RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Bishop Hare has confirmed 13,000 Indians during his episcopate.

—Mrs. Emma P. Ewing has accepted a professorship in Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind., where she will teach household science.

—The Karen Theological Seminary at Rangoon has just graduated nine young men, who immediately entered the ministry among their people.

—Always be ready in time for church. If you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.—*Our Country Home.*

There are signs of improvement in reference to Sabbath observance in Germany. In Stuttgart, six hundred shopkeepers have engaged to close their shops on that day. In Carlsruhe a second distribution of letters has been stopped. In Alsace-Lorraine, public houses are legally closed till noon.

—A little boy at a village school had written the word "psalm" in his copybook, and accidentally blotted out the initial "p" with his sleeve. His little sister at his side burst into tears over the disaster, but the spelling reformer defiantly exclaimed: "What if I did leave him out! He didn't spell nothing, and what was the good of him?" *Pioneer Press.*

—A good idea of the Lutheran Church of America as to locality and languages can be gained from the statistics of churches erected in 1886. The total was 276, of which 152 were German, 62 English, 37 Swedish, 22 Norwegian, 2 Danish. Besides these there are Slavokian, Finnish, Icelandic and Bohemian Lutheran houses of worship.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—There are now 16,000 colored teachers in the United States; 1,000,000 pupils in the Southern States alone, 16,000 in the male and female high schools, and 3,000,000 worshipers in the churches. There are 60 normal schools, 50 colleges and universities and 25 theological seminaries. Colored people pay taxes on from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of property.

—Advices from France show deep anxiety, because "every thing seems done to crowd religion out of child-life." There is an immense weight of infidelity to be lifted off these people; but something is being done by various Protestant bodies, and most efficient service by the energetic workers of the McAll missions, who seem to have a measure of the old Pentecostal flame.—*Congregationalist.*

—A Boston mother was talking to her little four-year-old daughter about her being good and loving God. The little girl dropped upon her knees by the side of her mother and offered a little prayer. She then arose and with a very self-complacent look said: "Mamma, did God hear that prayer?" "O, yes, my dear; God always hears our prayers." "Mamma," said she, very earnestly, "what did God say?" "He didn't say anything. God doesn't speak to us in that way." "O, yes, mamma, he did; you didn't hear Him. He said to one of the angels 'only hear that little girl pray!'"

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Grey hairs are honorable, if the head they adorn is honorable.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—An exchange asks: "What shall we do with the warm weather?" We might put it on ice.

—Quit wishing and go to work, and you will soon have less to wish for and more to enjoy.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of unfounded gossip.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

—The Cheyenne Indians are eating their ponies. In some parts of the country "ponies" are used as a beverage.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—It is a very genuine admiration that with which persons too shy or too awkward regard the real actors in life's stirring scenes.—*Hawthorne.*

—Husband—Ready for the opera, are you? Well, that hat would scare the devil! Wife (sweetly)—That's the reason why I wear it, my dear.

—Authors are actually pleasanter in their books than personally; they are like newly-made fires that won't go without a good deal of puffing.—*Beecher.*

—The dangers of ignorance are many and nameless. They move in the night. An ignorant man is not a safe man even when he means well.—*Myron W. Reed.*

—A man has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for kissing the fat girl at a circus. That is a travesty of justice. He ought to have been pensioned for bravery.—*Boston Post.*

—The cares, which are the keys of riches, hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle, that they clog him with weary days and restless nights, when others sleep quietly.—*Isaak Walton.*

—It seems to be the business of life to lay by fresh cause for anxiety and discontent by increasing our estate; whereas we should rather know how to lose it all and be contented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Sympathetic Friend—Look here, Ned, you want to get something to help that cold of yours. Ned—Not much! I want to get something to help me. The cold is too well helped already.—*Boston Budget.*

—Stepping-stones.—

I hold it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.
—*Tennyson.*

—"Miss Northcote-Briggs is a charming girl," observed Cholmondely Jones enthusiastically; "such lovely hair and eyes and such a splendid figure!" "Yes," replied Plantagenet Simpson, "I've heard it is $500,000 in her own right."—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

—Hostess—Why, Mr. Awfulboor, you have honored me with every dance this evening. I am afraid—— Mr. Awfulboor (with great condescension)—Ah, I dare say. But don't mention it, I pray. Capital joke. It's only to cut the Brown girls, you know.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Little Fannie looked intently at her mother for some time. Then she said: "Mother, you ain't a girl, are you?" "No, Fanny." "What are you?" "I am a woman." "You were a girl once, weren't you?" "Yes, Fanny." "Well, where is that girl now?"

—Young Physician—How are you getting on this morning? Patient—I hardly know; pretty slow, I fancy. Y. P.—Did you take the prescription I left? Oh, yes. Y. P.—Feel any worse? No-no. Y. P.—Decidedly—Ah! I must change the prescription.—*Burdette.*

Modern Conveniences.

"I tell you," said Sam Sample the other day to a lawyer friend, "The court house of to-day is a great institution."

"Of course it is," assented the lawyer, "but what particular point do you refer to now?"

"Why, right over here in this room is where you get your marriage licenses, and over yonder just a few steps is the divorce court. That is what I call a courthouse with all the modern conveniencies."—*Merchant Traveler.*

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

Why Farmers Should Take Charge of County and District Exhibitions.

Every year many complaints are made about the management of our county and district agricultural fairs. The statement is made that they have passed out of the hands of farmers and are controlled by the owners of fast horses, sporting men and people who do business in the nearest town. Many complaints are made concerning the immoral tendencies of fairs when pool-selling is allowed. Permits are given for objectionable side-shows, privileges for selling worthless articles are sold, and games of chance are permitted. Many exhibitors complain of want of suitable accommodations for themselves and their stock, of the lack of capacity, knowledge, judgment, and honesty on the part of the judges, of delay in having the fair-grounds put in suitable condition, and in reduction in the premiums offered. Many complain because the fairs are generally noisy and disorderly and because the exercises of each day do not conform with the published programme. Many state that the best space in the exhibition building is generally occupied by goods of merchants, to the exclusion of farm, garden, orchard and dairy products. They declare that fairs should be principally for educating people in matters pertaining to agriculture and not for furnishing amusements or for advertising and selling goods.

There are good grounds for most of these complaints, but it seems astonishing that the people who make them do not interest themselves in instituting the reforms they appear to desire so much. The most enterprising and intelligent farmers, gardeners and stock-raisers in each county should control the fair, and should they undertake to do so it is not likely that they would meet with any opposition. To accomplish the best results it is advisable for them to organize a county agricultural society, which should not limit its labors to holding an annual fair. The society should hold regular meetings for hearing lectures, discussing various matters pertaining to farming, gardening and stock-raising, and for considering business matters and legislation that affect the interests in which they are engaged. Working committees should be appointed to test new varieties of plants, to consider the merits of rival breeds of animals, to experiment with machines and implements, and to make reports on them. An association of men organized for the purpose of promoting agriculture and stock-raising would be likely to conduct a county fair that would be of great value to themselves and the community, and one that would be free from all objectionable features.

Such an association could be incorporated as a joint stock society for the purpose of buying and improving grounds and holding annual agricultural fairs. The number of shares should be large and the price comparatively small, so as to allow every enterprising farmer in the county to own at least one. By adopting this plan the majority of the farmers in a county would become directly interested in the welfare of the society and the success of the fair. They would become better acquainted, and would be better prepared to work for the advancement of agriculture and kindred industries. They could decide how a fair should be conducted that would accomplish the best results. They could arrange for using their grounds and buildings for other purposes than accommodating exhibitors and patrons of the annual fair. At a comparatively small expense they could erect a building that could be used for meetings of the society and for the display of some articles exhibited at the fairs. When attending these meetings they could stable their horses in the stalls erected for animals brought for exhibitions. A building answering the purposes of the club-house in most racing parks is very desirable in an inclosure used for holding fairs. It need not be a costly affair, but it should contain a kitchen, dining-room and a large apartment for holding meetings.

It is very desirable to have a family live in a building located on the fair-grounds and have the general care of them during the entire year. The grounds should be kept in good condition all the time. The fences and buildings should not be allowed to get out of repair, as they frequently do when the premises are deserted except during the weeks when the fair is in progress. The grass on the grounds should be cut and saved at the proper time, the weeds killed, and the tracks kept in good condition. Before the fair is held every thing about the grounds should be put in order. After it is over the manure should be removed from the pens where the animals were kept and the buildings whitewashed. The time of one man could be employed to excellent advantage during the entire year in keeping the buildings and grounds in good condition. If a building is used for the accommodation of the members of the association, a woman will be needed to take charge of it. If it is provided with cooking utensils, dishes, tables and chairs, she could prepare meals for the members of the association whenever they have meetings. The house could be made the home of the members of the society when they met for business. It would insure privacy and save considerable expense.

With a family to take charge of fair buildings and grounds and a house for the officers of the association, there would be no excuse for not opening the exhibition on time or for incomplete arrangements. If the fair opened on Wednesday everything could be in readiness for receiving live stock, farm products and miscellaneous articles on Monday morning. The persons in charge of the place could take care of them till the fair opened. He could also look after them at the close of the exhibition. A young society should be prepared to pay premiums promptly and in full, even if the receipts of the fair are small. The members of the association will find it to their advantage to pay an assessment for making up a deficit, rather than have exhibitors dissatisfied and complaints made about the non-payment of the premiums promised. Any society can save money by restricting the number of prizes in each of the classes. Two premiums are enough to offer for anything, as no exhibitor cares for a third or fourth prize. Some societies have found out that they can obtain money for paying premiums by charging admission to races occuring at other times than when the annual agricultural fair is in progress.—*Chicago Times.*

—A young woman of Denver was married not long ago to a soldier stationed at Fort Union, N. M. After the marriage he returned to his post and she resumed her duties as a domestic in a Denver family. A few nights ago she, while sitting in the kitchen, was startled by several distinct raps upon the window. Looking up she saw the face of her husband peering at her. Running to the door, opening it, and calling, she found no one on the outside; and then she fainted. The sequel is that she has received a telegram stating that her husband had died at Union just about the hour when she saw his face at the window.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE SHAH'S REVENUE.

How the Funds for the Support of Persia's Government Are Obtained.

Persia is relatively rich, for she owes nothing to bankers or bondholders either at home or abroad. She has no debt and the Shah covers a snug sum annually into the treasury as a reserve. It has been sneeringly said by the Russians, who wish to belittle in order to weaken her, that Persia has no national debt because she has no credit. The truth of this assertion can only be proved when the Shah attempts to raise a loan, which has never yet been done by the Persian Government. Of course, if more were spent for internal improvement of if there were less speculation, there might be less reserve or a larger revenue. But the fact remains that while something is done to promote material progress, something is still annually saved.

The revenues of the Shah come from many sources. The land, live stock, customs, excise and mines and fisheries furnish the chief sources of revenue. The collection of some of the taxes is attended with considerable risk, and results in not unfrequent riots and bloodshed.

Regarding some of his revenues the Shah very wisely continues to follow a method common in Europe in former ages, that is, farming. By farming the pearl fisheries, for example, the Shah may receive less than if the tax on them could be justly collected and turned over to his Government. But as that is practically impossible, the Shah makes sure of a given sum on which he can depend, and leaves it to the agent who farms them to make his profit from whatever surplus may accrue. But while the Shah is advantaged by the system of farming, the people are much more heavily oppressed, as they are in the hands of the officer who farms that revenue. Nominally he may keep to the letter of the law in collecting only such ratio on the products as the law prescribes. But in reality great abuses grow out of the greed of the farmer.

The turquoise mines are farmed. They are less productive than formerly, while the manufacture of excellent spurious turquoises in Europe has tended somewhat to lower the demand for the genuine article. The difficulty of getting the stone is also excessive, as the mines are growing deeper all the time and the shafts are very dangerous. Many are killed in the Persian turquoise mines, which are found in the province of Kerman in the South, but the best ones are mined in Khorassan in the North.

The fisheries of Persia are farmed. They are chiefly in the Caspian Sea and in the mouth of the rivers emptying into it, and consist chiefly of salmon and sturgeon. The boxwood in the forests adjoining the sea is also farmed. This has been a considerable article of commerce, but the supply is now falling off.

The customs are farmed and form a very important source of revenue notwithstanding that by the treaty of Turkomantchai with Russia, all goods entered from nations enjoying its privileges under the "most favored nation" clause pay a maximum duty of five per centum. Turkey has an entirely different treaty with Persia which allows the two countries to claim a ten per cent. duty. Abuses doubtless exist in the collection of customs, especially in the matter of peculation. But the wonder to me is that under existing circumstances the abuses are not greater. Land tax also forms a most important source of revenue.

The nomads of Persia, who number nearly a million, are taxed by a monthly levy on their flocks, which is moderate and collected with regularity. This tax or part of it is farmed. Generally it is raised without difficulty except among the warlike tribes of the Southwest. Among them the tax gatherer only ventures attended by a strong guard of soldiers.

The Shah adds still further and very materially to his revenues by the presents he receives in coin from the high dignitaries he visits from time to time, and from the sale of important offices to the highest bidder. Not that he awards an office to any one who overbids others, but to the one who, of several having ability, adds to talents for the post the largest pecuniary consideration. What these sums are can be only surmised from general report; but that large amounts annually go into the coffers of the Shah in this way is a fact well assured; indeed it is a practice that has existed in Persia for ages.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in Philadelphia Press.*

PAPER BARRELS.

Weeds and Rank Meadow Grasses Available for Their Manufacture.

The growing scarcity of the timber supply and the cost of wooden barrels has at different times during the last twenty years led to various attempts to produce a paper barrel which would answer all the purposes for which the wooden barrel is used. These attempts, however, have been attended with no practical success until recently, when a barrel was produced from paper pulp which seems destined to supersede the wooden article. Its general appearance is that of the common wooden barrel thickly varnished, while only five pieces are used in making it. It is bound with ordinary wooden hoops and the head is of one piece, so constructed that it fits into the barrel air-tight and is held firmly in place by a hoop without the use of nails. The body is seamless and the interior and exterior are glazed with a substance which renders the barrel impervious to moisture so that liquids of all kinds can be transported in it without loss. It is also very strong and stiff, not easily broken as the nature of the compressed paper is such that neither dry or damp weather affects it, the contents retain all their aromatic qualities. There are numerous other excellent qualities claimed for this barrel.

Thomas Dougherty, the chief flour inspector of the New York Produce Exchange, certifies that he had inspected 150 barrels of flour which had been shipped from a distance in these paper barrels and had found them to be all sound. It generally happens when flour is shipped in wooden barrels that a quantity of it sifts through the cracks where the staves join and is lost. It was found by weighing the flour shipped in paper barrels that none of it had been lost in this manner.

The pulp used in the production of these barrels is obtainable from any fibrous substance and as there is hardly a locality where some such substances does not grow, the barrels can be manufactured almost any where. The bulk of the wood used for the manufacture of barrels, is now brought from Western Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and, as the supply is constantly decreasing there the difficulty and expense of obtaining the timber is increasing. The inventors of this process for making these barrels say that the weeds and rank grasses which grow on the meadows lying between Jersey City and Newark N. J., will produce an excellent pulp for this purpose and that thus these practically waste lands may be made productive and profitable. The cost of manufacturing the paper barrels is no greater than that of making the wooden article and, with the patented machine, it is said that two men can produce 600 barrels in a day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FISH AS BRAIN FOOD.

A Popular Theory Completely Demolished by Professor Atwater.

Even if fish were richer in phosphorus than meats or other food-materials, this would not establish its superiority for the nutrition of the brain or the production of intellectual energy. But there is no proof of any especial abundance of phosphorus in the flesh of our ordinary food fishes differing in no important degree from those which have been found to occur in the flesh of the other animals used for the food of man.

Perhaps some of the readers of this will put me down for an iconoclast, as did a most highly esteemed friend, who bade me, with all candor and seriousness, to beware of thus ruthlessly attempting to uproot an old and important belief. But possibly they will have the charity to leave me a humble place in their consideration if I add that there is, after all, a way in which fish may make a very useful part of the diet of brain-workers.

Physiologists tell us that the way to provide for the welfare of the brain is to see that the rest of the body is in good order, that, in other words, the old proverb of "a sound mind in a sound body" is sound doctrine. And they are getting to tell us further that one way in which brain-work is hindered is by bad dietary habits, as, for instance, overloading the digestive organs by taking too much food. Of the vice of over-eating (a vice which we Amercans by no means monopolize), a considerable part, in this country at least, and I think in England and among well-to-do people on the Continent of Europe, also, is the vice of fat-eating. We are a race of fat-eaters. If any one doubts this, I think statistics will convince him, unless he is ready to deny the practically unanimous testimony of such facts as I have been able to gather. It comes about very naturally and is really due to the fertility of our soil, the consequent abundance of food, and the toothsomeness of food-materials rich in fatty matters. The result of this is that the quantity of fat in the average American's dietary is very large indeed, mainly because of the large amounts of meats, butter and lard consumed, and is far in excess of the demands of his body, unless he is engaged in very severe muscular work or exposed to extreme cold, or both. For people with sedentary occupations, including the majority of brain-workers, this simply means charging the organism with the burden of getting rid of an excess of material. This excess, the physiologists and physicians, assure us, is detrimental.

The flesh of fish contains less fat than ordinary meats. Some kinds, like salmon, mackerel, white-fish and shad, are quite fat, but the flesh of cod, haddock, bass, blue-fish, perch, flounder, indeed the majority of our most common food fishes, has extremely little of fatty and oily matters.

Now it seems to me very reasonable to assume that brain-workers and other people who do not have a great deal of muscular exercise may very advantageously substitute fish in the place of a portion of the meat which they would otherwise consume. I am very well aware that such hygienic advice might come more appropriately from a physician than from a chemist, and am therefore glad to be able to quote from no less an authority than Sir Henry Thompson, who urges "the value of fish to the brain-worker" on the ground that it "contains, in smaller proportion than meat, those materials which, taken abundantly, demand much physical labor for their complete consumption, and which, without this, produce an unhealthy condition of the body, more or less incompatible with the easy and active exercise of the functions of the brain."

Perhaps I ought to add that the studies of the constitution of the flesh of fish in this laboratory, as well as similar investigations elsewhere, show that, so far as the nutritive qualities are concerned, the only considerable difference between fish and ordinary meats is in the proportion of oily and fatty matters and water. The flesh of the fish has water where meats have fat.—*W. O. Atwater, in Century.*

THE COST OF ARMIES.

What It Costs Each Inhabitant to Support Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

While only about eight nations of the globe spend more on their armies than does this Government, we have always maintained a very small regular army. The reason of the great cost of that small army may be found in the fact that our officers and privates are paid much more liberal salaries than those of most foreign nations. Our army costs us annually about $40,000,000. This, however, is only seventy-eight cents to each inhabitant. There are twenty-one other countries whose armies cost them more per capita than this.

The highest is, France, she pays $3.23 for each inhabitant. Great Britain, next in line, pays $2.57 per capita. Russia has the largest standing army in the world, 780,000, with a footing of 2,300,000. She also pays more for it than any one else. Every year $125,500,000 are expended in keeping this gigantic body of men together. The per capita cost is $1.27. Only one nation in the world has a larger army on a war footing than the United States, and that is France. Her army at high-water mark is 3,700,000. Ours, 3,165,000. During the recent rumpus between the States, however, there were on the Federal side alone 2,800,000. There are no authentic records of the armies of the South. But if they were only half as large as their opponent, we could have placed in the field an army of 4,200,000 in the sixties. For such an insignificant and small country the Netherlands keep a very good-sized army. They expend $8,000,000 a year on their army of 60,000 men. This is a per capita cost of $2.08.

A table compiled at the Treasury Department from official records showing the amounts expended on our army for each year from 1787 to 1886 exhibits some interesting facts. From 1789 to 1791 only about $600,000 was expended. The most expensive year was 1865, when our army expenses reached the enormous sum $1,030,690,400. We made another spurge three years after the close of the war, in 1868, and spent over $123,000,000. Since that date the expenditures have ranged all the way from $32,000,000 in 1878 to $78,000,000 in 1869. In 1886 the expenditures were $34,324,153. The grand total of money expended in the maintenance of our armed land forces from 1789 to 1886 is $4,559,419,924, nearly one-fourth of which was used in 1865.—*Washington Letter.*

—The most expensive head-dress in use in the British army, an English writer says, is the bear skin, which lends such an imposing air to the members of the Foot Guards. Each bear skin helmet costs £4 9s, and lasts six years. Every man, therefore, in the Foot Guards is provided with head-gear at an annual cost of 14s 10d. Next in expense comes the "feather bonnet" of the Highlanders, which costs £2 9s 3d, and lasts eight years, at an expense of 9s 3½d for each year.

—The victim in the dentist's chair isn't quite sure whether he's in favor of the long haul or the short haul.

THE ART OF PLOWING.

Something About the Most Important Work Performed on the Farm.

Plowing is the foundation of crop growing. Bad plowing can not be corrected, and bad plowing is easier than good plowing. Holding the plow-handle is not plowing. Unless the plow cuts a uniform width and depth, the work is not well done. Hence the plowman must give attention to his work, watching the course of his plow every moment. The good plowman holds the handles tightly in his hands, not rigid, however; throwing the plow to this side or that, that it may take more or less land. When it is said that the plow must cut a uniform depth, reference is had to the natural surface of the land, not to holes or mounds made by hogs, etc. Good plowing includes plowing to a depth proper for the particular crop and the particular soil. Some soils are to be plowed deeper than others; ground for some crops is to be plowed deeper than for other crops. It may be proper, for instance, to plow sod land deep or shallow, to invert fully the furrow or to place it on edge, in order to suit the plowing to the soil, the crop to be grown, and the season of the year. Hence no invariable law for plowing can be laid down. And because of this, intelligence and thought are required of the plowman who does his work properly. The wise farmer will put his most intelligent, careful workman at the plow, leaving the harrowing, rolling, etc., to the boys. He will also put in the plow his team that is best matched in gait and endurance, and which walks the most steadily, for with a team made up of a fast walker and a slow walker, or of which one horse lags, or which does not walk true to the furrow, it is impossible to do good work. He will also give the most attention to the condition of the soil when the plow is to be put into it; for if the land is plowed out of condition, the result is more serious than if it be harrowed or rolled out of condition. Some soils may be plowed when quite damp; others only when not damp. Some may be well plowed when the weather threatens; but to plow some soils just before a heavy rain is to throw work away. Also, the time of plowing properly depends somewhat on the crops to be planted on the ground. If land lies for some time after plowing before fall wheat is sown, it is all the better; but corn is always best planted on fresh land—the sooner after the land is plowed and got in order the better.

Much depends on the plow. The less height to which the soil is elevated by the mold board the less the draft. Some plows have sharply curved, short, high mold boards; these are hard on the team and the plowman, and usually throw the earth higher and harder than is necessary. For a very stiff soil they are the best, as they break up the furrow; but for the majority of soils they are not suited, as they make unnecessary draft and throw some of the ground in a complete circle, leaving the same side up that was up before. Such plows throw sod on edge and break it into pieces, hence are often preferred for fall plowing, as they leave the ground in such condition that the frost has the greatest effect, while there is the least danger of the ground being made solid by a mild wet winter. For spring plowing of sod, a plow with a long, little curved mold board is the best, as it turns the furrow smoothly upside down, and does not break it. Hence the ground may be fined and worked down without bringing sods to the surface. Such a plow is best for loose, light soil also. The form of the mold board must be noted when the plow is purchased. A good plow is easily put in such condition that it will not do good work. If allowed to rust it will not turn the ground well, and is hard to pull out and hold. Some men throw the plow on its share side and drag it from one field to another, or along the end of the "land." This wears off the corner of the share, making the plow run unsteadily and leaving a little ridge of ground not turned. Hold the plow upright when going across the ends of lands, and have "shoes" for the plows when they are to be taken from one field to another. Blacksmiths often ruin plows. They draw the point of the share to one side or down. If a plow is set on a level floor, every point on the edge of the share and the edge of the land side should touch the floor. Otherwise the point has been drawn up or down, and the plow will "dip." A line running along the land side should be straight, not curved; for if the point stands out or in, the plow will "crowd" or "shirk." The beam of the plow should be short, to bring the horses nearer the point of resistance; but have the whiffle-trees connected with the beam by three or four links, else the horses, stepping on a mound or in a depression, will jerk the point up or down.—*American Agriculturist.*

PASTURES FOR HOGS.

One Way of Preventing the Maladies That Annually Decimate Swine.

The plants for hog pasture must depend upon the locality where the swine are kept. They eat fewer vegetables than any other of the farm animals, less than ninety in all. Blue grass and rye make excellent early pasture. Red clover is the best single plant. In the South and in the far West, alfala takes the place of red clover. Throughout the whole of the New England, the Middle States, the Western and the Northwestern States, red clover may be considered the main dependence for pasture, although the most of the ordinary pasture grasses will be eaten.

While the great value of green pasture, as containing all the constituents of healthy growth, can not be overestimated, grass and clover alone are not sufficient for growing swine. It will be found true economy to supply a grain ration liberally all through the growing season, and as the green food fails during summer droughts, this grain ration must be increased. As supplementary to other green food, however, at such times, green sorghum or corn will be found excellent. Hogs are fond of chewing these stalks, swallowing the juice and rejecting the fiber; so also many weeds are highly relished by swine. Amaranth, (red root), purslain, pig weed and a number of others might be named. Green food is an important subject for the consideration of breeders and feeders of swine. If from no other cause than a hygienic one, it would pay. With a liberal and diversified system of feeding, and attention to the purity of water the hogs drink, and attention to the cleanliness of yards and sleeping places, comparatively little loss would be experienced from the maladies that annually decimate swine.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Before disposing of a cow be sure she is not fully up to the standard. If butter is the object it is not the cow that gives the greater quantity of milk that makes more and better butter than the others. The quality of the milk should be considered, as well as the cost of the product in care and feed.—*Troy Times.*

—Speckled trout served cold with lettuce and Mayonnaise dressing is said by a Boston man to be worthy the attention of those who know a good thing when they taste it. The dish is particularly palatable along about midnight.

HISTORY OF SCULPTURE.

Some Points Not Contained in the Ordinary Reference Books.

When we gaze upon a beautiful piece of statuary, it is interesting to recall the fact that it was through gratual and successive steps that perfection in sculpture was attained.

The earliest statuary was of the rudest form, being little more than quadrangular blocks of stone to represent heathen deities, and seeing one set up by the roadside one must have been puzzled to decide whether it was Mercury or a mile-stone. One day it occurred to some stone-cutter who was engaged in cutting out a god, to put a head on him, and that was the beginning of busts. Busts in return have put a head on many a man who indulged in them.

In the decoration of heathen temples hands were added to the statue, and that sculptor was the most successful in the game who could deal the best hand. Feet followed, as a matter of course, for statuary, like poetry, enjoy a very long run without feet.

It was Phidias, of Athens, who inaugurated the true ideal style of Greek art. He wrought the statue of Minerva for the Parthenon in ivory and gold. This occurred during the reign of Pericles, who, being born tired, was called Prince of Tyre.

The perfection of Greek art is attributed to the fact that her sculptors made nature, in her best and happiest moods, their model. They never missed a circus, where they found well-knit joints among the leapers and riders, and massive shoulders and thick muscles on the cannon ball man; and John L. Sullivan never gave an exhibition there that they were not to be found close to the ropes.

Greek sculptors formed the head, hands and feet of different stones, frequently, while wood and metal were employed for the draperies and accessories. They also painted their statues, which was a humane thing to do, as they were frequently left out-doors during an inclement winter, and in the absence of other garments a coat of paint was some protection.

Among the most noted works in ancient statuary was the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world. It stood 150 feet high, and held a lamp in its hand, which was lighted at night. By its illumination a sailor on an incoming vessel could "tell Aunt Rhody" as far as he could see it.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE USE OF LOONS.

Playful Creatures That Make Magnificent Sport for City Shootists.

The crazy scream of the loon are heard again through the silent watches of the night and at early morn. Seven were seen sporting themselves in Pigeon Lake the other morning. It will be a good thing if they become numerous around here, as they will make magnificent sport for the innocent shootists who come in the summer with their kits. If there is anything that will tickle a loon half to death it is to get a pair of breach-loading, nickel-mounted, double and twist, brown canvas, copper-riveted through-out, city sportsman after him. He will stand on his head and kick at the clouds with delight. He will sit on the water like an old-fashioned three decker, with his off eye shut and his beak on the grin, till the city chaps thinks that if he can't blow that galoot clean out of the water at the first pop it would be useless his shooting at a barn. Then he draws up, holds his breath, shuts his eyes, and pops. So likewise does the loon, and while the sport is confusedly looking for the pieces, the loon comes up within four feet and a half of the boat and laughs—a wild lunatic laugh, that would put unholy thoughts into the very best church deacon that ever lived. Then the rowing and shooting commences, and if the loon does not take at least five hours' hilarious fun out of them, why he must be a young one and not feeling extra well. Yes, loons should be encouraged.—*Bobcaygeon Independent.*

Why She Wants to Marry.

Constance is *very* young, but she is also better worth quoting than most grown people. Her envy was somewhat aroused by the fact that a wedding was about to take place in the family of her little playmate, and that the playmate thereby had the advantage of her; so she remarked, very complacently, to her little friend's mamma:

"Mrs. ——, did you know that I was engaged to be married?"

"Why, no, Conny; is that so?"

"Yes, ma'am; I'm engaged to Fritz Ward" (small boy of her acquaintance). "He doesn't know it, but I've got to explain it to him."

"Well, Conny, do you expect to be married soon?"

"Well, I hope so. The fact is, *I'm tired of being spanked*, and I think we'll be married very soon."—*Harpers' Magazine.*

Boston and Detroit.

It was on a west-bound train. A Boston young gentleman had struck up a conversational acquaintance with a Detroit young lady.

"Do you like Smollett?"

"I—I guess I've never seen him. Who's he with?"

The Boston young man started, but, fearing that he had been misunderstood, he heeded not the query.

"You are surely fond of Fielding?" he continued.

"Oh, yes, it will do," replied the Detroit girl, "but slugging is what I like, and you just wait till our big four get after your bean-eaters—they'll make 'em think it's raining base-balls out in the back end of your park."—*Chicago Herald.*

Plantation Phiolosphy.

Grabbin' de 'tunities o' dis heah life is like gederin' apples. Ef you geder 'em too soon da's green, an' ef yer waits too-long da's rotten.

De frien' dat praises yer ter face, an' talks about yer when yer's gone, puts me in mine o' de man dat will tell yer de truf an' den steal yer hat.

It ain't offen dat yer sees er good pusson come from er bad fam'ly. It's mighty seldum dat yer see er rose growin' in er patch o' dog fennel.

It peers ter me like happiness is one o' de accidents o' dis life. It's sorter like good luck; yer's got ter be built fur it ur it ain't gwine ter stay wid yer.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A printer arrived at Macon, Ga., one day last week, and for the short time he worked made $7. When he drew his pay he found three things necessary—to send some of the money to his family, to pay his board, and to replenish his wardrobe. To accomplish the three things he started out in town to see what he could do toward making himself presentable; and at one store he bought a pair of shoes and a pair of socks for thirty-five cents; at another store he bought a coat, vest and pants of midsummer pattern for $1 15, making the cost of the entire outfit $1 50.

—In a Western town there is a female dentist. As she is young and good looking, there is not a young man in the village who now has a tooth in his head.

SEEDS.

GRASS AND FIELD

Largest and most complete stock in Central Kentucky. Our motto: Best Goods and Lowest consistent Prices.

P. CARROLL,

77 and 79 W. Main St., Lexington, Ky.

dec 22-1yr.

KEEP COOL!

John Dykes will furnish ice to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity this season Now is the time to make contracts for delivery. His headquarters are at the grocery store of J. E. Dykes, on North Second St. apr 13 tf.

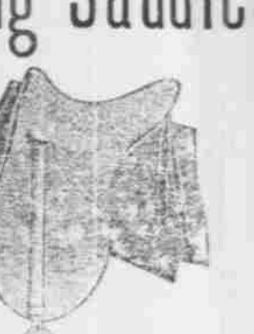
NOW IS

THE TIME TO GO TO

GORMLEY

AND GET ONE OF HIS

Spring Saddles



At bottom prices. He also has a full line of

HARNESS

single and double, first-class material and best of work.

Saddles and Harness

REPAIRED

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

Madison Co. Bonds!

The Bonds issued in payment of subscription of Madison county to Louisville and Nashville Railroad due in February, April, July and October, 1887 and 1888, will be paid on maturity at the Madison National Bank, Richmond, Ky.

tf] C. D. CHENAULT, Com.

LIQUOR!

If you want to buy some pure, unadulterated old-fashioned sour mash, copper distilled whisky, call on or write me at my distillery at Doylesville, or W. C French, at Richmond, Ky. I want to sell and will sell at the lowest figures.

SHELBY JETT,

mch.23-3m. Doylesville, Ky.

DOUGLAS,

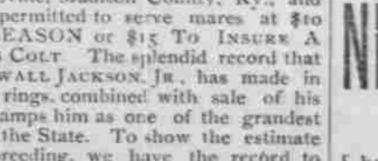
The -:-Butcher,

Is prepared to supply his customers with the best

Steaks, Pork, Sausage and Mutton

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The Premium Saddle Stallion,



Stonewall Jackson, Jr.,

Will make the season of 1887 at our stable at Kirksville, Madison County, Ky., and will be permitted to serve mares at $10 THE SEASON or $15 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT. The splendid record that STONEWALL JACKSON, JR., has made in the fair rings, combined with sale of his colts, stamps him as one of the grandest sires in the State. To show the estimate of his breeding, we have the record to prove that five of his colts raised by the Messrs. Harris, have been sold for $3,350 while a number of colts belonging to other parties have sold from $200 to $1,500. STONEWALL JACKSON, JR., stands full 16 hands high, beautiful bay color, magnificent carriage and action, and shows in the stable lot just as well as he does in the fair ring. He was sired by Stonewall Jackson, 1st dam Belle, by Messenger, Jr., 2d dam Sallie Cook, by Helm's Yorkshire, 3d dam Bob Mosby's race mare, by Hambletonian. Stonewall Jackson by Washington Denmark, he by Black Denmark, he by Imp. Hedgeford, 1st dam by Crusador, he by old Whip Messenger, Jr., by Young American, 1st dam by Ohio's Young America, by Wake-up-Jake, 1st dam by old Sweeper, a very fast pacer; Wake-up-Jake by Downing's Bay Messenger, 1st dam by Nedley. Thus it will be seen that he has the blood necessary to make him what he is:—The great and successful sire of horses for all purposes. Pastorage for mares at reasonable terms.

P. S.—Colts will stand for the season. Season due when mare is parted with.

We, the undersigned, have bred to, and seen the colts of the well-known horse, STONEWALL JACKSON, JR., and it affords us pleasure to say he is a good breeder. His colts have given satisfaction in every particular, a number of them have developed well as combined animals, and have won the premiums in the show rings. Peter T. Gentry, Granville Cecil, Chas. T. Worthington, Thos. D. English, William Rue.

THOS. B. WALKER & BROS.

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Salutaris Water brought direct from St. Clair Springs, Mich. Kept only by J. C. Hughes.

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J. D. DYKES,

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North Second Street,

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GROCERIES,

Confectioneries, Canned Goods, Green and Dried Fruit,

and plenty of every thing in my line. This house is

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The best goods are kept and sold on very close margin for cash.

GIVE THIS HOUSE

A TRIAL.

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Is beating them all making the best grade of

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HE HAS A BIG STOCK ON HAND

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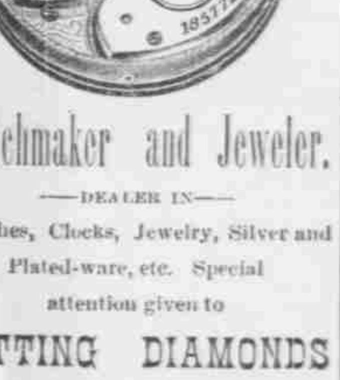
Meal and Coal.

Pays highest cash price for

WHEAT.

A. D. RUFF,



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LUKE U. MILWARD,

8 and 10 W. Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of White & Stockton is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. G. White retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Stockton & Willis. Those having claims against the old firm will please present them for payment. All parties knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm, either by note or account, will please come forward and settle. WHITE & STOCKTON.

In retiring from the drug business I do so with very many regrets, and I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for their liberal patronage, and especially for their confidence manifested in so many ways.

I most cheerfully commend the new firm of Stockton & Willis as entirely worthy of the public patronage and confidence. Very Truly,

WM. G. WHITE.

Richmond, Ky., June 8, 1887.

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Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
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Rheumatism.	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Purns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
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Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BETTER THAN

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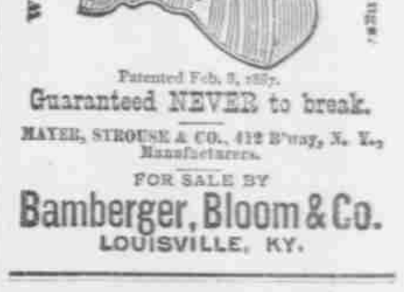

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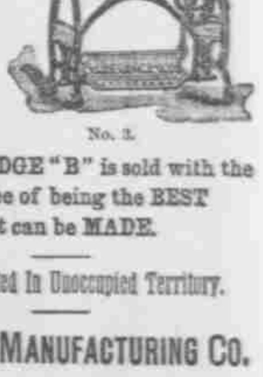

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