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The Democrat.

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The recent political knocking down and draging out in this county of the editor of the Manchester Press, has had the effect to bring him to his senses—in part. The Press was never until last week, known to say a word infavorable to any large corporation. It has always, in season and out of season, week in and week out, been an advocate for predatory wealth and against the masses. But in its issue of last week it actually opposes exempting the Pullman Company from the regulations governing common carriers, under the new rate measure. Let the good work go on.

When a Crime is Not a Crime.

We have all heard of the colored culprit who was "exonerated" upon accusation of crime, because "there was a flaw in the indictment." The gentleman who gave life insurance money to the republican national committee have been similarly "exonerated" by the bench of the five judges in New York which holds that Mr. Perkins of the New York Life and his associates did not steal this money which they diverted, because they did not intend to steal it. They knew it was not theirs to give, they intended to deprive the true owner of it, they intended to appropriate it to the use of persons not entitled to it in law or morals; yet as they did not intend to commit the crime of larceny they did not commit that crime. Great is the value of a good conscience. But not always. In that same court about 15 years ago three workingmen, restaurant waiters, were convicted of extortion, which is another grade of stealing and also requires intent. They were a strike committee. The strike had been won, but as a condition of calling it off they demanded $1,000 in part payment of the expense it had caused their union. The payment being made with a check, they called off the strike and turned the check over to the union. It was all openly done. No one on either side dreamed of it as an illegitimate transaction. The committee-men had no thought of stealing. There was no intent on their part to commit a crime of any kind. But they were sentenced to state prison for three years, and had served three months of their sentence when Gov. Hill pardoned them. And now the same court "exonerates" Mr. Perkins. What is the difference between those two cases? None whatever, except that the workingmen took $1,000 for their union, whereas Perkins took $48,000 for the republican committee; that they believed they were diverting money wrongfully from its rightful owner: and that they were of the workingmen class, whereas he is of the same class as the judge who "exonerated" him. Yet workingmen are criticised when they complain that there is a harsh law for them and a gentle law for such as Perkins.—Chicago Public.

A Plea For the Husband.

Says a recent writer who has traveled much, "The American husband is the best husband in the world."

It is a true statement, as every well-informed person knows.

There are exceptions, of course—many of them. But, take him all in all, the average head of the family in this country is the best type of husband extant and an examplar to the whole world of husbands.

As a bread-winner, provider, protector, true man and husband, he is to his family as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Behind him as a strong barrier are safely sheltered wife and babies. He stands between them and the whole world.

Is he appreciated?

Advice to husbands is common enough. And the plaint of unappreciated wives is voiced by many writers. What of unappreciated husbands?

There are some wives who fail in their appreciation who do not know. They are discontented and moan about their "humdrum lot." They dream of independence or of a career. They little realize what the effort of mere bread getting means.

It would be a fine preparation for married life if every girl could get a touch of the struggle for mere existence. There would be fewer critical and complaining women if the wife knew what it means to make a living and had endured the strife and indignities of the women who faces the world alone.

Every woman should understand that if she has an honest, hard-working, clean-minded husband who does his best she has the greatest gift out-side of herself the gods can give.

The husband gives himself freely. When the family bills are paid he has little left to spend on his personal tastes. But if his family is grateful he does not care.

On the other hand it is hard if after he has done his utmost he is met by ingratitude or the hint of reproach that he might have done better.

The appreciated husband finds it easy to do and dare for those he loves. But if he misses appreciation he misses all that life has for him.

The wife who has a strong, pure, and manly man to offer as a shield against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune ought to bend her soul in thankfulness to God—and her husband—every day of her life. —Des Moines News.

THE ANGELUS

Bells of the Past, whose long-forgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse
Tingling the sober twilight of the Present
With color of romance.

I hear your call, and see the sun descending
On rock and wave and sand,
As down the coast the Mission voices blending
Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce unrest, nor lust, nor low ambition
Passed those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of your long waves receding
I touch the farther Past—
I see the lying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and last!

Before me rise the dome-shaped Mission towers,
The white Presidio:
The swart commander in his leather jerkin,
The priest in stole of snow.

Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting,
Above the setting sun;
And past the headland, northward, slowly drifting
The freighted galleon.

O solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old—
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold!

Your voices break and falter in the darkness—
Break, falter and are still;
And veiled and mystic, like the Host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill!

—Bret Harte.

Corn and Cob Meal for Hogs

A subscriber requests information about the feeding of corn and cob meal to hogs. He calls attention to the fact thet he has a grinding outfit and that it is less labor to grind corn, cob and all, than it is to shell it and afterwards the grain. He states that he is feeding a bunch of fall pigs that he expects to have ready for market by the first of August.

Under just such circumstances as these it is possible sometimes to make good use of corn and cob meal. Take a bunch of pigs six or seven months old, for example, and allow them access to a blue grass pasture and you will find that they will eagerly consume a certain amount of corn and cob meal that has been soaked for a period of twelve hours. Hogs of that age seem to require something of the filling nature, and it is surprising how much time they will spend on the grass and yet when they come in be anxious for their ration of corn and cob meal.

Under no circumstances would we give them all they would eat, but rather keep their appetite somewhat keen fore this ration. A little later on when they begin to thicken in flesh they will possibly tire of the corn and cob meal, and that is the time to make a change to pure shelled corn or corn meal. It is almost impossible to finish hogs for market on corn and cob meal, for the reason that it is difficult to keep the appetite sharp enough so that the hogs will consume sufficient grain to make the necessary finish. - Homestead.

The Profit in Cows.

Many of our readers, encouraged by the high price of butter the last two or three years, will make dairying a prominent part of their farm work in the future, and to these we think it wise to make a few suggestions.

The profit in dairying depends largely on the profit from the individual cows that form the dairy herd. The man who is dairying without knowing approximately the number of pounds of butter fat that each cow will yield is going it blind; and the same may be said of the man who dairies without knowing the average cost of keeping the cows in the herd during the year.

A very large per cent of the cows kept for milking purposes in the central states are kept with very little profit, the average butter yield, so far as it can be ascertained, being 125 to 150 pounds. At present prices of feed 125 pounds of butter will not much more than pay for the cost of keep. A great many cows are fed that furnish less than 125 pounds, and of course these are kept at a loss. If it costs 125 pounds, putting the labor against the value of the manure and the skim-milk, then a cow that furnishes 130 pounds will give the farmer a net profit of a dollar a year, counting butter fat at 20 cents a pound; a cow that furnishes 150 pounds will give a profit of five dollars; and the cow that furnishes 200 pounds gives the farmer a profit of fifteen dollars a year. It will not not do, however, to say that this cow is worth fifteen times as much as the cow that gives a profit of one dollar, because there are other elements that enter into the value of a cow; but leaving out of the calculation the value of the calf, it is safe to say that she is worth fifteen times as much for dairy purposes. In other words, the man with one 200-pound butter fat cow will make as much profit as the man who keeps fifteen cows yielding 130 pounds.

The practical question arises: How is a man to ascertain what cows yield no profit? A man here and there can be found who by natural intuition, backed up by large experience, seems able to tell a good cow on sight. He knows the milking type. He can apparently see what is in the cow the moment he gets his eye on her; but these men are rare and very seldom to be found outside of men who make a specialty of dairying. There is, however, quite an accurate method of ascertaining this very desirable information, thanks to Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin. By use of the scale, a piece of board with a piece of paper tacked onto it and hung up in the stable, together with a lead pencil, and a Babcock tester, costing but a few dollars, no man need be ignorant of the butter potency and the dairy profit in any herd of cows. To do this he must take pains to weigh his milk at least once a week during the milking season, and then must either test it himself or turn it over to a bright boy, or have the creameryman test it for him, and thus ascertain which of his cows are "dead beat boarders" and which are money makers.

By this simple method the most experienced man will learn some rather surprising things. He will frequently find that the cow which in his wisdom he thought was a money maker, because of the large amount of milk she produces, and especially during the first six months of the milking period, is after all not more than an average cow, while some cow that produces a smaller amount of milk but with a high per cent of butter fat, and holds out for ten months, is making him money, and many cows that he thought were really profitable have been losing him money right along. There is no use trying to help a man in dairying unless he is willing to take these preliminary steps.

After he has ascertained the cows that are capable of making a profit the next question is how to get the maximum of profit out of these cows by feeding and care. The question arises: What would you do with cows that are not being milked at a profit? Quit milking them as soon as possible, of course. Dry them up just as soon as you can, fatten them, and sell them to the butcher, or sell them to some man who thinks that he can keep an ordinary cow on seventy-five or one hundred dollar land for the chance of a calf. If you will sell them cheap enough he will buy, and you had better sell them at one-half or two-thirds the price than to keep on trying to get profit where no profit is possible in the dairy line. The cost involved in applying this test will not be over eight or ten dollars for a herd and the tester and scales will last for years if given any care. No farmer should hesitate about taking the time to follow out this method, because it is in itself educational in the highest degree; but unless farmers are willing to do this they must not expect to reap the profits in the dairy line.—Wallace's Farmer.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

They Have but Three Seasons—Spring, Summer and Autumn.

The climate of the Scilly islands is the most equable in Great Britain. It ranges on an average from 40 degrees to 60 degrees. On the coldest day it is warm and on the hottest it is cool. There are only three seasons in Scilly of four months each—spring, summer and autumn. When the autumn ends spring commences. There is no great height in the islands. The highest land in Bryher is only 183 feet above sea level, although the telegraph tower built on St. Mary's reaches a height of 158 feet, but the rock scenery of the entire group of these islands is remarkable. There are rocks fantastic, jagged, peaked, toothed, serrated; rocks resembling living creatures and others suggestive of primeval vastness and uncouthness; some grandly castleated, others

Like a great lion's cheek teeth.

Those on the peninsula of Penninis, especially if they are seen in mist, Menawar (pronounced man-of-war), the Maiden Bower, Mincarlo, Shipman's Head, the Haycocks at Annet and many others are strikingly grand. The curious resemblance to primeval animal forms has given rise to many of the names of these rocks and certainly many are

Like a great sea beast, crawled forth to sun itself,

while there are "elephants' tusks," "monks' cowls," "pipers' holes," "giants' castles," "pulpit rocks," etc.—London Spectator.

HAIR AND COLOR.

Red Is Much Nearer Allied to Black Than to Blond.

The color of the hair, says the Grand Magazine, is usually transmitted from parents to child. This is especially true when both parents have the same complexion. Instances, however, are not uncommon where children have hair black as ebony, while the hair of both parents is a burning red. Instead of disproving the theory that a child takes after its parents, so far as the color of the hair is concerned, this fact, it has now been ascertained, is all in favor of the doctrine. Red hair, in fact, is by its structure and composition much nearer to black hair than to blond.

Very often if the hair of a very dark complexioned person be examined attentively a few quite red hairs will be detected in the mass. On the other hand, it would be time wasted to seek for black hairs in the locks of a fair person. Similarly it is not infrequent to notice children whose hair, red at birth, becomes as they grow older quite dark. When, too, after some serious illness, the production of the coloring pigment of the hair falls off, black hair becomes not blond, but red. Fair hair, which to a casual eye appears to have much more affinity to red hair than to black, is, on the contrary, quite distinct.

Mozart and Bretzner.

When Mozart was at the height of his fame he composed the music for Bretzner's "Belmont und Konstanze" ("The Abduction From the Seraglio") at the request of the Emperor Joseph II. The author of the drama was so angry at this that he inserted the following notice in the Leipziger Zeitung: "A certain fellow of the name of Mozart has dared to misuse my drama, 'Belmont und Konstanze,' for an opera text. I hereby solemnly protest against this invasion of my rights, and I reserve to myself further procedures. (Signed), Christoph Friedrich Bretzner, author of 'Rauschchen.'"

A Ground Hog Case.

"A ground hog case" is a case of absolute necessity—one in which the reward of perseverance is certain and the necessity for perseverance is imperative. Its origin is told in this story: A boy was seen digging vigorously with a grub hoe at the mouth of a hole in which a ground hog had taken refuge. He was asked if he thought he would get the ground hog, to which he replied with scorn: "Catch him? Why, yes; I'm bound to catch him; we're out of meat."—St. Louis Republic.

AN ECHO.

How to Measure the Distance From Which It Is Reflected.

There is scarcely anything in nature that exerts the fascination over every one alike than does an echo, and common as it may become there is always a feeling of mystery about it that holds us as with a charm. Of course we all know that it is merely the reflection of a sound from some object, as the side of a house or a rock or a hill, but often we cannot tell how far away the object is that causes it. Here is a way to tell every time:

Holding a watch in your hand, shout a single syllable, as "Ho!" or "Ha!" and count the number of seconds from the time you shout till the sound comes back to you. Now, sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet a second, so the number of seconds that elapse multiplied by 1,125 will give the distance in feet traveled by the voice in going to the object and back to you again, and one-half of that number will be the number of feet away that object is. Of course the object may be only a few hundred feet away, in which case the sound will come back in less than a second, but you may determine the distance, nevertheless, by calling a single syllable—"Ha!"—and calling it again as you hear the echo, not before or after it, but just with it.

With a little practice you can do this. Repeat the call ten or twelve times, counting the seconds between the first call and the last echo. Suppose, for example, that the time is seven seconds and that you called the syllable [illegible] times. Then each echo took seventeen[illegible] of a second, and the distance, found in the same way as before, is about 394 feet.—Exchange.

WATCHING THE BUILDERS.

Fire Insurance Folks Keep an Eye on Construction Methods.

A builder speaking of the watchfulness of fire insurance companies in New York city in the erection of buildings in that city says:

"Insurance companies in placing policies upon so called fireproof buildings do not accept the word of the builders and contractors, nor rest content with the evidence submitted by the city building department. Their own experts make an examination. Such an examination is made not at the behest of politicians or in the interest of a group of men, but by technical experts whose reports must be exact, detailed and exhaustive in the interests of shrewd business men. The insurance underwriters have their own corps of expert engineers and fireproof agents in the field all of the time. When a large building is in course of construction in New York these experts of the underwriters watch every stage of the development. They have no power to stop work on the building as city building inspectors have when the building laws are not complied with, but they possess another sort of check which is fully as effectual. The builders, contractors or owners, or all three, are notified that further insurance policies will not be made on the building until certain remedies are made."—Pittsburg Press.

Earrings.

Earrings have always been among the most favorite ornaments of nearly all the nations of the world, certainly with those which are called civilized. Indeed among the Persians, Babylonians and Carthaginians they were worn by men as well as women. They were always worn by Greek women from Hera in the "Iliad" down to the Venus de Medici, whose ears were pierced for the reception of earrings. Pliny tells us that there was no part of dress upon which greater expense was lavished among the Romans. Many Egyptian earrings of very beautiful design have been preserved, and these antique designs have been imitated in modern times.

Match War Erected a Fountain.

Probably the price of no other article in common use has undergone such a revolution as the match. The first friction matches in 1830—the "Congreves"—were placed on the London market in tin boxes of fifties at half a crown a box, with a piece of glass paper for striking purposes thrown in. Messrs. Bryant and May took a leading part in defeating Mr. Lowe's proposed tax on lucifers, as they were then called, and in recognition of their services a public drinking fountain was erected at Bow.—London Mail.

Not Well Enough For Hospital.

House physicians, when they wish to empty a bed of a chronic case, will welcome the new and original excuse contained in the following letter: "Dear Sister—When next the doctor attends mother, will you please ask him to dismiss mother, as she does not feel well, and oblige, yours truly, ——."—London Hospital Gazette.

Necessity.

"Perkins has separated from his wife and gone to live in bachelor apartments."

"What did he do that for?"

"He said he couldn't live without some of the comforts of home."—Life.

Politeness.

Politeness is a kind of anaesthetic which envelops the asperities of our character, so that other people be not wounded by them. We should never be without it, even when we contend with the rude.—Joubert.

Almost Malignant.

M. D.—This is queer. Have you taken anything that disagreed with you? The Patient—Nothing but your advice of yesterday.

Disgrace is immortal and living even when one thinks it dead.—Plautus.

Johnny's Faith.

"But why do you think Johnny believes so thoroughly in the efficacy of prayer?"

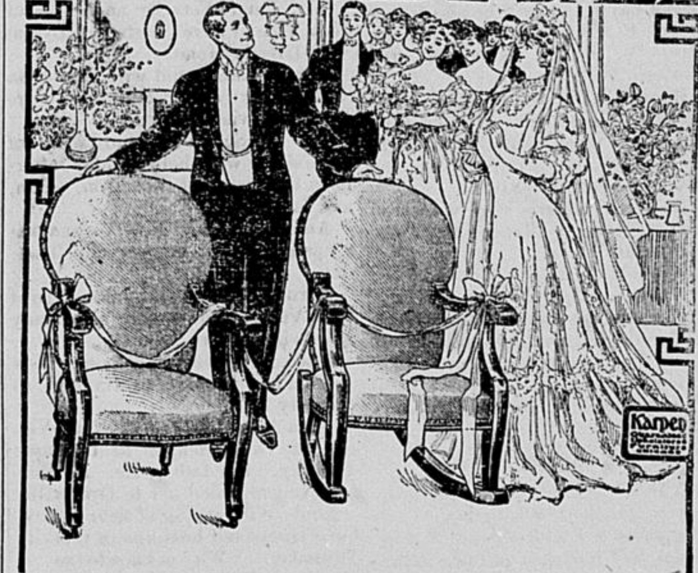
"Because when I suggested that he pray for a little brother he refused to do it and prayed for a goat and a red wagon instead."—Houston Post.

Gospel of Clothes.

It is a fact nowadays that fine feathers do make fine birds and that people are judged more by their appearance than their character.—Lady Violet Greville in London Graphic.

THE SECOND WEEK OF OUR

JUNE BRIDE SALE



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WOVEN WIRE FENCE	Do you use it?
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