

Lawrence Democrat.

W. T. NIXON, Publisher. W. A. STEWART, Editor.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

DOCTORING HORSES.

Hypodermic Injections Administered to Sulky Thoroughbreds.

One of the sensational features at the winter tracks during the season just closed was the administering to horses who "sulk" in races of hypodermic injection of a sedative claimed to at once quiet their sulks and arouse, for the time being at least, their courage.

Inquiry revealed that "the injection" was a chemical, but a really, a young Missourian, P. B. Ring by name, formerly well known on the Western trotting circuit as the trainer and driver of Magoodler, was finally located as the originator of "the injection."

Since Mr. Ring left the trotting turf to become identified with the "bang-tails" he has been more or less well known, and always favorably known, as interested in several race horses in the vicinity, Free Lance being the last to carry his colors.

Later, but particularly at the commencement of the season just closed, Mr. Ring became convinced that a hypodermic injection, at once harmless, sedative and stimulating, would be of benefit to horses who are found to sulk in races, or, in other words, to "soft-hearted" racers.

The idea no sooner originated than it was once put into application. What the fluid used is composed of is Mr. Ring's secret. His charges have been nominal for the same, and he rightly enough has from the first made the stipulation of "No success no cost to the owner of the horse."

One of the first to be treated was the mare Connemara last August at West Chester. The mare had been a notorious "sulker," and before the mile-and-five-furlong dash, won by Hindocraft, Mr. Ring tried his hand, or rather hypodermic needle on her. The mare on that day led the party for nearly a mile and a half at such a pace that the merits of the treatment were manifest, though she did not win.

Later in the season, Mr. Ring began operations at Clinton and Guttenburg, Adonis and Specialty at Clinton were among the first he treated, and both ran good races at long shots under the influence of the injection. The last named mare won twice on successive race days, and later Lancaster three times in succession. Bonanza, Adonis, Specialty, Jarrister, Gendavere, Lottery, Top Sawyer, Cupid, Raveller and others won under its at once sedative and stimulating effects.

It has been claimed by some that any hypodermic injection must necessarily be injurious in its after effects, as well as leaving the animal weakened at all times. Nothing can be more true, but as yet it has not shown ill effects in this instance. The cases of the racers Specialty and Top Sawyer, who have received this treatment the most frequently, are to the point. Both have so far not become dependent upon the treatment, but appear to have improved on it, as their last two wins show.

TALLEYRAND'S CAREER.

His Extraordinary Points Graphically Described by an Englishman.

Talleyrand, the French statesman and diplomat, died May 17, 1838, aged eighty-four. He saw, perhaps, as many political changes in the course of his lifetime as any prominent man mentioned in history. On taking the oath to the new system of things, eight years before his death, he said: "This is my thirtieth—I hope it will be the last." A contemporary English writer, speaking of Talleyrand and his brilliant aptitudes, said: "What are they all to the practical skill which this extraordinary man has contrived to baffle all the calamities of thirty years, full of the ruin of all power, ability, courage and fortune. Here is the surveyor of the age of the battle, the age of the guillotine, the age of the prison-ship, the age of the sword, the age of the democracy, the age of the restoration, he figures in his eightieth year as the Ambassador to England, the Minister of France, and retires from both offices only to be the chief counselor, almost the coadjutor, of the King. That where the ferocity of Robespierre fell, where the sagacity of Napoleon fell, where the experience of the Bourbons fell, this one old man, a priest, in a land of daring spirits—where conspiracy first and soldiery after were the great means of power—should survive all, succeed in every thing, and retain his rank and influence through all change, is unquestionably among the most extraordinary instances of conduct in the world.—Chicago News.

—A woman who describes herself as a "complexion expert" drives about New York in a showy victoria and is a frequent visitor in the park. Her invariable companion is a negress, one-half of whose face has been bleached almost white. She is one of the expert's subjects.

—A Cedar Rapids (Ia.) gentleman recently wrote a letter to the postmaster at South Blenden, Mich., and not knowing his name, addressed the letter "To the postmaster," etc. A week later the letter was returned unopened and stamped "uncalled for."

—Fifty years ago Alvin Adams began with a carpenter the business which has since grown into the great corporation known as the Adams Express Company. The company pays handsome dividends on its \$12,000,000 of capital.

—The agricultural depression is not confined to the United States; it prevails in all countries in the world except France, and that British farmers are the worst off, having in twelve years sunk half their capital.

—A mailing clerk in the Orlando Fla. post-office lately found a live "possum" in the waste basket.

A GREAT SHIP'S STORES.

Figures From the Steward's Department in a Transatlantic Race.

In the busy season an ocean greyhound carries about 500 first cabin, 250 second cabin, and 450 steerage passengers. There are 600 in the ship's company, including doctors, printers, boiler makers, six bakers, three butchers, seven stewards, cooks, hydraulic, electrical, and other engineers to the number of thirty-two, 145 stewards, and eight stewardesses. So there may be about 1,850 aboard.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the passengers are seafolk for the time they pass Sandy Hook until Fastnet is sighted, they manage to consume in one trip something like 13,000 pounds of fresh beef, 3,000 pounds of corned beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 1,000 pounds of lamb, 3,000 pounds of veal and pork, 15,000 pounds of bacon, 300 pounds of liver, tripe and sausages, 200 hams, 800 pounds of fish, 20,000 eggs, 17 tons of potatoes, 3 tons of other vegetables, 3,000 pounds of butter, 400 pounds of cheese, 600 pounds of coffee, 350 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of icing sugar, 150 pounds of powdered sugar, 670 pounds of loaf sugar, 3,000 pounds of moist sugar, 700 pounds of salt, 200 pounds of nuts, 200 pounds of dried fruit, 20 barrels of apples, 3,000 lemons, 20 cases of oranges—and other green fruit in season—300 bottles of pickles, 150 bottles of ketchup, sauce and horse radish, and 150 cans of preserves.

There are also quantities of poultry, oysters, sardines, canned vegetables and soups, vinegar, pepper, mustard, curry, rice, tapioca, sago, hominy, oatmeal, molasses, condensed milk, "tinned" Boston beans, confectionery and ice cream. Fifty pounds of ice-cream are served at a single meal in the first cabin.

Thirty tons of ice are required to keep the great store-rooms cool. Eight barrels of flour are used daily. The bakers are busy from dawn of day. They make 4,000 delicious Parker House rolls for breakfast every morning. Thirty-eight-pound loaves of white bread and 100 pounds of brown bread are baked each day; also pies, puddings, cakes, etc.

Eight barrels of common crackers and a hundred tins of fancy crackers, are stored away in the store-room, together with 100 pounds of wine and plum cake, not a crumb of which is left when Liverpool is reached. Six thousand bottles of ale and porter, 4,200 bottles of mineral waters, 4,300 bottles of wine, and more or less brandy spirits are drunk inside of six days by the guests of this huge floating hotel. About 3,000 cigars are sold on board, but many more are smoked. Two hundred pounds of toilet soap is supplied by the steamship company.

One of the odd sights to be seen on the pier soon after the arrival of an ocean greyhound, is the great stacks of soiled linen which are being sorted of by a dozen stewards. Here is the wash list for a single trip: Napkins, 8,300; table-cloths, 180; sheets, 3,500; pillow cases, 4,400; towels, 16,200; and dozens of blankets and counterpanes. Although the list is very short, it requires four large two-horse trucks to carry the wash to the laundry in Jersey City. In less than a week it is back in the lockers of the linen rooms, which are in charge of a regular linen keeper.

THE SEPOY REBELLION.

Causes Which Operated to Bring About the Terrible Indian Mutiny of 1857.

The causes which operated to bring about the terrible Indian mutiny of 1857, known as the Sepoy rebellion, were various. The Princes who had been deprived of their powers by the East India Company had been active in stirring up a general discontent. The British had raised and armed a large native force, which was drilled and commanded by British officers. This force was composed partly of Sepoys of Bengal, who were by religion high caste Brahmans, and partly Mohammedans. These troops came in time to realize that British power in the East largely depended upon them for maintenance, and therefore grew arrogant and displayed at times a mutinous spirit. Good management on the part of the officers, however, for a long time prevented an outbreak, and besides, a most bitter prejudice existed between the Mohammedans and the Brahmin soldiers which prevented their acting together. But it was the religious fanaticism that proved at last the immediate cause of the trouble. Early in 1857 Enfield rifles had been substituted for the smooth-bore muskets of the native troops. It was necessary, to secure accuracy of aim with the new gun, to use a tightly-fitting cartridge, and this was greased with lard that it might be more easily rammed in. The manual of arms required that the soldier, in loading his piece, should bite off the end of the cartridge with his teeth. Now, to the Brahmin and to the Mohammedan also, the swine is an abomination. To touch the swine is the fate of this animal is defilement and sacrilege, and to the Brahmin is total loss of caste as well. The deposed Princes had tried to stir up disaffection among the people by telling them that the native religions were to be overthrown, the sacred institutions of caste destroyed, and the people made to adopt the faith of the invader. The introduction of the greased cartridge seemed to be a confirmation of these statements, and a storm of mutiny broke out. Although, as soon as the objection to the greased cartridge became known, the native soldiers were allowed to prepare a lubricant in which there was no animal fat, nothing could stay the wave of popular wrath. We can not tell you how many of the Sepoys were put to death by being blown from the mouths of cannon. According to some historians a large number were thus destroyed. The excuse given by the British for adopting this atrocious method was that the Sepoys care little for death, but were horrified at the thought of mutilation.—Chicago Evening Post.

—The new naval gun-works at the Washington yard now have an annual capacity of fifty eight or ten-inch caliber breech-loading steel guns. With the new machinery one of these guns can now be built in three months. Only a few years ago it required two years to complete one. These guns are not toys. The eight-inch rifles are twenty-five feet long and weigh fifteen tons. The ten-inch rifles are thirty feet long and weigh twenty-five tons. The eight-inch guns throw a shot weighing one hundred pounds.

—It requires annually 55,000 tons of binder twine to bind the grain crop of the country.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Subject of General Interest to Parents and Others Having Children to Educate.

The four leading school book publishing houses of the country which have heretofore been known under the following styles and titles, viz: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati; Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York; A. S. Barnes & Co., New York; D. Appleton & Co., New York, after a full and careful consideration of all the circumstances, have decided to form an incorporated company for the prosecution of the school book business. They realize that the time has come when something must be done and some means devised for reducing the cost of school books to the people and for enabling the patrons of the schools to purchase their supplies of books direct from the publishers at net prices wherever they desire so to do.

They have felt that the future of their business is seriously threatened by the popular prejudice which has been created by the exorbitant prices charged for school books by the local retailer. There have been too many profits made off of school books, and in reorganizing their business into this new stock company they do so for the purpose and with the determination to establish closer relations with the actual purchasers of the books and give them the benefit of the lowest possible prices. To accomplish this new departure in the manner of furnishing school books at reduced prices, a greater economy in manufacturing the books and in conducting the business must be practiced, and this is the object held in view by the firms above named in forming the new company. Under this new organization one plant and one force of clerks and agents will do the business which has heretofore required several expensive establishments. The saving of expense in this direction will be evident to any one, and beside this there will also be a material advantage to the new company in the fact that it will be able to get better terms in purchasing the paper, printers' ink and other material used in the manufacture of the books.

It has been stated by the competitors and opponents of this new company that as soon as it gets control of the trade in a State it will at once increase the price of books. The falsity of this criticism can not be better proven than by the willingness of the new company to give guaranty with satisfactory bond in any reasonable amount, contracting as follows: "We will guarantee that the price of books in any State in which we are published by the four houses which have formed the new company. It is the earnest desire of the company to have these books continued in use in the schools, and it will aim to make it for the interest of the public to use them.

By a generous policy the new company expects to increase its business and to secure the widest possible sale for its books, realizing that the only way in which this can be accomplished is by furnishing the books to the people direct and at lower prices than school books have ever been bought.

SHEEP-EATING PARROTS.

They Confine Their Love for Animal Flesh Almost Exclusively to Mutton.

A singular bird has recently been added to the collection in the London Zoological Gardens—a much talked of carnivorous parrot, which confines its love of animal flesh almost exclusively to mutton. According to the naturalist that has examined this rare avian, it possesses two qualities heretofore unknown in birds of its species. The first is its flesh-eating propensity, an exception to the whole parrot family, which is frugivorous, living on fruits, seed, leaves, buds and the like; and second, the fact that this carnivorous taste is not natural, but acquired. This curious bird is the kea (Nestor notabilis), or mountain parrot, and comes from New Zealand. Its general color of plumage is green, its length from point of bill to extremity of tail, twenty-one inches; its bill, two inches, with upper mandible much curved and very strong. It inhabits the higher wooded glens and dark recesses of the mountain districts of the island above named, and like the owl, is generally nocturnal in its habits. Although the kea has been known to ornithologists since 1856, the above specimen is the first of its kind that has ever been exhibited alive in Britain. In the time of the Maori rule in New Zealand the bird was as innocent and harmless as any of the parrot species, and it was not until the higher tracts of the country were utilized as sheep runs that the kea was tempted to desert its fruit-eating habits and join the destructive army of the carnivora.

A TALK ABOUT SHOES.

Why the Heels and Soles Wear Away Unevenly in Most Cases.

The heel of a shoe seldom wears away evenly across the bottom. Generally it wears off on the outer side first, causing the shoe to run down on that side. This is sometimes the fault of the shoe, but more often it results from the shape of the leg and the manner of walking. When the outline of the sole does not conform to the outline of the foot, the heel will be more or less strain brought to bear upon the former in walking. The foot will constantly be trying to assume its proper position and in the end will force the sole to yield, thus inclining both it and the upper toward one side or the other.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—red-hot fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the insidious influence of malarial influences and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Whipped Cream is Almost if not quite as delicious as ice-cream, and is more easily made.

Whipped cream should be of good quality, but not too thick, and ice cold; for beating, use an egg-beater or wire spoon, and add the seasoning just before it becomes a froth.

Whipped cream sauce can be served with any pudding, hot or cold, and renders attractive the most simple dessert.

To one teaspoonful of ice-cold cream add one-half a cupful of pulverized sugar and any flavoring you prefer; when whipped to a froth stir in lightly the well-beaten white of one egg.—Country Gentleman.

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USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—At a circuit court in a Highland County town a young countrywoman was under examination. "Now, my good girl," said the advocate, "you say you were near the spot when the prisoner at the bar committed the act. Was any one with you at the time?" To which she replied, "Yiss, yiss, my Lord, an' I was, my Lord, an' I was with me."

"Courtin', I suppose?" was again asked. "Is he here? We want corroborative evidence." "Yiss, my advocate an' Lord, shust outside." We had better call him into court," here remarked the judge. "No, no, my Lord," cried the witness, "goodness no. I can hardly get him to court me when we're alone, an' I'm sure he won't court me here afore you all."

WHERE TO SEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided, Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of Summer—Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, containing reliable, valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise, yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 97 Clark St., Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

When an exquisite young gentleman first married he uses the softest side of a velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come about he sometimes uses the blucking brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

MAKER & GROSS, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is a perfectly reliable firm, and the reader can be sure that every representation made by them will be carried out to the letter. The Chicago-Indian Ocean says:

In calling attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Maker & Gross, of Chicago, O., we are not recommending a new firm to our readers, but one that is well known and established. The Chicago-Indian Ocean says:

It is a mining, smelting and manufacturing city, and is generally known as the "Copper City." It is a mining, smelting and manufacturing city, and is generally known as the "Copper City." It is a mining, smelting and manufacturing city, and is generally known as the "Copper City."

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