THE CLIMAX.

VOLUME II. RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888. NUMBER 21.

Print shows through

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PRACTICE LIMITED TO DENTISTRY.

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Recommended

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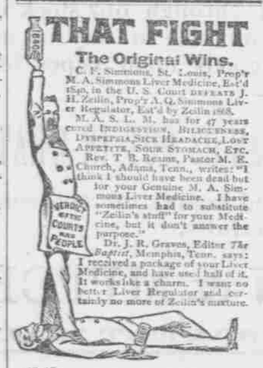

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A WORD WITH THE CITY FATHERS.

[Clarksville Semi-Weekly Tobacco Leaf.]

Oh! City Fathers, a word, a word,
And I trust, City Fathers, I may be heard;
For these words of mine they shall be few,
Because they're addressed to you, to you.

For a word to the wise, I believe 'tis said,
Is quite sufficient. I've heard it read
And also said, and I surmise
You'll act on this word because it's wise.

Of the B. C. pavements you've have laid
In Clarksville town I am afraid;
For as I went home the o her night
I lost my religion, lost it quite.

Because I walked at a rapid pace,
Stubbed my toe and skinned my face,
Cussed for a minute
And fell from grace;

And all because of a wretched place,
On your B. C. pavement I can trace
The smile you smile as out you sing,
"I've done myself that very thing."

Just the other day a pair of legs
That supported a boy and a basket of eggs,
Were twirled in air, and sat to relate,
In the basket of eggs down the boy sate.

And a grocery clerk with molasses jug,
Stubbed his toe and went down her-chug;
As down he went with a terrible vim,
The lasses simply molassasized him.

A maiden, too, so demure and sweet,
Picked herself up from the dusty street
With an angry scowl, and beat a retreat
Because she had shown and ankle neat.

A clergyman, moved as slow as the dead,
Stubbed his big toe and stood on his head.
As the pavement he eyed,
He was heard to confess,
"If I was'nt a parson I'd cuss now, I guess!"

Beloved City Fathers, our shins are all sore,
And your pavements are covered with cuss words and gore;
Remove, Oh, remove them, I deeply implore,
And let us Clarksvillians see them no more.

But if you won't do these quite human acts
We've determined to kill you, these are the facts;
We'll start you out walking and steal your gold specs,
Let you stump your own toes and break your own nex.

G. W. KILBOW.

TOBACCO—ITS CULTURE AND USE.

[III]

Editor of The Climax:

The only real plea which men put up for the culture of tobacco is this, "there is money in it." We reply there is individual, momentary money in converting corn and rye into whiskey, and selling as a beverage. But every considerate man must see that that is not a sufficient reason why he should curse the land with a wasting business and whelm his fellowman in wretchedness, misery and death. A man ought to blush at the thought of gaining money at such a cost. He should engage in no business on which he can not ask the blessing of god and the approval of good men. But conscience aside, will it pay? The reader must even here suffer a postulate, that which prostitutes the fertile portions of earth to a culture that can not sustain man or beast—yes, poisons the *producer himself* can not ultimately pay.

It is sometimes true that a business, considered in itself, without reference to ultimate results—effects upon other businesses—seems to pay—give momentary profits. Thus the holding and breeding of slaves did, for a time, and to individuals, seem to pay—yield profits, but when we considered the unnatural condition, the effect upon labor itself, on the master and the slave, father and son, enervating practices, vicious habits, the alienation from the State of capital and good men, we saw that it did not ultimately pay, even the slave-holders themselves. So it must ultimately be with the culture of tobacco—every unnatural, enervating, corrupting system of labor or agriculture. The ultimate effects of the culture of tobacco may be seen by a survey of the Virginias and other portions of our country where tobacco has been raised for generations past. As a general truth thrift does not attend these portions of our country, but just the reverse. A good system ought to produce good results.

As previously intimated there may be exceptional cases. There may be locations less exposed to wash. There may be individual farmers who observe rotation in crops, or raise small crops of tobacco, here and there. Such men may make some money and save their lands and themselves from disaster. But speak of the general practice. It is this that effects the country generally.

Too generally the culture is that of a *principal staple*—that from which the *money* is to be made.

Observation and experience show that the safe and successful system of agriculture is a *varied* system—part of corn, part of wheat, part of hay, oats, potatoes, fruits, with some stock. With such a system if one part fails others are likely to succeed—at least save from disaster and ruin. If on the other hand the chief reliance is on some one principal staple as that of tobacco and that fails, then the farmer fails, the creditor fails, all fail. Also such systems are credit systems. This must be so with men who have a tract of land for tobacco, or who take part of the crop as their part for the labor bestowed. These men buy almost all on which they or their families subsist. These must pay the "middleman" a high price for everything bought, because bought on credit with uncertain results in the coming crop; far aside from drouth, houseburn, inability to care for the crop at the particular junctures in gathering and preparing for market, the article, when produced, is liable to greater fluctuations in prices than any other article, because confined to smaller areas and more completely in the hands of gamblers. Better for the poor man and family to lease for a varied culture on which he and his family can subsist, or work for daily wages. But how with the man who has lands of his own? This reserved for our next.

JOHN G. FEE.

At Hopeston, Ill., Dr. I. N. Bishop extracted a tooth for his wife and attempted to relieve her pain by an exercise of his mesmeric powers over her. He made a few movements over her face, when she screamed and fell dead. She was not subject to heart disease.

Sitting Bull the noted Indian warrior with about seventy of his braves passed through Winchester Sunday on his way home from Washington. The entire Company took dinner at the restaurant. Lucien Beckner bought the Chief's pipe for $3 00.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Miss Ophelia Gilmore died at Danville.

Blue-grass seed in Clark county 27 to 29 cts.

The mother of Mrs. Tom Pilcher, of Nicholasville, died at Chattanooga.

The machine shops of the Louisville Southern road are to be located at Harrodsburg.

Stella, daughter of Capt. W. P. Crosier, formerly of Danville, died in Knoxville.

Samuel Hadden a prominent citizen of Clark county, died at Kiddville, aged 65 years.

The Kentucky Union road his bought the Clark and Montgomery turnpike. Price paid $6,000.

Mr. Kirby Smith Wills and Miss Annie B. Hart, of Clark county, were married on the 25th ult.

G. Matt Asher, the lumber king of Ford, will be married November 8th to Miss Lizzie Post, of Minnesota.

Mr. Thomas J. Fry, of Kansas City, formerly of Danville, and Miss Hettie McConn, of Salvisa, were married on the 23rd.

Mr. F. M. George, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Miss Minnie E. Sandusky, of Jessamine county, were married, last week.

Judge Wm. Lindsey has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of Anderson, Franklin and Mercer counties.

Stephen Marrs, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, died of pneumonia, aged 82 years. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for half a century.

At the recent meeting of the Lexington Fair Company the Treasurer's report showed that the recent Fair brought them out $400 in debt, owing to the rain.

W. G. Montgomery, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life by the Owen Circuit Court for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Ione Kittson in Febuary, 1887.

Miss Mollie Lester, aged 18 years and daughter of John Lester, of Mercer county, took poison and died because she heard her lover was about to marry another girl.

Judge Alvin Duvall has accepted the call to become a candidatefor Mayor of Frankfort. He will be opposed by Mayor E. H. Taylor, Jr., who is already announced for the position.

John Pierce, who was recently employed as book-keeper by Mason, Locker & Co., railroad contractors on the Kentucky Union, was placed in jail in Mt. Sterling this week in a state of violent insanity.

Mason, Locker & Co., who have the contract for building the Kentucky Union from this city to K. U. Junction have now about 100 hands at work one-fourth of whom are Swedes and Italians, a large portion of the remainder being native labor.—Winchester Democrat.

Mr. W. T. Baldwin sold this week his livery stable on Depot street, now occupied by Moses Masters, to Mr. Yantis, of Lancaster, Ky. Price paid, $4,500; possession given January 1, 1889. He also recetly sold his residence property on Harrodsburg street to Mr. Boss Robinson for $3,000.—Nicholasville Democrat.

Harvey K. Green and Miss Willie Quisenberry, of Montgomery county, were married last week; also, Richard J. Hunt and Miss Jessie Wilkerson; Miss Birdie Brent and Mr. Chas. M. Grubbs; Miss Zerilda Craig and Mr. James Knox; Mrs. E. K. McAfee and Mr. C. W. Howe; Miss Eula Reid Hanly and Mr. Sterling H. Price.

Milt Lawrence, who at the last term of the Circuit Court was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for shooting his wife, and who has since been in jail awaiting the result of an appeal to the higher courts, was conveyed to Frankfort last Tuesday, the Court of Appeals having affirmed the decission of the lower court.—Winchester Democrat.

In Anderson, a party of young men started out hunting Thursday morning, but had not gone far when the gun carried by J. W. Towsen was accidentally discharged. The entire load took effect in one of his hands, making amputation necessary. He is the oldest son of Ben Towsen, the stage-line proprietor, formerly of Danville.

Elder J. G. Livingston, of Crab Orchard, returning from Goshen church, was attacked by Lucius Perkins and another party who were lying in readiness for him. Perkins threatened to shoot him, claiming that he (Livingston) in one of his sermons said that husbands should be kind to their wives, intending it as a personal allusion to Perkins. Perkins was arrested and held in bond of $200 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, and $200 to keep the peace.

W. M. McCorkle, the man who hired a horse and buggy at the Rees House stables last week ostensibly to go to Owingsville, but whose arrest at Lawrenceburg was detailed in our last issue, was brought here Wednesday by Tom Moore and lodged in jail. His examining trial was held next day before Judge Jones and in default of $600 bail he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.—Winchester Democrat.

One of the oldest subscribers to the New York Observer, Mrs. Mary Rowe Root, who has read every number from its first issue in 1823, died in Buffalo on the 15th inst., in her ninety-sixth year. She was born at Farmington, Conn., January 3, 1794, was admitted to the communion of the church in her youth, under the ministry of the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., father of ex-President Porter, of Yale College.

The remains of Mrs. Hannah Ellis, the phenomenal obese woman who died at Bellevue, Ky., were entered at Moore's Hill, Ind., in the cemetery. The door of the public vault was not large enough to admit the huge coffin, which made it necessary to bury the body at once. The width of the grave was five feet, and ten strong men were required to lower the corpse. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends of the deceased.

Quite a sensation was created in colored circles on Tuesday morning by Richard Overstreet entering the school building and attempting to chastise the teacher, Mr. Lyons, for undue punishment of his child while attending school. Mr. Overstreet was not only Worsted by the attack but also given a black-eye in the Recorder's Court in the shape of a seven dollar fine. If parents have grievances against teachers for supposed mistreatment of children while attending school they should seek some other place of settlement than the school room as it demoralizing to the school.—Nicholasville Democrat.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

D. C. Terhune bought last week of L. W. & Lytle Hudson twenty-two yearling mules at $90. Mr. Terhune has purchased in the past six weeks 110 yearlings and 240 mule colts.—Danville Advocate.

A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Stock Farm, sold fourteen head of trotting stock to W. R. Allen, of St. Louis, for 23,000 cash. Yarrow, 2 year-old, by Lord Russell dam Yolande, bringing the highest price, $5,800.

At the Richmond, Va., Tobacco Exposition the first premium on Burley wrapper was taken by Goff & Son, of Shelby county, Ky. The premium hogshead was afterward sold at auction and brought $310 per hundred, or over $4,000 for the hogshead.

Hon. W. T. Jones bought from Lincoln county parties last week 66 head of slop cattle, weighing between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds; also 20 fat heifers, averaging 1,100 at 3 cents. He sold to Louis Ramsey of Lexington, 20 butcher heifers, averaging 750 pounds for 3½. To M. A. Young 15 yearlings, mixed in quality, averaging 700 pounds, at $3.15 per hundred.—Nicholasville Democrat.

J. A. Ramsey reports the sale of Frank Flynn Wednesday as well attended. Milch cows, $21 to $32; yearling heifers good, $17.50; good steer calves, $16.50; hogs, $5.15 per hundred; based mares, $50 to $200. J. A. Ramsey reports the sale of C. A. Sullivan, administrator, Oct., 23d as well attended. Milch cows, common, $20 to $30; steer calves, $14; hogs, 5¼ cts.; corn in shock, $1.40 per bbl.; 5,000 lbs. of good tobacco, crop of 1888, 9½ cts.—Winchester Democrat.

A large crowd was present at the sale of Mrs. Maria Bean on Thursday. J. A. Ramsey, auctioneer, reports the sale of the following property: Three-year-old steers, 1600 lbs. weight, $4.70 per cwt; good 2-year-old steers of 1225 lbs. weight, $4.15 per cwt.; plain two-year old steers, weight 1200 lbs., $3.60; good yearling steers, 800 lbs., $30 each; good steer calves, $16; heifer calves, $11; milch cows, $18 to $28.50; good heifers, weight 1000 lbs., $28; yearling heifers, $30 lbs., $22.05; hogs, $4.85 to $5.15 per cwt.; one pair aged mules, $195; two-year-old filly, $85. The farm of 184 acres, well improved, was bid to $92 per acre and withdrawn.—Winchester Democrat.

We paid a visit of inspection this week to the new factory of the Farmers Blue Grass Seed Cleaning Company. This is one of the enterprises of which our city is proud, it being the most complete establishment in the world. The Company is composed of a number of our substantial farmers and its financial standing is rated very high in the commercial reports. J. W. Prewitt is President, and R. P. Taylor, Secretary. The building is 48 by 80 feet, three stories high, fire proof, and cost about $12,000. It is furnished throughout with the latest and most improved machinery, which, under the practical management of F. T. Martin, is producing splendid results. It consumes about 600 bushels per day of the rough seed, the loss of which in cleaning is about 15 per cent. Two grades, fancy and extra, are made, and a large demand for it has already sprang up, dealers preferring its products as it is largely grown by the farmers composing the Company. The Company have about 30,000 bushels on hand and the total output for the season will amount to 100,000 bushels. The blue-grass seed crop has long been no insignificant item in the farming economy of this section, and the impetus thus given by this new industry can not fail to be of great benefit to our farmers.—Winchester Democrat.

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.

A Boston policeman, who has distinguished himself in stopping runaway horses, gives a local paper the following points as to how to accomplish that end with the greatest success. When you see a runaway coming do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately knocked flat by the collision, but instead, prepare yourself for a short run with the horse. Measure with your eye the distance, and start for the run while he is yet some way off, perhaps ten feet in the case of fair to medium runaways. You may depend upon his keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind and would not veer for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he smashes into something. So do you get close to the line on which he is rushing, and as he passes you grab the reins near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then, leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful yank. You may be able to brace yourself somewhat as you give this jerk, half sliding on your feet. The strong jerk on the bit tells the horse that he again has a master, and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This is the finishing stroke. It never fails when given by a determined man. The horse is on its haunches. Keep a firm pull on the reins till you grasp the horse by the nostrils, and hold him so till he is pacified.

FULL OF FUN.

—A man with six marriageable daughters says that his house is a regular court-house every Sunday night.—*Boston Post.*

—Passenger—"Do we stop long enough at the next station to eat a sandwich?" Conductor—"No, sir; we only stop twenty minutes."—*Life.*

—Brown—"I hear Smith has to chloroform his clothes every night." White—"What for?" Brown—"Because they are so loud they keep him awake."—*Exchange.*

—"I'll chew you up," Grimalkin said to Thomas Fitzdede Grout.
"I'd like to eat chew doing it," quoth Thomas with a yowl.
—*Yonker's Gazette.*

—Stranger (addressing an old colored bricklayer)—"Uncle, who's building this house?" Colored Bricklayer—"Mr. Hirshbug he build de house, but Queen Ann she drawed de plan."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"How is your employer, Sambo? I heard he had a bad fall." "Yes, sah, but's he's sufferin' most from the reaction before he fell, sah." "O, the reaction came first did it?" "Yes, sah, de mule kicked him ober."—*Springfield Union.*

—Lieutenant (waking up)—"Donnerwetter! Already ten o'clock! John, why did you not wake me when I ordered?" John—"I have already wakened you several times, but perhaps you have not heard me."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

—Student (not very clear as to his lesson)—"That's what the author says, any way." Professor—"I don't want the author; I want you." Student (despairingly)—"Well, you've got me."—*Philadelphia Quiz.*

—He had just declined her proffered heart; but, wishing to soften the blow, was about to add: "But I will always be a ——" when the fair girl raised her hand. "Hush, George," she said, "when your budding mustache is as long as the whiskers on that chestnut you can use it for a muffler.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"That's thim?" said Mulcahey, pointing to the life-preservers on deck. "Those are life-preservers," said the officer. "Oh, life-preservars, are they? Thin why don't yez sind thim to ther hoshpitals, where there's plinty dying and dying all the toime, bedad?"—*Ocean.*

—Steve—"Yes, poor Blivins does look melancholy, as you say. He still suffers from the consequences of an early love affair." Maud (instantly interested)—"Oh, tell me. Did the young lady die or prove false?" Steve—"Neither. She married him."—*Time.*

—He was doing very nicely in the parlor, when a solemn voice came through the open window from the porch: "That young man makes me very tired." "Don't be alarmed, Mr. Sampson," said the girl, as he hastily started up, "it is only Polly, our parrot." "I understand it's the parrot," he replied, "but I would like to know who taught her to talk."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MISQUOTED LINES.

Familiar Expressions That Are Generally Quoted Wrong.

It is a peculiar faculty of human memory to misquote proverbs and poetry, and almost invariably to place the credit where it does not belong.

Nine men out of ten think that "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is from the Bible, whereas Lawrence Sterne is the author. "Pouring oil upon troubled waters" is also ascribed to the sacred volume, whereas it is not there; in fact, no one knows its origin:

Again, we hear people say: "The proof of the pudding is in chewing the string." This is arrant nonsense, and the proverb says: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof and not in chewing the string."

Nothing is more common than to hear:

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

This is an impossible condition of mind, for no one can be convinced of one opinion and at the same time hold to an opposite one. What Butler wrote was eminently sensible:

He that compiles against his will
Is of his own opinion still.

A famous passage of Scripture is often misquoted thus: "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." It should be: "Let him first cast a stone."

Sometimes we are told: "Behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth," whereas St. James said: "Behold how great matter a little fire kindleth," which is quite a different thing.

We also hear that "a miss is as good as a mile," which is not as sensible or forcible as the true proverb: "A miss of an inch is as good as a mile."

"Look before you leap" should be: "And look before you ere you leap."

Pope is generally credited with having written

Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of decency is want of sense,

though it would puzzle any one to find the verses in his writings. They were written by the Earl of Roscommon, who died before Pope was born.

Franklin said: "Honesty is the best policy," but the maxim is of Spanish origin and may be found in "Don Quixote."—*Philadelphia Times.*

How Rhymes Are Made.

"Poetry is a more mechanical art than most people believe. Fred Latham, who is a cousin of Lord Tennyson, has told me that when the laureate is writing a poem he constructs a rhyming dictionary of his own, thus: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

"When he has written a line, say:

Where Claribel low-lieth—

He starts down the alphabet hunting for a rhyme, getting 'buyeth,' 'crieth,' 'dieth,' 'lieth,' 'sigheth,' 'tieth,' 'tryeth,' 'vieth,' and so on, out of which, of course, it is the easiest possible thing to get the line—

The oak tree, thick-leaved, ambrosial sigheth,

when the proper time comes to introduce that verse into the poem. Usually Lord Tennyson conceals the art by which he gets to his rhymes by putting the manufactured line first and letting the second one carry the real burden of the thought, as any one who will read 'Locksley Hall' critically will see."—*H. B. Dess, in Chicago News.*

—The old belief that more light-haired persons than dark become insane has gone the way of other ancient delusions. Out of the 165 patients who are being treated in the Kirkbride Insane Asylum, in Philadelphia, all except four are of decidedly dark complexion.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—When the cattle are put on the grass too early both are injured.

—None but a good farmer can make eight per cent. on borrowed money; and he is the last farmer to do it.

—The best authorities on the subject say that a ton of corn-fodder well cured is worth as much as a ton of clover hay.

—Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar will mark sheep so that it will remain a year and will not injure wool as do tar and paint.

—Sorting fruit and vegetables accomplishes two things: It protects the sound and rids the cellar of the sources of unwholesome exhalations.

—The average farmer has no time to act as nurse to puny plants and vines. For this reason only hardy and prolific sorts are suitable for planting in the farm garden.

—Fire is the best preventive of disease in orchards and vineyards. If all the old wood be piled up and burned it will greatly lessen disease and insect attacks. It should be done early in the season.

—It is becoming clear to the least observant farmer that not only must he mix his crops, but become a stock farmer, if he would maintain the fertility of his land and lessen the drudgery of his occupation.

—Plowing is as hard work on horses as any on the farm. It is therefore a poor plan to put young horses at plowing for their experience. Even old horses should be "hardened before they are put to the plow steadily.

The way to build up the sheep industry is to weed out the flocks, go for greater capacity for mutton and increase in the individual, and put a smaller flock on every farm, where they will pay their way, even if wool isn't worth a cent a pound.

Sweet potatoes fertilized with chemicals are fairer in appearance and better in quality than are those grown with stable manure. They are also less liable to fungus diseases—black rot and yellow rot. However, these disorders are mainly averted by care in management of the hotbed. Doubtless the increased use of chemical manures has also promoted the health of the sweet potato.

Horses at hard work need special care, both in food and general treatment. They can not do hard work on grass alone and should have a proper ration of oats. An occasional washing, in addition to currying and brushing, will help keep the coat in good order. Use a cotton sheet to keep off flies. Water frequently and they will not drink to excess. Clean and sweet stables promote the health of the animals.

To dig sweet potatoes there is nothing better than the four-pronged potato-hook, with prongs at least fourteen inches long. The tubers should be carefully handled, so as not to chafe or bruise them. If possible dig potatoes in bright weather; dig till noon, letting them lie on the ground to dry in the sun, and pick up in the afternoon. The same force will be employed more than the latter half of the day to pick up, assort and store what it dug in the former half.

An Honest Fisherman.

Pastor—Well, Brother Jonson, have you been fishing again?

Jonson—Yes, sir; and had good luck, as usual.

Pastor—I'm glad to hear that, Brother Jonson. I hope you haven't acquired the one bad habit of fishermen.

Jonson—You mean lying? No, no, Mr. Goody. You see, I'm always so busy pulling in six and eight-pounders that really I don't have time to think up a lie that I wouldn't be caught in as soon as I told it.—*Washington Post.*

Still Plodding.

There are hundreds of farms in this country upon which the feet of a pure-bred, or even a cross-bred, animal have never trodden, while the owners of the farms do not even know the names of the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep or swine. They farm as they always have done, and as their fathers did, and are satisfied to plod on their way, falling behind in the great race for progress, and leave the world without having accomplished any thing more than to leave the results of their labor behind which should, however, have been more judiciously applied.—*Ex.*

The Banana as Food.

According to one authority, one pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meal or as many pounds of potatoes, while as food it is in every sense superior to the wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat or over one hundred acres of potatoes. It is not generally understood that bananas—fried, baked or roasted—are very appetizing, and that sliced and placed in a dish with alternate slices of orange they make a most delicious dessert.—*Exchange.*

—A devilfish or ocean vampire was accidentally caught, near Tampico, Mexico, in a fishing seine recently. Ropes were thrown around the monster, and by the aid of horses it was drawn to the shore. It weighed two tons, and, when spread out on the beach dead, presented every appearance of an enormous bat or vampire. It measured fifteen feet long and seventeen feet wide from the edges of the pectoral fins, and its mouth was five feet across. A number of them had been seen for some time, but all efforts to catch one had proved futile.

—"You think you take the cream," sarcastically remarked the pitcher, as he stuck his nose over the edge of the cup. And then, as the laugh went around, the coffee wondered if it was because he was so weak that every one roasted him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

At one of the schools for negroes in the South the girls learn housekeeping practically by being placed four at a time, and for a month at a time, in a cottage, where they live and have complete control, under the oversight of a matron. They keep strict account of their expenditures, practice economy, and sweep, cook, wash and iron.

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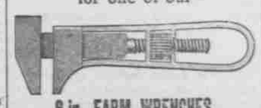

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