WAS NO WOMAN IN THE CASE

True Story of the Young Circus Man Who Died at Lincoln.

SHOT FOR HOUSEBREAKING.

Lincoln Citizens Do Honor to the Memory of John B. Finch—Good Templars Meet—The Supreme Court.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

It will be remembered that a short time since, when the Dorris-Colvin circus was in the city, a young man reached Lincoln with them, wounded in the abdomen, and died in the city hospital shortly afterward. Before his death he made what was supposed to be a true confession, that he received the shot that caused his death at Beatrice at the hands of a prostitute who was following the show. It was stated at the time that a resident of Beatrice named Buchanan had his house burglarized the same night, and coming home, shot at the housebreaker, and thought he must have hit him. Yesterday a sister of Mr. Buchanan, who lives in Lincoln, went to headquarters and asked to see the effects of the dead man. Among them she saw and at once identified a gold ring that had been stolen with other things from her brother's house in Beatrice. It was thus proven beyond doubt that Johnson was the burglar shot by Buchanan in Beatrice, and that his story of being shot by a woman was an invention.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN B. FINCH.

There was a very large meeting of citizens at Red Ribbon hall yesterday evening to take action on the sudden death of John B. Finch, who was for several years a resident of Lincoln and numbered his friends by hundreds in temperance ranks. Appropriate speeches were made by Judge Mason, Mayor Sawyer, Governor Hardy, Colonel Pace, G. B. Skinner and others, and resolutions of condolence were passed by a rising vote. Mr. Sawyer was selected a delegate to attend the funeral of Mr. Finch, which it is thought will occur at his present home, Evanston, Ill. Other temperance societies in the city will send representatives to the funeral.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

On the 11th of October the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will meet in this city, and the meeting will be very largely attended from all sections of the state. The meeting occurring in the days of the campaign will undoubtedly call a very large attendance of third party men who will take measures to speed the third party campaign. The present officers of the organization have secured reduced rates on all roads running to Lincoln, the rate being one fare to Lincoln and one-third fare home.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the supreme court to-day the alternative writ of mandamus brought by the board of transportation against the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad was advanced by fixing Friday as the answer day on the part of the road and Monday next as the day for hearing. It was stated that the court had rendered a decision holding that the board had the power to regulate rates but the rumor was not well founded as the decision was as above, fixing the answer day and day for hearing. The following decisions were handed down to-day:

Dillon vs Merriam. Appeal from Otoe county. Decree of court below modified to allow defendant taxes of 1863 with 1 per cent per month interest thereon. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a plaintiff files a petition to cancel a tax deed upon his land and remove cloud from his title thereto, as a condition of granting relief he will be required to do equity by paying the taxes justly chargeable to said land.

2. An allegation "that all proceedings of the treasurer and the defendant, Merriam, were unlawful and void and irregular in this, that said land was not assessed for taxes in the years 1858 and 1865 as required by law," without stating in what respect there was a failure to comply with the law, is not sufficient to justify a court in holding that the taxes so assessed were invalid.

3. Where, for want of authority of the treasurer to sell land for taxes, no title passes to the purchaser, he is merely subrogated to the rights of the county, and to the same rate of interest that the county would be entitled to recover.

Lamb vs Briggs. Error from Gage county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

L. One B. sold to D. thirty-six head of ponies for the sum of $900, and took his note therefor due in sixty days. B. insisting upon cash, or a guarantee of the note, an arrangement was made with one L., a banker, who executed a receipt and guarantee as follows: "Received of B. B. Briggs the following subscribed note for collection: John J. Dunbar, July 28, 1879, $900. September 29, 1879, and guarantee the payment of said note. WM. LAMB."

Upon an answer alleging the alteration of the guaranty by the erasure of the name of Briggs after execution and delivery of the guaranty by Lamb, Held, that the question must be submitted to the jury, and it was the duty of the jury to answer special interrogatories submitted to them relating to such alleged alterations.

2. Where one L. guaranteed the note of D., in consequence of which one B. delivered certain personal property to D. Held, A sufficient consideration for the guaranty.

3. A guarantor who has testified in an action on the note against the maker, may, in an action by the payee against such guarantor, be asked on cross-examination if on the former trial he had not testified to certain facts, stating them, and his admission that he so testified will render it unnecessary to introduce proof of such testimony; but if proof that the witness so testified is afterward introduced, ordinarily it will be error without prejudice.

4. Section 295 of the code provides that "When by the verdict either party is entitled to recover money of the adverse party, the jury in their verdict must assess the amount of recovery." A general verdict, therefore, in favor of a guarantor will not authorize a judgement based on a special finding of the jury that a specified sum was due the payee from the maker of the note, there being a dispute as to whether the guaranty of L. was jointly with B. or for the whole amount.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Lavender vs Holmes, motion; McKesson vs Hawley, Cobbey vs Wright, Holland vs Commercial bank, Miles vs Stehle, Fisher vs Herron, Bogart vs Fisher.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good

Picturesque Senator Ingalls.

Washington correspondence Philadelphia Record: I hope you admire Ingalls. He is the most picturesque figure in the senate now that Conkling is gone. Tall as he's thin, and thin as he's tall, he comes very near to being nothing but brains and backbone. Ingalls is like Mirabeau—so ugly that he's handsome. His narrow, wrinkled face, with its gold-rimmed eye-glasses, is covered with a heavy gray hair carefully parted in the middle. His long, thin body and his longer, thinner arms and legs are clad in well-fitting, fashionable clothes. He is the dandy of the senate, too, now Conkling's gone. He is a born actor and a born scholar. At the same time he takes the attitude of a spectator with perfect ease. All the world's a stage to him as it is to many clever men in a perfectly literal sense. Every day's work is a drama in which he has a leading part and at the same time a seat in one of the stage boxes. He rejoices in his wit, his readiness, his ability and learning, and applauds their achievements just as though he was quite outside of it all. His powers and his delight in them lead him to make unnecessary episodes in the daily play. He is not always content to come and go off and to speak his lines as he is told to do. He has his own conception of the part, and he thinks he knows his "business." This is why he is always stiring up the senate or the administration, or some foreign power. It gives him a chance to display his wit, his wisdom and eloquence. It gives him delicious thrills of joy to prod up grave and reverend senators like George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, or Joesph E. Brown, of Georgia. He takes a scientific interest in their squirmings under his tongue-lashings, and is as merciless in his experiments as are most scientists. Naturally enough, his subjects do not like it. At one time or another Ingalls has hurt the feelings of every other senator of any prominence at all. He will never be president. If he should seem at all likely to get a presidential nomination they would all throw themselves on his coat tails until it should be knocked down to some one else. But he would never get as near to it as that. Ingalls would never be elected to any office by the people. He could never be "a favorite son," not even in Massachusetts, where his entertaining qualities would be better appreciated than they can possibly be anywhere else. It's a standing marvel how this Williams college man, with all the abilities and airs of a college professor, can get an election of any sort to the United States senate from such a state as Kansas. Perhaps Kansas thinks her other senator—Jay Gould's friend, Preston B. Plumb, who is the very model for the devotee of "getting on"—is sufficiently representative to do for two. It's one of the queer anomalies of the senate anyway. Ingalls does not go out very much in society here. He cannot do to dinners for fear of dyspepsia. He does not relish "crushes" any more than other sensible men. It would be difficult to imagine him at an afternoon "tea." Hence he has all his time for his public duties and private studies. In both he is thorough, faithful and exact. Ingalls is happily married. His wife and his boys are as short and plump as he is tall and thin. Of course, the "gallery hearers" id the senate—tourists often, and strangers usually—don't know much about the social relations of the men on the floor below them. Their conjectures as to the bachelars and the married men among them are always amusing. It seems to be the general conclusion of most of the young women among them that Ingalls is a bachelor. They all admire him either for his looks or his wit, and some of them, I have heard, have not hesitated to inform him of that fact—anonymously, of course. I remember last winter of hearing of two girls from New York who, after viewing the senator from Kansas from the gallery for several days, composed a poem of some length, setting forth their appreciation of his beauty and his powers, which they inclosed to him, without signature, of course, in an oddly shaped envelope so that he would get it in the senate when he should come in in the morning. They were in their regular seats in the gallery, just in front of him, as he sat down and began to look over his letters. Presently he came to the queer looking envelope. He opened it, he read the poem, and he leaned back and laughed with huge merriment. The poets stole quickly and sadly away.

A Nihilist's Disguise.

The London Daily News' Odessa correspondent says: "A case transpired here the other day which reveals in a curious manner the successful ruses adopted by the nihilists for the spread of their revolutionary literature. An apparently half-demented and harmless person, a young man of some twenty-five years of age and very poorly clad, has for some time past picked up a precarious livelihood as a peripatetic vender of almanacs, calanders, children's story-books, etc. All these articles were of the cheap, popular quality. His basket and wallet contained also the showy prints of religious subjects much affected by the poorer classes. A few days ago he was detected in the sale of nihilist literature. He was arrested and his stock confiscated. His character of a poor imbecile, supported by the evidence of the police, and his story of acquiring the forbidden literature at a trifling cost from an unknown stranger, and his general incoherence and inability to read or write, were so evident to the bench that he was at once discharged. A couple of days later it was found that the imbecile colporteur's passport was false; and the police discovering that he was known to many citizens as appearing on many occasions in private circles as a well-dressed, well-educated and highly informed young man who spoke learnedly on matters of internal policy, a warrant was immediately issued for his re-arrest. It is needless to say that he has not been found, nor is he likely to be. The characters and disguises assumed by many of these young propagandists defy the utmost vigilance of the regular and secret police, and successfully deceive, as in this case, both magistrates and the so-called lynx-eyed Russian judges of instruction.

Garfield as a School Teacher.

Columbus Journal: A few days since a reporter met Mr. Mathias Spangler, who formerly lived in Harrison township Muskingum county, Ohio, and knowing that he was residing there in 1851, inquiry was made of him if he was acquainted with James A. Garfield when he taught the school at the Back Run school house in that township.

He replied: George Swingle, John Barringer and myself were then the directors of that school."

"Can you give me any information about the employment of Garfield to teach your school?"

"Mr. Garfield came to me where I was at work in a field and after a few words about the weather he informed me he wished to be employed to teach our school. He and his mother were visiting her brother, Henry Ballou, and they would remain for a time and he wished to be employed in teaching. His youthful appearance and confidence surprised me, as we had very unruly scholars who caused several teachers to leave before the expiration of the term. I informed him of the facts as stated, but that did not worry him and he felt confident of succeeding. His appearance made such a favorable impression on me that I invited him to visit the other directors, who were equally impressed in favor of him. After a consultation we employed him. We often visited the school after his term commenced and always found the best of order and the rude edges of the unruly ones were rubbed off by his kindness and force of character. His ability to instruct stimulated the worst scholars to study, and there was no time occupied in keeping order, as had tried to be done by former teachers. He taught school; others tried to keep school and failed. When his term expired all the scholars and parents were sorry to lose the best teacher that ever taught school in Muskingum county."

Ernst Welisch, Chicago; F. W. Little, Kansas City; C. R. Gillette, Boston, are at the Millard.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Items of Interest to Tillers of the Soil—Live Stock Notes.

MULBERRY TREES ON THE FARM.

Sheltering the Cow—Agriculture in Colorado—Level and Hill Culture—How Sheep Benefit Land—Farm Topics.

Mulberry Trees on the Farm.

Nellie L. Rossiter, writing in the Practical Farmer, says: For many purposes the mulberry tree is of great value. The wood of the white mulberry (morus alba) has a fine, compact grain, a nice citron-yellow color, and takes a beautiful polish. It is well adapted to the needs of the cabinet-maker, the cooper and the cart-wright. In ship-building it has a value which some regard as equal to that of our oak. It makes durable fence posts and vine stakes. The bark of the young limbs yields a kind of tow, nearly as fine as silk. Table cloths of this material were thought worthy to be presented to King Henry IV. by his friend, Oliver De Serre, the father of French agriculture. From the bark of the mulberry the people of China and Japan produce a strong and beautiful paper. The berries of this tree are valuable. Fowls fatten upon them. They are sweeter than raspberries, and prized by many people as a table delicacy. The tree is ornamental. If left to grow without pruning, it will reach a height of forty to fifty feet. Its roots strike deep, so that it will stand a season of drouth and flourish when many other trees would be withered. But by pruning it can be grown as a hedge, which gives it special value. In dry seasons in Europe its leaves and fruit are fed by farmers to stock. It has often raved animals from death when grass failed in the field. In some places in Europe it is sown and harvested as a substitute for hay; when to all these considerations its value for the production of silk is added the mulberry tree commends itself to the most favorable consideration. Its uses are many and its value inestimable. It facilitates the fall of rain; it is a substitute for hay; is useful for fencing, for food, for cabinet work and most important of all, it is the source of great wealth to those nations that cultivate it for the production of silk. I would earnestly recommend the planting of Mulbery trees to the attention of farmers. Fifty or a hundred trees planted around the farmer's house will lay the foundation of a home industry that will enable the women and children of the family in a short time to each earn several hundred dollars every year. School teachers and school boards should cause mulberry trees to be planted near the school house. They will afford a beautiful shade, more than this, a few such trees will enable an intelligent teacher to instruct the pupils (without interferring with ordinary studies) in regard to an industry that will help the boys and girls in part, to support themselves as soon as they leave school. Railway managers should plant the mulberry trees along their railways, especially where they have large tracts of land to be sold to future settlers. Thousands of silk culturists are looking to this country with longing desire. The half section of land that has 100 good mulberry trees upon it would command a higher price on that account, because the women of the family locating upon it would, by silk culture, earn a good portion of the family needs for several months, while the men are buitding or getting ready for some other industry. Supervisors should plant mulberry trees along the public highways.

Sheltering the Cow.

Youth Companion: Farmer folks who let their cattle remain placidly in the pasture, during rains that wash their hairy coats clean and sleek, may well be amused at the trials of some city people who took a cottage for the summer, and with it a cow. In regard to the habits of the latter they were sadly ignorant, and therefore endeavored to be on the safe side, by threatening her with a consideration to which few cows are accustomed.

One day there came up a heavy shower and the ladies were in despair at the thought that Moolly would be wet.

"Run, Charles, run," cried one to a servant, "and drive her into the shed."

The factotum in livery inwardly rebelled at the duty imposed upon him, but he drove her up to the shed, two little boys of the family, meantime, holding umbrellas over her. Arrived at shelter, the cow absolutely refused to accept it. She knew well that milking time was an event of the future, and her bovine mind grasped no other necessity for entering the shed.

"She'll take cold, I know she will," cried one of her mistresses, almost wringing her hands. "And then we shan't know what to do for her. Charles, I think that's Farmer Simpson driving by; just ask him what he should advise."

The farmer drew up his old white horse in the pouring rain, and listened with much disgust to a full statement of the case.

"You jest drive that cow back to pastur," said he. "She knows more'n you do about the way to treat critters. They ain't used to bein' done up in linen handkerchiefs an' laid away in a drawer. G'long!"

As the cow herself vigorously supported the advice, it was reluctantly followed, but the two ladies still speak feelingly of the lack of consideration for animals to be found in the country. They are convinced that their way is the proper one, if only the animals themselves could be induced to co-operate.

Agriculture in Colorado.

Correspondence Chicago Times: Irrigation has generally been attended with good results wherever it has been attempted. Water appears to be the only thing lacking to the soil of Colorado to render it as fertile as can be found elsewhere. On the high table lands, however, the process of irrigation is so costly that it is not much resorted to. In the extreme southern part of the state it is not feasible, because of the inadequate supplies of water to be obtained from the mountains. The snowfall on the southern peaks is comparatively light. In the northern and central parts of the state vast quantities of congealed moisture are accumulated on the mountains during the winter, which are released by the spring sun and sent dancing and tumbling down their steep sides, and bubbling and leaping through fissures and crevasses. The precious fluid is captured and imprisoned in reservoirs, and thence conveyed in irrigating ditches to the foothills and low lands. The expense of the process varies, of course, as the topography of the country. As a rule, however, it is not disproportionate to the results obtained. At elevations of from three thousand feet to five thousand feet in Garfield and Pitkin counties, I saw magnificent fields of Barley, oats and rye which bore conclusive testimony to the potency of irrigation and the capabilities of the soil when adequately watered. Good crops of wheat had also been gathered in spots in these counties, and several excellent fields of corn were noticed, although corn is not much attempted in any part of the state, owing to the coolness of the nights. The hay crop rarely or never fails, either as to abundance of quantity or excellence of quality. Southern Colorado is without these magnificent aqueous resources which the northern mountains afford, and the agricultural possibilities of that section of the state, except in a few localities, appear to be slender indeed.

Level and Hill Culture.

It has been for many years a disputed question whether level or hill culture was better for growing crops, but as there are so many differences in soils while the modes required for crops of all kinds are unlike, the experience of each farmer on his own soil can alone decide the matter. The fact is, that under certain conditions, either mode may be better than the other. On soils that are damp, with subsoils composed of stiff clay, the hilling season may perhaps be preferable; but where the soil is well underdrained or the ground rolling, the level system may be the more suitable. Cultivation of the soil is intended not only to clear off the grass and weeds, but also to assist the growing plants to obtain and retain the greatest amount of heat and moisture, as well as to afford more heat to the roots. Something also depends upon the kind of manure and fertilizer used, and upon the quantity applied. In an experiment tried by an agricultural journal, potatoes were grown at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre, but the fertilizer used was in sufficient quantity to supply all the requirements of the crop. The level cultivation was practiced in growing the crop, and it is probable that a complete failure would have been the result had the hilling system been followed, for the reason that in order to dissolve so large amount of mineral fertilizer plenty of moisture was necessary, which was retained by the field being level. By cultivating the entire service the fine earth served as a covering or mulch, thereby preventing evaporation, as capillary attraction drew the moisture up from below, the connection, however, being broken where the soil was stirred. Hill cultivation would not only have required the hoe to a certain extent, but would have caused the exposure of a larger surface to the air, producing greater evaporation. Corn growers are aware that the roots of growing corn extend in every direction, and feed as near the surface as possible, and for this reason many farmers check their corn in the rows and cultivate in both directions, the desire being not to stir the soil deeply, but to keep the surface fine. But on stiff, wet soils hill cultivation is sometimes necessary or the young corn will be injured from heavy rains. All soils that have been well tiled with drain tile will permit of level culture, as the air and heat if well drained. No rule, however, can be laid down for all to follow, as hill or level culture depends entirely upon circumstances.

How Sheep Benefit Land.

There is no stock so beneficial to land as sheep, and for cleaning and fertilizing purposes alone it will pay to keep a small flock of sheep. In speaking of sheep restoring the fertility of land the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture says:

"The problem hardest for the New England farmer to solve is how to keep up the fertility of pastures. Where cows are kept on lands rough with stone and not described by the term arable, there is a constant deterfaration; weeds and bushes usurp the land and the farmer continually goes to the institutes with the unanswered question: How shall we keep up our pastures?

Sheep will restore the worst of these worn out ranges to a better than its original fertility; the stones will remain, of course; but if bushes are cut, sheep will prevent their growth, briars and blackberry bushes, if mowed, will disappear from the soil, together with all varieties of noxious weeds. Nutritious grasses will take their places, and the farmer will soon realize the truth of the Spanish saying that "the sheep has a golden hoof." But the old pasture must be sheep-tight, because they do not enjoy the privation incident to renovating old pastures, and will naturally seek fresher and more agreeable ranges. If there is no wall, a wire and picket fence is the best for sheep. Then feed your sheep every day about half a pint of cotton-seed meal each, or you may feed a pint of oats.

"When there is help enough on the farm, sheep may be pastured to great advantage by hurdling them at night in a small space, in movable hurdles, and feeding them inside the hurdles, keeping them there all night. If cotton seed is fed its whole cost will be returned in manure, the foul growth will be absolutely destroyed, and dogs will not molest the sheep. The renovation, or rather the creation, of pasture in such a case is positive. It will take the time of two men to go to the pasture at evening and move the hurdle. The sheep accustomed to be fed with grain will not be scattered, and will not have to be collected or driven to the hurdles, indeed they will crowd upon the shepherds, and if the flock is large, the hardest of the work will be to keep them out of the way until the hurdles are set. A collie dog can be trained by any one to help in this part of the work. Your hurdles can be set for ground enough so that they need not be moved for several days, and will in that time require only one man to let the sheep out and call them in at night. This is an advantage at the time of turning rams into the flock, because it is always best to take the ram away by day, feed him with oats in a close place and lead him back to the hurdling ewes at night."

Live Stock.

Do not overfeed your sheep or place so much food before them that they will leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of it.

The Suffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights, and are popular in England. They are hardy and good grazers.

The heaviest lamb ever raised in the United States, an Oxford, which attained 100 pounds in nine months, was fed on all the ground oats, in addition to its mother's milk, it could eat. A twin sister reached eighty-five pounds in the same period.

Race horses are fed on the clean blades of cornfodder in some stables, as it is free from dust. The stalk of corn is stripped of its blades by hand, and the blades are then tied into a small bundle, which is hung on the stock to cure. It never touches the ground, and is consequently free from dirt.

There is in Monmouth county, New Jersey, a cow whose record as a breeder is so marvelous that it is almost incredible. She is a result of a cross between the Jersey and the Ayrshire breeds, and is now seven years old. At her first calving she produced three calves, at her second calving three calves, at her third calving three calves, at her fourth two and at her fifth four calves—in all, fifteen perfectly formed calves in five years, at five calvings, and each year she was bred to a bull different from the one preceding.

Range Journal: Cattle raising in the west has been much like a see-saw, some years up and others down, and it is well to note that the higher or lower the extreme years are the reaction always carries it to the corresponding opposite. It will be well, therefore, for cattlemen to build surely and industriously, remembering that the longer the depression the better will be the reaction. The cutting up of the large herds, which will result in more even distribution of the supply and obviate to a considerable extent the necessity for and possibility of enormous shipments for but two or three months in the year will largely help to bring about the reaction and Colorado is in the advance guard of the range countries in which this change is now taking place.

Western Plowman: The stock-raiser whose business is above a very limited one will find platform scales a very judicious investment. The time of guesswork in feeding is past; and it is owing only to exceptionally favorable circumstance that a reasonable profit can be got from stock feeding conducted on a basis other than that which takes account of food fed and the gain made therefrom. He who would get from stock-raising the profit it is capable of yielding must make good use of the scales. He will need to weigh the food given the animals, and to weigh the animals once a fortnight, that he may know what feeds may give the highest profit, or if any gives a reasonable compensation. And good use of the scales will be found when the animals are to be marketed. Let them be weighed in the lot, not when they have been driven some distance, and, as a consequence, have lost weight. The farmer who must drive his stock to the village to be weighed sustains a considerable loss, for which he has only himself to blame.

Farm Topics.

English dairymen are now almost unanimous in the opinion that ground oats is the best milk-producing grain ration known.

Mr. Ware, of Massachusetts, says that butter made from his silage in winter is yellow without any coloring matter, and seems as if it came from June grass.

Michigan shows a decrease of sheep for several years past. The loss from 1884 to 1885 was 88,812; from 1885 to 1886 it was 232,036, and the number now on hand is 128,250 less than in 1886.

If sheep have free access to salt they will never overeat of it, but if salted occasionally and given it freely they will eat too much, which provokes unnatural thirst and possibly injurious effects.

About the surest way to spoil a spirited horse is to urge him by frequent taps or words until he finds that he can never satisfy his driver, then he will always remain a slow-poke, says the Husbandman.

Reports from the American Southdown association, held at Springfield, Ill., assert that there is an increased demand for good mutton, Southdown rams are in demand for crossing on flocks heretofore kept for wool exclusively.

A report is given in the Rural Press of the case of a cow which died after eating oleander. The cow got into a front yard where the oleander was growing. It is stated that the prussic acid in the oleander was the cause of the death of the cow.

The farmer cannot well get along without having at least a few cows. He is therefore interested, be it ever so little, in making them pay, and cannot afford to shut his eyes to an opportunity of acquiring points on profitable dairy management.

The margin between corn and pork is generally so narrow, says the Breeders' Gazette, that while swine production can be made one of the most profitable features of the farm, and upon many farms seems almost necessary to a profitable management, it takes good hogs and a good system of feeding in order to get money out of the business, and the farmer who shall neglect either will be apt to find his profits very narrow.

Difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest or throat, quickly relieved by a few doses of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm 25 cents a bottle.

President Cleveland's Two Words.

Philadelphia North American: There's a story afloat about a newspaper man who tried to interview President Cleveland on the night of his departure for Washington. The newspaper man followed the distinguished man to West Philadelphia, where a train was in waiting, he which promptly boarded.

"Mr. President," he said, accosting that dignitary, "I am a representative of the——"

"Yes," briefly.

"It's the only administration organ in this city."

"Yes."

"Can't you give me an interview?" said the newspaper man, the president's calm demeanor causing his heart to sink with despair.

"Yes."

"Thank heaven," murmured the scribe, "I'll have a gigantic 'beat' on the boys dead sure."

He waited. The president remained silent.

"Mr. President, you——"

"Yes."

"Just say two words and I'll make a half a column out of it."

"You will?"

"I will."

"Well, I've said two words."

"Good-by, sir."

And a brakeman led the stupefied scribe out.

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BOYS' CLOTHING!

Suits for $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and upwards.
Our large line of single pants, for 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.15 and upwards.
Our large line of flannel shirt waists.
Our large line of boys hats and caps from 25c upward.

Fall Overcoats.

Our $6.50, $7.50, $9 and $10 fall overcoats are the greatest wonder to our competitors, who cannot understand how we can do it. But never mind, "we get there just the same," and nobody need go without a fall overcoat when they can buy a splendid worsted coat for

$6.50.

Hats.

Our hat department is simply immense this season, and for $1.25 you can purchase a good stiff hat equal to hats bought elsewhere for $2. Other stiff hats for $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.
Our soft crushers sell for 50c and 75c.

Soft Hats from 75c Upwards.

Underwear.

Our line of underwear is selling at lower prices than has ever been seen before. We call your attention to the goods shown in our window which we are selling at

75 Per Cent Cheaper than other Houses can Sell Them for.

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