Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

FRAUD AND VIOLENCE.

How Alabama Was Converted into a Stalwart Democratic State—A Record of Fraud that is Absolutely Appalling in Its Magnitude.

The Republican State Committee of Alabama have prepared the following startling address to the country:

When the Democrats came into power in Alabama in 1874 they found an election law in force which provided proper safeguards for the ballot, and which was just and equitable with respect to the rights of the two political parties. The ballots were required to be numbered opposite the name of the voter on the poll list; immediately after the close of the election the ballots were required to be counted out and a correct return thereof made, which return, together with the poll lists and the original ballots, were required to be forwarded to the office of the Probate Judge of the county, and there filed as public records; within a short time thereafter the Probate Judge, Sheriff, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, who were constituted a Board of Supervisors, were required to again make a count of the votes and to correct all errors, omissions, or frauds of which the inspectors of the election may have been guilty. If, after the action of the Supervisors, any suspicion that fraud had been committed, or error had been made, remained in the mind of any person, the ballots and the accompanying papers were always forthcoming to answer for themselves in any court where the question might be tried.

Those who desire the purity of elections could ask for no better law. But the Democratic party was dissatisfied with it. It had just triumphed, but by a meager majority. It had been found necessary to inaugurate a reign of terror throughout the entire interior of the state. Billings was waylaid and assassinated in Sumter County. Shortly the mail train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was flagged in the same county in open day, by a band of armed men, and Mail Agent Ivey was riddled with bullets for having declared that the murderers of Billings should be brought to justice. At Spring Hill, Barbour County, the polling place was broken into, the ballots destroyed, and in the attempt by the band to shoot the Republican Inspector, Judge Kells, his little fourteen-year-old son was murdered. The murderers have never been punished or tried, but more than one of the persons, whose public reputation it is to have been concerned in the murder, have been honored by Democratic offices in the Republican county thus made Democratic. Armed bands of men rode through the streets of Mobile during all of the election day, assaulting and murdering inoffensive colored men, and later on the terror caused by these bands was supplemented by military guard with bayonets and uniforms of gray at each of the polling places. Notwithstanding these facts, and others of a similar character which could be truthfully enumerated, the Republicans, white and black, had rallied to the standard of their party, and under the most adverse circumstances had polled a vote of 90,000, a vote which was a standing menace to Democratic ascendency.

It was the consciousness of this fact that caused the Democratic party to enter upon a "reform" of the election law, to the end that that which they had accomplished with so much difficulty by violence, and which they deemed so insecure, might be made easy, certain and secure by fraud. The statutes of the States of the Union may be searched in vain for a parallel to the election law which was then framed and passed by the Democratic Legislature of Alabama. It not only utterly failed to provide safeguards where such were required, but it created opportunities, and offered suggestions, which the most dull-witted could not fail to comprehend. It was provided that the Inspectors, after having counted out the votes, should inclose the returns, with one poll list, in one box, which should be forwarded to the Sheriff of the county, and that the ballots, with the other poll list, should be retained by one of the Inspectors for sixty days, and then destroyed, unless in the meantime a contest should have been commenced. It will be seen that all check upon dishonest Inspectors is thus totally destroyed, because their bare returns is the only evidence before the Board of Supervisors, and upon which they are required to declare the result. In the meantime the Inspectors have the evidence of their fraud in their own possession, and have ample time to make the votes in the box somform to the returns they have made, should a contest be threatened. Or, as has been alleged in some cases where the boxes were required, the houses of the inspectors may be broken into and the boxes stolen, or they may be accidentally dropped into the fire and burned; or the inspectors, making a mistake as to the dates, may destroy the boxes a few days before the law permits. For all of these misdeeds of, and "mishaps" to Inspectors, this "wise" election law provides no penalties. Should these subterfuges fail, no great harm is done anyway. The fraudulent return has subserved its purpose by giving the appearance of election to the Democratic candidate, for in Democratic Alabama, no greater impossibility could be conceived than for a Republican to successfully contest in the courts the right of Democratic candidates to offices to which they have been declared elected. The law was found to have one defect, however. In Federal elections the Federal courts have jurisdiction of election offenses, and these courts, taking advantage of the unsuspecting election managers, had reached forth their hands unexpectedly, and by means of their process taken possession of the ballot-boxes, with the ballots, and held the same to be used as evidence in the prosecution of indictments for election frauds. An unsympathizing Grand Jury had found indictments on the evidence thus presented, and several hundreds of "our best citizens" from the four quarters of the State were dragged from their homes to the courts of Montgomery, Mobile and Huntsville. Some even were convicted by these "alien courts" of an "alien Government," and were made to suffer the ignominy of imprisonment in the common jail, and the hardship of restaurant fare paid for by a sympathizing and admiring people (which afterward rewarded many of them for their martyrdom with offices of trust and profit).

How to remedy the defect which made this invasion of the rights of the citizen possible was the question which was presented at the next session of the Legislature. It was then and there determined that the law which provided for the numbering of the ballots did not comport with the theory of the secrecy of the ballot, and a law was enacted that the ballot should no longer be numbered. Lest some vile and seditious wretch should still be tempted to invade "the sacred secrecy of the ballot" by putting some mark or brand on his ticket, by which means he might thereafter identify it, or by showing his tally, securing the self-sacrificing gentlemen who acted as election managers to grief, it was further provided that the ballots should be on plain white paper, not shorter than five inches, nor longer than seven, nor narrower than two inches, nor wider than two and one-half inches, and that it should have no mark or device whatever on it. All ballots not conforming strictly to these requirements were to be rejected as void. The debate on this measure in the State Senate and House of Representatives at the time of its passage would be interesting reading for the Northern people.

Some timid souls there were who suggested that the law provided for an election by the Inspectors, and not by the people, but they were overborne by the advocates of the measure, who declaimed about the "sacred secrecy of the ballot," and the outrage of dragging innocent men away from their homes on the testimony of ignorant and corrupt negroes that they had voted contrary to the ballots in the boxes purporting to be theirs.

Such a travesty of law and of government of the people was never before presented.

The foregoing constitute the chief alterations made in the election law by the Democratic party since it acquired power in this State, although there are innumerable minor changes, necessary to the smooth and easy working of their scheme of fraud, which point to their determination to disfranchise the black man as plainly as those which have heretofore been indicated.

A few instances, not intended as an enumeration, but as simple examples of that which occurred all over the State of Alabama at the election of the 2d of August will show that the spirit which actuated the Legislature and the Governor, in the passage of these iniquitous election laws, is alive and active in all classes of the Democratic party, and that there is no division in that party as to the proposition that the negro shall not be permitted to have a voice in the government of the country where he lives, although a brief examination of the late Democratic census returns will show that he is largely used to swell the basis of representation.

It should be premised that a majority of the Republican county officers who have been elected at previous elections have been forced from their positions by the laws which required them to find bondsmen within the limits of their own county, a law which was designed for no other purpose than that which it accomplished. No good reason can be given why officers should not be permitted to make their bonds in whole or in part anywhere within the limits of the State, except that by confining them to as small an area as possible, such of them as were Republicans would, in some localities, be subjected to the mercy of a class of property holders who are hostile to them and inimical to their retention in office.

At McGehee's Switch, in Montgomery County, the Republicans polled 372 votes by actual count, the Republican voters receiving their tickets from one man, giving him their names, and going straight from him to the polling place, holding their ticket in view to enable him to see that they deposited the same ticket they received. These precautions were adopted in order that the number of Republican votes polled there on that day might be fixed and ascertained beyond all doubt, because at the election for member of Congress two years before, their votes had been returned as cast for the Democratic candidate. It is instructive to interject here parenthetically, that R. H. Mcgehee, one of the Democratic Inspectors at a former election, and who is at present under indictment in the United States Circuit Court for stuffing the ballot-box on that occasion, was one the persons chosen as a guardian of the people's ballot at this box at this election.

After the election had progressed, without any threatening incident, to its close at 5 o'clock, the Republican Inspector, a colored man, demanded that the votes could be immediately counted as the law directed, but could not persuade the other Inspectors to join him in the count, first one excuse and then another being offered for the delay. About 6 o'clock a military company from Montgomery, the "Greys," under command of Col. Jones, commanding the 21 Alabama Militia, appeared upon the grounds, supported by an armed posse of about thirty citizens from Montgomery.

The cause of the delay then became apparent. The wretches who were housed inside, contemplating the villainy they were about to perpetrate, became afraid of the indignation and wrath of the large number of colored men who were quietly awaiting on the ground to hear the verdict of the election announced, and had sent a report to the city that they were threatened by the colored men, and that there was danger of a collision. The Governor of the State had thereupon issued his mandate, answered his bayonets, and dispatched them with all speed to the assistance of his threatened compatriots. The soldiers took up their station, and the count proceeded. The details of the farce enacted here have been before published. After counting out 116 Republican and 10 Democratic votes, the candle was accidentally extinguished, the ballot box disappeared from the table, reappeared, the candle was relighted, the box was discovered to be full of tickets, where before it had been only partly full by reason of the diminution caused by those already counted, and large numbers of Republican ballots were scattered all over the room, where Inspectors there had been none. The colored Inspector, inexperienced though he was, could not mistake the meaning of all this, and, timid as he was inexperienced, he yet raised up his voice in protest. This was the point to which it had been desired to bring him. The other Inspector and the Clerks pretended to be indignant at an "imputation of their integrity," and resented the same with language of such force, accompanied by demonstrations of such character, that the guilty individual made haste to join his friends outside. After being somewhat reassured by them, he attempted to again enter the polling-place and resume his duties as Inspector, but was met by the statement that as he had voluntarily abandoned his post, he could not resume it. The Inspectors then proceeded to the count, and made a return, giving the Republicans 122 votes and the Democrats 549 votes.

There are two singular circumstances in connection with the election at this point, which should be marked down. The first is, that of the first 175 votes taken from the box while the Republican Inspector was there, 116 were Republican votes, while of the 550 votes taken from the box after the Republican Inspector had abandoned his duty, only 26 were Republican votes. The second is, how 122 colored men were enabled to terrorize 549 Democrats, white and black, at that place, and put them in such deadly fright that they required a military company, uniformed and armed with bayonets, to assist them in collecting the votes of the freemen" who voted there on that day.

At Kendall's Beat, in Montgomery County, at which place a list of names of Republican voters was kept for the same purpose as at McGehee's, 544 Republican votes and 65 Democratic were deposited. At this place the Democratic Inspectors, relying on the ignorance of the old colored man acting as the Republican Inspector, who was also partially blind, proceeded, with slight efforts at concealment, to substitute Democratic for Republican ballots, but were not enabled to perpetrate as complete a revolution as in the other beat, because the old colored man developed an amount of intelligence and decision of character which prevented. The Republican majority of 475 was reduced, however, to 46, the only majority allowed anywhere in the whole country at this election, and even this majority was not allowed us by the board of supervisors who compared the returns and tabulated the same, but was thrown out because more votes were returned than appeared on the poll-list. The Inspectors "had got things mixed."

At Robinson's X Roads, Montgomery County, a record of the Republican voters was kept by Mr. Dillard, one of the oldest and best citizens of the precinct, and it showed that 580 Republican votes were polled. The Democratic vote at the outside limits did not exceed fifty. The only disturbance during the day occurred about 4 o'clock, and was between two colored men, one of whom was wounded by a pistol shot. The polls were kept open till 5 o'clock, as by law required, and voting continued until the very close. The colored man who acted as Inspector then proposed to proceed with the count, but was informed by the other Inspectors that they did not propose to count, that the disturbance at the polls at 4 o'clock had invalidated the election. They then closed up the polling place, carried off the box containing the ballots, and from that time to this no information has been received in any official quarter as to the vote at this box.

The same thing occurred at Porter's Beat, where the vote was about 400 Republican to fifty Democratic, but at that precinct there was not one incident of a threatening character upon which to ground an excuse for not counting. Why they were not counted is not known. We only know that the Inspectors, after receiving votes all day, have utterly failed to make any return whatever, and by their arbitrary and unlawful omissions have disfranchised about 500 voters. Why the monotony was varied at this beat and the Republican majority only suppressed, instead of being transposed, is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the Republicans, remembering their experience in former elections, when they had been counted out, determined to remain at the polls en masse until their vote had been declared. This fact, aided by sundry remarks, which were made during the day and night, that the Republicans only wanted a fair count, and that they would have that, appears to have had a salutary effect on the minds of the Inspectors, and they did not feel it safe to close the building and go away with the ballot-box in the presence of the crowd outside, without giving it a pacifying assurance. The statement was accordingly made to them that the vote as counted showed the Republicans to have 300 majority, nevertheless they were suppressed all the same.

At Old Elam the list of votes showed that 446 Republican votes had been polled to 16 Democratic. The count proceeded at this place until 200 Republican votes and five Democratic votes had been counted out. At this juncture the candle expired, and it appeared that no other light could be procured. It was accordingly proposed to Charles Pope, the colored Inspector, who had been selected for the position because of his ignorance and stupidity, that all the votes be placed together and sent to town, in lieu of a return, which proposition Pope accepted. This proceeding vitiated every thing, because under this law the Inspectors are required to make the count immediately, and it is upon their return, and not by a count of the votes, that the Board of Supervisors declare the result. To make the intimidation, however, and to make the injury resulting from their action irreparable, the vote as cast and all the loose papers and trash in the room, with several hundred ballots of both parties which had not been voted were dumped indiscriminately into a bag and sent to the Sheriff's office as the return from Elam.

At Union Academy and Dooley, where the Republican votes exceed the Democratic, the latter have been returned as having majorities. The features at the count of those beats do not differ materially from those related as to the other beats, except that the Inspectors, instead of transposing the Republican and Democratic votes, as was done elsewhere, appear to have attempted to extend the Democratic vote beyond the Republican vote without diminishing the latter. They did not bear in mind the late census returns, however, and have returned more votes from their precinct than those returns show there are male citizens over twenty-one years of age.

In the city of Montgomery, where it was not supposed any attempt would be made to falsify the count, the precautions to ascertain our vote were not taken as in the country precincts, and the Republican majority of 1,400 in 1876, and of about the same number in 1878, was this time transposed into a Democratic majority of about 900. There are still some indicia extant. The intelligent white Republicans, who had been offered by the Republicans as Inspectors at the city boxes, had been rejected for colored men, who could not write nor read, or who, it was supposed, would be pliant in the hands of their associates. The Democrats became aware before election day that a mistake had been made as to one of the appointees, who was a smart and resolute colored man. On the morning of election the latter presented himself at the voting place to assume his duties half an hour before the time fixed by law for opening the polls. He was refused entrance into the room on the pretext that he arrived too late, and that the election officers had already been organized and filled his place. The Republicans of the city had no candidates for Justice of the peace and constable. Many of them picked out some name no one else would be likely to think of, and voted it for one or the other of these offices. It is noticeable that not one of the persons so voted for is returned as receiving a single vote.

Before the election the leading Republicans of Wilcox County, fearing that they could not get a fair count in the eastern end of the county, concluded to advise the Republicans in several precincts not to vote, and then the Democratic steal would be more palpable. Republicans posted themselves near the polls, and took down the name of every colored man who voted. At Snow Hill seven colored men voted. The Democrats gave themselves, in their official return at this precinct, 509 votes. But, according to the census returns of last June, there are only 193 whites living in the precinct over twenty-one years of age. Add to the white the seven colored votes, and we have a total of 200 votes polled at this precinct, 460 less than the official return. At Allentown precinct two colored men voted. The Democrats gave themselves 347 votes. The last census shows but sixty-two whites in the precinct over twenty-one years of age. Total sixty-four votes; 283 less than the official return. It was the same at Pine Apple. In Bonham's precinct the returns gave the Republicans twenty-two votes, and the Democrats 476, making the total vote 498, or 142 more males twenty-one years of age than reside in the precinct, according to the census.

Lowndes County, which has a legitimate Republican majority of 3,000, and which has always cast its vote for the Republicans, was this time stolen from them by a Democratic majority of 2,000. At all the polls lists of Republican voters were kept by intelligent men, each voter giving his name as he passed up to vote, and an examination of these lists shows that the Republicans never voted more solidly.

In that county, which is entirely devoted to planting, the blacks outnumber the whites enormously. In Green County the Republican candidate for Probate Judge was elected by over 2,000 majority, but besides the same frauds committed as enumerated above, the office of the sheriff was broken into and a box with 240 Republican majority stolen, and then the Democratic candidate was declared elected by twenty-seven majority.

It would be impossible to give a detailed account of the fraud which occurred throughout the State at this election, which could occupy the entire page of a daily newspaper, but it would be a mere repetition of what has already been given. It is sufficient to say that in all cases where it was possible Republican majorities have been deliberately counted for the Democracy, or they have been nullified and destroyed by the action of the very men who were appointed to receive, record and preserve them.

To-day Alabama is Republican by 20,000 majority, if the votes which are put in the ballot-boxes were honestly counted. The foregoing facts, which are vouched for satrue by persons who were on the ground in each case, in some cases vouched for by affidavits, when considered in connection with the provisions of the election law and with the action of the officers under that law, established beyond all doubt the purpose of the Democratic party of Alabama, at least, to ignore, disregard and nullify the last constitutional amendments by disfranchising the entire colored population of the State. The action of an entire community, in engaging in, accepting or acquiescing in frauds of the character which have been detailed, can not be ascribed to depravity, because a whole community can not be morally depraved.

The truth is that the people are as much opposed to negro suffrage now as they ever were, and while professedly accepting the constitutional amendments, do not regard it as an offense morally to take advantage of the timidity and ignorance of the negro to nullify his vote.

It is only upon this theory that participation of otherwise honorable men in these frauds, or acceptance of the results of the frauds by men of that character can be accounted for. While this view may lessen the turpitude of the acts committed, before their own consciences, it does not lessen the fear and distrust which the people of the Nation should feel at the domination of the country by people who can bring themselves to so feel and act.

An earnest and a manful struggle for a fair, full, and free election has just ended; the vote of nearly 100,000 true and loyal men has been overthrown by the bold and shameless frauds, that can and will be guarded against in November, of a few hundred election managers whose consciences and fears are lushed, and whose hopes are excited by the "wild, sweet music of this rebel yell." But "The mill can never grind with the water that has passed."

By order of the
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
of Alabama.

The Treatment of Maud S.

MAUD S. is a highly bred mare, and wants to be humored. Her heart is won by kindness. She will not stand harsh treatment; will not prove obedient under rough usage. Both. Blair and his wife made much of Maud S. They petted her, and treated her to apples and lumps of sugar. The result is, that she will eagerly respond to their call. When jogging on the track at Chester Park, the presence of Mrs. Blair near the rail at any time, would cause Maud to turn in that direction. All last winter the mare ran in a roomy box. In April she was put in front of a break cart, and Mr. Blair drove her about the streets of Clifton and Cincinnati, and thus got her accustomed to the noise and bustle of the toiling world. He also harnessed her double, and taught her to drive on either side. She always behaved well to the pole. She does not like blinds to her bridle, but will trot with any kind of bit in her mouth. All she asks is that the driver shall not pull on the bit. She stands 15.2 1-2 forward, and is plump sixteen hands behind. Her weight is 960 pounds. In her races this year she has been driven to a fifty-one pound sulky, but Blair is having made for her a sulky weighing forty-five pounds. She wears a fifteen and a half ounce shoe forward, and a nine ounce shoe behind. She also carries four ounce toe weights. For two weeks after her arrival at the Queen City, she will be turned at 5 every evening into a six-acre grass lot, and be allowed to run until 9 o'clock. This will keep her hair from fading under the sun's rays, and it will cool her out thoroughly. After two weeks' run at grass she will be led every day for two weeks behind a break cart, so padded that she can not hurt herself. She will then be in condition to order at short notice for a fast mile, should Mr. Vanderbilt desire to see one on his return. Blair says he had hoped to give her a record of 2:09 3-4 before the close of the season. At Rochester she trotted solely on her courage. He thinks she can go to the half-mile pole in 1:03.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Who Owns Her Clothes?

IN Pratt against State (an Ohio case) it was held that necessary and suitable clothing furnished by a husband to his wife, or purchased by her with money or means given to her by her husband for that purpose, does not become her separate property within the meaning of the statute concerning the rights and liabilities of married women. The Court said: "Notwithstanding the very comprehensive terms of this statute, a majority of the Court are of the opinion that they do not embrace the wearing apparel of the wife, furnished by her husband, or purchased by her with money or means given to her by the husband for that purpose. As to such property, it was not intended by the statute to deprive the husband of all ownership or control; for surely, while the duty of the husband to furnish his wife with necessary and suitable clothing is continued, it was not intended to deprive him of the right to control and preserve it. Nor does it make any difference, where a wife purchases her apparel with pin-money given to her by her husband to be expended according to her will and pleasure. Of such property, the possession of the wife is the possession of the husband. It has been held, however, by the Supreme Court of Indiana that a statute similar to ours operates as to clothing of the wife acquired otherwise than from the husband, or through his means, so as to invest her with a separate estate therein. And we are inclined to think that there are good grounds for the distinction. Where the wife's clothing is furnished by the husband, in discharge of his marital duty toward her, the statute does not divest him of the property contrary to his intentions: while on the other hand, where the property is otherwise acquired by the wife, the statute simply prevents a title vesting in him by virtue of his marital relation. Under the statute the 'gift,' which is declared to be the separate property of the wife, is a voluntary one, as all gifts must be, and does not embrace necessaries which a husband is under a legal duty to furnish his wife."

Under our (New York) statute a married woman can sue in her own name for injury to her paraphernalia; but in the absence of proof of a gift to her, the husband can sue.—*Albany Law Journal.*

—"Is the train behind time?" inquired a gentleman at the station. "No, surr," replied the porter, "it's not behoind toime, surr, but it's jist behoind the bridge beyant there."

—A young lady wrote some verses for a paper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn gray when it appeared in print "My 30th."

—We presume that pork is a favorite diet in Utah; at least almost every other man has his spare rib at dinner.

Apples, Apple Juice, Cider, Vinegar.

THIS is most emphatically "the bearing year" with apples. Not only are well-kept orchards in full bearing, but every superannuated and half-decayed tree, and every scrub and chance seedling by the roadside, is loaded in a manner seldom seen in a lifetime. With this abundance it is evident that with apples there will be a glut in the market. There will be no room except "higher up," and those who send poor fruit to market had better use their barrels for fire-wood and save the freight charges. There is always a certain demand to be met, but this year only the select fruit will supply it. In years of plenty, careful selection and neat packages tell. The almost daily inquiries as to fruit-dryers show that preparations are being made to dry a share of this abundance, and we hope by this article to anticipate the inquiries that will soon be made as to disposing of the fruit in the various liquid forms. Apple juice, as it comes from the press, or "sweet cider," is liked by many, and we have inquiries as to keeping it in the unfermented state. Preserving powders are advertised, and some of those from their effectiveness in preserving fruit will no doubt keep fruit juice equally well. The majority will wish to preserve their sweet cider without addition, and these can treat it by the same method used in canning fruit. Heat the cider to the boiling point, bottle and cork it while still hot. When apple juice is exposed to the air, the natural ferment it contains causes a change to take place. The sugar in the juice is converted into alcohol, and carbonic acid is given off. This process may be carried on until all the sugar is decomposed, when it is "hard" cider. The fermentation may be arrested at the desired point by bottling, and sparkling cider will be the result. This, which is also called "champagne cider," can only be produced by bottling before the fermentation is quite finished. The best still cider is made from late-ripening apples, when the weather is cool, fermented slowly at as low a temperature as possible, taking care to exclude the access of air; when fermentation has quite ceased, the cider should be racked off into a clean cask, and kept securely bunged or bottled. The great use of apples in this year will be to make vinegar. In the fermentation of cider, the sugar of the apple-juice is converted into alcohol, and in making vinegar, that alcohol is changed into acetic acid. The conditions of this change are full exposure to the air and a high temperature. The richer the cider in alcohol, the stronger will be the vinegar, and the more slowly will the change take place. Ordinarily, the cider is put away in the cellar or some out-building, and in time, it may be two or three years or more, will be found to be changed into vinegar. Those who have heard of the "quick vinegar process," thinking it can be applied to cider, we are often asked to give a description of it. In this process, a liquid containing alcohol, usually in the form of cheap whisky, is converted into vinegar in a few hours. But this is not applicable to cider, for in the fermentation of cider or other fruit juices, the change into vinegar is accompanied by the growth of a very low form of plant, "the mother," as it is usually called, and this would so clog up the apparatus of the quick method as to very soon put a stop to it. Still, the change of cider may be greatly hastened. Those who make cider vinegar on a large scale have a house especially for the work, and this is heated to about 70 deg. Vinegar can not be made rapidly at a much lower temperature. Exposure to the air is important, hence the casks are not filled, but only partly so, in order to expose a broad surface of the liquid to the action of the air. Exposure is increased by frequently transferring the cider from one cask to another, letting it run very slowly. Exposure can be promoted by allowing the partly formed vinegar to slowly run down a long trough, and also by allowing it to trickle over corn cobs placed in a cask, the cobs having been previously washed and soaked in good vinegar. Old vinegar acts as a ferment, and hastens the change, and the mixing of new and partly formed vinegar with a portion of old and strong vinegar helps the change. Another method to hasten vinegar making is to add yeast to cider, or what produces the same effect, the "mother" from vinegar barrels. The conditions for the most rapid conversion of cider into vinegar may be summed up: A temperature of at least 70 deg., all possible exposure to the air, the addition of old vinegar to the new or the use of "mother." It should be remembered that the weaker the cider in sugar the weaker will be the vinegar, and the more rapid the change.—*American Agriculturist.*

Perpetual Pig-troughs.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know the best kind of wood to make hog-troughs out of so they will last and so the hogs will not eat them up. I answer, make them out of iron, not out of ironwood, but cast-iron. I grappled with this problem a half-dozen years ago and mastered it. I became an inventor. I had an invention put into the form of a model and got the proprietor of an iron foundry to cast eight troughs after the model. They were put into the different pens and they are there now, bright, clean, smooth, sound and all right, and I expect to leave them just in this shape to my heirs. The model cost $18, and the troughs six cents a pound, and they weighed an average of at least one hundred pounds. The spout is cast with the trough in one solid piece, and there are also feet cast, and attached, by which it is fastened to the floor. The corners are made rounding and so is the bottom, so that freezing does not crack them, as the ice does not press against the corners or sides but around the whole. They are easily cleaned out, as the sloping sides allow the dirt to slide out before a broom, are always in place and will never wear out. The wear and waste and annoyance of modern troughs became unbearable. Now I contemplate this part of farm experience with a feeling akin to perfect satisfaction. P. S.—The trough is not patented.—*F. D. Curtis, in New York Tribune.*

THE *Prairie Farmer* gives the following remedy for saddle sore: Mix together equal parts of carbolic acid and glycerine, and add thereto six times as much raw linseed oil. After cleaning the parts morning and evening, by means of sponge and warm soap-suds, apply a portion of the mixture. The horse ought not to be used; for so long as the cause of the injury continues to operate, there can of course be no cure. Afterwards the saddle should be altered or fixed so as not to cause such injury.

WATERPROOF MUSLIN.—Boil together two pounds of turpentine, one pound of litharge in powder, and two or three pounds of linseed oil. Put on the cloth with a brush, and dry in the sun.

PORK can be made cheaper in summer than in winter.

HOME AND FARM.

THIN spots in grass fields sow with grass seed and scratch them in with a harrow, and give a light dressing with some fine manure.

FRECKLE LOTION.—Muriate ammonia, one dram; cologne water, two drams; distilled water, seven ounces. Mix and use as a wash. It contains nothing injurious.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—One dozen of large green cucumbers (grated), one pint of grated onions and one pint of grated horse-radish. Put in a jar, and season with cloves and pepper; scald vinegar and pour on hot.

HOVEN, OR BLOAT.—The German method of curing cattle is to pour several bucketfuls of cold water over the backs of the animals, and placing a piece of garlic in their throats. Half a teacupful of common baking soda, if dissolved in water and given in the form of a drench, is said to be equally as effective.

DISEASE FROM COW'S MILK.—According to the experiments of Dr. Bollinger, the milk of cows suffering from tubercular disease is capable of communicating this affection to human beings. As five per cent. of cows, when advanced in life, suffer from this disease, the danger is considerable. Boiling the milk is not a safeguard.

RUSK.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, half-cup butter, half-pint milk, one-third cup yeast. Beat eggs and sugar together, and mix soft with a little flour. Let them stand over night, and in the morning mix again. When light, make into biscuit, let them rise again, then bake. When taken from the oven, brush the top with milk and sugar.

IN THE LAUNDRY.—Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little spermaceti or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved. Beeswax and salt will make flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass; tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose; when irons are hot, rub them with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or rag sprinkled with salt. Kerosene will make tin kettles as bright as new; saturate a woolen rag and rub with it; it will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

CANNED PEARS.—For the finer varieties, such as the Bartlett or Seckel, prepare a sirup, allowing a pint of water and a quarter-pound of sugar to a quart of fruit. Drop each pear, after it is pared, into a pan of clear water. When the sirup has come to a fast boil, put in the pears carefully, not to bruise them, and boil them until they look clear and can be easily pierced with a fork. Have the cans rolled in hot water, pack with the pears and fill to overflowing with the scalding sirup, which must be kept on the fire all the while, and seal. Apples may be treated in the same way.

ANY family can replenish their vinegar keg indefinitely. Put all the paring and cores of sound fruit, scraps of tomatoes, scum and rinsings of preserving kettles, and the pulp remaining in the jelly press, into a stone jar, cover with warm water, tie a thin cloth over the top, and set it in the sun in summer; in cold weather, near the stove. At the end of two weeks strain the liquid through a bag, and pour it into the keg through a funnel, first drawing out some of the good vinegar for immediate use. Where much fruit is used, the refuse portion will be amply sufficient for keeping a plentiful supply of vinegar on hand.

THE farmer who lets all the liquids of his barnyard run to waste is a spendthrift, however "close-fisted" he may be with money. A practical farmer said recently: "On my farm on the Hudson River I have built cisterns under the barn and stables, in which this liquid is collected. These cisterns are all connected, and one being built on a lower grade, they all empty into this one. When it rains I put a force-pump into the cistern, and fill two water-carts, such as are used in watering our streets, and scatter this liquid over my meadows; in forty-eight hours afterwards a change is perceived in the color of the grass." Another farmer who has a similar arrangement in his barnyard says he saves 100 loads every year, and thinks the liquid worth as much as so many loads of solid manure.

Castor Oil the Best Lubricant.

MR. S. H. SMITH asks if castor oil is not too glutinous for the best service for wagon grease and for use on machinery. For watches it would be; but a brief reflection on the character of friction under common conditions will convince Mr. Smith that an oil which will remain in the journal instead of leaking out is the most desirable. In all kinds of coarser machinery, such as steam engines, mowing-machines, etc., the greater part of the friction arises from the imperfections of the workmanship, the binding of the bearings from being thrown out of line with the shaft, and the accidental pressure of foreign substances, so that resistance offered by the mere stickiness of the lubricating substance becomes of no importance.

A great difficulty with all tyros in the use of machinery is the wasting of oil by its too profuse use. It often happens that a bearing will heat when supplied with too much oil that will run cool when served with the proper quantity. The reason is that when the lubricator is partly worn it becomes, as Mr. Smith says, sticky; it resists removal; it remains tenaciously between the shaft and its bearing; whereas too much of it, usually thin and limpid, serves to "wash the bearing" and let the parts into closer contact. In the working of mowing-machines this point may be exemplified. In grass land, where flying dust is at the minimum, the machine should be kept oiled just sufficiently so that the shafts will show an oily film as seen through the oil holes, and the slightest appearance of fresh oil at the ends of the boxes; any more is an injury. While in use for mowing grain, where dust is usually considered very destructive, all parts should be kept oiled so freely as to keep the bearings always well washed—that is, oil continually working out—then the grit can not work in.

Castor oil is not used largely in machinery in this country because of its cost, but as a lubricant for all coarse machinery it can hardly be excelled. It is especially adapted for light buggies, and the writer has run a buggy over fifty miles with one oiling, and on examination found the axles in splendid condition, probably good for twenty-five miles more—steel axles close fitted. If Mr. Smith will note the wrench the bearing gets every time the wheel is turned from its course he will probably be convinced that he wants an oil of coherence enough to withstand considerable pressure and *stay there.* The writer is an engineer of practical service, and believes he speaks from experience as well as observation when he advises Mr. Smith and all others who have nicely fitted buggies to use nothing but castor oil as a lubricant on them.—*An Engineer, in N. Y. Tribune.*

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