

**FOR TOBACCO USERS.**

**Startling Facts for the Consumers of the Pernicious Cigarette.**

Two new cases have been added within a few weeks to the hundreds already on record, in which the inordinate use of the cigarette has been charged with producing fatal results. Whether the charge is well founded, in the strictest sense of the phrase, is a question on which doctors and experts must differ, but there is no disputing the fact that the appetite for the cigarette had been strangled in these cases, life would certainly have been prolonged. The late Mr. C. F. Woerishoffer was an incessant cigarette smoker, and while some of his physicians are slow to admit that this caused his death, his associates who knew his habits of life well have expressed very emphatic opinions to the contrary. In the other instance the victim was a newspaper boy fifteen years old who smoked two packages of cigarettes before his breakfast, then fell down unconscious and lay on the ground. He lingered for a time, but failed to rally, and the doctors admitted that he died from nicotine poisoning. So general has the habit of smoking become in recent years that there are very few persons who are not interested in knowing what are the precise risks and dangers they incur in indulging in the weed.

A prominent physician, who is quoted as an authority in blood poisoning and nervous disorders, said: "There is no doubt more true than that which declares that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and this has special force when we speak of tobacco. Some can not touch the weed without suffering, while others may use it with perfect safety almost to excess."

"What are the evil effects following from injudicious smoking?"

"The first perceptible effect is palpitation of the heart, which sometimes becomes very violent. If the smoker does not take warning and stop on the appearance of this symptom, nausea, vomiting and great lassitude will follow. Eventually the trouble will become chronic, the throat will grow raw and sore, the stomach will become unable to retain or digest food, and the most deplorable state of exhaustion results. The blood is not poisoned, however, in the technical medical sense of the term. It is only an evanescent poison which will gradually disappear under tonic treatment when the smoking habit is dropped."

"What is the most hurtful form of indulgence in tobacco?"

"Beyond all controversy, the cigarette."

"For what reason?"

"The cigarette is responsible for almost all the evils caused by tobacco. Growing boys commence to use them before their physical powers are developed, the coating of their stomachs becomes ruined and their growth stunted. They will often become weak, puny men, and in the interest of humanity a stringent law should be passed making it a penal offense for boys to smoke or for dealers to sell cigarettes to them. Such a law is in force in France. Cigarettes are so cheap that every boy can procure them, and they are now very generally sold in broken packages, so that they can buy one or two cents' worth. This is nothing short of criminal. The cigarette is worse than the cigar or pipe, because the burning paper, which is often said to be poisonous, adds an extra irritant. Cigarette smokers, for some reason, never know when to stop, and almost invariably fall into excess. Some years ago showing was all the rage, but it is now considered a vulgar habit, and unfortunately cigarette-smoking, which is far more hurtful, has taken its place."

"Is it true that smoking dims the light?"

"Smoke affects the sight through the optic nerves, and some few cases are on record where men have been rendered stone blind by the excessive use of tobacco, but such cases are very rare."

Dr. Shradly is a moderate smoker. He said the extent to which a man could safely indulge in the use of tobacco depended entirely on his temperament and constitution, and that in this regard every person must be a law unto himself. It would be absurd to make any general rule. Persons of weak frame and highly nervous temperament should avoid smoking altogether or should be very abstemious in the use of the weed. In some cases smoking may be of positive benefit when not indulged in to excess. He said that young boys should not be permitted to use tobacco in any form until their systems are developed, and was unqualified in the denunciation of the cigarette, which stunted the growth and impaired the vitality of the young.

A gentleman of sedentary habits of life, who had been a heavy cigarette smoker for many years, and who dropped the habit on the advice of his physician, gave his experience. He said: "I found myself indisposed for work, unable to relish my meals, and generally prostrated, but continued to smoke on as usual, never dreaming that the cigarette was responsible for my condition. I consulted several doctors, who could not divine the cause of my trouble. At last one of them detected that I was a cigarette smoker, and told me I must make up my mind to stop, or to die. At this time my heart was palpitating one hundred and twenty to the minute. I discarded the cigarette,

**went under tonic treatment for a few months, and to-day I am as well as ever."**

The editor of a publication devoted solely to the tobacco interests insisted that there was nothing hurtful in the use of tobacco, and in proof of his assertion cited that smokers and chewers are as long-lived as other people. Of the small boy and the cigarette, he said: "We have always opposed cigarette smoking by youths in our columns. Something should be done to prevent boys from smoking. As a rule, those who indulge in the vice at an early age become dwarfed in mind and body, and good-for-nothing men; and their children, should they live to have any, will be more effeminate than themselves. The law should step in and stop this epidemic of juvenile cigarette smoking."—*New York Mail and Express.*

**KENTUCKY MOONSHINERS.**

**How the Cowardly Outlaws Make War Upon Their Opponents.**

The scenes enacted in Rowan county last year which exhausted the judicial and executive resources of Kentucky are being re-enacted on a changed scale in the adjoining county of Elliott this leafy and summery season, writes a Sinking Creek, Ky., correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*. The county is named for the appellate court judge who was shot to death by the maniac Buford in the streets of the capital city, this state, six years ago. The county seat is called Sandy Hook, probably because there is a bar there, without, however, any reference to ocean navigation.

The present complication differs from the murderous and gory business in Rowan county only in the unimportant detail that in the former the warring was blood, and in Elliott county it is destruction; they bushwhacked in Rowan county, and non-commissioned vandals run riot in Elliott.

The issue was drawn two weeks ago, when Mr. Parton, a prominent citizen of the county announced himself opposed to killing United States deputy marshals, and in favor of no whisky, or as the best compromise he would agree to, that manufacturers should pay the government a certain sum yearly, if not per gallon, recognizing in a manner Uncle Sam's sovereignty and right to tax.

Mr. Parton placed himself on the platform of a law-abiding, taxpaying, thoroughly-reconstructed, and patriotic citizen, but his remarks drew down upon him the hatred of the moonshine whisky-makers of this godforsaken country, who have reveled in the cheap, unlawful, and intoxicating mountain dew since the time the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," without the intervention of inspection, taxation, or any other troublesome middlemen's modes, and without resorting to thick staves or ignorant and awkward employees.

From the time that speech was dissected and thoroughly understood Mr. Parton and his adherents were marked men—marked in the sense that every man who took the negative of the proposition he had laid down was camping on his trail with powder and ball; and when it is taken into account that a Kentucky mountaineer is a sure shot, it can readily be seen that this phrase means tears and crape and graveyards.

The party who thought they had a right guaranteed them by the constitution to get drunk whenever they wanted to on untaxed whisky considered that they would be striking Parton and his partisans a blow in the vital part by burning a baptist church—and, by the way, the only one in the county—of which Parton was a communicant. Then they burned his house; then poisoned twenty-eight head of his cattle; then stuck the torch to the houses of three of his partisans—viz.: James Pennington, Tobias Cox, and Samuel Slater. It was about three small homes burning, and nearly one hundred modern-armed Neroc fiddling.

Just along about this juncture Mr. Parton and his friends thought things were getting serious, and, banding themselves, they went gunning for incendiaries. Monday noon they came up with two men named Simens and Turkison, and these men having forbidding looks and a general air of don't-care-a-cent-or-a-damn either, they opened fire on the ill-looking agriculturists, and Messrs. Simens and Turkison were buried without the formality of a coroner's jury.

This is the first mountain vendetta in Kentucky within my knowledge (and I have made a study of a great many of them) in which politics did not form the foundation.

I am afraid that Mr. Parton and his law-and-order allies will be outnumbered, and have a hard time.

In the mountains revenge is a motto branded in the brain of children. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," is good scripture, but these creatures are such slow pay, and this is such an easily settled debt, that they seem altogether unwilling to strain their credit by drawing on foreign counties, so they settle their hate bills on sight.

It seems strange that an umpire is paid a large salary when there are thousands of men and boys on the field who know so much more than he does.—*Philadelphia Call.*

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

Get the animals designed for meat on grass.

Never plow up a good sod, as it will pay best.

Reports from the Panhandle of Texas indicates that the calf crop in that country is large.

Let no animal be placed where it will be helplessly threatened by a stronger one with no chance of escape.

A man may have the best known breed of fowls, and if they are not properly cared for they will not give satisfaction.

Now is an excellent time to push young pigs, as they grow very rapidly after the weather commences to become warm.

Celery grown upon a clay soil is more solid and better flavored than that grown upon muck, but it does not grow so tall.

Grass seed is generally covered too deep. Use a roller or brush harrow, or else do nothing and let the first rain cover it in nature's way.

A soil but five inches deep can not be worth as much as another that gives free scope to the roots of plants to whatever depths they may penetrate in search of nutriment.

A correspondent to the *Rural New Yorker*, speaking of the tree peddlers, says: "Man can often tell what he can do himself, but it is hard to go bonds for a tree that somebody else is going to handle."

By keeping land in clover, cutting the first crop and plowing under the second, a New York farmer produced 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The fertilizer used was a handful of hen manure around each hill of corn.

In the care of eggs while waiting for hatching a place is preferred that is neither hot nor cold, damp nor dry. If the eggs are to be kept but a little while turning them every day will answer, a box or basket being sufficient.

Now is the time to prepare for blue grass winter pasture. Let it grow from this time on undisturbed, and for fall, winter and early spring pasture it will be worth more per acre than the everlasting cropping of grain.

If a farmer makes but little effort, and is content to drive an old scrubby team, and scatter a little fodder to "old Brindle," while sunfish hogs and hairy, worthless sheep complete the live stock outfit, that man is a miserable failure.

The dwarf varieties of celery are now preferred over the taller ones. They are less expensive to grow as allowing a greater number of plants to the acre, are quite as productive, while they bring as much, and often more, in the market.

The last month or so of a pig's life has a great influence upon the flesh of the animal. You can put on the frame all through the year, but the flavor is largely determined by the feeding during the latter period of fattening. The same is true of all animals.

A Southerner writes to the *Country Gentleman* to say that all cotton seed fed to stock should be well cooked. The cooking does away with all injurious effects. The writer had used cotton seed in his herd for eleven years, consuming nearly 10,000 bushels in that time, with no unfavorable results whatever.

Don't let the hogs have access to brine that has had meat in it. A party who had Poland-Chinas advertised a public sale. On the morning appointed a bucketful of beef brine was thrown into the lot, and by the time the crowd assembled and the auction began several of the hogs were dead and others were dying.

The *Indiana Farmer* mentions an experiment reported to the Rush County Club, indicating that in one instance at least gate posts set top-end down were still sound after seventeen years, while those placed in the usual position rotted badly. Under another test "salt put into the post holes preserved the posts, keeping them sound and dry."

It is impossible, says the *Journal of Agriculture*, to predicate upon the facts we have, anything at all certain as to the outcome of the wool business this season. But after due consideration of these facts, it is at least fair to infer that the average of prices obtainable will be little, if any below those received from the same grades in the last six months.

A cold, damp soil, with a hard impenetrable subsoil, is not suitable for a garden, and before it can be properly utilized should be well drained. For garden purposes, if the tile drain has been laid, the trenching system is best for such soils. Any method that permits it to rid itself of surplus moisture, and allows the air and heat to enter, will be beneficial.

The *American Agriculturist* advocates the feeding of unthreshed oats to horses, saying that for grain to be well digested it is necessary it should be eaten with some sort of stover. We may cut the hay, mix it and the grain together, and moisten the mixture; but we accomplish the same thing more economically by feeding unthreshed oats, for then the grain, all the chaff and a part of the straw are masticated together.

"You are making yourself rather officious in this crowd," said a burly policeman to a notorious pickpocket. "I'm only trying to disburse them," replied the thief.—*National Weekly.*

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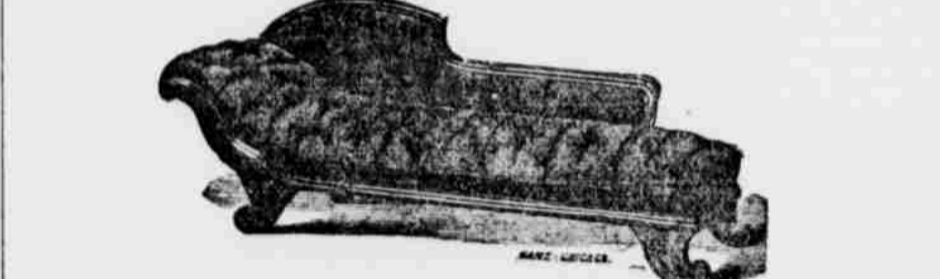
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