

Answers to Correspondents.

As far as we may be enabled by our own information, or by reference to proper sources; we propose to answer such brief questions in this column as our correspondents may propound, from time to time. If we are unable to answer, we shall say so.

STUDENT.—Catalpa was a cruel Roman emperor. At the beginning of his reign he was a kind ruler, but soon became a great tyrant—often putting innocent people to death; and at one time wished that all his subjects had but one head, so that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. He had human beings fed alive to wild beasts, in his palace. He met a fate which all tyrants should meet—namely, he was murdered.

INSURANCE.—We suppose the Etna insurance company took its name from Mount Etna, a volcano in Sicily. The mountain is about two miles high, and is one hundred miles around its base. The crater forms a circle about three and a half miles around, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time; and its sides bloom with vineyards and cultivated fields. The name signifies to burn, and is, therefore, a very appropriate name for an insurance company.

ROBERT.—Yes, there are some countries even in our own State, where a carriage for pleasure riding, is not owned by any inhabitant. So you have lost your bet; but we hope you will make no more bets. Leave such things to loafers and their associates.

BEGINNER.—For this section, plant several varieties of each of the small fruits—say for instance among strawberries, "Wilson's Albany," "Downer's Prolific" and "Kentucky," of raspberries, plant "Mammoth Cluster," "Doolittle" and "Kirrhoad" and, by all means, "Philadelphia." These will afford you luscious berries of both kinds, during the season of small fruits.

OLD FARMER.—We are always glad to have our farmers' questions. It is not too late for you to plant your children and grand-children their fruit, and sit under their shade, and it will add to the value of your farm if you will plant an orchard, and the expense, in these days of many nurseries, is a mere pittance. Select some early bearers, such as "Early Harvest," "Janet" and the "Maiden's Blush," especially the latter kind, and in five years you will have nice apples.

MERCHANT.—At present, the different branches of merchandise are quite full here, and some contemplate quitting business on account of so much competition. We cannot advise you to remove here, as a merchant, however, which we should be pleased to have you as a citizen. Besides, "times are hard," and we would be slow to embark as a merchant anywhere in Kentucky.

PROGRESS.—This correspondent asks if orchard grass is considered desirable for this section. We have no personal experience with it, but all our information is to the effect that it is, in many respects equal to blue grass, and is some particularly superior to it; and, of course, is very "desirable" to our farmers. We hope the experiment will be made in all parts of our county during the ensuing twelve months, with a view to testing its qualities thoroughly, if such a thing is possible in so short a time. We shall, from time to time, under appropriate heads, give our farmer friends all the information we can gather on this and kindred subjects.

ENQUIRER.—We cannot undertake to give you the "name, &c., of the best agricultural weekly paper published in our country." There are many published, but only a few of them worthy to be read. If you will subscribe for *Home and Home*, published by Orange Judd, & Co., New York; or *Rural New Yorker*, published in the same city by D. D. T. Moore; or the *Farmers' Home Journal*, published at Lexington, Ky., you will get the full value of your money, and a most capital paper besides.

YOUNG POLITICIAN.—If you are much of a "politician," you ought to know by this time, unless you are a Rip Van-winkle sleeper, that the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Daily Ledger* are both Democratic in politics, and the *Cum gratia* (Louisville) a Republican organ, and an able and dignified one at that.

No luxury was greater among the ancients than roses as an ornament or perfume. To enjoy the scent of roses they were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance, roses during meals descended on the guest from above. Heliogabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves, or made a couch of flowers themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast she gave to Antony, and had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then had nets spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Heliogabalus caused not only the banquet roses, but the cushions that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths and narcissi, and walked out upon the flowery platform.

It has been frequently proved that to be kept sleek and healthy must be regular weekly allowance of salt.

When do Men Die?

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greatest number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is eminently true of brain diseases and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of power, through overwork, excessive excitement, or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, that the life force is at its ebb, and succumbs most readily to the assault of epilepsy, or paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful pictures-dreams for which medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nineteenth of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, or if he were to be awakened by some accidental noise, he might, by a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years; for the shock which proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled were it armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of 5 o'clock A. M., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep, when you retire for the night, exhausted with the day's work? Do you, in vain, turn from one side to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do old saws and scraps of rhyme, repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then I say to you, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for soon or late, nature will assert her rights.—*Medical Journal.*

The Cambridge Tanner.

There was that old tanner in Cambridge that the Cambridge boys laughed at, who, though he was wealthy, went on dressing skins. Down was his name. And when you go to Boston and drink, not where the best liquor is, but where the best looks are, you will be shown his library. And some of you would do well to remember that, after having accumulated a large property, he was satisfied, while possessing himself of the finest paintings, and of the works of the best minds, and cultivating his taste and acquiring knowledge, to remain a worker in leather. His collection of books was the finest in that region. And when I go to Boston, and I go where his engravings and colored drawings are, (in the Athenaeum I think it is,) whatever else I look at, I never fail to pay my respects to that collection of pictures; and I say all honor to the sturdy tanner, that was not ashamed to tan leather as long as he lived, and that said, "I can be a gentleman and a scholar, if I can be a tanner." I love the smell of tan for his sake ever since.

A MOTHER a few days since, found a lost daughter in New York, under circumstances showing that the girl had fallen to the lowest depths in vice, though all the good was not crushed out, for she was deeply affected on meeting her mother. The police officer who was present at the meeting of the two kindly expressed sorrow for the mother's tears, that fell in a shower, and attempted to console her. "Oh, sir," said the mother, "these are not tears of sorrow; they are indeed, tears of joy at again seeing my darling child. She is now my own with all her faults." Could anything be more touching than that forgiveness of the mother, who could weep for joy at finding her child, who, in every sense, seemed lost. There is a lesson for fathers who discard their daughters and sons on slight provocation; that lesson teaches that a parent never should repel a child, degraded as that child may have been. Forgive, as you hope to be forgiven.

SIMPLICITY is fast disappearing from our language. Be fine, be grand, or you are nothing. So a writer in one of the weekly periodicals must think to give this heading to his article, "New Elements of Hand Railing." Will he not follow it up with, "New Rudiments of Spouting," "New Germs of Gas-piping," "New Constituents of Draining Tiles," etc.—*Punch.*

There appears to be nothing so destructive to human life as empty fire-arms. A pistol or gun which every one believes to be unloaded is very likely to go off in some unaccountable manner and kill some body, and as a rule ought to be feared more than known to be loaded.

An old traveler tells a pretty tough story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog's tail which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone! We would rather borrow a hundred dollars than believe that story.

The order of Knights of Pythias was founded in the city of Washington, in 1864. It is now flourishing in thirty-six States and Canada; a dispensation has been sent to Honolulu, and the order now has 800 lodges with a membership of 100,000.

MUCH has been said pro and con of the propriety of grinding corn and cobs together. Those who have genius for experimenting might serve their generation by giving attention to this topic.

PEACHES and nectarines are both of the same species, and may produce either the one or the other from the same seed; that is, a peach stone may produce a nectarine tree or a nectarine seed a peach tree.

Show me a people whose trade is dishonest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham.

BATHING with tincture of arnica flower is recommended for galls on horses.

The Coming Newspaper.

The Rev. Edward E. Hale, editor of *Old and New*, assuming the matter of a prophet, favors his readers, in the January number of that periodical, with the following prediction concerning the future of the newspaper: "For the magazines of the United States, the past year has been on the whole somewhat monotonous. Periodicals increase in number and in influence, and are likely to continue to do so; and among them the monthly literary magazines have a very distinct position and office. The progress of publication in point of frequency of utterance has been a long one. It began with the single manuscript, the work of years, unique, multiplied only by the repetitions of equally painful toil. Next came the professional work of hired scribes, or of slaves, or of monks; then the editions of two hundred and fifty, then thought enormous, and, in fact, often excessive, of the first century of printing; and so on, through folios, quartos, octavos, duodecimos, pamphlets, annuals, quarterly, monthly, weekly, dailies, until the 'editions' of our great newspapers have actually brought us into the era of the hourly press. It need surprise nobody to see the next great typical 'enterprising journalist' establishing a periodical whose successive issues shall appear punctually every hour, twenty-four times a day, without any intermission for nights, Sundays, or holidays."

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Table listing weights of various produce per bushel, including Apples, Barley, Beans, Charcoal, Corn, etc.

A young lady in a neighboring town has taken up dentistry for a living. All the gentlemen patronize her. When she puts her arm about the neck of the patient, and carresses the jaw of the offending member, the sensation is about as nice as they make 'em. One young man has become hopelessly infatuated with her. Consequently he pulled a tooth in his head. She has pulled every blessed one of them. And made him two new sets and pulled them. She is now at work on his father's saw. He holds the saw.

PAYING debts is one of the best means in the world to deliver you from a thousand temptations from sin and vanity. Pay your debts, and you will not have wherewith to purchase a costly toy or a pernicious pleasure. In one word, pay your debts, and you will of necessity abstain from many indulgences which would certainly end in the utter destruction both of soul and body.

THERE is a grape-vine, near Santa Barbara, California, which covers 5,000 square feet of ground, the principal trunk being twelve inches in diameter. It has borne 60,000 bunches of ripe grapes or nearly 80,000 pounds, in a season. It was planted over a half century ago by Donna Dominguez from a vine riding-whip presented by a lover.

To be independent of your neighbor, you must first have acquired a perfect mastery over yourself. How should you subdue his faculties to obedience before you have trained your own to a perfect subservience to your will?

The Flemingsburg Democrat hears of two twin calves, 10 months old. The bull weighs 820 lbs, the heifer 670. The first gained 120 lbs, and the latter 70 lbs, in one month.

DISOLVE a lump of copperas the size of a hickory nut, mix with will or feed, and give to a pig sick with kidney worm. Sure cure.

We should be careful on whom we bestow our benefits, for if we bestow them upon the base minded it is like throwing water into the sea.

INCENDIARIES have been burning hay in Lyon County, Kansas. It was done to prevent the immigration of Texas cattle.

SENSIBLE men show their sense by saying much in few words.

It is curious how little we feel the burden we put on the shoulders of others.

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus, seen plainest when all around is dark.

FRENCH potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cakes.

Causes of Sudden Deaths.

Few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held in Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found that had died of diseases of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that led to the sudden death. In these cases the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The cause that produced congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressive news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden deaths being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint.

Agricultural Department.

How to Plant The Potato. Plant never less than six inches deep, better seven; in sandy soil never less than seven or seven and a half. The reason is this, and it will show how many points it will cover: it will bury the root so that the frost can not reach it, early as it is put in the ground; and if it should reach it, being buried so deeply, it will draw out gradually, which will save it. It is as well here, as in the cellar, may better sprout here than in the cellar. It will thus show above the ground in due time, when the frost has disappeared and the growing season sets in. The soil being well drained—an indispensable thing—the root will not hurt. There being a good mellow soil, with humus (vegetable matter) charging it, it will be comparatively dry and warm. This will save the seed, providing always it is sound; otherwise, affected with rot, it will be lost.

The distance of planting apart must depend upon the sort that is planted. A spreading potato—spreading in the hill must have more room. Thus, we plant the peach blows farther apart than the early rose. The latter will put its tubers close together, a nest of them, and hills can be put close together, say twelve to fourteen inches, or drop the seed (a single eye or two) continuously eight inches apart, the rows so close together as will permit with the cultivator, the nearer the better for the close growing roots. By thus planting, as will be seen, rather close, there will be no overgrowth, and consequently, coarse, and it may be, below potatoes, there will there be necessarily many small ones, especially in some sorts, of which the early rose is a beautiful example. The size will be medium, large enough—just the thing for cooking; and there will be improved quality—a thing, we need not say, of no secondary importance.

Draining Corn Land. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that he drained twenty-five acres of wet land last winter, putting in large tiles, three and four feet deep. He planted corn on this ground about the 20th of May, and in consequence of continued rains he was able to harvest it but three times, but he has harvested and sold the corn, and it averaged over eighty bushels per acre. The land had never before been plowed, because it was too wet for cultivation.

This, it appears to us, proves as conclusively as any single experiment can, that if land is properly underdrained, it will produce heavy crops of corn in very wet seasons. In all probability that piece of land would not have produced fifteen bushels of corn per acre this year without draining. Here, then, is a gain of 65 bushels per acre for the first year, worth \$45 or more. The extra yield of another will probably cover the entire expense of draining the land, and for all coming time this land will be worth at least two hundred per cent, more than if it had been in its natural state.

Taking off the Sides of Animals. A leather worker gives the following in the Canada Farmer: "We will suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass, from the chin, over the center of breast in the line of navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg into the central slit of the boom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the center of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide when spread out will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentations of its outline."

Irish Potatoes. We have been asked several times what kinds of Irish potatoes are best suited to our soil and climate. We unhesitatingly pronounce the early rose and russet the two best; and if we were confined to one sort, we should take the early rose. Why! because it comes weeks in advance of all other good kinds, is free from rot, very prolific, is large enough, and free from knots. Not only this, but it is an admirable keeper, and hence is a good winter variety. To our taste, it is of the first quality, cooks quick, and is very mealy after being cooked. Even when first dug.

Use Sulphur in Nests. The powdered sulphur sold by druggists is a cheap and handy preventive of parasites upon young chickens. After a hen has been sitting till well established, sprinkle a small handful upon her eggs when she is off, and upon every part of the nest, and for a little distance all around it. Then when she goes on, disturb her enough to make her bristle her feathers, and then dust another handful down to the skin upon the head, neck, and every part of the body not in contact with the nest, and do not omit to put a pinch under each wing. Then, when the chickens are hatched, there will be no vermin whatever to levy the hen and gather the young, as is frequently the case when no precautions are taken. One thorough application, such as we have described, will suffice.—*Rural Home.*

AGRICULTURE DUNN, BROTHERS & OWSLEY, Chemists and Pharmacologists, STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Stationery, FANCY GOODS, Sundries, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PURE LIQUORS For medical use, always on hand.

Meat Store. W. F. RAMSEY HAS OPENED A meat store in the brick house adjoining the Garvin House, and is prepared to furnish fresh beef, mutton, pork, etc., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. The attention of our farmers is called to this arrangement.

A Device for Feeding Meat to Bees.

Several parties, having noticed in the proceedings of the Bee Keepers' Convention, lately held at Cleveland, that I described a simple method for feeding unboiled flour or rye meal to bees, without waste, have written to me requesting the process to be explained more fully, as they could not understand it from the reports given. I do not wonder the device is not understood, as all the published reports that I have seen, are about as clear as mud on that subject; and as I find it to be rather troublesome to answer many letters, received in reference to it I will describe it for the benefit of your readers. Take a box without cover, say five or six inches deep, by a foot square—square immaterial; knock off one end to put the meal in at and for a cover to tack on a piece of mosquito bar; this to be set up under some projecting eave or wide board to keep off the rain, near the apiary, at an angle of about 45°, so that the meal will fall against the mosquito bar. The bees will land upon their thighs with the meal, while holding on to the bar and in half the time it would take them if gathered in the ordinary way, and no meal can be blown away. If the bar should get worn so that the meal would fall out too freely, tack another piece over it. One meal feeder will answer for twelve colonies.

The meal answers as a substitute for pollen, and bee keepers should give it to their bees at the beginning of every season, whether natural pollen can be had or not. It will keep the bees busy and promote early breeding, and what is best of all will keep them out of the kitchen & fly. Now is the time to give it.—*Rural World.*

Why don't our farmers sow more rye? There is not a grain so good to yield a crop as this. It rarely if ever, winter kills, as a feed, it is excellent, and ground is not impoverished by its culture. Better far to sow rye, sell it, and buy wheat with the proceeds. Wheat is nearly always a failure here. One good crop in rye, is about the average, while rye rarely ever fails. Moreover, the immense straw crop from this cereal, if returned to the soil in the form of manure, as it should be, adds to its richness, and the roots, permeating the ground in all directions and deeply, permits the air to circulate freely, and of this itself, adds manure to the land. Every farmer should sow at least one fourth of tillable land in rye, and if this were done, the balance sheets would show decided gains upon the right side.

What a glorious crop of grass this is. Soil is being benefited by it, by its being loosened up, and the fallen straw and leaves add much wealth of manure; while as a feed nothing is better. Cows and sheep will fatten on it; and, milk and butter can always be found on the table of the farmer who raises it.

Some way or other agriculture seems incomplete without a flock of sheep. They are essential to the tiller of the soil, of the old grass land, and all the world over, and in olden times they were esteemed as most important; and in the most improved agricultural country, viz., England, they are cherished by every farmer, from the highest to the lowest. The wool is one of the incomes which cannot be dispensed with, and the flocks are so managed that the tags cut heavier and more valuable fleeces than older sheep; in fact, fleeces in England not only weigh 20 per cent, heavier than those of the ewes, but make 10 or more per cent, higher prices. Many tenant farmers in the regular agricultural districts of England farmed without sheep, he would soon lose his crops, and nobody would rent to a man who did not practice sheep husbandry.—*Co. County by God.*

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STANFORD Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.

- JOHN W. GILMAN, Carpenter. ROBERT WEAREN, Carpenter. BRADLEY & NEVINS, Carpenters. JOHN T. ALLEN & SON, Carpenters. HENRY WHEELER, Painter. L. H. PRYOR, Painter. WATTS & HIGGINS, Plasterers. G. ROBBE MYERS, Brick Layer. THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Guttering. RIPLEY FLOW MANUFACTORY, West End Main St., Wm. Wallace, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

- GRAID & McALISTER, South Main Street. E. B. HAYDEN, South Main Street. PENNINGTON, CONSON & CO., South Main Street. J. R. S. H. SHANKS, Opposite Court-house. D. W. VANDEVEER, South Main Street. STEVENANCE & MILLER, Penny Side Main Street. McALISTER & MILLER, Old Fellows Building North Main Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

- A. SHEER OWSELY, 20th Hartford, office Main Street. JOHN S. OWSELY, Andes, Cincinnati, office North Main. JOHN J. McROBERTS, Triumph, Cincinnati, office North Main. G. R. S. WEARENS, Franklin, Hartford, North American, S. Main. JOSEPH GREMES, Amoson, Cincinnati, office North Main. F. J. CAMPBELL, Royal, Liverpool, England, Phoenix, Hartford, Interior Journal Office.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES.

- G. D. WEARENS, South Main. BALL & CO., Opposite Garvin House. J. N. CRAIG, Marine Building. M. D. ELMORE, South Main Street. J. W. WARREN, Post Office Building.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

- WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, West End. JOHN H. ALFORD, South Main Street. JOHN W. WALLACE, East End. DAUGHERTY & BARNETT, West End. WATT FIELDS, Near Depot.

HOTELS.

- GARVIN HOUSE, David Garvin, Proprietor, Court Square. CARPENTER HOUSE, Corner Somerset and Main. MYERS HOUSE, A. S. Myers, Prop., Corner Main and Depot. CARBON HOUSE, North Corner Main and Church. STINA HOUSE, Near Depot.

MANUFACTURERS.

- STANFORD WOOLLEN MILLS, E. Mattingly & Son, Proprietors, West End. FLEM G. BRADY, Boots and Shoes, Near Garvin House. THOMAS C. DAVIS, Boots and Shoes, Marine Building. DENNIS & CLARK, Carriage Makers, West End.

DRUG STORES.

- DUNN & OWSLEY, South Main Street. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, South Main Street.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

- A. OWSELY, Corner Main and Lancaster Streets. A. G. PENDLETON, Opposite Garvin House.

MILLINERY.

- MRS. L. BEAZLEY, One Door West Post Office. MRS. T. DAVIS, Near Depot.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

- SAM N. MATHENY, Corner Somerset and Main Streets. SAM P. WHARTON, Post Office Building.

TIN SHOPS.

- THOMAS J. ATKINS, Corner Main and Lancaster Street—Up Main. PETER STRAUER, West End.

UNDERTAKER.

- STROTHER D. MYERS, East End.

BANKS.

- THE NATIONAL BANK OF STANFORD, Lancaster Street. FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK, Garvin Main and Lancaster Streets.

WAGON SHOPS.

- WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, West End. RICHARD FLORA, Near Depot.

LIVERY STABLES.

- JAMES B. ALFORD, South Main Street. JAMES E. BRUCE, Depot Street.

COAL DEALERS.

- THOMAS BUFORD, Lancaster Street. JESSE B. ALFORD, South Main Street.

BOOTS and SHOES.

- OWSELY & ROCHESTER, South Main Street.

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