SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Portland, Me., is enjoying lively and highly interesting politics just now in a hot fight between two rival candidates for a place on the school board.

—Rev. Dr. T. G. Addison, rector of Christ Episcopal church, Washington, is said to marry more people in the course of a year than any other Washington clergyman.

—The Prince of Wales favorite hymn is "Nearer, My God, to Thee." He makes this confession in a letter to Mr. Stead, who proposes to publish "a penny hymnal for the people."

—The largest bell in France has just been hung in the belfry of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Paris. It weighs 28 tons, can be heard at a distance of 25 miles, and its vibration lasts six minutes.

—The valuable "Bonaparte library" formed by the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte seems likely to be secured to London students, as every effort is being made to purchase the collection for the Guildhall library. There are over 25,000 printed books, besides rare manuscripts, all dealing with philological studies, and illustrating every known language of the world.

—The widow of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian or Campbellite faith, is living, at the age of 94, in Bethany, W. Va. Several of her children have established themselves well in life, but the one who is perhaps best known in the nation is Mrs. W. R. Thompson, who was long postmistress of Louisville, and is now a resident of Washington.

—In France the cultus, or religious budget, has been reduced fully 8,000,000 francs a year since the presidency of MacMahon, 1878. In that year it was 53,500,000 francs, but for 1896 it is only 45,000,000. The reduction has been caused chiefly by decreasing the salaries of the clergy, the total amount of that reduction being 2,742,495 francs. Then, the sum appropriated for the archiepiscopal and the episcopal palaces has been reduced from 210,700 to 31,000 francs, that for diocesan buildings from 900,000 to 600,000, and for cathedrals from 1,000,000 to 355,000, and for repairs on churches and parsonages from 3,150,000 to 1,800,000 francs.

HUNTING DOGS IN ALL LANDS.

Facts of Interest to Lovers of the Manly Sports.

The Irish water spaniel is the king of retrievers.

The Esquimau uses the wolf dog for both drawing sledges and hunting game.

In Labrador and Newfoundland is found a partially web-footed Newfoundland dog, valuable for hunting birds in a country of morasses.

The English foxhound is the most carefully bred of all dogs. The common hound in this country is a combination of different strains.

The modern English greyhound is not strong, but is very swift. He is used only for hunting game in sight, as his "nose" or smelling power is very defective.

The Scottish deerhound, a descendant of the extinct Irish greyhound, is used in Scotland for chasing the stag. He was a favorite subject for Scott's poesy and Landseer's brush.

The kangaroo dog is used in Australia for chasing the kangaroo. He is a cross of the blood hound and the greyhound, and a pair of these valuable animals recently sold for $750.

The greyhound, one of the most notable of hunting dogs, was used in Egypt at least 3,000 years ago. In early days the greyhound was the royal dog of England, and to kill either a hound or a stag was punishable by death.

Among bird hunters allegiance is divided between the pointer and the setter. The latter is the better retriever and the stronger animal; the former is generally the more tractable and intelligent. The pointer is derived from an old Spanish breed of hounds, crossed with the greyhound or foxhound.—Chicago Journal.

When the Moose Sheds His Horns.

Very few people have ever seen a bull moose shed his horns. This transformation usually takes place between January 1 and January 8, during which time the animal is very ugly. The bull moose in the Ellerton moose park in Roseau commenced shedding his horns on the date mentioned, and during the process performed some queer antics. He would run and jump at everything in his way, butt trees and fences, and his mates were driven by the big fellow hither and thither. A kicking bronco was turned in the park, and for a few minutes the fight was terrific, the bronco coming out winner with his heels. Finally the moose backed away and made a run for the horse. This was too much for the bronco, who fled for dear life, with the moose in full pursuit. The race was made around the corral ten times before the moose could be stopped and the horse taken away from the enraged animal, which was accomplished with no little trouble and danger.—Minneapolis Journal.

They Do Not Like It.

The innovations which the young czarina is making in the etiquette of the Russian court are meeting with a good deal of opposition from some of the Muscovite ladies. Among the changes her imperial majesty has ordained that presentations shall be made in the English fashion, the sovereign offering her hand to be kissed, and not shaken, as was the custom of the dowager empress. The Russian ladies are disposed to resent this as an unnecessary display of haughtiness.—Detroit Free Press.

To Benefit the Skin.

If you find that the use of soap is irritating to your skin use a little cornmeal or oatmeal in the water with which you bathe your face. A slice of lemon rubbed vigorously over the skin or a few drops of simple tincture of benzoin in the water are both refreshing and cleansing.—N. Y. World.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXCELLENT PIGGERY.

Description of the Pens at Mr. White's Noted "Hillside Farms."

The house is 24 by 110 feet. An alley runs through the center 4 feet wide, and on each side 10 pens, 10 by 10 feet, each pen having a small door opening into the alley, through which to drive hogs when ready to butcher, or for changing from one pen to another. There is also a small swing door over each trough to throw back, keeping hogs out of trough until the same is filled, when the door is released, swinging into place again. The front of pens next alley, also partition between pens, are 3½ feet high, leave all space above open for free circulation of air. Troughs are 5 feet long, 12 inches wide on bottom, with flaring sides.

Each pen is designed for six small or four large hogs, and I find they are none too large. The outside pens are 10 by 16 feet, with 6 inches of broken stone, covered with 3 inches of concrete, and this with 1 inch of Portland cement. This cement floor is sloped up at the outer edges, thus forming a depression 6 inches deep which holds all liquids, and by keeping the moisture, helps decompose the material with

CROSS-SECTION OF MR. WHITE'S PIGGERY.

which the pens are kept filled to the depth of 2 feet. We use leaves of the woods, rakings from the lawns, and any and everything that will make manure, and estimate that each pen gives us at least two large loads of the very best of manure every year; thus making 40 loads from the 20 pens, which we value at not less than three dollars a load, each year paying the entire cost of cementing, etc.

At one end of the building is the boiler room, with kettle holding 75 gallons, in which we boil whatever we may have in the way of small potatoes, beets, cabbage, pumpkins, etc., and in which we heat water for feeding, as in cold weather we give no cold feed or drink, but just take the chill off. Next the boiler-room is the feed-room, 10 by 18 feet, with bins for holding five tons of feed. I should have added that in the boiler-room is a pump with plenty of pure water from a well outside. Beyond the feed-room, and connected with the boiler-room, is the butcher-shop, 15 by 26 feet, with scalding tank, scraping table, hooks for hanging 15 hogs at one time, ropes and pulleys for handling hogs in dressing, also table for cutting up hogs and beef, equipped with a full set of butchering tools. Over all is the corn-chamber, 8 feet high in the center, and sloping to 2 feet at the sides.

From the inside pens to the outside are doors hung at the top on a small iron rod, through which the hogs pass back and forth from inside to outside. There are plenty of windows for light and ventilation. In the inside pens, a board 8 inches high is placed to keep their bed in place. The house is 18 inches higher than the outside pens and a bridge 3 feet wide runs fro the cement floor to the swing door each pen.

Our man heats water and feeds t entire lot in one hour; and as we on feed twice a day, only about two hou are consumed each day in feeding, ar not more than this time in cleanin pens, renewing beds, each. I have see many hog-pens, but none more co venient for handling work than thes —G. M. White, in Country Gentleman.

In Case of Swine Plague.

The fundamental principle in dealin with an outbreak of disease in the swin herd is to separate the well hogs fro the sick hogs, not to take the sick hog away from the healthy swine, leaving the latter confined on the ground whic the herd occupied when the disease de veloped. Leave the sick hogs where they were when the illness appeared and remove to other quarters those apparently not yet affected. If the pigs are permitted to occupy the pens and yards in which some have sickened and died it is altogether probable that the infection will spread until it carries off the herd or all but a few that are strong enough to resist the encroachment of the plague or survive an attack of it. The disease spreads by infection of the ground. Hence healthy hogs should not be allowed on ground or in pens where swine have died from the plague. —Breeder's Gazette.

The Decay of Grass Roots.

Every time the ground freezes and thaws many grass roots near the surface are snapped from the main stem, we are told by a writer. It is doubtless the decay of these which contributes to the increase of fertility when fields are kept in grass. Some of the grasses, and especially the clovers, run out after one or two years. The decay of their roots in the soil helps to make the more hardy and enduring varieties more thrifty. We are apt to think that a sod, so far as its roots are concerned, is a constant quantity from year to year. But if we could examine it every spring we should probably find that many of its roots have dropped off, and will have to be replaced during the growing season.

Bulletin 33 of the Calhoun (La.) experiment station gives full directions for growing tobacco plants, transplanting, cultivating, worming, suckering, topping, curing, grading, marketing, etc.

The hives should be arranged so that they will afford every facility for con struct[illegible] comb and rearing the young

CAKES FOR CATTLE.

Good and Economical Scheme for Utilizing Waste Food Materials.

The department of agriculture has a new idea. It is to utilize great quantities of food materials that now go to waste in this country by putting them into the shape of biscuits and cakes for sale as feed for horses and cattle abroad, says the New York Post. The material thus employed would be reduced by hydraulic pressure to the least possible bulk. It is believed in this way a market can be found in Europe for certain products of the United States which at present are thrown away—such as the refuse of flour mills, rice mills, oat mills, cotton-seed oil mills, and the glucose and starch factories.

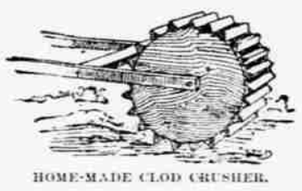
Farmers in Europe are accustomed to feed their animals on cakes which are compounded on dietetic principles, so as to furnish the requisite elements for producing fat and lean. To serve as a basis for the cakes referred to, they obtained from the United States last year 750,000,000 pounds of refuse from cottonseed oil and linseed oil mills, representing a value of $7,200,000. They mix this stuff with various grains and fodders, so as to make a suitable ration for whatever purpose may be in view, whether it be flesh, milk or the support of beasts of work. It is estimated that ten pounds of glucose are manufactured annually, for every man, woman and child in this country. For this purpose the starchy contents of the corn grains are separated from the hulls and germs. The germs and hulls, which are extremely rich in food elements, are wasted to a great extent, though a portion of this material is dried and utilized eventually as cattle-feed.

It is the same way with similar by-products of the mills which prepare corn for distillers and brewers. At present we sell abroad less than 400,000 tons of oil cake and meal. It is believed that we could readily dispose of 1,200,000 tons of ready-made feed cakes, worth $20 a ton at our seaboard, or $24,000,000—a gain of more than $14,000,000 in foreign markets for our grain-producers, millers and oil mills. In Europe the cakes, which the farmers make or buy, are solidified by mixing the ingredients with a tarry or other sticky substance. It is suggested that for this purpose in the United States molasses might be employed. Vast quantities of molasses go to waste annually. After the sugar has been separated the surplus of black molasses is thrown away. It is rich and good, but it is black, and so nobody will buy it.

SIMPLE CLOD CRUSHER.

Very Serviceable Implement for Fitting Soil for Planting.

The illustration shows a home-made implement that will not only crush clods, but will be found very serviceable in fitting any soil for planting, making the surface exceedingly fine and mellow. The importance of securing a fine seed-bed cannot be too strongly urged upon farmers, and this machine so finely supplements the work of the cultivator [illegible] called.


HOME-MADE CLOD CRUSHER.

School Board Election.

The following is the vote for School Directors:

J. A. Glenn	316
E. Burrough	262
[illegible] H. Adams	257
Henry Ossenkop	241

Glenn and Burrough were elected.

Confederate Home Contribution.

Following is the contribution for the Confederate Home subscribed at the school election last Tuesday:

First Ward	$12.00

[illegible] use of the other foods supplied. I think it is a good substitute for milk, the best of all whole foods for animals. I usually feed it with the slops, letting it stand in soak ten to 12 hours. It makes more bulk to your feed. For conditioning show animals it cannot be excelled, making the skin clean and pliable, the hair soft and silky, and the eye bright and clear, and in general imparts an appearance of thrift and health. I heartily recommend its use in proper quantities.—Cott Barnett, Secretary Indiana Swine Breeders' Association.

Early Eggs for Breeding

It is always an advantage to secure the earliest eggs laid for breeding purposes. They are higher in price, but if care is taken that they are never chilled they will hatch a larger proportion of chicks, and the chicks themselves will be stronger than those from eggs laid later in the season. There is another advantage also, as the early chicks get through their moulting before cold weather sets in next fall, and with good feeding of egg-making material they will lay most of the time next winter. A late-hatched chick has to be kept through one winter before it begins to lay, and then it produces eggs only when the price is the lowest.

House for Root Storage.

In building a house for root storage concrete is claimed by many to turn frost better than stone. If stone or concrete is used it would be well to put upright studding on the inside of the most exposed wall or walls and double board the same, with tar paper between. For frame building, double board outside and inside, with tar paper between the boards in each case, and fill the intervening space with sawdust. If the roots freeze next the most exposed side, erect studding inside and double board with tar paper again, thus forming two dead-air spaces.—Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario Experiment Farm.

Influence.

Our individual thoughts and acts are imperishable. Every deed we perform as an outward and inward office. The moment we influence others we ourselves are influenced. Conduct has its bound and rebound. A good deed is eternal, and no power can blot out the influence of an evil deed.—Rev. S. G. Nelson, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Church.

The church is not a mere teacher of principles; she is a guide and mother. She has our salvation at heart; and to effect this she comes down to smallest things, having solely in view our needs. —Archbishop Ireland, Catholic, St. Paul, Minn.

The Golden Opportunity.

Now is the time to visit the South and investigate for yourself its vast resources and its glorious climate. There is no doubt but what the tide has turned Southward. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad always in the van to encourage a good movement, will give you special Land and Home Seekers' Excursions to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama on April 7th and 21st, and May 5th, 1896, tickets being one fare for the round trip good for 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs allowed on going trip free. On payment of $2.00 at destination additional stop-overs will be allowed on return trip.

Excursion trains leave St. Louis Union Station both morning and evening on the dates mentioned on arrival of trains of other roads.

Low one way rate for actual settlers and their household goods and stock are given.

For information concerning land address the Alabama Land Development Company, Henry Fonde, President, Mobile, Ala.

Ticket Agents of connecting lines in the North, East and West sell round trip tickets over the Mobile and Ohio road, so call on your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address C. Rudolph, D. P. A., 329 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or E. E. Posey, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy.—Tillotson.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Kansas and Nebraska.

On April 7th, 21st and May 5th, 1896, Homeseeker's Excursions will be run from Missouri River points, and territory West of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, to stations in Kansas and Nebraska, at one fare, plus $2.00, for the round trip. All who can should take advantage of the cheap rates and inspect the most productive corn lands in the United States, which are for sale, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, at from $2.50 to $10.00 per acre, on ten years' time, only 1-10 down.

Remember that the Kansas corn crop for 1895, with 8,000,000 acres in cultivation, yielded over 201,000,000 bushels, the estimated value of which is over $46,000,000, being $7,000,000 more than annual output of gold in the United States.

Those taking advantage of the excursions, should take receipts for all railroad fare, and the portion paid over Union Pacific lines, will be refunded upon purchase of 320 acres. Information regarding rates can be ascertained from the nearest railroad agent.

For maps and pamphlets descriptive of the lands, write to B. A. McAllaster, Land Commissioner, Omaha, Neb.

Gird your hearts with silent fortitude, suffering yet hoping all things.—Mrs. Hemans.

A Spring Trip South.

On April 7 and 21, and May 5, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within twenty-one days, on payment of $2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop-over at any point on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo

Is advertising "continuous" is the word. Plunges are rarely successful.—Brains.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1896.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 90	@$4 45	
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅞
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 60	@ 3 65	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½	@	74½
CORN—No. 2	....	@	37¾
OATS—No. 2	24¾	@	25
PORK—New Mess	8 75	@ 9 50	
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝
BEEVES—Steers	3 20	@ 4 50	
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 25	
CALVES	4 00	@ 4 50	
HOGS—Fair to Select	3 50	@ 3 80	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 75	@ 3 75	
FLOUR—Patents	3 55	@ 3 65	
Fancy to Extra do	2 75	@ 3 40	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	69½	@	69¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	28¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	18½
RYE—No. 2	35	@	36
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@ 8 00	
Leaf Burley	4 50	@ 12 00	
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 50	@ 12 50	
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	9
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	8 50	@ 8 62½	
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅝	@	5¾
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	4⅞
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 50	@ 4 40	
HOGS—Fair to Choice	3 55	@ 4 10	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@ 3 80	
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 60	@ 3 80	
Spring Patents	3 60	@ 3 40	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	62¾
No. 2 Red	65½	@	66
CORN—No. 2	28⅝	@	29
OATS—No. 2	....	@	19
PORK—Mess (new)	8 37½	@ 8 50	
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 25	@ 4 00	
HOGS—All Grades	3 50	@ 3 12½	
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	....	@	72
OATS—No. 2	16	@	16½
CORN—No. 2	23¼	@	23⅜
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 60	@ 3 90	
CORN—No. 2	....	@	34
OATS—Western	26	@	26½
HAY—Choice	16 50	@ 17 50	
PORK—Old Mess	....	@ 8 87½	
BACON—Sides	....	@	9½
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7¾
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72½	@	73¼
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31	@	31¼
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	21	@	21½
PORK—New Mess	8 75	@ 9 00	
BACON—Clear Rib	5½	@	5¾
COTTON—Middling	7½	@	8

A. N. K., B. 1599.