THE NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Burr's Recently Completed Residence Badly Damaged By Fire.

THE SOUTH OMAHA ICE COMPANY

Its Articles of Incorporation Placed on File—Delay in Registering Omaha School Bonds—Supreme Court Decisions.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

At 9 o'clock Wednesday the handsome residence of A. D. Burr, completed last summer, was found on fire and before it was subdued the building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $4,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance distributed in the following companies: German American $2,500, Continental $2,500, Northwestern Mutual $2,500, on the building, and the German American $1,000, Firemen's Fund $1,000, Union of California $500, and Phœnix of London $500 on the furniture.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of the South Omaha Ice company were filed yesterday with the secretary of state. Capital stock, $10,000. The incorporators are J. C. Sharp, J. F. Boyd, M. V. Smith, D. L. Holmes, H. C. Bostwick, B. H. Meday, W. G. Sloane.

OMAHA SCHOOL BONDS.

The auditor of state has received repeated letters from the secretary of the school board in Omaha asking about the registering of the school bonds. The auditor has repeatedly written that they could not be registered with one-half of them yet in Omaha. The secretary of state is at home to affix his signature to the bonds, and the delay in their registration rests with the custodian of the bonds in Omaha.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The supreme court has placed the following opinions on file:

Pratt vs. Mill. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

A will in the following words: "I give, bequeath and devise unto my wife, L. J. P., all my real estate, and all the remainder and residue of my personal estate after paying my debts and burial expenses, and to her heirs in fee simple, for the maintenance and support of my said wife and my infant child," C. D. P.; held, that upon the payment of the debts and personal expenses of the testator and the death of L. J. P. without having disposed of the estate, a trust resulted in favor of C. D. P., sole heir-at-law of the testator, in the whole of the residue and remainder of the estate.

Lane vs Abbott. Error from Saline county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

In order that a plaintiff may recover real estate in an action of ejectment, his description of the land in dispute must be such as would enable a competent surveyor to locate it, by referring to deeds, writings, or known objects by which the exact land can be identified.

Creighton & Morgan vs O'Dowd. Error from Saline county. Reversed and remanded with directions to enter judgment of revivor. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

A judgment was recovered in a county court, a transcript thereof filed in the district court on which an execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. No further proceedings were had in said cause until after the lapse of nine years, when a motion and affidavit were filed to revive the judgment. The parties thereupon stipulated "that the judgment herein sought to be revived was obtained, and that since the same was rendered five years have elapsed with no execution having been issued thereon and no attempt made to collect said judgment, and that the judgment became dormant. That the same was dormant four and a half years before any steps whatever were taken to revive the same, and that no part of said judgment has ever been paid." Held, that the plaintiff was entitled to an order of revivor. Wright vs Sweet, 10 Neb., 191. Hunter vs Leahy, 18 Neb., 80.

Langdon v State. Error from Sarpy county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

Where a public road has been laid across certain real estate by competent authority, and has been accepted by the public and traveled for more than ten years, the public thereby acquires an easement in the said road, and the land owner will be liable if he fences up or obstructs the same.

Western Mutual Benefit Association v Pace. Error from Gage county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

Where a defendant has entered his appearance in an action and absents himself on the day of trial, he is not entitled to have the judgment against him set aside under Section 1001 of the civil code of Nebraska Strine v Kaufman, 12 Neb., 423.

Mordhorst vs. Reynolds. Error from Gage county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

1. Where a county court in a proceeding instituted under the provisions of section 602 of the civil code, upon sufficient evidence sets aside a judgment rendered thereon, as having been obtained by fraud, and its decision is sustained by the district court upon proceedings in error, the findings of such courts will not be molested upon questions of fact.

2. Where during the pendency of an action in the county court in a term case the plaintiff and defendant enter into a verbal agreement that the cause shall be continued, and in violation of such agreement the plaintiff, without notice to defendant, fraudulently procures a judgment to be rendered, the decision of the county court in granting a new trial will be sustained.

State ex rel. Grable vs. Roderick. Mandamus. Demurrer overruled and leave given defendant, upon payments of costs made since filing demurrer, to file answer in ten days. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

Where a county treasurer has collected and holds in his hands moneys belonging to a city, and upon demand of treasurer of such city refuses to pay the same, he may be compelled by mandamus to make such payment. In such case the city treasurer is not compelled to bring an action on the county treasurer's bond to recover the amount due.

Silas Cobb, of Omaha, was admitted pro hac vice.

Ex parte Donahoe—Motion for leave to file papers and sue form a pauperis, overruled. Order to show cause why writ should not issue by March 7, 1888.

Rottman vs Bartling. Order to show cause why attachment should not issue by March 7, 1888.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good, reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

The Last of the Men Who in 1860 Were Presidential Candidates.

New York Graphic: The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday brought several of the old-timers once more into public notice. All over the country they have been heard of by thousands who for years have imagined that most of them had long since paid their last debt to nature. Perhaps among all the veterans that the occasion brought out none was at one time more prominent in war days than, when history was made, than Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. He is one of the few men still living who were conspicuous in the republican party at the time of its first national canvass, in 1856.

Forty-five years have rolled away since Mr. Hamlin, then in his thirty-fourth year, was elected to congress after having made an unsuccessful fight for the place two years before. He was a democrat, and considered a very strong and faithful party man. Indeed he was sent to the United States senate by that party, and was practically its leader in Maine. When the republican party was organized he fell away from his old political allegiance, and since that time has been an aggressive leader of the most advanced and radical wing of the republican organization.

Nearly ninety years of age—he was born in 1809—he still apparently retains much of the physical and mental vigor which thirty years ago made him recognized as one of the best political campaigners in New England. He had grown to be an historical character. Of the eight men on those famous national tickets of 1860, when the country stood on the verge of a great convulsion, he is the only one now living. John Bell, who carried the standard of the union party in that campaign, lived long enough to learn that the arbitrament of battle had forever settled the questions of slavery and secession in this country, and before he died in his home in Nashville, Tenn., in 1869, he had acknowledged that the temporary truce his party held out would have only postponed the struggle, and would not have forever prevented it.

Edward Everett, the great Massachusetts orator, who was Mr. Bell's associate, passed away amid the sounds of the last guns of the war that he had in his brotherly, kindly way, hopes to suppress. He did not live long enough to hear the echoing shouts of the Grand Army as it marched through Washington in the bright spring days of 1865, for early in January of that year all Boston and much of New England had stood with uncovered head and watched the cortage that bore him to the grave.

Stephen A. Douglas looked his last look on earth during the first throes of the rebellion that he had foreseen and was preparing to aid in suppressing, for in the June days of 1861, at Chicago, he, too, was laid at rest amid the sorrow, not of a state, but of the nation he had served so well. Herschel V. Johnson, who was the candidate on the ticket with the "little giant," dropped away after the war out of public notice, and died quietly and almost forgotten in his Georgia home almost ten years ago.

John C. Breckinriege ought to have been living and in the prime of life today in his early sixties, but the war left him poor, stranded and a fugitive from his home among the rollicking, careless-lived habitues of the Students' quarter in Paris. When he could return he did so, and in May, 1875, breathed his last at his old home in Lexington, Ky.

Joseph Lane, of Oregon, who in the fighting days of the Mexican war was the idol of the northwest, and governor, member of congress, and senator from the new state, saw his political future ever clouded when he and Breckinridge met their great defeat. He died in obscurity and poverty about two years after Breckinridge had been carried to the grave.

So the old Maine statesman is the last of the list, and as he stood up in the rooms of the Republican club at Portland, Me., on Lincoln's anniversary, is it to be wondered that with dimmed eyes and sometimes tremulous voice he talked of the past and his friends and associates in the old days, with the tone of a man whose race in life was finished, and who was longing for the rest that the grave brings to us all?"

A Financial Forecast For 1888.

Samuel Benner, an Ohio farmer, who has gained considerable notoriety through the newspapers for his predictions of future events, and who a few years ago published a volume on the ups and downs of prices, which had a great sale, has now communicated to the Real Estate Journal his prophecies for the year 1888, in which he says:

"This year, 1888, being the closing year in this cycle of low prices—seven years from 1881—is the golden opportunity to commence a foundation for a business. If there is any benefit to be derived from a knowledge of these cycles in trade, it will be in taking advantage of them.

"Young men who are about to commence their business career should embrace their present opportunity. There are but few of these chances in ordinary life. It requires about ten years to complete an up and down in general trade.

"When the depressions which follow commercial crises reach their lowest limit, as determined by these price cycles, they afford the best opportunities for investment, and the height of speculative eras are most dangerous periods to make a commencement in any enterprise.

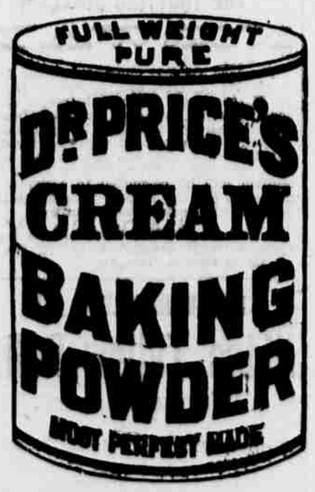
"This is the opportunity for investors to open a mine, build a furnace, to erect a mill, to build a ship, to equip a railroad and to make investments in agricultural, commercial, and industrial operations.

"George Peabody laid the foundation for his fortune by buying American securities in one of our commercial depressions."

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat or lung diseases is wonderful. 25 cents a bottle.

A Florida Idea.

Chicago Tribune: One of the most conspicuous features of the Florida subtropical exposition is the allegorical figure of a woman which reaches forty feet above the floor. The figure was made in the country "Way down upon the S'wannee Ribber," and is clad entirely by the products of the section, her skirt being composed of dried and green Spanish moss, with overdress of cotton batting fringed with tobacco. The waist is also of cotton batting, and in her arm she bears a horn of plenty, from which is pouring a variety of vegetables and fruit. Upon her head, which is covered with a bridal veil, is a crown of tobacco, corn and other grains, and in the upstretched right hand is held a bunch of ears of corn and tobacco leaves.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century, is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

SELLING A SHOW AT AUCTION

Circus Curiosities Knocked Down Cheap for Cash.

SPIRITED BIDDING FOR LIONS.

Elephants and Tigers in Small Demand—Prices for the Cages of the Dorris Show—Selling the Ring Stock.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Feb. 26: The heavy and steady down-pour of rain yesterday morning was not sufficient to dampen the ardor of the showmen who were in attendance at the great sale of effects at the Doris & Calvin show. An old circus man has had too much experience with bad weather to mind a little rain, and there were fully a hundred would-be purchasers on hand, when the good-natured auctioneer, Alex Selkirk, of the Block & Selkirk firm, mounted a stool in the old carriage building and announced that the day's performance would begin with the sale of the animals.

This is what the big showmen had come for. On the preceding day when the costumes and miscellaneous traps were sold, there were a lot of junk dealers on hand. Yesterday the outsiders were horsemen from Broadway, looking for bargains in their line.

The menagerie, as has been explaned, is located in the south half of the carriage building, and the cages are arranged in a circle.

THE BIDDERS.

It was expected that the competition would be quite brisk between the representatives of the Barnum-Bailey, the O'Brien, the Sells, the Orrens, the Robinson, the McFlynn and the Forepaugh shows. Jukes and McGinley, Bingley and Ferguson and Fontaine were understood to be on the look out for cages and wagons.

The first animal put under the hammer was a beautiful gazelle with long horns. When the creature was knocked down to Bingley for $40, and a moment later he bought the cage for $66, Doris' face fell, and he ejaculated his disgust. The running gear of a menagerie cage is alone worth $250. Dens can not be turned out of the shop for less than $350. The gazelle was worth $150 if he was worth a nickle.

Next a white llama and cage was given to Bingley for $151, about one-half the value of the cage.

Bingley next secured two ferocious little wildcats for $6, and wanted the two kangaroos, but George Fisher, of the Robinson show, scooped them in, paying $03 for both. Mr. Bingley was permitted to buy the cage for $58.

Next in line came a villainous-looking spotted hyena, which Selkirk said would make a good watch-dog. Frank Frayne, the actor, had mailed an offer of $40, but Bingham bid $42.50, and got the varmint without opposition.

VERY LOW PRICES.

A beautiful sable antelope from South Africa was run up to $170. He can be bought in London for $400. Receiver Delano refused to accept the $170 offer of John O'Brien, and the antelope was withdrawn. It was put up later in the day and brought $155, this time Forepaugh being the purchaser. Doris was much excited, and every moment addressed the crowd about the ruinous prices which the animals, and particularly the cages, were being sold.

The bidding for a zebra broken to harness was quite spirited. The beast cost Doris $600, but Henry T. Barnum only had to pay $200 for him.

Then Betsy, the elephant, was sold. Doris expatiated upon her good qualities, her great age, her amiability and cleverness, and said that he had paid $4,100 for her. The Sells, Forepaugh, Robinson or Orrins put in no bid for her. John O'Brien was the means of running the price up to $700, at which figure it passed into the hands of McFlynn, who is running a 10c show in the south.

Some of the showmen did not think that McFlynn had struck much of a bargain, for the elephant is in a very bad physical condition, but he replied that he was without an elephant and that the country people will stand the absence of any feature of a show except that of the elephant.

Doris was furious at the price the elephant brought, and Selkirk made a division by endeavoring to sell the elephant's chain for $3,400 to make up the elephant's seal value of $4,100.

A beautiful Flack deer, catalogued as an English black deer, the only one in the counnry, passed to Bingley for $23. He paid $75 for the cage.

THE PERFORMING LIONS.

Then came the event of the auction, the sale of the finest den of performing lions in this or any other country. All the big showmen had their eyes on it. At the request of Receiver Delano, the trainer, Pearl Saunders, went into the cage, accoutered as he was, in his working clothes, and a long overcoat, and put them through their remarkable performance. Saunders never lets a day go by that he does not enter the den. George Conklin never enters the cage with his lions in the winter. He fears to handle them except under a tent and surrounded by all the familiar details of circus life. John O'Brien started off the bidding with an offer of $1,200. John Forepaugh and George Orrin immediately entered the contest. O'Brien dropped out at $2,000, and Henry Barnum then came in. At $2,300 Forepaugh quit, and then it lay between Barnum and Orrin, each making $5 bids. Orrin's last bid was $2,375. Barnum studied deeply for several minutes and then shook his head in the negative. The crowd had closed about the rival showmen as they bid against each other, and dead silence, barring the voice of the auctioneer, prevailed. Orrin breathed a sigh of relief when the lions were declared his, and at once began to try and sell the performing den, for which he has no use. The lions will be sent to the Orrin show at the City of Mexico, and are lost to America. Orrin also opened negotiations with Saunders to accompany them.

Next a magnificent lioness, mother of two of the performing quartet, was taken in by John Forepaugh for $190. She is worth $800. Bingley bought her den for $71. Then Bingley bought a lioness dirt cheap at $85, but a St. Louisan, who was buying for speculation, secured the cage for $60. An hour later he sold it to Bingley for $70.

A TIGER GOES CHEAP.

It was supposed that there would be a spirited competition for a magnificent royal Bengal tiger. The receiver announced that last week he had refused an offer of $600 for the beast. The best he got yesterday was $300 from Fisher, for the Robinson show. Mr. Delano refused to let the animal go at that figure, but an hour later accepted it, and the Bengal goes to Cincinnati.

A beautiful jaguar, designated as "his jags" by Selkirk, sold for $100. She is toothless, her molars having been taken out when she was pitted against a bull at San Antonio last summer. McFlynn bought the case for $77.

A cockatoo, an English pheasant and two fan-tailed pigeons very unexpectedly fell into the hands of Lou Honig, the St. Louis horse dealer, and McFlynn got the cage for $55.

Three little monkeys were purchased by Chas. Stark, a Christy avenue saloon-keeper, for $12.50 each.

The crowd then moved out of the menagerie into the large room where the chariots and the hay-eating animals were stored.

A well-conditioned sacred bull or zebu, that sells in India for $100, was bought by Bingley for $41.

Forepaugh bought the solitary dromedary for $180.

The two camels were sold separately, McFlynn securing Whitey for $85 and Jim for $200.

A fine specimen of black yak, worth $200 in his native land, was secured by the Ferguson-Fontaine show for $37.

A recess of a half an hour was taken for lunch, as this closed up the sale of menagerie animals.

THE DEN.

At 1:30 p. m. the sale of empty dens, tableau cars, etc., was commenced. McFlynn, Bingley, Ferguson and Fontaine, and Jukes and McGilney were purchasers of the cages. They avoided competition, and divided them up among themselves at prices ranging from $50 to $70.

A splendid band chariot of Fielding's make, purchased two years ago for $3,725, and as good as new, was knocked down to McFlynn for $700. No one else seemed to want a band wagon.

A steam calliope for street parade, that two years ago cost $1,875, was secured for the Barnum show for $600.

A beautiful pony chariot, showing two golden elks rampant, and called a Kris Kringle chariot, which cost $1,200, went to Jukes and McGilney for $170.

Mr. Doris became somewhat profane at this juncture.

John Forepaugh bought the ticket wagon, which cost $600, for $100. Three Roman chariots, used in hippodromes, went to a man named Butcher for $30 apiece. They cost $100 each.

Two clown carts were sold to speculators for $20 each.

A band wagon, in the shape of a mirror-paneled car, was run up to $300, and sold to McGinley & Jukes, who were highly indignant when, a few minutes later, a much better car of the same kind was knocked down to John O'Brien for $200.

Another tableau car—the last of the lot—was secured by McFlynn for $183, and this closed this part of the sale.

SELLING RING STOCK.

Then came the sale of the ring stock. The bidding was quite spirited, and a number of St. Louisans secured bargains.

A fine leaping horse, Star, was secured by Fontaine for $150.

A beautiful trick stallion, Humboldt, was bid off for $265 to George Orrin, after quite a struggle with Fontaine.

John O'Brien got a hurble horse for $140.

Four horses, trained to work together, were put up, and a bid of $475 was made. It was concluded to sell them separately, with the result that O'Brien got three of them and Fontaine one, and the aggregate received for the four was $457.

A curious old gray horse with curly hair like a sheep was bought by Fontaine for $61 and will be used in the museum and as the only and original horse.

Several trick mules and other common horses were bought by Lou Honig.

When everything had been sold but four Shetland ponies Mr. Delano announced that he had brought the horses into the fair grounds without consulting Mr. Green, who having just heard of it, had entered his protest. The sale of ponies would take place on the street outside the grounds. The crowd, therefore walked out of the north gate, where the little horses were sold. Nothing then remained but a lot of harness and thirteen baggage wagons, which were divided up by the small shows.

This morning the sale will be completed at Third and Lesperance street, when the railroad cars belonging to the show will be disposed of.

The sale has been successful as such sales go. The equipment of a circus is something that but few people want. The outlook for the circus business this year is not bright. It never is during a presidential year, and the receiver is in good luck to be able to sell it all.

The Michigan Central's Niagara.

The Michigan Central does not assume the ownership of Niagara Falls, but it does offer to its passengers from its station at Falls View, the grandest and most comprehensive spectacle that the great cataract affords. It is the only road that runs directly by the falls, and from this point all parts of the cataract, the angry rapids above and the boiling caldron below, are in full view. At this season, when the cliffs are hung with gigantic icicles, and the trees and shrubbery covered with curious formations of frozen spray, the scene reaches, in the language of Bayard Taylor, "the climax of beauty."

HANGING FROM A WIRE.

A Lineman's Narrow Escape From Instant Death.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, February 25: A thrilling incident, in which Robert Archibald, an employe of the Bell Telephone company, narrowly escaped death, happened at Broadway and Pine street about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Archibald was ordered to climb a sixty-foot pole on the corner and examine the wires, which were not working well. He is a sturdy man, twenty-six years of age, and delights in climbing to perilous heights. The fact that there was a drizzling rain, which rendered the Brush electric light wires more dangerous than usual, did not admonish Archibald to be more careful than usual. He strapped on his spurs and ascended to the cable box, which is about forty-five feet above the ground. While opening the cable box and examining the switches and connections, the steel spur on his boot suddenly came in contact with the Brush wire. Instantly the man was terribly shocked by the powerful current of electricity which was being driven through the wire by ten immense dynamos at the power house. He uttered a groan of pain, relaxed his hold on the pole and fell. Fortunately, however, his foot became entangled in the maze of wires on the pole, and he was thus saved a fall to the granite paved street below. Several of the wires which suspended Archibald in mid air were Brush electric light wires, and these tortured the poor fellows until he shriked with agony. He was so badly tangled up in the wires that he was helpless. His head hung downward and his feet were inextricably caught in the smallei telephone wires above. Meantime an immense crowd of curious people gathered below, but they were powerless to aid the suffering man. Two or three linemen who soon arrived on the spot climbed to rescue Archibald, but he was out of their reach, and if they cut the lines he would be killed in the fall. Suddenly Archibald cried out:

"Send for a fire truck for God's sake, or I'll be burned to death."

"That's it," shouted a policeman, "why didn't we think of that before?"

The officer quickly summoned the No. 3 Hayes truck, which was on the spot in less than a minute.

Archibald was suffering terrible torture all this time, and when the Pompler Corps came tearing down the street he had been suspended in his perilous position for fully fifteen minutes. The police drove back the throng of people, most of whom were very much excited and urging the truckmen to hurry to the rescue.

The ladder was quickly raised by a half dozen firemen, who worked vigorously at the crank until Archibald was reached. Here another difficulty was presented. The firemen could not dislodge the lineman from the twisted wires, which were knotted and tied about him in a perfect labyrinth that no one could penetrate. Finally it was decided to tie a rope about the unfortunate man, throw one end over the cross-arms at the top of the pole and let him down after the wires were cut. This was done. A line was tied about Archibald's shoulders, and then the wires were cut. He was then pulled up and out of danger, and then lowered to the ground.

A curious phenomenon was observed while the firemen were fixing the rope about Archibald's body. His whole frame was so overcharged with electricity that every time he was touched brilliant sparks were emitted from his body. These at first rather frightened the firemen, but, being assured they were harmless, they worked with all possible haste until Archibald was able to tread the ground.

The injured lineman was taken into Erker's store, 204 North Broadway, where his burns were attended by Dr. J. W. Moore. Archibald's feet, head and hands were severely burned, and his system so badly shocked that he was at first thought to be dying. Dr. Moore affirmed, however, that he was not fatally injured. The man was afterward taken to the Dispensary, where he was further treated.

The linemen who afterward examined the wires on the pole pronounced the insulation poor. They also stated that the escape of electricity from the Brush wires on a wet day was dangerous, and that Archibald risked his life in the first place in making the ascent.

"Shall our girls whistle?" Of course if they strengthen their lungs by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"When headache joines neuralgia, then comes the tug of war." A wise general marshals his forces, charges with a bottle of Salvation Oil, and the doughty foe lies cringing in the dust.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

Winter Vegetables.

Philadelphia Record: A small plot of ground, with suitable hot beds and cold frames, can be made to yield quite a supply of given food in winter or early spring. While the fall is the proper time for preparation, yet early spring, or even in midwinter, vegetables may be forced for the table, or advanced in growth so as to permit of being transplanted to the open ground as soon as the weather will permit. The seeds of tomatoes, cabbage and egg-plants may be sown now. Egg-plants are very tender, and the slightest cold will kill them. The potato beetle is very fond of them and will destroy them quickly when in the open ground. Lettuce is a very hardy plant and will thrive in a cold frame. Even the south side of a sheltered place in the open air will allow them to grow and thrive. One of the best and hardiest of winter vegetables is spinach. It is really a winter plant, and if grown now it should be sown thickly in a cold frame, as the fall is the proper time to put in the seed. It requires but a slight covering, and freezing does it but little, if any damage; but it should be grown on a dry location. It may be cut throughout the whole winter if the snow should not prevent. A hardy and quick-growing green vegetable is mustard. It may be sown very early and germinates in about a week if the ground is warm. It is very tender when cut young, and can be grown with but little labor. Kaleis a smooth, tender vegetable when cooked and also stands a slight frost. It must be considered that in order to get tender vegetables they should be grown quickly, and not allowed to approach the seeding stage; hence it is often the case that hot beds are superior to cold frames. The lettuce, for instance, may be grown every month in the year, but it grows slowly in very cold weather, or only holds what it has secured, and becomes more or less tough to a certain extent, but when grown by forcing in the hot-beds and used when only large enough for that purpose it is very crisp and tender. Radishes are easily grown and are ready for the table in a short time after the seed has gone in, but unless a radish be tender it will be of no service, hence the proper way to produce them of the quality desired is to force them. As a rule, early cabbage is not grown to a large size, and very firm heads should not be expected, as it requires time to grow large and firm heads, and where earliness is desired some points must be sacrificed. The potato onion is one of the early kinds, and, though not as desirable as the well known market sorts, is one of the earliest and best for the table in sping. Of peas the earliest are the dwarf kinds, but they are not equal in quality to some of the later varieties.

Knee-Sprung Horses.

It is a slow and troublesome task to cure a knee-sprung horse after the trouble has become chronic, but if taken in time, says an exchange, it should be cured without much difficulty. Many young horses "go over in the knees," to a small extent by standing on a floor that slopes downward from the manger for the purpose of readily carrying off the urine. A young horse standing on a floor of this kind has his toes higher than his heels and the continued strain on the back sinews of the fore legs becomes so severe that the horse is induced to slightly bend his knees in order to slacken the tension. He thus acquires the habit of standing with slightly bended knees whether he happens to be standing on an incline or a level. The way to overcome this evil is to precisely reverse the conditions which induce it. Make the horse stand so that his heels will stand considerably higher than his toes. This, abnormally slackens his back sinews, and they afford no support to keep the knees from still further bending. The horse has nothing to steady his knees, and in order to find something that will answer the purpose he will straighten out his legs to the fullest extent to force some little pressure upon those very sinews which his elevated heels and slightly bended knees have wholly slackened. He thus acquires the habit of standing with his knees slightly bent under reserved conditions. If any farmer doubts the correctness of this theory, let him stand on the level floor with the balls of his feet resting upon an ordinary walking stick, and, after experimenting with it in this position for five minutes, let him place the stick under his heels. In the first instance he will quickly feel inclined to bend his knees, and in the second he will be equally disposed to straighten them. If the sprung knees do not yield readily to the treatment described, we would recommend long-continued showering with cold water, patient hand-rubbing of the back sinews and applications of land-turtle oil.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

To enrich land that is poor we must have manure, or its equivalent in vegetable matter, or apply plant food in some shape to induce the growth of vegetation.

Professor Arnold states that it costs more to make milk from old cows than it does from young ones having the same milk capacity. As a rule the best effects do not last beyond the eighth year of the cow's age.

It requires about one-sixteenth less food to put an animal in condition in warm than it does in cold weather. If the dairyman expect his cows to be profitable he must look after their comfort both as to food and shelter.

Corn and timothy are far from a well-balanced food. Timothy has no excess of nitrogenous material, while the corn is highly carbonaceous. More muscle and milk forming material would make more and better milk.

The raising of forest trees is regarded as one of the most profitable industries in southern California. The eucalyptus, pecan, black walnut, cherry, and many other varieties have a quick growth and are very profitable to the planter.

When you buy a sheep for purposes be sure that it is better than the best one in your flock in blood and physical development and see to it that it is cared for like any other piece of of valuable property. Good live stock like good clothes, cannot be exposed to all kinds of hardship without showing the effects of such harsh treatment.

The supreme court of North Carolina holds that if a crop be in actual possession of the tenant, his taking the same would not constitute larceny; but if after the crop had been put in the actual possession of the landlord, though undivided, the tenant in taking the same would be guilty of larceny, the legal ownership being in the lessor.

Every attention should be given the young lambs as they are born, and the warmest place on the farm is not too warm for them now, as they should be forced in growth, so as to reach the market early in order to reach the higher prices.

Hens that are laying may be liberally fed on a variety, as the production of eggs will cause an appropriation of all the food to that purpose; but hens not laying must be fed sparingly or they will become too fat and fail to lay.

The cost of corn for simply keeping the hogs of the United States warm has been estimated at $75,000,000, that being the difference between fattening the hogs in cold weather and in summer.

Judging cattle by "points" on the hoof is not always reliable, as not one of the prize animals at the fat stock show received the awards for dressed carcasses after having been slaughtered.

The liquids of the stables are from three to five times as valuable as the solid portions, and it pays to save such. The best mode of so doing is to use some kind of absorbent material.

Save the fresh horse manure, free from litter, for your hotbeds, and use plenty of it, in order to rapidly generate heat when the frame shall be ready.

An ordinarp rubber atomizer, which costs about $2, is an excellent article for spraying house plants or green house plants when affected by plant lice.

There is still hope for sheep being profitable, as it is claimed that Canada furnishes more sheep for the Boston market than any state in our union.

A certain proportion of animal heat must be created daily from the food, or that stored as fat in the body will be resorted to in order to counteract the effect of cold. There is no "standstill" in the matter, as animals are either losing flesh, or gaining. Every pound lost causes a real loss of two, as the time and expense of regaining that which is lost will be doubled.

Despite the oleomargarine law the production of choice "gilt-edged" butter is far below the demand, as a larger proportion of inferior butter finds its way to market. The creameries send butter of the most uniform quality to market, but that from private dairies differs greatly.

Incubators are now established all over the country, and in experienced hands have been demonstrated as far superior to hens for hatching early broilers, as they can be put in operation at any time thus enabling the operator to get the broilers in market at any period desired.

A single diseased animal may entail a loss to a community amounting to thousands of dollars. It cost Missouri $1,000,000 and ten months time to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia, while the loss to the cattlemen of Kentucky has reached fully $2,000,000.

Onions are often put out in the month of March as they are hardy and endure quite a severe frost. The sooner they can be put out and made to rapidly grow the better, as they do not make rapid progress after the beginning of warm weather.

The yield of cream and butter from milk should under most circumstances naturally increase in proportion to the milk as the amount of the butter is lessened. A farrow cow five or six months after calving gives less richer milk then she does at first. But what avails this to the buttermaker, if he or she cannot separate the butter from the cream in which it is inclosed? Adding warm sweet milk seems to entirely remove the difficulty, and has many other incidental advantages.

Savage Tactics.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "I have served on the plains continuously for more than thirty-five years," said a cavalry major, "and am tolerably familiar with all the features of cavalry life. A cavalryman always has a frontier station, and only sees civilization during his brief leaves. Civilians do not realize the hardships and exposures to which a cavalryman is subjected. He has seasons of illness, but also long periods of great exertion, and as a proof of the effect of his life it can be safely stated that scarcely one man out of ten reaches the age of forty-five without being seriously broken down. Indian campaigns are the cause of this. I have fought and chased Indians from the British line to the Rio Grande and know what campaigning means. The Indians always get a tremendous start of the cavalry and seldom are overtaken. The army has been blamed for its ill-success, but when the circumstances are understood it is wonderful that so much has been accomplished.

"Nowadays the active Indian campaign is confined to Arizona, but when I was a young man the northern Sioux, northern Cheyennes, Piegans and Blackfeet in the north; the southern Sioux and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the central plains, and the Commanches and Kiowas south of the Arkansas, kept us busy all the time. Of all these Indians the Kiowas were the best drilled, it being hard to distinguish them from the dragoons at a distance of two or three miles. The Comanches never deserved their great reputation, as they were poor fighters, doing well against the Mexicans, but never standing against United States troops. The Cheyennes were noted far and wide as the most determined and fiercest fighters, but their energies were more constantly directed against their hereditary enemies, the Utes, than against the whites. The Sioux were the largest and most powerful tribe and gave us more trouble than any others. They were in their way as well drilled as the Kiowas, I myself having seen a single chief direct the movements of a thousand warriors, scattered over an extent of territory five miles in diameter, simply by the flashing of a little mirror held in the hand.

"The Blackfeet, being foot Indians, were more easily reached, and after one or two lessons never gave any more trouble, although last winter they threatened an outbreak. The Crows and Pawnees, being hated by all other tribes, were our allies, and made our best trailers. The Utes, while less daring than the Plains Indians, from their situation in the mountains, were enabled to ambush the troops very easily and many lives have been lost in this way. Fighting withal, was rather a run than a combat, and the troops had for many years little chance against them on account of their great celerity of movement. It was not until the winter of 1876, when General Nelson A. Miles began his series of winter campaigns, that the Plains Indians were thoroughly subdued.

"That officer followed their trail in the coldest weather, drove them from their winter camps, and, although unable to overtake them, kept them constantly on the move. The Indians, sensitive to cold and ill-provided with clothing, died like sheep of hardship and exposure, and one by one the bands, fairly tired out, came in, surrendered and were disarmed and were put on reservations. The winter campaign more than anything else brake the power of the Plains tribes, but a terrible expense to the troops, who were exposed to the fury of the western storms in the coldest months in the year. The youngsters in the army regret the disappearance of the Indians, but we old fellows, who know what a winter march is, are most thankful that they are over, probably for ever.

HIS LORDSHIP SIR ROGER.

The most remarkable trial, perhaps of modern times will be long remembered, and there are not a few people in England, as well as in this country, who believe that the claimant for the Tichborne estate, in that country, was none other than the genuine Sir Roger. There were many things brought out in the almost fearful cross-examination to which he was subjected, and the public inquisition through which he passed in so many varied forms of surveillance, which seemed to point unmistakably to the genuineness of his claim, and there is still very great sympathy for him felt and expressed. Added to his most adventurous career before the trial, it has been scarcely less so since his defeat. He has met with many misfortunes, but none so serious as the one of which he writes in the following communication, which happily was arrested in the manner which he describes. It will be observed by his signature that he still holds on to the peculiarities of writing his name which called for a good deal of questioning during the trial, and, as it is for reasons best known to himself that he does so, there is no reason for criticising it. One of the strong traits which won him so many friends and admirers was the pertinacity and good sense with which he held on to what he considered right and just, and there is a clear manifestation of this spirit of truthfulness in the letter quoted below. It is outspoken and free from any shadow of disguise, while it describes how readily he was relieved and spared the continuance of perhaps a fatal malady: "115 Fourth avenue, New York, February 22, 1887. Gentlemen—For the last four months I have suffered from rheumatism, and every time I sat down and got up I suffered the most acute agony; in fact, I was not able to move my legs without pain, and when going down stairs the pain was dreadful to bear. I was recommended to send for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and try it. I did so, and to my great surprise and delight I found it an almost instant cure. I have only used one bottle, but I can now sit down, get up and walk about without the slightest pain. I cannot understand any person suffering such pain when for a few cents they can obtain instant relief." Yours truly, R. e. d. Tichborne.

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A MAP

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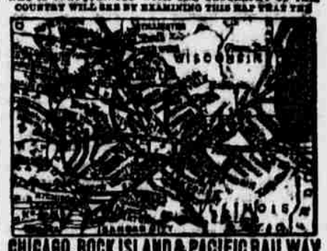

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