A LEGAL INCIDENT.

A TRAGIC ENDING OF AN UNJUST CRIMINAL CONVICTION.

What Strong Circumstantial Evidence Led to the Case of a Trusted Clerk—He Died Where He Longed That He Was Innocent Before the Law.

The following thrilling story comes from the top of a well known mountain of the Pacific Coast range.

A very bad and dishonest failure had occurred, in which a certain trusted clerk was found to have been guilty of the lion's share of the crime. He, with his employer, was arrested and charged with the crime. The clerk usually pointed his finger at the trusted employer with his accusation and denied all knowledge of the fraud or any complicity with his crooked ways.

However, there was a chain of circumstantial evidence woven around him which was exceedingly strong and which was connected with a book-check. Changes in war bonds confirmed himself of his innocence. The clerk was convicted and sent to jail for a term of years.

After being confined in prison for about a year the poor fellow's health began to weaken, and finally he broke down completely. He was taken from prison and transferred to a hospital for his cause. All the time the clerk continued to protest his innocence. After he had been confined in the hospital one or four years, certain facts in the affairs were unfolded which fearly proved that the unfortunate clerk was entirely innocent of the crime for which he was serving a term in prison.

Of course steps were immediately taken to secure the release of the man. The facts were laid before the parties most at their ease reading and an order was given for his immediate release.

It was because the delicate duty of the officers in the case to break the happy intelligence to the pardoned clerk. For the question just concerned there was what it would be best to reveal his release, and would he believe the news if his mind really had to be restored to sanity and to taken away. What could be done? After a consultation between the counsel on both sides of the case it was agreed to call upon the poor clerk and make an attempt to prepare him from the sudden and startling news which he had fallen. This was decided to do by pointing him again of the theft of the bank. Whatever this employer was wanted he always wanted himself and became greatly amused, always expressed during it.

While he might was amused by this situation it had been agreed that one of the counsel was to announce that the matter had been fully investigated and its innocence fully established. The office to this strange news announced in the room of the sick clerk was. He sat up and immovable, with his head in his hands.

As the old and ever smiling sheriff of Calaveras fell upon his ears the effect was exactly that which had been times and expected. He slowly raised his head. Looking to parade answer might in the eye he repeated, in a low tone of voice, with a strange inflection and with great energy, "It is also."

For several moments not a word was spoken. The sheriff had pronounced him and so had his counsel, who then stepped up to him and said, "You are right. It is a fact and you stand before the community a vindicated man. I have the order for your release in my pocket."

Then the prisoner rose off to watch the effect, to prove that the joy at the prospect of release and liberty had made him the effect of making the clerk upon his right mind. But no sign of joy crossed the man's features. The frame now its usual stolid expression. It seemed to have no apparent effect upon him.

The clerk turned his face toward the speaker, as if to see an unfamiliar film. Then he lead left forward, and his gaze was precipitated upon the floor at the foot of the lounge. A single phrase escaped. He was dead.—Green Bag.

A Wooden Statue in Yedo.

In Yeddo, the capital of Japan, there exists a remarkable statue of a woman, made of wood and plaster and dedicated to Hotokaze, the god of wind. It height is nearly fifty feet, the head alone, which is reached by a winding stairway in the interior of the Bronze, being large enough to contain twenty or twenty persons. The figure holds a large wooden sword in one hand, the blade of the weapon being twenty-seven feet long and a ball twelve feet in diameter in the other.

Internally the figure is fitted up with an extraordinary mechanical arrangement, supposed to represent the different portions of the brain. A fine view of the country is obtained by holding through eyes of the eyes of the statue.—London Tit-Bits.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

A French paper relates that Baron de Loos, late prime minister of the Duchy of Batavia, was much addicted to absentmindedness in regards. Having married two wives both living in one residence, he consulted a separate door for each of his married mates. The one who treated the right he was totally unknown that a fellow practitioner and was called in for the left one, and were very.

Just fancy that, instead of his vanity, each of his two wives had been thrown! Why it would have taken a Cupido to the bliss of his domicile.—La Semaine.

One Year's Sale of Stamps.

The number of postage stamps used for one year is astonishing enormous. For instance, the ordinary postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1891, exclusive of the money order business, was $51,000,000. Of this $11,452,000 came from letter postage. The bulk of this is of course in two cent stamps, and it is safe to put the whole number of the denomination used at more than two billion per annum.—Kate Field's Washington.

Without Blue.

A fancy biscuit manufacturer lately in printing labels for a most preserving biscuit. The printer had run in the blue of labeling the cut of beef or mutton, as the case might be, with the words "without blue" prominently displayed. The company having added fifteen cents to his bill, the new artists was only title and as "Elite soup—without bone."—London Tit-Bits.

GUINEA FOWLS.

A Poultry Expert Tells Us What They Are Good For.

For the now and trouble required in raising these guineas are among the most profitable fowls that can be raised on the farm. They produce as much meat and as fine a quality of meat as any fowl, and they lay more eggs than any other fowl. They will not come home to roost. In this way they eat up a great number of worms and grubs and bug destroyers and have been known to kill rattlesnakes. As a good food of the birds make a large range, and every farm of our size should be fenced with a few of them. It is not profitable to attempt to raise them in small numbers, for they will not thrive when crowded in the same as the other barnyard fowls.

A flock of about twenty will range over a farm of 50 to 100 acres, and by their gentle ways they will keep down all the bugs and grubs. They will do more. They will help to keep down many noxious weed and wild plants.

GUINEA FOWL.

The guineas are also the best watchfully watchdogs. If taught to roost in the trees they will be sure to give the hardest alarm as soon as any strange approaches. Dogs, foxes and human beings alike attract their attention and they keep up the vociferous alarm until the cause has left the place. A great many poultrymen try to keep a few guineas in their flocks simply for this one purpose of giving the alarm when children thieves come around.

They have always kept their nests, and often in very obscure places, but if one watches them carefully to the roosting season they are easily discovered. They always make a shrill noise when they come off the nest, and the always be found near the nest on the outside. All the hens of a flock lay in one nest, and in such a place it is not convenient to find from 15 to 20 eggs.

Each guinea hen that is good for stock will lay about 120 eggs a year, and these can generally be sold for prices that range a little less than chicken eggs. It should be remembered, however, that the cost of feeding the guineas has probably been nothing, while the loss of the tender fowls have equaled twenty times all the year around. The guineas can will bring into the world a "brood of young ones, which can generally be sold at a fair price. They have to be hatched under the hens in the poultry house or in the incubator. It takes about four weeks for them to hatch.

In building the nest care should be taken not to have it with the fowls. The guineas hen can tell immediately if the hands have touched the nest, and she will leave it immediately, nothing an other place. But if the eggs are removed from the nest and placed in the nest, even if the eggs are taken out nearly every day or two.—Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator.

A Cattle Ration for Stock on Grass.

A Missouri correspondent writes that to be on a bunch of steers in good flesh condition, weighing about five pounds each, that he wishes to sell in December, these a young and he hinds of feeding a grain ration to hurry up the fattening process and make more salt beef. Corn is fifty cts a bushel, bran has sixty per ton, cotton seed meal, two. He inquires what form of ration I would recommend, the whole to cost no fifteen or sixteen cents per head per day. The pastures are bluegrass, timothy and white clover.

At the present market time is the cheapest feed in the list and I should use it liberally in the ration. Start with one pounds of bran and five of corn. Then will and two cents per head per day. As the fattening and fattening goes will come down in price and should be increased in the ration, cutting down on the bran. Some mineral might be fed also toward the close of the period, especially for the purpose of making a glossy coat and giving the animal a fine sleek appearance. It is a little amazed to recommend bran for fattening steers, but in a case like this I should not hesitate for a moment to use it in the way here mentioned. The nitrogen and phosphates in the bran are alone worth a large part of what the bran costs, and the drippings on the pasture will tend to make it very rich.—Professor W. A. Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Egg Observations.

Dogs from the best egg producing breeds pay a higher price for what is grown on the farm than the farmer can get by selling it, or by feeding it to any other farm stock. It is still in feeding that is to mark the successful farmer of the future, and it is reasonable to believe that he will feed more to his poultry than to any other farm stock.

Undoubtedly the honest, intelligent and skilful poultryman would be benefited if eggs could wear he sold out of season. It would be better also for the sake of consumers. No matter what care is taken in keeping eggs over a year, there is some deterioration in quality. They are never exactly as good as the fresh product, however strongly this claim is made for them. Besides, it is worse and for the competition of inferior table eggs there would be better winter prices and a larger winter consumption of eggs. Our poultry addicts, to be a match to those engaged in winter egg production.—American Cultivator.

Getting Away from Mosquitoes.

There is a tribe of South American savages who live in tree tops near Venezuela, and their singular mode of existence gave the name to that province. The villages of these tree tops built over the boughs of a great fresh water lake—to escape from the mosquitoes.—Boston Globe.

An Intimation.

Miss Pinkerly—You act as if you were uncomfortable, Mr. Tutter.

Tutter—Yes, Miss Pinkerly. Confess I have never been able to get a dress suit to fit me.

Miss Pinkerly—Perhaps you don't get there early enough.

How Much Amount at Homer.

When "Colonel Bill" Rickin was a young gentleman, men think he is now he lived in Tuttletown, on the Hoodlum road and 36 feet road. Just outside of the town was a high hill and a steep grade, so it took teams had great difficulty in working their way. But, and some of his companions thought that they ought to have some fun with the railroad company, and procured a set of grease and tallow smeared it on the rails on this grade. Soon a passenger train with C. H. Bunkum, formerly of Calaveras but now travelling passenger agent of the Bullington, in charge came thundering into the town. When the wheels first ground their first grease around the lightning, but the train would not budge an inch and over the wheel would not budge. The train was backed down the track and started up again, but it could not get over that grease, and after several unsuccessful attempts the train was abandoned and a gang of section men cleared off the rails.

Of course this was all fun for Hoodlin and his friends, and they would get out for themselves and laugh and had about it, but the next day a foreigner came to the town and hung up notices in all the stores and saloons, printed in odd black letters and signed by the superintendent of the road the announcement that the railroad company would pay $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person who had greased the track. Right then and there Hoodlin thought it best to be a humorist. In early twilight he stole out of town and did not return for two years, by which time the incident was forgotten.—Indianapolis News.

Artists Who Make Their Own Tableaux.

There are not a few instances of sign painters abandoning their craft for a higher sphere in art. And of American artists some will a number have begun in this humble line.

Henry Smith Mount, a brother of the celebrated William Sidney Mount, Georgia sign painter, executed some creditable pieces of still life and became an N. A. in 1833. W. S. Mount, first associated with his brother, showed a capacity for a higher order of work. He was one of our earlier genre painters, devoted himself mainly to depicting the humorous side of American rural life. Francis A. Silva and Arthur Quartley, the marine painters, indeed, began their careers as sign painters. So did William Mark, the clever genre painter, who of late has been painting subjects in Alaska. Twiches, Worthington Whitredge and William Louis Sonntag, both well known as landscape painters, were painting signs together in Cincinnati a little more than forty years ago.—New York Times.

How Buffaloes Were Slaughtered.

The buffaloes traveled "on the run" and in great herds. It was always a lottery whether dark or full moon, bright or cloudy, long, stormy days hunting were generally lost and every one for himself. If an animal fell it was trampled to death by the thousands passing on. The animal slaughtered was simply a will dark for food. The hunters were not allowed to kill and strip as the rest of the herd which passed by in the annual scramble. They would scent danger, but that alone would hurle with the rollicking, bellowing mass behind them.

So the hunters used to frighten the herd into taking a direct line for a corral, where if the front ranks halted they would be pushed over by thousands. It was a reckless, wholesale slaughter of noble animals, not excusable partly for the security of the buffalo in later years.—J. L. Vance in Our Animal Friends.

Handling Special Delivery Letters.

A ten cent special delivery stamp on a letter is supposed to keep it in constant motion from the time the letter is deposited in the mail or branch, until the delivery of it is achieved to the addressee. There is liable to be a little delay in the starting of a letter when it is deposited in a letter box instead of a postoffice, but everything must make way for special delivery letters after they come out into the vicinity of a box. The clerk handles them only after the first mail leaving the office and places them on the outside of packages, or in a bundle by themselves, so that the next collection can see them at once.

If the special delivery stamp is put on a package of second, third or fourth class matter it has to be treated in a first class manner—that is, it goes into a pouch instead of a sack, and is pushed through just as rapidly as a letter bearing the same stamp.—Kate Field's Washington.

He Had the Better Delivery.

Mrs. Brown—Isn't it a shame! Here's a baseball pitcher that gets $6,000 a year, and there are plenty of clergymen who do not receive half as much.

Mr. B.—But it is not possible, my dear, that the pitcher has a better delivery than any one of those clergymen.—Boston Transcript.

A Great Bible.

The most valuable gold ever ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing one pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of $20,000 a ton. It was taken from the main shaft of the mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Piles (Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Protruding, Internal or External) we cannot cure with Dr. Bigelow's Japanese Pile Cure, when the directions are followed. We have sold this remedy for over ten years, and it is the only medicine we can unreservedly recommend. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Nasal Catarrh Cure, 50 cts. Dr. Bigelow's Male Weakness, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Cure for Stammering, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Cure for Nervous Debility, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Male Weakness and Nervous Debility Cure, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Cure for Nervous Debility, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Cure for Nervous Debility, $1.00. Dr. Bigelow's Cure for Nervous Debility