HIS CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

A Rag Peddler's Narrow Escape From a Horrible Death.

BURNED IN A SHOCKING MANNER

Another Man Nearly Killed in a Collision Between a Hose Cart and a Buggy-Last Night's Blaze.

Totally Wrecked by Fire.

The two-story frame building, 66x92 southwest corner of Sixteenth and Capito avenue, owned by Matt Patrick, was totally wrecked by fire at 9:30 last evening. The structure was formerly occupied by the Dailey Carriage company as a factory. Some time ago, when Mr. Patrick bought it. he remodeled the first floor for store purposes, leaving the second for rough shop

At the hour named persons passing along Sixteenth, in front of the buildheard a small explosion and saw flames burst from the second room from the corner of the building. A moment later, and as the entire front suddenly be came one solid mass of flames, a man rushed out with his clothes and hair all on fire, and as he tore frantically up the street, he yelled

"Oh God, somebody do cut my throat! Shoot me, somebody-for God's sake, kill

He was caught, the flames which enveloped him were extinguished, and he was taken into a drug store, where it was found he was not fatally, though painfully burned.

While the unfortunate man was being cared for an alarm had been turned in, though necessarily from a box some dis-tance from the fire, the heat having almost instantaneously intensified so as to make it impossible to use the box on the same corner as the fire. This proved a serious delay to the firemen, and when they reached the spot nearly the entire building was wrapped in flames, and two or three of the small frame structures adjoining on the south had com-menced to smoke with the heat. But once on the spot, Chief Galligan and his men did narkably effective work and prevented the fire from spreading beyond the already doomed building where it started, and which the flames licked up as though it were so

When the work of the firemen could be seen to assure the protection of the adjoin ing buildings the reporter returned to the man who seemed to have been in at the origin of the fire. He had recovered from his deathly fright, but was suffering hor-rible agony, the greater portion of his face, hands and wrists being burned in a shocking manner. He gave his name as isaac Cohn, and said he was a rag peddler. A little be-fore 9 o'clock he had gone into the place above designated, and which is known as Spiegle's pawn and tailor shop, to get a pair of pants cleaned. He and a workman were in the rear of the shop and the latter was just preparing to do the work. A lamp was sitting upon a stool, upon which was also a saucer. The workman had picked up a large can of gasoline and was pouring out some to use in connection with the work when it ignited from the lamp and exploded. Cohn says he can not recall how he got out of the piace, but thinks he was blown several feet as a starter. When asked what became of the workman who was holding the can the sufferer said be didn't know and could not recall his name.

Returning to the fire, the reporter made inquiries from fully fifty persons who were recognized as having been present when the fire broke out. Most of them thought they had seen another in a escape just after

Cohn rushed out, but were not positive.

When the fire had been put out the firemen searched thoroughly in that portion of the building which had been occupied by the pawn shop, but could find no traces of a

The corner room was occupied by A. Bartlett as a book store. Being seen after the fire, he placed his loss at \$5,000, with an insurance of \$2,000. No figures or estimates whatever could be obtained last night as to tents being the property of George Weitzel, who went out of the city on business yester-day to be gone probably several days. Up stairs, over the barber shop, was a room oc cupied by C. A. Brown, who did fine carpenter work there. He loses several sets of tools, patterns, etc., together with a small quantity of furniture, the whole worth about \$300 or \$400, on which there was no insurance. The next first floor room has been used as a cigar store, but was reported empty at the time of the fire. A little frame adjoining the Patrick building, and used by the Acme sign works, was considerably damaged, and with the six or eight others, on through to Dodge street, would have fallen an easy prey to the flames had it not been that the firemen responded so promptly after

once getting the alarm.
Sulley Brothers, who lost several horses and wagons by fire just a short time ago, had those that they saved then in what is known as the Blue barn, which seemed doomed last night, being only some fifty feet from the sign works building. The horses were hurriedly gotten out, however, and several of

The proprietors of the Club stables had only a thin brick wall be-tween their large amount of very valuable property and the flercest of the fire last night. As soon as the flames were discovered the employes of the barn rushed the animals out and took out all the carriages, harness, etc. Before half of the property was out the heat in the great barn was almost unbearable and parts of the dividing wall had commenced to crack.

As one of the hose carts dashed up to the

fire it caught a one horse wagen, said to have been Tom Mulvahill's, at Sixteenth and Dodge and threw the driver, W. H. Daniels, to the pavement H. Daniels, to the pavement with terrible force. Daniels was picked up for dead and carried unconscious into Leslie's drug store. He was found to be unin-jured internally, and later was removed to his home, on Thirty-fifth between Davenport

and Dodge,
As to the loss on the Patrick building alone, Chief Galligan said he thought it probably was about \$2,500 or \$3,000, it being, as stated, a very old structure. No one could be found to give more definite figures, while in the matter of insurance it was said by business men that in surance agents generally in Oma some time ago, received orders cancel all insurance on buildings situated in the block after the property had been con-demned for postoffice purposes.

A wild report started during the fire to the effect that three small children had per-ished in the flames could not be traced to any creditable starting point whatever, while it was learned that so far as any family living in the building burned or those imme diately adjoining it was concerned, there

was none,

A PLEA OF POVERTY. How the Genoa Indian Agent Wants to Escape i anishment.

Horace R. Chase, the Indian agent who was fined \$1,500 and costs by Judge Dundy on January 29 for misappropriating funds fur nished by the United States government for the conduct of the Indian school at Genoa Neb., appeared befor Scipio Dundy, United States commissioner, yesterday and prayed for a relief from custody on the grounds that he was unable to pay the fine imposed. The law provides when a criminal is fined for an offense and sentenced to imprisonmen

until he shall pay the same, that if as the end of thirty days' incarceration he can prove that he is unable to pay the fine he shall be released from custody and given his own time in which to pay the same. Chase swore before the commissioner as I am unable to pay the fine and costs im

posed upon me on the 29th day of January, 1890, or any part thereof. My inability to pay such time urises from the fact that have no property, either real or personal. I have no property concealed or covered up, and no person holds any property of any kind whatever for me, nor have I any security either of my own upon which I might ascertain raise the money to pay the fine and costs, surance. RALLYING

showed a decided disposition to

evade all the questions asked by Baker con-ceroing his incarceration and it was some

time before he would make the acknowledg ment that he had not been behind the bars Mr. Baker is satisfied that Chase canno

secure a release as long as he has not suffered actual imprisonment.
Ex-United States District Attorney

Pritchett, who secured the conviction of Chase, is satisfied of the latter's guilt. He

sconts Chase's plea that it was ignorance and

not intentional embezzlement that caused him to misapply the funds of the govern-ment. Pritchett says that Chase is a shrewd

ment. Pritchett says that Chase is a shrewd politician and comes of one of the brightest families in the land. An uncle of his was Salmon P. Chase, of the supreme court of the United States. Other members of the family have distinguished themselves in

politics and finance. The great mystery is where he has put the government money that he got hold of.

Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil.

(Known over 40 years.) Also Baker's Emulsion for throat and lung troubles. All

AMUSEMENTS.

Contrary to general expectation, the Bos

tonians were greated at Boyd's opera house

last night by a large and representative au-

dience. They, as well as the local manage-

ment, had, on account of the Patti engage

ment, which drew quite heavily on the peo-

ple, anticipated light business, but no one

could notice wherein that event made any

perceptible difference in the attendance.

This fact may be considered as

strong complimentary proof of the great

popularity and artistic excellence of the Bos-

tonians. The personnel of the company has

not been changed since it was here last,

about one year ago. H. C. Barnabee, Tom

Karl, W. H. Macdonald, Marie Stone, Jessie

Bartlett Davis, Juliette Cordon, Josephine

Bartlett Carlotta Maconda, George Proth-

ingham, Edwin Hoff and Eugene Cowles are

still among the principals. For their open-

ing they presented a new opera, "Don Quixote," seen here for the first time, with Barnabee in the title role, Frothingham as Sancho Panza, Macdonald in the part of Don Fernando, Hoff as Cardinio, Cowles as

Gines de Passamonto, a bandit; Miss Cordon as Lucinda and Miss Davis as Dorotha,

while the smaller characters were taken by

Miss Burtlett, Miss Maconda, Fred Dixor

A. E. Nichols and Harry Dixon. It was

very pretty, pleasing production, and the audience appreciated it immensely. The music of "Don Quixote" is vivacious from beginning to end, and the opera abounds in bright, catchy airs. Several of the solos and concerted numbers

were rapturously encored, and, throughout, the audience manifested its delight in lib

eral outbursts of appliause. In his portrayal of the character of Dou Quixote, Mr. Barnabee further distinguished himself as

one of the brightest comedy stars on the American stage. Nature first endowed him

with a peculiarly humorous quality of genius, which he put to good use, and through long experience has be-

come perfect in the art of applying it for de

sired effects to the best advantage. He is also a fine vocalist, which cannot be said of

many other funny men, and therefore sus-tains all his master strokes, musically as well

as dramatically. Having been here so often,

as dramatically. Having been here so often, the organization has been written about so extensively in the past that anything said now would necessarily be a repetition. It is doubtless stronger in every way than ever before.

However, there is an opportunity calling for special reference to one of the younger mem-

bers, Eugene Cowles, who made his debut

as a professional at the beginning of last season. He has developed wonderfully, and

is fast coming to the front as one of the

recognized leading bassos now before the public. He possesses a full, well rounded and smooth voice, and his solo in the first act

won him a merited recall. Mrs. Davis was never heard to better advantage. Her rich,

every year. She, too, was compelled to respond to a demand for repetitions of her solo efforts. Macdonald and Hoff and Miss

Cordon sang and acted with their old

time, spirit and excellence. Frothingham must not be forgotten, for he certainly took

his share of the honors along with Barns-bee. The chorus is well trained, though in

this opera it has less singing to do than in

almost any other in the reportoire. The concerted music is tuneful and brilliant, but

conflued to half a dozen members. In the

BOWMAN'S PROSECUTION.

It Was Closed in the District Court

The evidence for the prosecution in the

case against Tan Bowman, charged was, the

murder of Jack Kinney, was concluded in

Judge Clarkson's court yesterday. There

has been no new evidence offered, and the

case rests on the same testimony preschted

The defense presented all their evidence

yesterday afternoon. The ground taken was that Bowman was a pretty good sort of

a fellow and Kinney was a "bad nigger." A large number of witnesses were examined.

but nothing new was developed. Testimony

the arguments will probably be concluded

Tuesday morning Judge Clarkson will take up the case of Tom Lacy, charged with nigh-way robbery, and on Wednesday John and William Thorn will be tried on the charge of

The defendant in the case of Edward Neal

against the Eden Musee company to restrain them from exhibiting the figures, etc.,

showing the Jones tracedy, have filed motion to have the bond of the plaintiff in

creased. Bond was given in the sum of \$250.

and the defendant claims that it sustains loss amounting to \$150 per day by being de-

prived of the right to exhibit the figures, and that the bond should be increased in proportion. The nearing on the motion has

en set for this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Albert P. Larson has brought suit fo

\$5,000 camages against the Union stock yards company for the loss of the second finger of his hand. The accident occurred

in November last while Larson was engaged

in the yards of the company. He claims

that the accident was caused by careless-ness on the part of the company is allowing

drawheads which were worn out to remain

County Co ept.

Allen Hout for \$500 for services rendered.

John A. Freyhan for \$55 for legal services.

O. Brown for \$250 on a note.

Judge Deane's court at noon.

ing out of a real estate deal.

John L. Webster has brought suit against

John L. Wenster has brought suit against

The Omaha milling company has sued N.

In the case of James McCord et al vs. B.

A Carr, a suit on account, the defendant

failed to appear and judgment was rendered

for the plaintiff in the sum of \$558.34. In the case of Spitz, Landauer & Co. vs. S. f., Andrews, a suit on account, judgment

was awarded the plaintiff in the sum of

John Green for the title to the Grandvi-

stone quarries is still occupying Judge Hope

The suit of Crane Bros. vs the Central

implement company was given to the jury in

Judge Doane is hearing the case of M. J. DeGroff vs G. W. Wickersham, a suit grow-

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire in the

Omaha chemical works, 310 South Eleventh

street, did about \$1,500 worth of damage, al

though the loss may exceed that when the

full results, such as breakage of casks and

spilling of valuable chemicals, are carefully

ascertained today. Partially covered by in

The contest between Joseph Barker and

in rebuttal will be offered this morning a

Yesterday Morning.

equipped company on the road.

at the preliminary hearing.

this evening.

burglary.

of any part thereof. I therefore ask to be discharged from custedy."
On cross-examination by Unted States District Attorney Baker, Chase admitted that although he had been sentenced to the custody of the marshal ne had not been within a jail or prison since the sentence of the court. He had enjoyed his own Shellenberger, the Alleged Murderer, a Candidate for Canonization. liberty, going and coming when he pleased.
He declared that the only property he owned was the clothes he had on his back.
The only money he had was \$10 he had borrowed from Dean Gardner to pay for this

LAUDED BY LAWYER AND FRIENDS

The Nebraska City. Suspect Spells His Testament, Smiles Like a Scraph and is Almost Beatified by His Friends.

"All for Joe."

When "Joe" or Fuller Shellenberger was ishered into Chief Seavey's office yesterday norning he appeared like a man who had

rested comfortably during the night. His attorney, Mr. J. C. Watson of Ne braska City, was in Chief Seavey's private office, accompanied by Councilman Chapman of Nebraska City, the husband of Joe's

cousin, awaiting Joe's arrival. The three men and Shellenberger had a private conversation which lasted about an

Shellenberger was placed back in his cell and seemed to be much relieved by what his friends from Nebraska City had told him. Chief Seavey has received several letters from Joe's brother, who goes by the name of Samuel Gray. His home is at Loveland, Ia. Sam states that although his correct name is Shellenberger he goes by the name of Gray, but does not tell why. He informs the chief, however, that if he will come over to Loveland he will tell him why he changed

his name on the quiet.

One of the letters states that immediately after getting out of the Logan jail he came home and visited with the folks there for several days. On the other hand Joe says that he first went to Nebraska City.

Another letter from Sam Gray tells how during the last two years he has endeavored to least Joe but, was unsuccessful. Once. his name on the quiet.

to locate Joe, but was unsuccessful. Once he says, he went to Nebraska City to find him, but did not succeed. Recently he learned that Joe was working in and around Nebraska City. A younger brother of Joe's was drowned and it was about that time, nearly one year ago, that Joe could not be located. Sam is married. His mother lives with him and he is her only

In regard to Joe's telling so many conflicting stories at times and at other times hav-ing nothing whatever to say when ques-tioned, Sam says that it is his "nature," and that he has always been honest and willing to work. He is satisfied that Neal is simply having revenge on Joe because the latter would not go on the witness stand in Har-rison county, Iowa, and swear to lies in order to free Neal from the charge of horse steal iug. One of the first things Joe told his brother when he went home was that he was afraid of Neal as he had threatened to "get with him when he got out of the pen itentiary.

Sam also disputes several statements made in the newspapers. He says that Jailor Bebout is a liar when he Jos has not been in this part of the country that long. He also accuses the jailor of standing in with Neal, who is "the champion liar of them all.'

Gray writes that his mother has almost lost her reason from worrying about her son None of the family believe that Joe is guilty.

Alibi's and Innocence. Mr. Watson was met by a BEE reporter after he had concluded his talk with Shellenberger in Chief Seavy's office. By way of answer to a number of questions he said: This gentleman [referring to a party who stood beside him! is Mr. Chapman, a mem ber of the council of Nebraska City. Shellenberger is a cousin of Mr. Chapman's We have the best men in the city ready to come forward and tell where Shel lenberger spent every day and night since

Mr. Chapman broke into the conversation long enough to say that they had learned where Shellenberger had been since January 1. When he saw, however that Mr. Watson had gone him a week better, quietly assented

to the attorney's date.
"Why Shellenberger," continued Mr. Watson, "couldn't have committed that murder. He couldn't teli where he has been at any particular time. He couldn't teli you when we had Christmas last. But it just happens that way that we have enough of our people who know well enough to cover the time at which it is supposed the crime was committed. He isn't smart enough to cover his tracks in the way mentioned. Somebody dissented from the last assertion and Mr. Watson replied:

"Well, I won't argue the matter with you, no matter what Shellenberger may have said or what the theories may be relating to him. What I tell you are the facts."

"Do you hope to use the check in this case which, it is alleged, Lidge paid Shellenberger?"
"Yes, sir. We can produce every hand
through which that check passed." "Was it paid at a bank?"

"When was it cashed?"

"It was cashed on the 7th." "Who received the money ?"

"Well, the check had been given by Shellenberger to two others." "When was it given to Snellenberger!" "It was given on the 4th."
"Why did not Shellenberger himself hav

the check cashed? Mr. Watson's attention was temporarily "How do you account for Shellenberger's dmitting without compulsion that he had

taken a hand in the covering up of the mur dered man and woman!"
"Well, you know there have been plenty of instances in which people who were inno cent of crimes—just as innecent as you of I—admitted their connection with them That's just what Shellenberger has done.

berger must have committed the murder and it was Shelienberger who made the proposition to run off the Pinney stock and sel "Simply because Neal, to save himself thought that that story would drive

lenberger out of the country, and that Shel lenberger's flight would make it appear that denberger really was the murderer. Mr. Watson then stated that he would have the preliminary hearing set for any date that might be satisfactory to the county

Another Suspect. Hearing that there might have been third party in the killing, the proprietor of the Creighton house reported a circumstance yesterday that may develop something On the morning of the 2d of last month a man dressed more like a cowboy than any-body cise registered at that house as "G. W. Davis, Schuyler." He remained about the house until the 9th, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving his bill unpaid. He returne on the 15th to get a revolver he had there and has not been seen since. The last time he registered as "W. G. Davis, Avoca, Iowa." An effort will be made to find out

who Davis is.

Preliminary Hearing. The preliminary hearing of Shellenberger has been set for next Tuesday morning in Justice Morrison's court. Neal's hearing will take place on Monday in the same court.

Change of life, backache, monthly irregu larities, hot flashes, are cured by Dr. Nervine. Free samples at Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas.

The School Census. Secretary Piper of the board of education has made all the appointments for the tak

ers of the school census, and the appointees

began work this morning. They are as fol

First Ward-Pat Foley Second Ward-Job Mariott. Third Ward-Frank Hanmar. Fourth Ward-Jas. E. Carpenter. Sixth Ward-E. T. Glenn and George F

Seventh Ward-Cnarles L. Thomas. Eighth Ward-H. W. Reynol Ninth Ward-H. L. Seward. This work must be completed by April 1.
It it is discovered that the above force is
too small, more men will be put to work.
The pay allowed is 3 cents for each name, making it an easy matter for a good hustles to make \$5 a day.

OLE OLSON'S SLAYER.

ROUND JOSEPH. He Sues Montgomery & Adams for Heavy Damages.

Mrs. Ferguson, mother of William Ferguson, the colored boy who killed Ole Oleson in Montgomery & Adams Saloon, at Fourteenth and Dodge streets, and was sent up for life, commenced sult in the federal court yesterday for\$5,000 against the saloon men for the loss of the boy's support. Ferguson himself also brings suit for a like amount egainst the same firm. The ground of both suits is that young Ferguson was a minor and the saloonists should not have allowed him in their place at all, much tess sold him drinks.

Marks an Old Offender.

Solomon Marks, the fellow who came a near getting away with a \$300 bolt of silk from Larkins' dry goods store Wednesday night and was jailed, sent a telegram yesterday afternoon to Florence Marks, Kausas City, asking her to come to Omaha immedi-ately. Chief Seavey, through whose hands ately. Chief Seavey, through whose hands the telegram passed, immediately sent a telegram to Chief Spears of the same city, asking who Florence Marks is. It is supposed to be his wife, as he is known to have been married there a few weeks ago. Ser-geant Sigwart recognizes Marks as a man who went through Ednoim & Akin's jewelry store about five years ago; and also as the man who was the cause of the well remem-bered wholesale shooting on the train ro turning to Omaha from the Hanley prize fight, which occurred near Springfield nearly five years ago.

A Trade Journ al.

The National Trade Journal, devoted to finance, and published by W. H. Blakeman, room 912, BEE building, is a new monthly. Typographically, it is superb. Mr. Blake man, in his salutatory, urges harmony and organization among the real estate men. He promises the freshest news obtainable, of nterest to real estate men and financiers. and proposes to keep his readers posted on the best and safest places for investment looking to the advancement and prospects of the cities, towns and counties in the state.

Morinary.

All in all it is one of the cleanest looking

and best edited trade papers in the west.

Mrs. Sara C. McVittle died at her home at Thirtieth and Maple street yesterday after a brief illness. The deceased was fiftyfive years of age and had lived in Omaha for many years. She was the wife of Mr. James McVittie, grocer at 2605 North Thirtieth street. The funeral will be announced

The two-year-old son of George A. Bur linghoff died at the residence, 2715 Decatur street, yesterday. The remains will be interred at Bennington. The deceased was a grandson of ex-County Commissioner

The Operatic Venture.

Mr. Kierstead says that the Patti engagement was a financial as well as artistic suc cess, and the local managers are well satisfied. They took in enough money to pay the big guarantee and all expenses save such improvements as were made in the Collseum that will be permanent.

"We consider ourse lves very fortunate," he continued, "and believe our venture proved a greater advertisement both for the "It has also demonstrated to us that sum

mer opera there will pay," said Mr. Lindsay, "and we are now in negotiation with J. H. Morrissey to open a season early in June with Nordica and Belini at the head of a strong company.'

THE HELIOGRAPH.

How Military Signals Are Transmitted by Means of Sunlight.

Lieutenant Beall, of the local signal service office, has made requisition for an instrument known as "the helioan instrument known as graph," and as soon as it arrives he will begin experimenting with it with a view to establishing communication with Fort Sheridan and various other points from five to twenty miles distant, says the Chicago News. The heliograph, which has long been used by the government, is an arrangement of mirrors, whereby signals can be transmitted from one point to another on clear days by means of ashes of sunlight. A instrument consists essentially o The mirrors are usually supported on a tripod and are fitted with vertical and horizontal tangent screws, by means of which the mirrors can be turned on these supports so as to face any desired direction toward the sky. One of the mirrors is so mounted that a motion of three or four degrees about its horizontal axis can be given it independent of the tangent screw, so that the flash can be thrown on and off quickly and at will. Both mirrors of the instrument are used when the signalman facing the receiving station has the sun at his When the sun is in front or nearly at his right or left only one mirror is used. A code of signals corresponding to the Morse code of telegraphy is used, comcombinations of long and short flashes in dicating the different letters. The nan at the sending station, by means of

his sighting red, succeeds in locating the mirrors at the receiving station, and then communication is easily estab lished.

The instrument has been used with great success in Arizona and New Mexico, sometimes exchanging signals at a distance of forty miles. During the pursuit of the bloodthirsty Geronimo, General Crook's men used it for the pur pose of keeping the regiments at head-quarters informed of the movements of he Indians. The heliograph is used in the signal service department for the reason that on smoky days, when it is impossible to use the regular flags, the instrument will throw a flash through the hazy atmosphere so as to be distinctly seen at the receiving station. Lieutenant Beall does not expect the instrument to work in this section of the country for a distance of more than eighteen or twenty miles.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Calted on the President, but Did Not Call Him "Ben."

New York Sun: He had returned to his village home from a trip to Washington and that same evening he appeared at the drug store to entertain an admiring audience with his adventures.

"Saw our congressman, I suppose?

"Of course, and took dinner with "You did, eh? By George, but that shows we are no one-horse folks here!

queried the blacksmith.

see the president?" "I did, by special appointment." "Shake hands with him?"

'Ask you to sit down?"

"Yes, sir," "Seemed to be glad to see you?" "He did." Stay long?" "About fifteen minutes."

"Ask you to call again?" "He did." "Did you call him Ben?" "Why, no. "You didn't dare call him Ben?"

"Certainly not." "Weil, that's all I want to know, sur You own the grist mill, woolen factory

three stores and the tavern, and have been to the legislature and given us to understand that you were a beap of a feller, but you hain't. You went down to Washington and sat on the edge of r heer and talked to the president, a d dasn't call him Ben, and I don't foller you any further! Come on, boys, let's go up to Church's grocery and see that feiler who fit seven rounds of a prize-fight in Buffalo last week."

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

A Great Sheep Ranch in the Far West.

PROFITS ON THE WOOLY WARDS.

Sugar Beet Raising in the West-Alfalfa Culture in Kansas-Making a Hot Bed-Feed For Dairy Cows.

Sheep Feeding in the Far West. Written for The Bee.

I had the pleasure of spending a day, short time ago, on a sheep ranch in western Kansas. On this ranch 17,000 head of Utah and Colorado sheep are being fed for the Denver and Kansas City markets.

The ranch is located on a branch of the Republican river and the six corrals in which the sheep are kept occupy two contiguous bends in the creek and cover about five acres of ground.

The corrals are enclosed with board fences, the wire fence which was formerly used not giving satisfaction, and are furnished with self-feeding corn bins and racks for hay, with salt, sulphur and running water, accessible at all times. Four men do all the work in connection with caring for the sheep. The corn and hay are delivered on the ground by the neighbor-ing farmers and it is distributed by the shopherd and his assistants as needed. During the severe weather in January 900 bushels of corn per day was eaten by 'hese sheep, besides all the hay they wan ... d. Hay delivered at this ranch has cost \$3.50 per ton and corn 13 cents per bushel this winter. The total out-lay for feed is expected to reach \$15,000 by the end of the season.

The sheep were put into the corrals in November at an average weight of eighty pounds and cost \$1.50 per head. While we were on the ground returns were received from two carloads, 365 head, of sheep which had been marketed in Kansas City and sold there for \$6.60 per head. The shepherd assured us that the sheep which had been marketed were not up to the standard in quality of a band of 2.500 head which were in one corral. Previous sales have been made out of his stock this year at \$5.20 per cwt. The whole band will be marketed before April.

Great care is taken in handling these large bands of fat sheep to avoid all ex-citement which might cause the animals to stampede, and it is almost impossible to run them through the dividing chute to sort out a carload,or "gin' hem as it is called, without causing leath of some from over-heating.

The sight of so many sheep quietly eeding in the corrals is quite interesting, and it is not less interesting to sit with the shepherds around their fire and listen to their stories of shepherd life in the Rocky mountains. The nterest takes a different turn when the farmer, as he shovels his corn into the shepherd's bin, tells how the arrival of the herd made a market for corn, which released him from the payment of 3 per cent per month on his team and household goods, or when the shepherd figures out \$4 per head profit on 17,000 sheep in fine weather.

Successful experiments were made in the production of high-grade sugar tests at several places west of the Missouri river in 1887. At Medicine Lodge not only were beets rich in sugar produced, but the sugar was manufactured and amounted to something over 2,100 ands per acre, which it that about one-fourth of the sugar was lost from lack of a full complement of beet sugar machinery. Beets were also produced at Grand Island and at Neligh, Neb., the analysis of which showed surprising richness, says Prof. E. B. Cowgill the Kansas Farmer. An examina-tion of a map will show that these places are not far from the same longitude and are widely different in latitude, Medicine Lodge being near the southern boundary of Kansas and Neligh, near the northern boundary of Nebraska and the distance between them nearly 400 miles. It would be presumptuous to say that either of these places is on the verge of the sugar beet area, or that the country between them is not also well adapted to the production of highgrade beets, or that this area is con

fined to a line adjoining them. Nobody knows anything about the imits of this territory, and I suggest that farmers and gardeners of Dakota Nebraska, Kansas, Oklohoma and northern Texas will do well to procure sugar peet seed from the United States de partment of agriculture or otherwise and plant and carefully cultivate them with a view to determining whethe this most valuable crop can be grown to perfection on their lands.

I by no means expect that the beet will take the place of sorghum in our sugar industry, but that in many localities the one will supplement the other, giving an aggregating working season and sugar harvest of five or six months. there is no longer a doubt.

Consider for a moment the value of sugar beet crop. The richest beets produced last season at any of the places named, contained, according to govern ment, analysis 22 per cent of sugar. Such beets are worth \$5 per ton or even more. Sugar beets yield, according to soil and cultivation, from ten to twenty tons per acre, sometimes reaching even twenty-five tons per acre. It is dificult to see how more than \$25 worth of labor can be expended upon an acre of beets, and a little arithmetic shows the desirability of that kind of farming.

Growing Alfalfa.

The experience of western Kansas. and particularly Finney county, has demonstrated the value of this crop be-youd question. There is no doubt it will thrive wonderfully throughout the entire Arkansas valley. Here, under irrigation, we cut four crops per season of hay, or two of hay and one of seed, and there is no indication of any injury to the plant after five years of such cropping. One lot of sighty acres, within my knowledge, five years old on land where it is ten feet to water and which has never been irrigated shows a stronger and more vigorous plant this fifth year than ever before It has produced three and four crops of hay every year until last year and this. when it was cut once for hay and once for seed each season. As to its value as a crop, we of the

'starving' west are inclined to challenge comparison with our so-called more fortunate eastern neighbor, who raises corn and oats and wheat. mate two crops of alfalfa hay at three tons (and it often goes four) at \$3 per ton in the stack; and one crop of alfalfa seed at five bushels per acre (and if often goes eight or ten at \$3 to \$5 per bushel, and we have \$24 to \$34 per acre per season, income from land \$1.25 per acre at the old reliable stanof Uncle Sam. And we don't propose to yield the palm on grain either, though we devote less attention to its growth because alfalfa with cattle,

Good-morning Have you used

sheep and hogs is so much more profita-

Making a Hot-Bed.

The time to begin preparations for the hot-bed is long before it may be required. The hot bed should face the south, though some prefer the southeast, as the sun will warm the plants earlies in the morning than when facing the south, says the New York Morning Jourcal. In constructing the frame and top (sash) make everything tight, as it is much easier to let the air m when required than to keep the cold out. Some make the hot-bed of brick, and others use a double frame, with sawdust between; but in this climate a

single frame will answer.

The heat in the hot-bed is produced by the decomposition of manure. Place it aside, in small heaps, and it will keep until wanted, the cold air preventing decomposition. Trample the manure in a box or other receptacle and let it heat, then loosen it up, trample again, and in a day or two remove it to the hot-bed, trampling it down to a solid If it does not heat sufficiently, get

some stone lime, slack it with boiling water, thin to the consistency of cream, and make a few holes in the manue pouring in the lime water. As a rule this will not be necessary. It there is too much heat, make holes and pour in cold, clear water. About sixty degrees is the proper

temperature for sowing the seed. The dirt on the top of the manure should be exceedingly rich. Cover the earth with a piece of old carpet at night to avoid loss of heat by radiation. Air the plants on nice, warm days and water them when necessary, but not to saturation. The point is not to have the bed too warm, and also to avoid cold.

The Delicious Lattle Red.

The strawberry is one of the early ruits and the vines come into bearing so soon that every family that has a small lot or garden plat should have a "strawberry patch." No farmer should consider his farm complete without his little strawberry corner. A small plat of strawberries requires but little labor, and those who grow berries for a family supply enjoy a more delicious arti-cle than can be found on the market stalls, as there is a great difference between the fresh, well-ripened berry just picked from the vine and that picked in a semi-green condition and allowed to ripen on the journey during ship-The person who grows his berries has the selection of the varieties he prefers, which is an advantage not to be overlooked.

Peed for Dairy Cows.

William Crozier, a well known dairyman of Long taland (N. Y.), says in the Albany Cultivator, that he does not feed silage; his feed consists of cut cornfodder, pulped mangel-wurzel, bran and ground oats. This is cut, pulped, and the coarse bran and ground oats, with some fine salt, all thoroughly mixed together. He cuts on Saturday enough to last to next Saturday, or one week. It is put in one heap on the barn floor, and covered over with a piece of old sail cloth. The mess soon warms up, though not so as to become hot. Each cow gets a bushel-basketful of this, morning and night, and when a cow is in full milk. or fresh, she gets one pailful of warm water, with three quarts of bran and one quart of ground oats mixed in the water, twice each day. His cows never go out of the stable in winter, nor do they get cold water-the chill is always taken off before they get it to drink. A bushei-basketful of the mixture weighs about twenty pounds. In the midday, after they are watered, they get a bunch of hay. This is made from his hav mixture, as his mowing land is seeded down with several mixtures, and one of the mixtures is alfalfa, which is very important to give flavor and texture to butter. To have dairy cows in good condition, and to give rich, pure cream they must have change of feed, and not feed alone, but must be kept clean. The stables are cleaned every day, and the cows are curried and brushed once each day. This gives contentment and comfort to them, and if he finds a cow that does not give him an equal return, she

Fast and slow Mi king. It is generally understood that fast milking has the advantage of securing more milk than slow milking. But we are not aware of any scientific experiments to determine the fact. Ralph Allen of Delavan, Ill., gives to the Jerse Bulletin a little experience that well illustrates the difference. was learning to milk and took two and a half times more time than a fast milker, who got from the cow at each milking 9 to 121 pounds of milk. The boy could get only 7 to 9 pounds. The evidence in favor of fast milking was pretly conclusive-provided the time in milking was all the difference that affected the flow. The fast milker may have been more agreeable to the cow, and his manner of milking may have been more agreeable. The bungling of the boy may have been positively an noying to the cow. This would affec her "giving down," as is is called. I may have quite as much to do with the variation in the yield as the difference in time of drawing the milk had. must please the cow if you want her to do her best. More or less milk is secreted during milking-as salvia is se-creted during eating. If the cow is annoyed it checks thd secretion of milk; pleased it stimulates it. For these reasons it is important to have fast milkers who are good natured and agree-

goes to the butcher.

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A Noble Epitaph "I recall," said Dr. Lyman Abbott at

the New England dinner in Philadelphia, "an old cartoon in the Harvard ampoon which depicted two ladies ooking at a milestone near Boston, which was marked 'I m from Boston. One of the ladies remarked to her com panion: 'What a noble epitaph-I'm from Boston.' "

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