The market was again active, and under the very light run salesmen were enabled to get another advance of 5@10c on nearly all sorts. The best assorted shipping and butcher pigs sold at \$4.55@4.65, with mixed packing sorts at \$4.40@4.50 and olds and chas at \$4.60@4.25. Light were really commanding a premium, and sold at \$4.40@4.60 for anything at all decent.

## FINANCIAL

New York, March 24.-Money-On call, PRIME MERCANTHE PAPER-4@5 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull but sleady; 4.89% for sixty days and \$4.88% on demand. GOVERNMENTS—Dull but steady.

STOCKS—It was another day of activity and feverishness in stocks, with a heavy break after midday, part of which was subsequently recovered. The whole market hangs upon news received regarding the strike on the southwestern system of roads, and the probability of its extending to their roads. After midday, on a statement that the trouble had midday, on a statement that the trouble had extended to Chicago, there was a heavy break, in which Lake Shore was the most conspicuous, although there were no ramors of trouble on that line. Later in the day a partial recovery was established, and the partial recovery was established and market finally closed active, feverish