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The Tri-Weekly Kentucky New Era, November 19, 1885

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.

The arguments in the Bell telephone case, at Washington, D. C., were continued on Saturday, and it is expected that arguments will not be concluded until next Wednesday.

"Take better care of the horse" and he will serve you better," is a "solid chunk of wisdom" propounded by a correspondent of the Canadian Globe. There can be no doubt of the truth of the statement.

In a foot-ball contest between the Princeton and Wesleyan College teams, at Princeton, the former scored 75 to the latter's nothing, Princeton's being the largest ever made in a championship game.

At Chesterville, Ind., an old family trouble between Joseph Chance and Charles Cade was revived on the highway. Chance received a wound in the neck from a pistol ball, and Cade was shot in the head, and died instantly.

Thorough cultivation is possible only on small farms. There are, an exchange says, market gardens ten acres in extent, within five miles of Boston, each of which annually produces more in value than a 1,500 acre wheat-farm in Dakota.

Colonel Joseph Brull, of Damascus, O., well known as a soldier, politician and distinguished citizen, was found dead in the cemetery on the grave of his son, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Business complications are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

For keeping beets, turnips, parsnips, etc., from wilting in the cellar, the Country Gentleman recommends packing them in damp sawdust, placed in barrels of moderate size, or in boxes of not more than two feet in width. Place a layer of the sawdust in the bottom, then fill all the interstices with another layer, and so on till the barrel or box is full.

One who has had several years' experience in keeping grapes through the winter, says they should be allowed to stand three or four days after picking, then sorted and put into small-sized or eight-quart baskets, and hung up in a cold, dry cellar. Thin-skinned varieties such as Brighton, Concord and Rogers' 44, or Herbert, should be eaten before Christmas. Rogers' 4, 9 and 15, Wilder, Lifford, Agawan, and Salem are all good keepers, and some of them have been kept in good condition until the 1st of May.

The American "buckeye" nut contains, according to Dr. Woodhouse, a starch superior to that found in wheat, but the water from the fresh washings of the flour is narcotic and poisonous, and for this reason it is not safe to permit cattle to gorge themselves or eat any considerable number of the nuts. The green rind of this nut contains properties very similar to opium. The buckeye is not, therefore, Mr. A. S. Fuller concludes, a tree to be recommended for growing in a pasture for either hogs or cattle.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist reports that scores of farmers in North Carolina have said to him: "We want your people to come here and show us how to work; we want to learn; we have plenty of room; there is nothing to hinder; all the old differences are gone; slavery is got rid of, and we are glad of it; it is the greatest relief in the world to have gotten rid of the care of it, and we are far better off as it is, than with the old system of labor. As a rule, the negroes are good laborers, and with a good employer, who will show them how to work, and will pay them regularly, they can be made far better than they are."

The old recipe for quince pickle, with a few slight modifications, is as follows: Wash, peel, quarter and core the quinces. For seven pounds of the fruit allow three and a half pounds of sugar, half an ounce of whole cloves, half an ounce of stick cinnamon, a little whole allspice, a blade of mace and one pint of pure vinegar. Boil the quinces gently for fifteen minutes in just water enough to cover them; boil the vinegar, spices and sugar together for five minutes; drain the quinces and put them carefully in the simmering syrup of vinegar, sugar and spice, and boil gently for five minutes; put into jars, covering as soon as cold.

Vick's Magazine for November recommends for the protection of roses to lay down the bushes, and cover them with the evergreen boughs; in places where the common brake can be had, it is well to collect it, as it makes an excellent protective covering. Old leaves, of course, can be used for the same purpose, and there is nothing better, the difficulty being to get enough of them. First, bend down the rose shoots and fasten the tops to the ground with a peg, then draw soil up about the base as high as possible, and afterwards cover with whatever material is to be obtained, keeping it in place by poles of sufficient weight to prevent displacement by the wind.

Best Ink and Paper for the Eyes.

The revived discussions as to the combinations of ink and paper least trying to the eyes of readers has, in America, developed newspapers printed with black ink on red and green paper. In Europe a German printer, J. Minkman, of Arnheim, is an enthusiastic advocate of the use of blue ink upon green paper as the most natural and least hurtful thing for the eyes to dwell upon. To carry practical conviction of his advocacy to the eyes of the public, he has issued a little book discussing the subject, printed in the two colors he so strongly favors. Parties who have read Herr Minkman's volume on blue and green, unite in the statement that the combination has a soothing effect upon the eyes.

When this same question was to the fore years ago, Charles Babbage, the inventor of the calculating machine, conducted a series of elaborate experiments, and the conclusion he arrived at was that black ink on yellow paper was least trying to the eyes. Many professional writers, especially editors of daily morning papers, compelled to write much by artificial light, use yellow-tinted or even orange-yellow paper in preference to white, as less straining to the sight.

Local Legislation.

Frankfort Capital.

With all that is written or said on the subject of local legislation, and the time spent by the legislature in the consideration and passage of private bills, experience will teach any one that it is almost an impossibility to correct the alleged evil under existing laws. Legislators may oppose the practice in theory on the stump and through the press as much as they feel inclined to, but when they have entered upon the discharge of their duties, and the mails bring pressing letters from John Doe and Richard Roe, and countless other "constituents," asking that Bull Frog creek, in — county, be declared a navigable stream; that a charter be passed for the Cut Throat Building Association, or the Canadian Tourist's Band Bank; that an appropriation bill be rushed through for the benefit of Mr. Jones, late sheriff of such and such a county, and dozens of other measures, then the first step taken by the representative is to secure their passage, and to write home by the next mail a notification of the fact, containing the laudatory attestation of his promptness and efficiency. It is to the energy with which they attend to the local wants of their constituents that many legislators owe the long tenure of their office. Private legislation opens up a powerful leverage on one's friends, and there are always a sufficient number of interested individuals in every community, with pet schemes to simply repay any services rendered them by their representatives in the general assembly.

And there are few persons, who, without exception, are ready to assist, to refuse to consider the requests made of them by their friends. The solicitude for the welfare of the State is not as great in the average legislator as the desire to be the promoter or protector of some local measure that will give him prominence at home. The so-called watch dogs of the treasury have always been just as active as anybody else in the legislature in securing the passage of local measures. They recognize the fact that the opposition or estrangement of the boys at home would be a more serious blow to their political ambitions than the unqualified abuse of the whole state press. Hence, every member shapes his legislative course with due regard to the interests of number one, and on questions of public policy, is content to vote as near right as he can, or to save his record by not voting at all.

The man who comes to Frankfort and without any more excuse than his desire to correct a legislative evil and save the treasury a few extra shakels, refuses to consider any bills of a local nature, might as well wrap the drapery of his toga about him and retire at once to the shades of private life.

It is very probable that the next general assembly will pass as many local bills as any of its predecessors. The remedy is easy to suggest, but hard to secure. The citizen and tax-payer, however humble, has a right in the absence of special prescription, to petition the legislature of his state for just relief or aid. In this regard he has some constitutional rights which are possibly inalienable. And whether he has or not there are few representatives who would record their votes in favor of a general resolution which would take it out of their power to comply with the demands made on their services by the individuals who voted them into office.

If experience, covering more than one term, in the legislature, and a careful observation of the exigencies and "vicissitudes" of legislative life can serve the writer as any guide then it is not difficult to predict that there will never be any material reduction in the alleged abuses incident to the passage of local measures as long as legislatures convene under the present constitution and laws.

A few questions, such as the chartering of turnpike companies, and the incorporation of a few local organizations may be relegated to the county courts, where they properly belong; but the bulk of private bills will suffer no material diminution.

These are crumbs of cold comfort; but they will be found true.

The Latest Fashionable Caprice of Pretty Society Girls.

From the Philadelphia News.

Fashionable girls in Philadelphia are enthusiastic just now about knitting stockings. Time they formerly spent in calling or novel-reading is now devoted to manufacturing the cutest kind of dainty silk stockings of various colors and sizes, marked with charming blocks in silver or gold thread. Many of them have forgotten, for time being, their stupid but picturesque poodles; have almost discarded afternoon drives through the beautiful avenues of Fairmount Park and have become experts in judging silk threads, for patience and time are required to match delicate shades in shops and caution is necessary to get right qualities. These maidens who knit because they like it, not for hard cash, seldom sew alone, for "knitting circles" are part of the programme, and these gatherings are not surpassed as gossiping centers, at least so rumor hath it, by the most ancient of church sewing meetings.

A Daily News reporter was favored with a glimpse of one of these charming gatherings, and the vision was almost as gorgeous as the dream of an Oriental harem. Gathered around a low table in a Walnut street drawing-room were five fashionable maidens, dressed in dainty, loose wrappers of figure satin, plying their tiny needles with the grace of faeries. In charmingly unconventional attitudes they sat, for they thought they were alone, and one lovely brunette half inclined on a sofa under a hanging silver lamp, an ideal of womanly beauty, as her luxuriant hair flowed unconfined, over her shoulders; and the eyes of her grim ancestors in stately oil paintings above her head, for the party was at her home, looked down upon her. The snowy hands picked up the silken stitches as quickly as experienced operators could have done; then bright eyes danced with fun as five tongues, chattered, all at once, and the stockings gradually lengthened.

Fine stockings they were—nothing poor in their quality, workmanship, or tasteful colors. Some were light blue, one was pink and one was cream color. Of course their shape was perfection, for they were not to be worn by the knitters?

Effects of Beer.

The Scientific American says:

"For some years past a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of whiskey and other strong alcohols—using beer as a substitute, it being claimed that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutriment; also, that bitters may have some medicinal quality which will neutralize the alcohol it contains, etc. The theories are without confirmation in the observations of physicians and chemists.

The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs, profound and deceptive. Fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of encephalopathy and perversion of mental activities, local inflammation of both the liver and kidneys are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into a mere animalism—sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or shock to the body or mind will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and generally diseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces. It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest forms of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity.

The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. It is asserted by competent authority that the evils of hereditary are more positive in this class than from other alcohols. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other forms of alcohol merely increases the danger and fatality. In bitters we have a drink which never can become general. Its chief danger will be in strengthening the disordered craving which later will develop the positive disease. Public sentiment and legislation should comprehend that all forms of alcohol are dangerous when used."

We might add that it is the testimony of all intelligent travelers abroad that in the wine producing countries of Europe where the so-called lighter drinks are used, drunkenness, with its long train of evils, is more prevalent than in this country. Such is the testimony of Dr. Holland, of the Century, who went abroad with the conviction that the surest cure for drunkenness in this country was the substitution of beer and wine for the stronger liquors, but whose observations in Italy, Switzerland and France convinced him of his error, so he wrote back to America. The same was true of Horace Greeley, Cooper and many others that might be mentioned.

Signal.

"High-Jenny."

A "trustee" speaking of the new law requiring teachers to instruct in hygiene, said "he never studied high-jenny, and didn't see no use on't."

THE MARKETS.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Nov. 18, 1885.

Wheat, No. 1, 1.08; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.02; No. 4, 1.00; No. 5, 0.98; No. 6, 0.95; No. 7, 0.92; No. 8, 0.90; No. 9, 0.88; No. 10, 0.85; No. 11, 0.82; No. 12, 0.80; No. 13, 0.78; No. 14, 0.75; No. 15, 0.72; No. 16, 0.70; No. 17, 0.68; No. 18, 0.65; No. 19, 0.62; No. 20, 0.60; No. 21, 0.58; No. 22, 0.55; No. 23, 0.52; No. 24, 0.50; No. 25, 0.48; No. 26, 0.45; No. 27, 0.42; No. 28, 0.40; No. 29, 0.38; No. 30, 0.35; No. 31, 0.32; No. 32, 0.30; No. 33, 0.28; No. 34, 0.25; No. 35, 0.22; No. 36, 0.20; No. 37, 0.18; No. 38, 0.15; No. 39, 0.12; No. 40, 0.10; No. 41, 0.08; No. 42, 0.05; No. 43, 0.02; No. 44, 0.00; No. 45, 0.00; No. 46, 0.00; No. 47, 0.00; No. 48, 0.00; No. 49, 0.00; No. 50, 0.00; No. 51, 0.00; No. 52, 0.00; No. 53, 0.00; No. 54, 0.00; No. 55, 0.00; No. 56, 0.00; No. 57, 0.00; No. 58, 0.00; No. 59, 0.00; No. 60, 0.00; No. 61, 0.00; No. 62, 0.00; No. 63, 0.00; No. 64, 0.00; No. 65, 0.00; No. 66, 0.00; No. 67, 0.00; No. 68, 0.00; No. 69, 0.00; No. 70, 0.00; No. 71, 0.00; No. 72, 0.00; 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No. 544, 0.00; No. 545, 0.00; No. 546, 0.00; No. 547, 0.00; No. 548, 0.00; No. 549, 0.00; No. 550, 0.00; No. 551, 0.00; No. 552, 0.00; No. 553, 0.00; No. 554, 0.00; No. 555, 0.00; No. 556, 0.00; No. 557, 0.00; No. 558, 0.00; No. 559, 0.00; No. 560, 0.00; No. 561, 0.00; No. 562, 0.00; No. 563, 0.00; No. 564, 0.00; No. 565, 0.00; No. 566, 0.00; No. 567, 0.00; No. 568, 0.00; No. 569, 0.00; No. 570, 0.00; No. 571, 0.00; No. 572, 0.00; No. 573, 0.00; No. 574, 0.00; No. 575, 0.00; No. 576, 0.00; No. 577, 0.00; No. 578, 0.00; No. 579, 0.00; No. 580, 0.00; No. 581, 0.00; No. 582, 0.00; No. 583, 0.00; No. 584, 0.00; No. 585, 0.00; No. 586, 0.00; No. 587, 0.00; No. 588, 0.00; No. 589, 0.00; No. 590, 0.00; No. 591, 0.00; No. 592, 0.00; No. 593, 0.00; No. 594, 0.00; No. 595, 0.00; No. 596, 0.00; No. 597, 0.00; No. 598, 0.00; No. 599, 0.00; No. 600, 0.00; No. 601, 0.00; No. 602, 0.00; No. 6

