A WYOMING MURDERER.

Now in Jail in a Colorado Town, to be Brought to Justice.

KILLED BY CATTLE THIEVES.

The Horrible Murder and Mutilation of a Chinaman by Unknown Persons.

Dan Hauphoff, the 12-year-old son of Judge Hauphoff, of Uva, was a victim of an accident yesterday. He was playing with a thirty-two caliber Ballard rifle when the gun dropped on the floor and was discharged. The ball struck the boy in the arm making an ugly wound. He was taken to Douglas for treatment, but the ball was not found. He is getting along nicely, however.

KILLED BY CATTLE THIEVES.

A telegram was received yesterday at Laramie announcing the killing of John Harris, of Laramie, at Buffalo, Wyo. No definite particulars were received, but the theory is that he was killed by cattle thieves. Harris was sent to Buffalo with several others by a cattle syndicate to look for some cattle which were stolen from near Laramie and supposed to have been driven up north or into Nebraska.

He was probably killed by the cattle thieves, but the telegram did not state, simply saying he was shot and instantly killed. Mr. Harris is the son of Engineer J. W. Harris, of Laramie, and for some time was a fireman on the Union Pacific and a member of the Brotherhood of Firemen.

His father telegraphed to Buffalo to have the remains embalmed and then shipped home by way of Douglas, and they will probably arrive here Saturday afternoon.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

E. W. Berry's little son William swallowed two silver quarters Tuesday noon last, and for a short while suffered great inconvenience. His mother started him down town to purchase a few articles, and as he jumped off the porch he threw the money with such force that it slipped into his throat. His father found him leaning against a wagon near his shops vomiting and gasping for breath, and picking him up rushed to the office of Drs. Gregor and Wilson. As soon as Dr. Gregor learned what the trouble was he took an instrument and pushed the obstruction into the stomach, greatly to the relief of the little fellow, who straightened up and said, "I'm all right now. It's down here," laying his hand on the upper part of his stomach. He has felt no inconvenience to date from the silver mine which he now carries with him.—*Park City Record.*

NOT DEVOID OF CHEEK.

It seems that the projectors of the Deep Creek railroad are men not altogether devoid of cheek. Before lifting a shovelful of dirt they have had printed blank contracts, which they expect mine-owners to sign, giving them a monopoly of the shipment of all ores from their mines for a period of fifteen years, said contract to be a lien upon the properties. If that is the kind of an outfit the Deep Creek railroad projectors are, we don't hanker for them out this way.—*White Pine News.*

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Sunday morning the news was spread over town that a Chinaman had been murdered during the night, and the body discovered at daybreak lying on the sidewalk between the China wash-houses. Near the body was found a dull butcher-knife, covered with blood, with which the body had been horribly cut and slashed. Investigation showed the deceased to be an old Chinaman who came up from Salmon river two or three days before, being sick and without money or friends. He had been stopping at the washhouse of Lee Shack, and without doubt it was parties staying there who committed the crime.—*Idaho Register.*

A WYOMING MURDERER.

Our readers will all remember the heathen murder nearly two years ago of Wain and Strong, two gentlemen from Philadelphia, who were camped out near Lander on a hunting and fishing expedition. They were murdered in the night by their cook who poured the contents of a shotgun into the head of one of the men and then took a butcher knife and nearly severed the head of the other.

H. E. Evans on his return from the East a few days ago received a long distance telephone message with a friend of Wain from Philadelphia, who was en route West for the purpose of going before Governor Routt of Colorado to procure a requisition for the murderer of Wain and Strong. He said that the murderer was now in prison in a Colorado town, having been convicted of horse stealing. He had an array of letters with him from prominent men of the country including James G. Blaine who will be laid before Governor Routt urging him to grant a requisition and have the man taken to Rawlins, Wyoming, for trial for murder.

It will be remembered that the cook killed the men for the money they were supposed to have with them. He then stole the horses and mules which they had along with them and made off. He has at last been located and will undoubtedly be brought to justice. His name is O'Brien.—*Democrat.*

MONEY LOANED, short and long time. Notes bought by F. E. Gregg & Co., Room 30, Commercial Building. 4tfm

Salmon's Meat Market,

I have removed my Meat Market from the old quarters (18 W. First South Street) to the corner of Fourth and E Street, Twentieth Ward, where customers will find the choicest, best and freshest Meats to be had anywhere. d1w

SCARFF, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A pure medicine, it does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith and Co.'s Drug Store, 1a

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

IN THE INTERESTS OF COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Questions Asked and Answered at the Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes in Relation to Clover and Hay Making.

The questions asked were answered by Mr. C. H. Everett, who had previously made a talk on clover and hay making before the meeting. We are indebted to The Farmers' Review for the report here given:

Question—How deep do you use to get a good catch in a dry season?

Answer—We run the harrow over the clover seed, but that much not be enough on such soil. It may be necessary on such soil to sow about two inches deep.

Q—How many crops would you buy?

A—They should cost about six cents apiece by the bushel.

Q—Do you advise pasturing your clover the first year?

A—I would not, except where you use farfetched pasturage.

Q—How many crops will it take to cover the hay from an acre of ground?

A—About seven crops.

Q—Do you use the tedder after the mower?

A—No! I have never used one and would not give a dollar for the tedder.

Q—Do you consider alsike clover as good as common clover for feeding and other uses?

A—Yes, because it is a surface root, and you cannot get more than one crop from a seeding. It makes a good setting plant, but is not good for a permanent clover meadow.

Q—Can you get good hay from mammoth clover?

A—Yes, it is good first class hay with full feeding value.

Q—Do you have any trouble raking this green hay?

A—None at all; but I have to make the windrows smaller.

Q—Do you have any trouble with the hay molding?

A—No, and the only time it will mold is when you have many days of bad weather.

Q—What makes clover hay worth?

A—Pasturing and feeding to the cows.

Q—Do you not think that sowing last plaster before sowing your clover seed would give you a better catch?

A—I don't know.

Q—At not how large do you make the hay mows?

A—They vary about seventy-five pounds.

Q—Do you think that you get as much feeding value out of clover hay by this process as you would by the old?

A—I think that I get more.

Q—Do you think that it makes any difference if the hay stays more than in the process that you have described?

A—No.

Q—Does it make any difference if the hay stays under cover more than three days?

A—No. It will be all right for six or seven days.

Q—Would you recommend salting clover hay?

A—No.

Q—Do you think that salt injures hay?

A—Yes. I think that it starts it to fermenting.

Q—Is clover worth more for hay than for manure?

A—I had rather have it for hay than for manure, for either I have used up the hay for feed I will still have it for manure.

Q—Does clover do any good by acting as a subsoil plow; that is, do the roots let the air and water down into the subsoil?

A—I think that they do.

Q—Do you now all clover for pasture?

A—No. I would not depend on clover for pasture, but for that purpose I would sow a mixture of grasses.

Q—What do you do with the second growth the second year?

A—I pasture it if it is light and cut it if it is heavy.

Q—At what time would you plow clover under?

A—When it is in full blossom.

Fastening Asparagus Bunches.

The following points are given in a bulletin from the Ohio experiment station: The practice of fastening asparagus bunches with rubber bands has, after two seasons' trial, been found to have decided advantages over that of tying with a string. The work can be done more rapidly and better. The saving in time is fully sustained, which will pay for the increased cost of rubber over string. In any case, the work can be done in a manner that is much more satisfactory to dealers with rubber than with string. It is stated that rubber bands can be bought for two dollars per pound, and the size best adapted to the purpose runs about two thousand bands per pound, or sufficient for 1,000 bunches, and that this would make the cost about two cents per dozen bunches more than string, if the saving in labor is not taken into consideration. Rubber holds the bunches intact while string allows them to fall apart and become unsightly.

The method employed in bunching with rubber bands is to slip a band over an ordinary bunch—one with straight sides and without a handle—fill the cup with asparagus shoots, the heads downward, and then slip the band from the cup to the bunch. This makes a bunch of about the right size and gives the upper end a nicely rounded appearance. All that remains to be done is to slip on another band and to square the butts with a sharp knife. While a metallic cup might answer better, being thinner, a tomato is not objectionable in this particular. If bunches smaller than the cup are desired the cup need not be filled.

Work Among the Bees.

The time is near at hand when bees need considerable attention. A successful honey crop depends to a great extent on the proper care of bees from now until the main harvest begins. During the first warm days of spring, when the bees are flying freely, every colony should be carefully examined. Brush out all dead bees and dirt that have accumulated during the winter. Tack them up warmly and snugly. It will pay to pack all unprotected hives, even in an old store box, well protected from rain. If any colonies are queenless unite them with other weak ones, giving two or three frames or more to each. It will not pay to buy a queen for such a colony unless it is exceedingly strong, and you have no weak ones to unite it with. Look well to the amount of honey each one has. Too possible may be enough to last until the main harvest begins, and it may not. Much depends on the fertility of the queen and the time of the harvest. Never allow bees to get short of stores in the spring. Some people think if they can't gather enough honey after the first flowers bloom they can die. This is a great mistake. They can consume little or much honey. The more honey consumed the more bees. Get the bees, and you will get the surplus if the flowers yield it.—Ohio Farmer.

MINERAL MANURES FOR GRAIN CROPS.

Benefits Derived When an Early Application is Made.

To be of use the mineral manures should be on the land sufficiently early to be incorporated with the soil, so as to exert their influence on it, otherwise they may lie on the surface, and not be brought into action until the crop has very little need for them. Mineral manures, superphosphate and potash salts are not higher esteemed by farmers or dealers in grain crops, as they do not make as marked an immediate impression on the crops as nitrogenous manures, but though they do not increase the growth of the straw to the same extent they do decidedly do improve the yield and quality of the grain. Yet these manures have an effect on the growth of the barley crop may often be seen on land deficient in lime, phosphates or potash.

Where the barley follows roots this is particularly noticeable after dry summers, when the superphosphate has lain dry at the time the crop required it most—when it was young—for the positives of every drill now of roots can be seen right across the field. We have seen it frequently on gravel loams which have been well farmed, but which, being naturally somewhat deficient in lime, etc., and having been under arable cropping for a long period, which exhausted the mineral manures, have been unable to do justice to the farmyard manure and sheep droppings applied to them. We have also seen similar instances on good medium loams managed by men of acknowledged ability. If the result is so marked that a decided increase in the crop is noticeable, it may be relied upon that it would be profitable to apply a moderate dressing directly to grain crops under the same conditions.

The quality of the grain and straw is undoubtedly improved by the application of these manures, and quality is of great importance. It is customary to feed a very large quantity of grain and straw with the roots, and much land is overdone with nitrogenous manure in consequence. The result is, the grain grows quickly but without the sinewness necessary to stand against wind and wet, and the crop goes down before harvest, to the detriment of the quality and the quantity of the grain. The presence of sufficient mineral manures, whether applied as concentrated artificials or in more bulky form, as lime, promotes a healthy growth, and the crop, though heavy, does not readily break down. It has been said that the quality of barley is not what it was, and overfeed grown crops have much to answer for, but, as we said before, for the greatest good to be obtained from the use of mineral manures they must be applied early.

Given Cows Some New Milk.

A Canadian describes a plan by which he gives his calves new milk and yet manages to have a good supply of butter from his milk. The idea is simple enough and well worth consideration. The plan adopted is as follows. At milking time two large vessels are put outside the barn door, one marked "dairy" and the other "calves." One-half of the milk goes into the vessel marked "calves." Rest—is put into the vessel marked "dairy." This latter half is found on being tested to contain from two-thirds to three-fourths of the cream. The calves have the advantage of being fed with milk warm from the cow; at the same time they are reared at a moderate cost, as their allowance of milk does not contain much cream.—Exchange.

Oats at the Ohio Experiment Station.

At the Ohio station, where last season the oat crop was the poorest one on record, owing to a peculiar disease that prevailed throughout the state, only four out of the fifty-four differently named sorts tested by the station yielded so much as thirty-three bushels per acre. These were Improved American, Dakota Gray, White Canadian and State of North Dakota. These were followed close by Monarch, Early Dakota, Black Tartarian and White Avalon.

In a series of tests, extending over seven years, the Monarch, Early Dakota, White Schonen, Rust Proof and Kansas Hybrid have given the largest yield.

In general, ten to eight pecks of seed oats have given a larger yield than a larger quantity, and drilling has been followed by better crops than broadcast seeding.

Why Popcorn Won't Pop.

The question is often asked why popcorn sometimes fails at the critical moment to pop. The trouble is that the corn has either been pulled too green or the husks have dry, explains California Fruit Grower. In the former case the skin would be too tender to retain the heated air until the explosion took place, and in the latter case the skin is so brittle that the air escapes without bursting the kernel. If the corn is too dry, which is most frequently the trouble, however, the unshelled ears half a minute in water and the grains will pop with a delightful exuberance.

Agricultural Notes.

The use of Florida phosphate is reported as very rapidly increasing in the gulf states.

According to the department of agriculture the average value of farm horses has risen from $38.44 to $67 during the last decade.

Bradstreet's states that there are in New England left a hundred stock farms, where twenty years ago there were practically none, and in California the breeding of fast horses has become almost a craze.

The importance of economy in feeding is illustrated by the statement accredited to Dr. Collier, of the New York experiment station, that a saving of one cent a day upon the dairy cows of New York is over $6,000,000 a year.

Statistics of the agricultural department place the total number of sheep in the United States Jan. 1, 1891, at 42,471,176, valued at $109,287,147. Jan. 1, 1890, the number of sheep in the United States was 44,236,012, valued at $110,610,761.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad gives some figures on trade lighting by electricity that are interesting. The road has forty-two cars lighted by electricity—more, it is claimed, than any other railroad in the world. The system adopted is that of having a separate car for electric light and steam heat supply. It appears that with this plan it costs 6 1-2 cents a car an hour for lighting, with a ten car train on an eleven hour run. Exactly half of this, however, is for attendance, or $0.33, and as only eighty-seven lamps on the average are run, it will be seen that the charge for attendance is too upon to very material reduction. Besides, it is no easy to run the plant in the baggage car as in a separate car, saving thereby the coal consumption in hauling the special tender.—Boston Transcript.

That Tired Feeling

is experienced by almost everyone at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure away the lassitude and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, flows sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is just what is needed. Read what is said by Mr. C. Parsons, fire foreman, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that tired-out feeling."

"For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla in February and have not been a sick day since." G. W. Nelson, Milton, Mass.

That Tired Feeling

is a dangerous condition due directly to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as it is certainly the system's opposition which is conducive of illness. It is remarkable how beneficial Hood's Sarsaparilla is in this enervating state.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the blood, gives the system which the system needs and really acts, this medicine purifies the blood and imparts a feeling of access strength which is comforting and satisfying. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for that weakness which prevails at change of season, climate or life.

"I have been convinced by experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest medicines of the times in the world. I say this for the benefit of all other tired out, run down, hard-working women." Mrs. M. A. Scanlan, Nashville, Tenn.

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Denver, Colorado	9.30 a. m.	May 12
Portland, Oregon	8.45 p. m.	May 12
Salt Lake, Utah	8.45 p. m.	May 12
Butte, Montana	7.00 p. m.	May 12

All trains arriving at Idaho Falls the morning of May 14. Tickets from Salt Lake and Butte good for 30 days. From Salt Lake and Butte City 15 days.

ROUND TRIP RATES.

From Denver and Pueblo	$16.00
From Portland and Spokane	15.00
From Salt Lake City	6.00
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From Ogden	5.50

Tickets may be obtained from local Union Pacific agents in all points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

The Idaho Falls tract, in which Idaho Falls is centrally located, is the most favored region of the Intermountain country. It has a climate of some of our farming lands, an abundance of water, rich fertile soil, and a variety of products, including fruit, grain, vegetables, etc. Idaho Falls is on a water power of 10,000 horse power, and is destined to become an important railroad, manufacturing and merchandising center, and it is generally believed that within two years the city will be the largest in Eastern Idaho, and a population of 10,000.

REAL ESTATE SALES

During the visit of the excursionists, a large number of sales of lots will occur, and on the evening subsequent will be sold at auction without reserve, giving all an opportunity to secure property at their own price. This sale will be under the auspices of WILLIS A. MCCONNELL, late of Sun Francisco, auctioneer, and will be made in interesting features.

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The Boys' and Children's Clothing that took the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition, sold at BARTON & CO'S	New designs in Neckwear at BARTON & CO'S
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