

Judge Black on Hancock.

In view of the wide diffusion of the Republican slander that Judge Jere S. Black was the real author of the orders issued by General Hancock in Louisiana and his letter to Governor Pease, of Texas, the following from that distinguished Democrat, now visiting in the Old World, will prove interesting.

To the Editor of the New York World: Sir—A cable despatch reached me at London, which I have just received, perhaps than you expected, but I thought intelligible enough. Your later despatch, which came to me here yesterday, I now reply to by mail.

I inferred from your interrogatory that some evil-disposed person had been endeavoring to me the author of the orders and letters issued by General Hancock while he commanded in Louisiana. I have no recollection of any such person, and I have no recollection of any such orders or letters. I have no recollection of any such person, and I have no recollection of any such orders or letters.

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J. S. BLACK.

A Strong Spousal of Hancock's Cause.

Hon. David Davis, United States Senator from Illinois, has authorized the publication of the following letter declaring his intention to support the Democratic nominee for the Presidency and giving the reasons for arriving at that conclusion:

Bloomington, Ill., August 4. My DEAR SIR: The training and habits of my life naturally lead me to prefer civilians to soldiers for the great civil trust; but as parties are organized, and as the candidates between the candidates they present or must stand aloof, indifferent or neutral, which no good citizen ought to do at an election, I have no hesitation in supporting Hancock for the best of all reasons, to wit: that the great objects of the Union, as presented in the preamble to the Constitution, are to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

General Hancock stands out in striking contrast with the action of his own party after rebuked and drove him from the command for uttering sentiments worthy of a soldier.

The soldier, clad with extraordinary power, voluntarily uncovered before the civil authority, sheathed his sword, testified his fidelity to the Constitution, and sets an example of obedience to law which will pass into history as his noblest claim to distinction.

When Haman erected a monument for Mordecai and was hanged, he was the victim of just punishment. The Republican newspapers in the North have played the same game as the fates have played on the Hancock letter to Sherman.

Change for the sake of change is to be the motto of the voters this fall. Twenty years have become fastened on the public service.

The Very Root of the Matter. General Hancock in his references to civil service reform has happily avoided the devious and unsatisfactory ways of the politician, and without halting or turning has reached the very root of the matter.

The basis of substantial, practical civil service reform, he says, "must first be established in the people in filling the elective offices."

Now, as a practical man in close sympathy with the whole spirit of our institutions, General Hancock has placed this matter where it belongs. He does not intimate that the purpose or effort of the administration to purify and strengthen the civil service should be relaxed in the slightest, but the basis must be established by the people in filling the elective offices.

It is singularly unfortunate that every charge the Republicans bring against General Hancock slips up for want of proof, or turns in his favor. They declared that his famous Order was written by Judge Black, who, when he heard of it, wrote from Europe that he never saw the paper until he read it in print, and that he had nothing to do with it.

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POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

It is conceded that General Garfield "spoke to General Sherman about it. But there is no record of a man earning a thousand dollars by just speaking and exchanging."

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The Words of...

"The army should do nothing to do with the election," said General Hancock in his letter to Sherman in 1876.

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HOME AND FARM.

Mixed husbandry has great advantages. The farmer who grows something of every thing adapted to his locality will be safer and in the long run will save more than he who devotes his energies and land mainly to one or two crops.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Last year our agricultural societies awarded for trotting horses \$7,725.45, and for objects not strictly agricultural \$10,368.37, while for experiments on manure the trifle of \$207 only was offered."

LICE ON SWINE.—A mixture of lard and Scotch snuff rubbed along the back and behind the ears will soon destroy the lice. Kerosene rubbed on with a swollen rag wherever lice are seen will destroy them.

The Prairie Farmer wisely advises farmers to eat more mutton and less pork. It declares that mutton is the cheapest and the healthiest kind of meat, and, with the exception of poultry, the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be disposed of before it spoils.

The simplest method for sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-tenth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe off and after a few hours set it on the hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone, corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary.

SMOTHERED CHICKENS.—Cut the chickens in the back, lay them flat in a dripping-pan with one cup of water; let them stew in the oven until they begin to get tender, take them out and season with salt and pepper; rub together one and one-half tablespoonsful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter; spread all over the chickens; put back in the oven, baste well, and when tender and nicely browned take out of the dripping-pan; mix with the gravy in the pan one cup of thickened milk with a little flour; put on the stove and let it seep up well and pour over the chickens; parsley chopped fine is a nice addition to the gravy.

THE VALUE OF SKIM MILK.—From numerous practical tests in feeding it has been found that skimmed milk at a quarter of a cent a pound will be equal to corn at one cent a pound; so that where corn costs 56 cents a bushel, skimmed milk will be worth half-a-cent a quart; but the milk is more easily digestible and contains more nitrogen than the corn, and by adding the two together in the right proportions, the milk adds to the nutritive value of the corn. Besides pork made from corn and milk is of better quality and worth more than corn feed.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Wash and wipe (this is to prevent the addition of any liquid) one bushel of just-ripe tomatoes, cut into pieces and put over the fire to heat. When cooked sufficiently to strain put through a fine sieve. Allow two ounces each of whole black pepper, cloves and allspice—then tie in a thin muslin bag—add one ounce each of cayenne pepper, and one cup of salt. Put in a pasteurizer and cook for one hour. A half salt, stirring the ground spice into the tomatoes. Boil until reduced a little more than one-third. I can not specify the time required to boil down, because it varies with the quality of the tomatoes. When cold, bottle and tie down the corks.

SALT BOXES.—It is very easy to keep a supply of salt in an open box in a shed where cattle can have free access to it. It requires but little ingenuity to be equal to salt-box in a pasture so that its contents will not be wasted. All that is required is a hanging roof that can be moved by the heads of cattle and sheep. When cattle have a supply of salt always within their reach they will never eat so much at any time as to render them uncomfortable. Salt is not a luxury, but a necessity, and it should be supplied without stint. Animals know better than their owners do how often they require salt. Any stock owner would object to being allowed to taste salt but once a week.

A Fight Between Savages. TRERR is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Bear Chief's hand of Piegan Indians. Some of the young Piegan bucks thirsted for blood. Their tribe having been in an "amicable" humor toward the whites ever since Col. Baker killed half of them, on the Yellowstone, ten years since, the young men have grown up in sloth, and have known not the delights of scalping the pale face. Enraged by this enforced tameness of their careers, and eager to taste the joys so graphically portrayed by the aged story-tellers of their tribe, fourteen of these young men, disregarding the paragonia of war, mounted their best ponies, and rode forth to war. They journeyed but two days when they came to the Sioux camp, between the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers, and their spirits, like those of Tennyson's hero, rose within them, as they thought of the daring deeds they were about to do, and which should be the pride of their tribe for all time. The camp of the Sioux contained about two hundred warriors, but was so concealed by the gully in which it was situated that the Piegans were very incautious in their approach, and were discovered by two mounted scouts, one of whom was shot down, the other making his way in safety to his tribe and giving the alarm. In a minute two hundred yelling demons, mounted on fleet horses, surrounded the helpless Piegans. Two of the latter succeeded in making their escape, but twice held their enemies at bay, working their Winchester with deadly precision, until their ammunition gave out. Then there was a fierce charge, a hand-to-hand conflict with knives and tomahawks of a few minutes' duration, and the twelve Piegans were literally cut to pieces, the Sioux, in their great rage at the desperate defense made by their brave opponents, out-doing themselves in their devilry. Bear Chief is said to have perfected a plan for revenge, notwithstanding his depression at the loss of his two sons, who led the party which came to grief—Helena (Montana) Cor. Chicago Times.

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