

ABOUT THE HARMONS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL A HAPPY MAN DOMESTICALLY.

Mrs. Harmon Will Be an Acquisition to Capital Society—Their Three Daughters—To Live at a Hotel—Rise to Fame.

(Cincinnati Correspondence.)

ATTORNEY General Harmon will live at the Arlington in Washington, President Cleveland's selection of such a dark horse as Judge Harmon a roused the curiosity and inquiry of the people of the country, apart from party considerations, to learn something about the new head of the department of justice.

A life-long resident of this city, where he has won fame and fortune as a lawyer, and where he has, as a citizen, established a public-spirited reputation. Judge Harmon's career refutes the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." His life has been a useful and successful one, and in his profession no lawyer stands higher at the Hamilton county bar than he. He is the senior member of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. Formerly a law partner of ex-Governor Hoadly, that connection was broken up when Governor Hoadly went to New York, and the present partnership was formed, a son of



JUDSON HARMON, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Governor Hoadly becoming junior member of the firm.

Judge Harmon relinquished a seat on the superior court bench to resume the practice of law. The firm with which he is connected has become pre-eminently successful in the courts as railroad and corporation lawyers, monopolizing, indeed, the greater number of cases of this character brought in the Cincinnati courts for adjudication. In short, no law firm in Cincinnati, and few in Ohio, stand higher.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that Judge Harmon has made his impress upon this community. His business, as engaging as it is, has not prevented him from manifesting public spirited interest in the affairs of the city, county and state. During Governor Campbell's administration he sided with the governor in his controversy with the board of public improvements, and won the denunciation of the "gang" element of his own party. He fearlessly denounced political corruption, though his party in Hamilton county suffered in a spoils sense by the exposure he made of gang methods. In this fight, bitterly waged, he won the enmity of spoilsmen, but the contest secured for him the esteem of the better element of his own party and the praise of the law-abiding without regard to party. It was this contest that first brought Judge Harmon conspicuously before this community, and he became subsequently Hamilton county's "favorite son" for the Democratic nomination to succeed Governor Campbell, but he discountenanced this effort of friends and admirers to politically promote him. He preferred the certainties of the law to the chances of politics.

In politics a Democrat, Judge Harmon was led into the Democratic fold through the Greeley movement of 1872, following Governor Hoadly and other



MRS. JUDSON HARMON.

prominent Ohioans into the movement, and then drifting into the Democratic party. His first vote was cast in 1863. Consistently a Democrat since uniting with the party, Judge Harmon's views on the issues of the day are well known. President and attorney general will be found in accord on the tariff and financial questions, and general policy of the administration. Without any ambition to hold office or expectation of preferment at the hands of the President, his appointment being a veritable surprise, Judge Harmon has all along been outspoken in his endorsement of President Cleveland's stand for dear money. He condemns the present tariff law, seeing in it a distasteful compromise. He favored the Wilson bill as it originated in the house of representatives. He approves of the supreme court's decision in the income tax case, and declares the income tax "a rider that it was well to unhorse."

Having made a reputation and fortune as a corporation lawyer, Judge Harmon is regarded as an authority on trusts, and is credited with views on this vital subject that may thus be summarized. The law regulating as well as authorizing trusts is well established. Many trusts have been declared legal

and the mere combination of capital is not necessarily a breach of the law. Each trust presents distinctive and special features, and must be specially considered that its standing and relations may be established according to law.

In favor of "tariff reform," a civil service reformer and a gold money man, the new attorney general is a man after the President's own heart, and Mr. Cleveland could not have selected a man more likely to accord with his views had he searched the country over. Mr. Cleveland and his new attorney general have met casually, and Judge Harmon's name was presented to the President for the successorship of Judge Baxter on the United States Circuit court bench, a position to which Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, was afterwards appointed.

Judge Harmon is a genial, though dignified man, and very popular. He is 49 years old and has passed all his life in this city, being the son of a former Baptist clergyman well known and esteemed in this community. In person he is strong and healthy, handsome and affable; and, being a large man, with fine head and clean shaven face, with the exception of a heavy iron gray mustache, Judge Harmon presents an attractive and commanding appearance.

In his domestic relations, Judge Harmon is most happily situated. He has a wife, a handsome and highly cultivated woman, who will be an acquisition to society in Washington, and three daughters, Mrs. Edmund Wright, of Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth, a young and attractive lady in society, and Marjorie, still a schoolgirl.

T. E. HORTON.

Julia Ward Howe.

Few names of women are more widely known than that of Julia Ward Howe, essayist, poetess, philanthropist and public speaker. She was born in New York City, May 27, 1819, her parents being Samuel Ward and Julia Cottle Ward. Her ancestors included the Huguenot Marions, of South Carolina, Governor Sam Ward, of Rhode Island, and Roger Williams, the apostle of religious tolerance. Her father, a banker, gave her every advantage of a liberal education. She was instructed at home by capable teachers in Greek, German, French and music, and the ambitious and earnest girl improved her opportunities. In 1843 she became the wife of Dr. Samuel G. Howe and went abroad for a season. She had, when only seventeen years of age, produced several clever essays and reviews, and in 1847 published her first volume of poems. A drama in blank verse, written in 1852, was produced in both New York and Boston. Other works followed, and during the war Mrs. Howe became nationally prominent because of her stirring patriotic songs. In 1857 she visited Greece with her husband, where they won the gratitude of the people of that country because of aid extended in the struggle for national independence. In 1868 Mrs. Howe first took part in the suffrage movement. She has since preached, written and lectured much, and, notwithstanding her advanced age, still enjoys a life of almost ceaseless activity. Among her many works the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is, perhaps, most widely known and most likely to remain a permanently admired masterpiece in American literature, but in all she has written there has been displayed the same earnestness and poetic gift and the same finished scholarship. She is almost as well known abroad as in the United States.

Catfish Milked the Cows.

"When at Colfax, Iowa, recently as a guest of the landlord of the Mason house," said the secretary of the club, "Bill Mason, the proprietor, told me that several years ago the river which flows through his bottom pasture lands overflowed its banks to the depth of eighteen inches. He could get no milk from his seven or eight cows that were pastured on that overflowed land, notwithstanding the fact that he fed them plenty of hay during the high water season.

"A guest of the house asked why he couldn't get enough milk for his table from so many cows, and the reply was that upon investigation he found that the catfish came up with the high water and milked his cows dry before he got a chance to get any.

"The interrogator expressed doubt when Bill assured him that he could prove his statement by producing a fellow who caught a twenty-nine-pound catfish two miles down the river and when he cleaned the fish took from its stomach a nine-pound cheese."

Tombstones at Second Hand.

No people worship their dead more than the French. Yet there is probably no city in the world where speculation and traffic in matters mortuary are carried to such an extent as in Paris. In several cemeteries concessions of ground are sold for the lapse of a few years only, the ground returning to the city after the expiration of the term of the contract. Useless to add that the city recalls the same space for another period. When the lease expires the family is at liberty to take away the stone, the wreaths and other emblems that have decorated the tomb of the departed. In most cases they abandon everything. It is here that the speculator comes in. When anyone is about to order a tombstone an agent of the speculator approaches him with an offer to sell him all he desires at a very low rate. For the speculator has obtained from the city a contract to tear down and carry away all the stone and other ornaments at the expiration of leases in all cases where the family neglects to do so. The concessionaire has still a term of three years before the final expiration of his contract, which he obtained for the modest annuity of \$40 paid by him to the treasurer of the city. His profits have been enormous for many years past, for most persons go to the cheapest market. And so it has come to pass that the same tombstones have served in thousands of cases for two or more individuals. A little scraping, a new coat of paint on the railings and the trick was played. M. Georges Grebaudval is about to bring the matter up before the municipal council, and a true democratic councillor will not only demand that the stones be not allowed to serve twice over, but that they be destroyed at the expiration of leases, thus giving an impetus to the trade that has been slowly declining for many years past.

The Church of England College in Montreal, will be enriched by a \$100,000 donation from A. F. Gault.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



BULLETIN OF the Missouri experiment station says: From an economical standpoint a farmer who has a dairy of from five to ten cows, cannot afford to be without a separator. In a climate as warm and variable as ours is in the summer season changes take place in the milk very rapidly, inducing fermentation and coagulation, and, in the setting methods generally practiced, prevent perfect separation, thus entailing much less of butter fat. If the system might answer very well, but the supply being limited and such large quantities needed, it will be found cheaper and more satisfactory to save the labor and expense of storing ice and provide only sufficient to preserve the cream and butter.

The separator renders economy of time possible in that the operation is performed in practically the same time that the whole milk could be set by

ashes are ranked first as a vermin killer, then gypsum, and next sand. It is by rolling in dust that fowls rid themselves of vermin. Space, air, sun, and pure water are essentials. In yards where trees cannot be raised, a few shrubs will repay planting; in summer, these will form a shade, and in the event of sudden rain, a shelter. The more domesticated poultry can be kept to the lines of their natural habits, the more profitable will be the feathered stock. A hen that broods under a hedge, and returns after a few weeks' absence from the farm, with a battalion of chicks following her, will rear them stronger than such as are hatched in a coop. The perches ought to be of a uniform height, say 40 inches; this will obviate fightings at roosting hour for the higher seats; will prevent the birds from hurting their breast bones in flying up and from injuring their feet when dropping down. The floor of the cot should be covered with dried earth, or peat mould, or sand, renewed two or three times a week. The scrapings kept in a sheltered spot, will form an invaluable manure. A straw floor is objectionable; it provokes damp, offensive odors, and does not facilitate cleanliness. For hatching the nest ought to repose on humid earth, so as to insure uniformity of moisture and coolness. In France, chickens are not raised for the market; eggs and young fatted fowls are the ends kept in view. It is best to have a good native breed, and maintain it pure by eschewing crossings; just as farmers select roots and cereals to act as seed producers, choose the best looking cock and a

mutton and wool, will come from that far-off land. Mr. Cobb states that up to ten years ago the only means of getting rid of their surplus stock was to boil the carcasses down and ship the tallow. Tallow dropped in price until it did not pay to export it, and the consequence was that the price of sheep fell until they anticipated having to sell the carcasses at from 12 to 18 cents each. About five years ago the system of freezing the carcasses for export was introduced, and the result has been a decrease of stock until now they receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per head for the carcasses. At the average price they are getting in London markets, this makes about 4 cents per pound net for the mutton. They get three clips of wool from a sheep before the carcass is shipped, although the demand has increased to such an extent that they are now slaughtering yearlings for shipment.

Norman Cattle.

Considerable interest has been excited by the arrival at the port of New York of twelve head of Norman cattle. The Normans are among the oldest race of domesticated cattle, and yet are almost entire strangers in this country. The importation of a breeding herd now may be of considerable moment to the cattle interests, as they are prized in their native land for their general purposes—dairy and beef qualities. They are described as noted for their size, with rather coarse bone, long, deep body, broad hips, short legs and various shades of red and brown in color. Among French breeds they rank high, the Norman farmers say their first, as dairy animals. Twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk a day is said to be quite

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT PRODUCTIONS OF FUNNY WRITERS.

"He Knelt Before Her in the Most Courteously Fashion"—Not Invited to the Funeral—Way of the Vagrant—Sharp Pencil Points.



HE KNELT before her in most courteously fashion. As maids romantic think a lover should; The crowded thoroughfare lay just before them, But there the shadows of

the quiet wood.

Down at her feet he bowed, while she In silence Waited, with covert glances cast about; No one was near to catch their words or glances— It was a timely moment, beyond doubt.

He knelt before her, but the lover's wooing Had been done a year or so ago; He was her husband, and 'twas at her bidding His knee was bent, his head was drooping low.

He rose and mopped his flushed and weary features, And muttered as they wandered from the spot, "That's the fifth time you've got me at this business— Next time I'll tie that shoestring in a knot!"

How He Won.

"False one!" he blazed. The beautiful blue eyes gazed steadily into his. "Meaning me?" asked the owner of the azure orb. "You bet. Last Christmas the candy I bought for you came to \$7.42. Valentine's day I sent you \$13 worth of hot-house roses. In March I blew in \$11 for theater tickets. And now comes along that odious Smithers and takes you to the music festival, sets up the ice cream, pays for a carriage and corsage bouquet, at less than half the money and time I expended on you, and you give me the cold, cold shake!" The azure eyes twinkled. "Well, you see," she said, "Mr. Smithers bunched his hits."

His Idea of Grace.

A young Chicago dummer was taking a vacation with his uncle in the country and was suddenly called upon to ask the blessing, and not being accustomed to it, he promptly tackled the difficulty in the following style: "We acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. Allow us to express our gratitude for this expression of good will. Trusting that our house may merit your confidence and that we may have many good orders from you this fall, we are, yours truly, amen." The old man will say grace hereafter.

At the Court of the Sultan.

"Sirrah," remarked the sultan, "my first wife and I are one." The court mathematician bowed low in affirmation. "Well," proceeded his majesty, "how about me and my second wife?" "You are another," promptly rejoined the man of science. Whereat divers high functionaries made shift to leave the apartment, not deeming it good politics to give their puissant sovereign the ha-ha to his face.

A Little Gossip.



First Gossip—So you was niver axed to the funeral? Second Gossip—Niver as much as inside the house. But you just wait till we hev a funeral of our own, an' we'll show 'em!

A Sad Dog.

Cholly was struck by the dash and vim Of a golden-haired soubrette, And he asked her out to dine with him The very first night they met.

And envious friends of that sporty youth Said: "Cholly's a sad dog, you bet!" In which they were strictly speaking the truth— For the bill was twelve dollars net.

They Bloom There.

Mr. Emerson (from Boston)—I don't see why you call them roof gardens. There don't seem to be any flowers here. Mr. Manhattan—That's so. But you see a few society buds and blossoms here once in a while.—New York World.

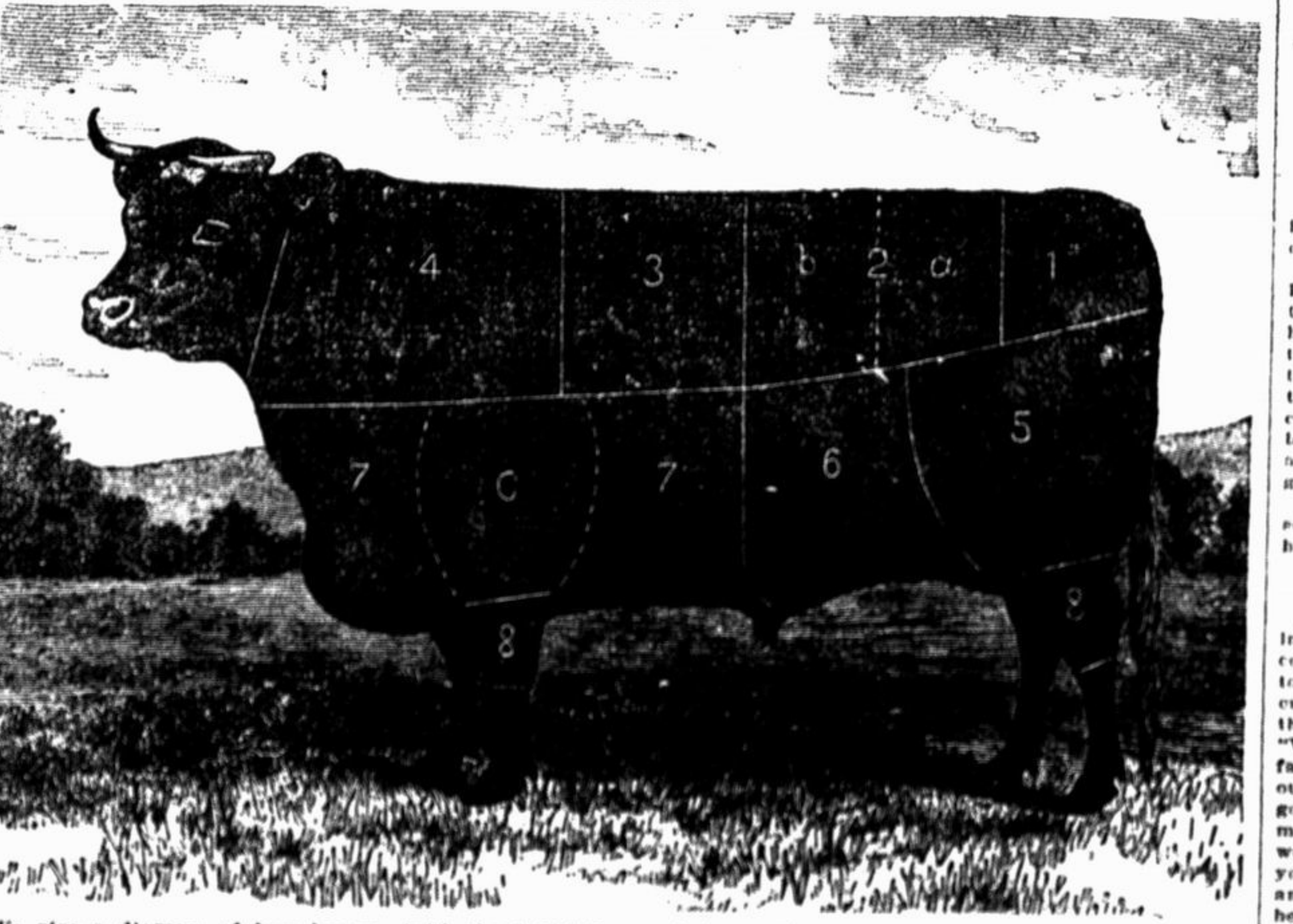
The Reason.

Mrs. Biggs—I wonder why it is that none of the park policemen notice my children, when they are patting Mrs. Binn's on the head half the time? Old Biggs (rapturously)—Ah, you never saw Mrs. Binn's nursemaid, did you?

A Paying Business.

Dreamleigh—Hallo, Skeamleigh! You look quite prosperous. What are you working at these days? Skeamleigh—Getting up sessions for New York preachers.

HOW A BEEF IS CUT.



We give a diagram of how beefs are cut. The parts are named as follows: 1, rump; 2, loin; 3, rib roast; 4, chuck; 5, round; 6, flank; 7, plate

(with the dotted line enclosing c, the shoulder clod, taken off); 8, shank. The piece 2, the loin, is divided in the meat market into a and b, as shown by the dotted line in the diagram. From a is cut the "sirloin" steak, and from b the "porterhouse" steak is taken.

the old process. In the one case the milk is sweet and in the best condition for feeding, and is at once removed and disposed of; while in the other, it involves handling several times. Then it is apparent that much extra labor is entailed, the supply of apparatus needed is lessened, and much valuable space is saved, resulting in economy of the capital invested. Again, the fat is all obtained. It matters not whether the cows are fresh or advanced in their lactation periods; if the separator is properly adjusted it will secure all of the cream. In several trials made at this station, of the separator and Cooley creamer, it was found that one pound of butter was made from 16 pounds of milk by the separator as compared with one pound of butter from 22 pounds of milk by the Cooley creamer; a discrepancy that would soon eat up the cost of a separator.

Where the separator is used the cream is obtained in the best condition for setting. Its passage through the separator gives it a thorough aeration and removes all traces of impurities. Thus it can be controlled and ripened evenly and the destruction of too much acid and the destruction and loss of a part of the fat in churning prevented. The cream can be ripened earlier, churned more quickly and will produce a better grained butter, of higher and everer flavor and better keeping qualities. As milk is valuable chiefly for the butter fat it contains, the first object of the dairyman is to secure all of the fat possible. Manifestly, then, a machine that will do its work so efficiently under such a variety of circumstances will form a profitable investment.

French Poultry Notes.

In the precise meaning of the term, there is no poultry farming in France. But there is "poultry keeping," and very generally followed by peasants and small farmers, says a writer in Colorado Farmer. There are, however, about half a dozen special breeders and rearers of domestic fowls—establishments that might be described as poultry studs. If poultry are to be kept on an extensive scale, three rules are to be observed: Scrupulous attention to cleanliness, feeding and ventilation. There is nothing new in poultry breeding; the Romans devoted special attention to the matter and the fowls of Gaul, the ducks of Cathage, and the geese of Egypt were renowned.

M. Lemoine, of Crosne, in the department of the Seine et Oise, is one of the leading poultry breeders of France. He has yards extending over 20 acres, devoted to the breeding and rearing of fowls of various races. Each "yard" is an orchard with wire fenced divisions, provided with cots for roosting and egg-laying, with grass plots and well-sanded walks. The droppings of the birds form an excellent fertilizer for the fruit trees. M. Lemoine's output is then poultry, eggs and fruit.

half dozen hens with bright shining feathers and keep them apart for breeding. In ordinary circumstances one cock will suffice for 25 hens. It is good to change the breeding cock every second year, as it is known that the young from such birds possess precocity and facility of fattening. It is prudent not to have too many chickens together; overcrowding is inimical to them as for other animals. French peasants give nothing to the chick pending the 24 hours after they quit the shell; this permits the yolk of the egg in the intestinal canal of the chick to be digested and expelled.

The earliest food should be a soft and lukewarm well-beaten paste of eggs and milk; but no over-feeding. Later add millet or canary seed and allow the hen to root about for her chicks through the yards and pick up any green stuff within their reach.

As a rule, whether old or young birds, never allow them to be exposed to the weather. Feed the fowls regularly with a pint of barley or oats daily per dozen birds, plus the refuse from kitchen and garden. In winter, besides warm mashed potatoes, add some tallow melters, greaves, or chopped liver. When near a knacker's yard, boiled horsefeed is secured, but this imparts a strong flavor to the eggs.

Sheep in South Dakota.

A writer at Pierre gives rather a favorable estimate of the sheep situation in South Dakota. He says that five years ago there was a "sheep boom" that flooded that country, and reduced the price, and this "decline was more marked when the free wool talk frightened sheep men." He says 50,000 is a moderate estimate of the number of sheep in that part of the state—an increase of 50 per cent in the last two years. The price fell from \$4 down to \$2.50. The advance is considered almost exclusively on mutton. The average wool clip in that section is about six pounds per fleece, and last year the price was about 12 1/2 cents per pound. Sheep men generally estimate wool to pay the expense of keeping flocks and their profit on mutton and increase of flock. The dry climate makes that state especially favorable to sheep. The Pierre writer thinks that to the man of small means there is no surer and safer investment than a flock of sheep in that part of the northwest.—Northwestern Farmer.

Sheep in New Zealand.

Mr. Robert Cobb of New Zealand, who has recently purchased in England some Romney Marsh sheep (a large mutton breed) for export to New Zealand, gives the Kentish Express (England) an interesting summary of his views on that sheep growing part of the world. They are of interest to American breeders for the reason that the strongest competition with America in the English markets, both in

common, and the butter made commands the highest price in the Paris market. As beef animals, they are noted for early maturity and great weight, but have more bone and offal than the English beef breeds. The chief claim made for the Normans is hardness and freedom from taint of the modern fad of pampered cattle, tuberculosis.—Ex.

A Desperate Situation.

It was Paddy Kelly who walked into the sick room of Mickey Dolan, Mickey lay there pale, with his eyes closed, and heard Pat exclaim, "Mickey, it's ill ye're looking. Fwat's the matter wid ye?" "Do you know that spalpeen av Wid-dy O'Brien's second husband?" asked Mickey. "That I do." "He bet me a pound to a pint, I couldn't swallow an igg widout breakin' the shell av it." "Did ye do it?" "I did." "Then fwat's allin' ye?" "It's down ther' laying his hand on his stomach. 'If I jump I'll break it and cut me stommuack wid the shell. If I kape quiet the thing 'll hatch out, and I'll have a shanghal rooster clawin' my insides."—Montreal Star.

A Dairy Ration—A writer in the Jersey Bulletin gives his opinion of the best ration and treatment of milk cows, it being based on an experience of fifteen years. The best ration I ever used was composed of one part peas, two of corn, and four of oats, well mixed and ground together. Of this I give from eight to twelve quarts per day, according to the size of the cow, the hay, of course, included. I give, in addition to the above, about three times a week, wheat bran—all they will eat—besides the parings of potatoes, turnips, etc., from the kitchen. To make a good, pure milk the cow must have pure water. Kindness and good shelter are also prime necessities in the management of a cow. The finest Jersey would prove a failure if hurried with a barb-wire fence, no matter what kind or how much feed she had.

Profitable Age of a Hen.

It has been claimed that the hen lays the largest number of eggs during her first year, and she is more profitable than at any other time. This view, according to the Poultry Keeper, is a mistaken one. The first point to be settled is, which is the first year of a hen? If she is hatched in the spring she will not lay until fall and if she then lays a large number of eggs by the end of the next year, she has really been supported two years and laid during one year only. In other words she has to be raised from chickenhood to maturity before she begins to lay at all. Her next or third year will be all the more profitable for the reason that the first cost of raising her will be proportionately reduced each year.—Ex.