

The People's Indicator.

Advertising Rates.

SQUARES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 square.	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2 squares.	16 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3 squares.	24 1/2	21 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 squares.	32 1/2	28 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
5 squares.	40 1/2	36 1/2	32 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
6 squares.	48 1/2	43 1/2	38 1/2	33 1/2	27 1/2	21 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
7 squares.	56 1/2	50 1/2	44 1/2	38 1/2	32 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
8 squares.	64 1/2	57 1/2	50 1/2	43 1/2	36 1/2	29 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
9 squares.	72 1/2	64 1/2	56 1/2	48 1/2	40 1/2	32 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2
10 squares.	80 1/2	71 1/2	62 1/2	53 1/2	45 1/2	36 1/2	29 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2
11 squares.	88 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	59 1/2	50 1/2	41 1/2	33 1/2	26 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2
12 squares.	96 1/2	85 1/2	75 1/2	65 1/2	56 1/2	46 1/2	37 1/2	30 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2
13 squares.	104 1/2	92 1/2	81 1/2	71 1/2	61 1/2	51 1/2	42 1/2	34 1/2	27 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2
14 squares.	112 1/2	99 1/2	87 1/2	77 1/2	67 1/2	56 1/2	46 1/2	37 1/2	30 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	16 1/2
15 squares.	120 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	83 1/2	73 1/2	62 1/2	51 1/2	42 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	26 1/2	18 1/2
16 squares.	128 1/2	113 1/2	101 1/2	90 1/2	80 1/2	68 1/2	57 1/2	46 1/2	38 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2
17 squares.	136 1/2	120 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	87 1/2	75 1/2	64 1/2	52 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2	36 1/2	22 1/2
18 squares.	144 1/2	127 1/2	115 1/2	104 1/2	94 1/2	82 1/2	71 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2
19 squares.	152 1/2	134 1/2	122 1/2	111 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/2	78 1/2	65 1/2	56 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	26 1/2
20 squares.	160 1/2	141 1/2	129 1/2	118 1/2	108 1/2	96 1/2	85 1/2	72 1/2	63 1/2	59 1/2	55 1/2	28 1/2

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The People's Indicator.

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

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The People's Indicator.

A real live, Democratic paper, published every Saturday morning, at the office of J. H. COSCROVE, Editor and Proprietor.

J. H. COSCROVE
Editor and Proprietor.

Published Every SATURDAY Morning.

Subscription Rates.

One copy, one year, \$1.00.
One copy, six months, .50.
No subscription taken for less than one month.
All advertisements for less than one month are transient and must be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. KAYE—Family Groceries, Corner 21 and St. Denis Streets.

A. MAYHEW—Wood and Blacksmith Work, Church Street.

A. PERINI—The New Standard—Beer, Cigars, Fine Wines, Liquors and Groceries, St. Denis.

A. ALLCIN—Restaurant, St. Denis Street.

ALEX. LEMKE—Notary Public, St. Denis Street.

BEVELLY TUCKER—General Collecting Agent and Conveyancer, St. Denis Street.

B. LUDWORTH & WARE—Woodwork and Blacksmithing, Corner 21 and St. Denis Streets.

B. BROOKS—Cigars and Bibles sold, made and Reprinted, St. Denis Street.

B. WILKINSON & CAMPBELL—Merchandise and Plantation Supplies, Front Street.

CHAPLIN, CUNNINGHAM & CHAPLIN—Attorneys at Law, Washington Street.

COLEMAN LEVY—Family Groceries and General Merchandise, Front Street.

CASPARI & DIETRICH—Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise, Front Street.

GEORGE GARZA—Family Groceries, under the Maumee Lodge, 21 Street.

G. FONTENOT—Plumbers, Hotel, Lafayette, St. Denis Street.

G. BRYEN—Boots and Shoes made and repaired, St. Denis Street.

GEORGE W. KEARNEY—Reverend and No. 17 Public Court House, 21 Street.

HENRY GENIUS—Charter Oak Stoves and Tinware, Front Street.

H. KAFFEE—Dry Goods and Groceries, Front Street.

H. LICHTENSTEIN—General assortment Dry Goods and Groceries, Front Street.

HARRIS JAFFA—Dry Goods and Groceries, Front Street.

H. PERCY—Surveyor, St. Denis Street.

H. SIMON—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington Street.

H. JACOBS—Dry Goods and Groceries, below the Dirt Bridge, Jefferson Street.

JOHN RUSCA—Dry Goods and Groceries, below the Dirt Bridge, Jefferson Street.

J. NOGENT & CO.—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington Street.

JAS. GENIUS—Dry Goods and Groceries, corner Jefferson and Market Streets.

J. W. SUDDATH—The Phoenix—Choice Liquors and Cigars, St. Denis Street.

JAS. M. B. TUCKER—Attorney at Law, St. Denis Street.

JAS. KING—Watchmaker and Jeweler, St. Denis Street.

J. DINGKLEMAN—Harness and Saddlery, Washington Street.

J. C. TRICHEL—General Merchandise, Washington Street.

J. DUCASSE—General Assortment of Merchandise, Washington Street.

J. H. STEPHENS—Lumber Yard, Intersection Front, Lafayette and Washington Streets.

J. F. LAFAYETTE—Lumber Yard, Intersection Front, Lafayette and Washington Streets.

J. J. COOK—General Assortment of Retail Goods, below the Dirt Bridge, Washington Street.

J. A. DUROUEN—Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing, Front Street.

L. CARP—The Gum Bar Room, choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Front Street.

WYNN & PHILLIPS—Full Stock Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, Front Street.

L. PERCEIX—Land Agent, St. Denis Street.

MORSE & DRANGUET—Attorneys at Law, St. Denis Street.

M. H. CARVER—Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise, Front Street.

O. SCHAFFRATH—Boot and Shoe Maker, St. Denis Street.

O. CAPMARIN—General Assortment of Goods of all kinds, Jefferson Street.

P. VEULEMAN—Undertaker, Washington Street.

P. POETE—Baker, Jefferson Street.

P. VEULEMAN—Family and Plantation Groceries, Washington Street.

R. S. CALVES—Dentist, Jefferson Street.

R. E. BURKE—Cheap Family and Western Groceries Dealer, Front Street.

R. P. HUTTON—Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, St. Denis Street.

S. NELKINS—Dry Goods and Groceries, Jefferson Street, below Dirt Bridge.

S. WINNARD—General Merchandise, Plantation and Family Supplies, Front Street.

T. POSE—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington Street.

T. LACOSTE—Druggist and Apothecary, Front Street.

T. HALLER—Back's Brilliant Stoves and Tinware, Washington Street.

T. BARNET—Dry Goods and Groceries, Front Street.

T. TAZUIN—Billiard Room and Bar, Front Street.

T. SCHUMAN—Wholesale and Retail Merchant—general assortment for the trade, Front Street.

W. H. JACK—Attorney at Law, 21 Street, corner Truman.

W. M. DOST—Boot and Shoe Maker, St. Denis Street.

W. B. POWELL—Physician and Surgeon, St. Denis Street.

MORSE & DRANGUET,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office on Second Street,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
May 26-1-77.

CHAPLIN, CUNNINGHAM & CHAPLIN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
St. Denis St., Natchitoches, La.
Will practice in the Courts of Rapides, Grant, Winn, Sabine, DeSoto, Red River and Natchitoches, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Claims promptly attended to in any part of the Union. March 25-1-77.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON,
(Late of New Orleans.)
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
CONSULTANT.
RED RIVER PARISH, LOUISIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Natchitoches, Rapides, Grant, Winn, Sabine, DeSoto, Red River and Natchitoches. Special attention given to Land cases and Successions.
June 9th, 1877-41.

Dr. W. B. Powell
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
OFFICE ON ST. DENIS STREET,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
Calls to the Country promptly attended to.

Business Cards.
C. A. BULLARD. N. H. CAMPBELL.
Bullard & Campbell.
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Corner FRONT & LAFAYETTE STREET,
Natchitoches, La.
HIGHEST cash price paid for Cotton and Country produce in cash or merchandise.
March 25-1-77.

Theo. Schuman,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cor. FRONT and ST. DENIS STREETS,
Natchitoches, La.
March 25-1-77.

Peter Veueman,
—DEALER IN—
FAMILY GROCERIES
A full assortment of WALL-PAPER constantly on hand.
Special inducements to Cash Customers.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Natchitoches, La.
March 25-1-77.

J. C. Trichel,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton and Country Produce.
WASHINGTON ST.,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.

R. E. BURKE,
—dealer in—
GROCERIES
FRONT STREET, Natchitoches, La.

O. Schaffrath,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
CHALLENGES the world for neatness and durability of work. Satisfaction and material guaranteed.
Show on St. Denis St.

Oscar Chopin,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 65 CARONDELET ST.,
July 1-1-77 New Orleans.

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Perdido St., New Orleans, La.
March 25-1-77.

A. E. Lemee,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
(Office under Vindicator Office).
ST. DENIS STREET,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
April 20-1-77.

JOSEPH C. KEYSER,
Brickmaker and Layer.
Is prepared to do all work entrusted to him quickly and in a workmanlike manner. Tomb, Chimneys, Cisterns and other work solicited.
Orders left at BULLARD & CAMPBELL will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 27, 1-77.

Caspari & Dietrich,
(Largest Building)
FRONT ST., NATCHITOCHES, LA.

GRAND opening of a NEW MAMMOTH SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, direct from the New Orleans and Eastern markets, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, WARE, &c., &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
In fact, A full line of GOODS for the country trade, all of which they are selling at less than NEW ORLEANS PRICES.
Call and examine the largest and most complete stock ever brought to this market and satisfy yourselves as to the prices.
277 Highest cash price paid for Cotton and Country produce in cash or merchandise.
March 25-1-77.

M. H. CARVER.
FRONT STREET, Natchitoches, La.
For the FALL and WINTER Trade.
NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
THIS entire stock is better and more select than any ever introduced into this market, and having been purchased with CASH, can be sold lower than the lowest.
The Motto of the Firm is to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
Call and examine our stock, which consists in part of
CASSIMERES, JEANS, TWEEDS, KERSEYS, PRINTS, BROWN & BLEACHED COTTONS, LOWLIS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, BLANKETS, Woolen Goods of all kinds, BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' and GENTS' HATS, Clothing, a full and Complete Assortment.
Crockery, Hollow & Willow Ware.
A full line of FANCY and FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Books, Stationery, &c., &c.
In fact A FRESH and select stock of goods always on hand, which having been purchased on a cash basis enables us to offer extra inducements to cash buyers.
Highest cash price paid for cotton and other produce, and liberal advances made in cash merchandise on consignment.
March 25-1-77.

Grand Ecce WAREHOUSE.
WM. FRENCH, Proprietor.
HAVING purchased the business of Chambers & Barbee at this point, and secured their services, I am prepared to store and forward promptly, all freights and cotton consigned to my care.
Rates of storage in future will be as follows:
Fifteen Cents per barrel for freights, Thirty-five Cents per bale for Cotton.
WM. FRENCH.
March 24-1-77.

Mrs. C. PERRY,
Former Proprietress of No. 7 Carondelet Street
HAS removed to No. 4 Baronne Street, Corner Canal. Being a very thankful for past favors bestowed by her country friends, and especially those of the Red River parishes, she now solicits a continuance of their patronage, and having better facilities and the finest located house in the City, she hopes by proper care and attention to secure the patronage of her friends and the public.
The low rate of \$1.50 per day is charged for Board and Lodging.

FROM HER ASHES.
The Phoenix has put on new life and now caters for public favors.

J. Warren Suddath
has taken charge and DAN now dispenses the choicest BRANDIES, WHISKIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
RICH ST. LOUIS BEER ON DRAFT.
Don't forget, you thirsty, the PHOENIX on St. Denis Street.
Feb. 24-1-77.

Current Opinion.
Prince of audacity that he is, Blaine cannot be so tremble at the work his blue stocking sister has cut out for him to attend to when Congress meet. —[St. Louis Republican, Ind.]

All honor to President Hayes for his courage, and all success to his efforts should be the invocation of every one who does not live by the provision of office. —[Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.]

Gov. Hampton's talk shows that at least one Southern leader knows how things ought to be in the South, and is probably striving to bring his own people into a proper frame of mind. —[Buffalo Express, Rep.]

The reason why the Molly Maguires were not quelled is to be sought and found in the lax administration of justice, the degradation of politics, and the general rottenness and corruption of the State of Pennsylvania. —[Utica Observer, Dem.]

If Mr. Tilden is living and in good health in 1880, he will not stand any more chance of getting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency than Morton stands of securing a place in Abraham's bosom. —[Angusta Chronicle and Constitutional, Dem.]

Public schools are more popular in the North than anything else whatever. No man who desires public favor dares to say one word against them. The same will be proved to be the case here should anybody presume to put the matter to the test. —[Richmond Dispatch.]

The South fully sympathizes with the West in the reorganization movement. It will be carried triumphantly, and the people will not be slow in determining to whom the credit belongs of bringing about a repeal of the most unjust and most selfish acts of the Radical party. —[Savannah News, Dem.]

The fine sentiments which Mr. Hampton dispenses at Auburn are unheeded in his own State. What he depicts as a non-partisan struggle for "conciliation, for home rule, good government, and for life itself," turns out on close examination to be a vulgar fight for complete Democratic supremacy. —[New York Times, Rep.]

One piece of information we can give to the young colored Georgia Lieutenant. If he thinks those who applauded him are going to invite him to their homes he will be greatly disappointed. And if he does not die of overeating much those people he invited him to dine with, he will live to a good old age. —[Savannah News, Dem.]

Governor Hampton's visit to this State will do much good. His reception has been most hearty and cordial. His speech will be widely read. If his stay at the capital could have been prolonged a few hours, he would have received at the hands of our citizens of all parties an enthusiastic ovation. —[Albany Argus.]

The efforts of the President to return to the methods which reflect honor on the incumbents of office, and confer benefits upon the entire country, ought to be, and will be, appreciated by all good citizens, while the sneers aimed at the Administration for its action in this matter will only subject their authors to contempt. —[Pittsburg Chronicle, Rep.]

Had Pennsylvania been one of the Southern States during the last few years, one-half the disturbances and lawlessness which have occurred within her borders during that time would have been the pretext for quartering an army upon the State, and harassing the citizens with indiscriminate arrest and prosecution. —[New Orleans Picayune, Dem.]

The protest must be made, the danger must be confronted, and the athlete to meet and turn the tide against it is Iowa, gallant, heroic, loyal Iowa, always in the forefront of every battle for the preservation of liberty. Let her speak on Wednesday to the Republicans of this country. Let her do her duty though the heavens fall! —[Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.]

The industries and property owning classes in Northern Mexico are probably outnumbered by Indians, thieves, robbers and revolutionary adventurers infesting the same section; but they represent there the cause of civilization, which ought not to be abandoned to a hopeless struggle with anarchy and barbarism in presence of any power sufficiently strong to rescue it. —[New York Express, Dem.]

It is understood that Mr. Tilden has taken passage on the Cunard steamer Seythia, to sail for Europe on the 18th of July, and it may be safely inferred, therefore, we presume, that he agrees with the great majority of Democrats throughout the United States in thinking that it is hardly worth while to waste much energy in making an *ex post facto* war even on a *de facto* President. —[New York World, Dem.]

The average office-holder who goes to bed to-night with all the tastes and characteristics of his class is not likely to get up to-morrow morning a radically changed man. Nevertheless, if the President shows the firmness and common sense which we have learned to expect of him, an immediate benefit can hardly fail to result to the public service. —[New York Tribune, Rep.]

Here is a greater reformation than the pacification of the South. This latter was a palpable, tangible outrage to be alleviated by an overt act. Here is a silent, unseen cause of corruption that has been sapping free government, overturning the will of the people, paving the way to a constant continuance of one party in

power in spite of the ballot-box. —[Indianapolis News, Ind. Rep., on Hayes' circular to office-holders.]

The surest way to land the North in a solid mass, and to keep Northern men of the right stamp out of this State, is to be constantly ranting "the solid South," and pouring indiscriminate abuse upon President Hayes, no matter what he may do or omit to do. This is surely not the way to make such friends as we want, nor to build up our section and make the Union a blessing to every citizen of the republic. —[Lynchburg Virginia, Dem.]

It is a common battle, North and South, for common prosperity, and a reunion under the auspices of a fair, impartial and economical government. The reception given Hampton in New York is a fair instance of this feeling, and should President Hayes, as has been intimated, go South this year, such a further demonstration of it will take place as must show that the period of sectional late and bloody antagonism is passed let us hope forever! —[Pittsburg Dispatch, Rep.]

The Democratic Convention for Charleston county nominated negroes for three of the seventeen places on the representative ticket, and the Charleston News and Courier, the leading Democratic newspaper of the State, only complains because it is "a smaller number than we had desired." It must be confessed that this is rather a queer way of initiating that political cannibalism which we were told would be enforced as soon as the whites once got the power into their own hands. —[Springfield Republican, Ind.]

Unlike the prosperous State of Minnesota which has never been in the clutches of carpet-baggers and ignorant sealawags and negroes, the people of Alabama sustain their patriotic Governor in his efforts to honorably adjust the State's indebtedness, and they feel proud of the fact that he meets the State's obligations at maturity. This condition of affairs is due to the fact that those who are interested in the prosperity of Alabama have the control of her affairs. —[Montgomery Advertiser, Dem.]

The present attitude of the party which Governor Tilden led to its great triumph last year, is the power shapes the destiny of the country in the direction of its restoration to peace and the rights of all the people to self government, and its strength is solidified in all parts of the Union so as to make its full control of the nation for the next twenty years a matter of absolute certainty. —[Omaha Herald, Dem.]

Only great capital as well as great determination can sustain a journal in the higher branches of the profession, and unless those who conduct such papers are content to put up occasional heavy losses as the price of devotion to the public interests, they are very apt to become discouraged by their experience, and to ask themselves whether after all it would not be easier to swim with the tide, cater to the prevailing taste, however degraded, and leave the care of morals and decency to philanthropists able to indulge such expensive luxuries. —[Sacramento Record.]

There seems to be a strong feeling for the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks by the next National Democratic Convention. There would be a peculiar fitness in such a nomination. As these two statesmen were defrauded out of the offices to which they were elected by the American people, it would be singularly appropriate for them to be again elected by the same popular voice. But if, in the ever shifting moves upon the political chess board, the South should be required to present a candidate for either the Presidency or Vice Presidency, Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will be a formidable man. —[Memphis Appeal, Dem.]

That unhappy woman, Grace Greenwood, writes: "The Caucasian is up to the eyes in blood and tears. Then cast that coldness from thy heart; That cloud from off thy brow; We have sown flowers together, Shall the sinner part as now?"

Five thousand-dollar salaries for five months' light service, and mileage and postage stamps thrown in, are not picked up every day. There is no Southern member who will hazard his place for the novelty of a new departure in giving his vote to a Hayes Republican. If no more powerful reason restrains him, the thought of a possible rumpus at home, which may deposit his head in the sawdust basket at the next election, certainly will. I do not believe there is a single Congressman elected upon the Democratic ticket who will vote otherwise than straight Democratic at the organization of the House. The result will, of course, be a strictly Democratic organization from the Speaker down. As to the Speaker, my observations along the same way incline me to believe that Sam. Randall is the man who will get it. —[Randall's Washington Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.]

Unto the good little boy shall be given the picnic ticket, but the wicked boy shall verily on his mother's knee. Recline, in the day when she waxes it to him with her slipper his heart will be full of repentance and his howling shall disturb the neighbors.

Among the Farmers.
The Best Breed of Sheep.
There is much difference of opinion on this subject, but no one need hesitate long in deciding on the question, for all the pure breeds of the present day have so many good qualities that their relative excellence is only a matter of opinion and taste, and instead of consulting with one and another to gain grounds for decision as to which of them is the best, any man may as well humor his own fancy, and commence with the breed whose appearance he likes best.

Of course these are considerations which should have some weight in deciding one's selection. One farmer, for instance, may have an extensive mountain range so broken that much activity is required in getting about after the herbage on a great part of it, while another may have a good deal of rich bottom lands, with pasture so abundant as to require very little movement. In such cases the man with the high land could not do better than choose the good, old South Down, while the other's choice ought to fall on the Cheviots, Lincolns, or the Leicesters.

Where mutton and wool are the great desideratum, the owner having no intention of raising or breeding rams to be sold at fancy prices, it would be advisable that the ewes should be grades of good common stock; the rams of the desired breed should be used, and pure-bred rams only should be employed on the young ewes of the next generation. Thus, step by step, a well-bred animal will be attained, which is really a very rare thing.

Where the sheep have to range a good deal, and there is browsing and floundering to seek for herbage, a pure South Down ram would be preferable to any other, as that breed is decidedly the most active of the mutton breeds, and will prosper where the heavier breeds would do no good unless they had some feed given them daily.

The breed of sheep for any man to get is the one best adapted for the pasture and for the treatment to which they will be subjected. And whatever breed may be selected, it will pay to feed them well, whenever the season is sufficiently advanced to require it; and however hardy the Downs may be, and however little extra feeding they may subsist on, still it is the fact that it will pay to feed them liberally, as there are three sources of increased profit arising from the single cost of grain, oilcake, or whatever is given, viz., more mutton, more wool, and better manure.

Nor is this all, for every business man knows the mutton and wool, from well-fed, ripe sheep, bring more per pound, so that to the increased quantity of meat and wool there should be added the profit of a cent or two per pound on the whole carcass, because prime meat always commands a greater price per pound, while the wool is also of better quality in proportion to the condition of the sheep. Then again, as an additional inducement to feed liberally with stimulating food, it should be borne in mind that much less hay is eaten in winter if other feed is used. Many people, however, are so careless in thought as to charge the whole cost of grain, meal or oilcake, making no allowance for the hay saved and for the richer manure.

Not only are the above advantages gained by good feeding, but there is still another result of great importance which follows the high feeding of young stock. I refer to early maturity and quick returns. Owing to this practice in England, the yearling weathers, called tees, are quite as heavy as any two-year old weather in the United States, and they yield a fleece twice as heavy as that of an American sheep. This is caused by the great quantity of turnips generally eaten by sheep in that country, and the attention paid to them by the shepherds, who feed them in such a systematic manner as to make them eat as much as possible, while the farmers here contrive to keep their sheep on as little as possible.

It is really astonishing how rapidly sheep husbandry has progressed in England during the last half century, for when I was a boy, there were no machines for cutting turnips, and they were all eaten off as they had grown. A kinsman of mine, who did business in Danbury, Oxfordshire, invented the first good turnip cutter, and to this day no other machine has been much of an improvement. —Geo. Gardner, in Rural New Yorker.

Bermuda Grass.
We are indebted to the Dallas Mail for the following collection of points regarding Bermuda grass:
The Southern Cultivator says:
For summer grazing, no grass compares with the Bermuda. It combines every quality that can be desired—will grow on any kind of land, poor or rich; is never killed by drought, or close grazing, and does not impoverish the soil. On the contrary, land set in it will steadily become more fertile.

The Southern Farmer says:
For permanent pasture, be it rich or poor land, better or Bermuda grass, is nothing better than Bermuda grass. * * * The prejudice existing towards this grass—that it will spread and take the farm—that it cannot be destroyed when it once gets set, is a myth. It is pretty tough plowed, yet the ground can be plowed with good teams, and by thorough cultivation in cotton, in one year every vestige of the living grass will be eradicated, leaving the hard roots to enrich the land and make the second crop better than the first.

In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, C. W. Howard says:

It cannot be doubted that this grass in connection with sheep, is to be the salvation of the worn regions of the cotton belt. It will grow on any soil, wet or dry, upland or lowland, sand or clay—thriving in proportion to the fertility of the soil.

In the same, Col. A. G. Lane says:
Upon ordinary uplands I have found no difficulty in destroying it, by close cultivation in cotton two years in succession. He then gives the process of destroying it, and adds: "Up on low lands where there is much moisture, its destruction is impracticable, and wool and mutton are doubtful." I think it very doubtful if there is an acre of land in the South thoroughly set in Bermuda grass that is not worth more than any other crop that can be grown upon it. If I am correct in this opinion, our efforts and advice should not be as to how to kill it, but should rather be as to how to propagate it. We should not concern ourselves about how to exterminate it, but let it grow and spread and encourage it to take hold, and the more land covered with it the better. * * * Why is it that the blue grass lands of Kentucky are so valuable—being worth from \$20 to \$40 per acre? The answer is they afford a handsome income without labor. What blue grass is to Kentucky, Bermuda grass is to Georgia and the South generally.

To Tell a Good Butter Cow.
It is said that the color of the inside of the cow's ear affords an infallible guide to the selection of a good butter cow. If the skin on the inside of the ear is of a rich yellow or orange color, and the lining of the ear is covered with an oily secretion, the cow will be sure to give a good quantity of milk, rich butter. Cows that produce high-colored butter have a large amount of the secretion, the inside of the ear being of an orange tint. On the other hand, light colored butter makers present a scanty, thin and pale yellow secretion, in some cases found only at the bottom of the ear, while the inside lining is a correspondingly pale, undefined color. Every female of the bovine family has the power of secreting a certain amount of this oily matter. If the quantity be normally large, secretion will take place in the mammary glands, the ear and the skin. As the test is simple and costs nothing, it cannot fail to prove a useful auxiliary to the dairyman and farmer in their selection of rich milkers.

Common-Sense Grapes-Pruning.
Many pruners act so severely and to a certain system, without regard to any circumstance that may or may not act disastrously to the health of the plant; but I greatly prefer the plan practiced by an old farmer friend, which he styles the "common sense system," and which consists merely in pruning very little, and only when it is absolutely necessary. I know he has fruit when many of his more scientific neighbors have little or none. The first season after planting it is a good idea to start with young wood, and to do this it will be necessary to cut back to two or three eyes, allowing only one shoot to grow from these, which will form the main stem in after years. The tree shoots up evenly to the trellis, spreading them nearly over the surface, and cut away all superfluous branches when such are growing thickly together. The ends of all the shoots, as a general rule, are of very little use in furnishing fruit-producing buds, so as to form unsightly spurs, as many vineyardists delight to call them. I have tested most of systems known to grape growers, in a small way, but whether through carelessness or ignorance have never yet had a handsome vine and large crops of fruit from any of the old "stand-by" running over the front of your wood-house bearing more than all, and this "bleeding," so called, alone system, is all very little, and does really little if any damage, but grafting was dropped on the fresh shoot will alleviate any bad effects. Do not forget to give vines a liberal dressing of old rotted manure and ground bones each spring; they will richly repay the owner for the trouble. We know manuring also to be very beneficial, and long, strawy manure is excellent. —Josiah Hooper, in New York Tribune.

Orange Ice.—Six oranges, the grated rind of three, juice of two lemons, one pint of sugar dissolved in a pint of cold water; mix and freeze the same as ice-cream.

Kisses.—Beat three fresh eggs to a stiff froth and stir in five spoonfuls finest powdered sugar; flavor with lemon. Butter a pan and lay in white paper; drop the mixture on it in cakes of a teaspoonful each. Sift sugar over and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

Cleaning Paint.—In cleaning paint an old flannel cloth will be found very serviceable, as it removes the dirt without much friction, and an addition of the magical mixture to a scrub of water, for washing paint or scrubbing tables or floors, will be found very efficacious. Also will polish windows beautifully.

French Honey.—Break one pound of loaf sugar in pieces; put in a saucepan with the yolks of six eggs, the whites of four, the grated peel of two and juice of four lemons, and one-quarter pint butter. Stir all over a slow fire till thick like honey. It will keep a year, tightly corked, and is a really pudding sauce by heating and adding wine.