Thores are those small jobs or feeding, chopping wood, building fires, etc., which beenr, at intervals a certain number of times every day. Small jobs, of irregular occurrence, usually deferred to a wet day or odd spells of time, such as the mending of gates, or fences, the nailing on of a board, etc., are not properly chores, but come under the heading of what a western man would demominate "tinkering."

A certain amount of choring is inseparable from every well kept farm. As a general thing, chores denote an advancing civilimation; but the farmer should strenuously resist a too great absorption of his time in this small puddering, and assert for himself time and freedom for better work with newspapers, books, etc.

my younger life by being compelled to go to do my morning and evening chores. It it could be taken at one trip in a barrel on ished. The empire came, one military maswheels. But even the barrel will ter, all the rest slaves. freeze in the winter and require much He then passed rapidly to the fuedal systhe most available divisor of corn and laxative for the digestive organs that the average farmer has at command. I think it is the principle reason why most farmers condemn brain, saying they can not force their hogs to eat it, because they offer it to them Mw. A warm bran mash is also very acceptable to the cows and horses in winter.

Now, most of the slop thrown out from the kitchen is fit only to be poured on the ground in the garden, and this ought to done to prevent it from seeping down the slop should be thrown in the barrel on and it does not much matter if this gets | the people of the United States. frozen a little. The richer slop should not allowed to freeze, as it takes so long to thaw it out. The barrel containing it may be set in a large box, surrounded with sawdust or chaff and thickly covered with old earpets or something similar. Just across alley from myhog-pen there is an out-Mouse containing a steamer, in which a bran mash can be quickly heated up, or a mess of pumpkin boiled or small potatoes, ecoked, as the case may be. With this the Louise slop can be mixed, making a mess not too hot, just about the right temperature.-[Ohio Farmer.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

It is better to spend food liberally now and so prevent loss of condition than to lavish it in the spring in the vain endeavor to bring up poor animals and regain what is

Rye straw cut and moistened and mixed with bran and cornmeal makes excellent feed for horses when hay is scarce; or it may be mixed half-and-half with hay, even when this is plenty.

A horse naturally morose, gloomy, stubborn, or vicious, produces foals of the same dispositior, and should therefore never be used for breeding purposes, no matter how landsome he may be.

warm nests of which they must come into up that family. It is as natural for man the intense cold of mid-winter for food, is not and never will be a speedy or economi- a bird should seek and have its own nest. eal method of pork-making.

Sheep manure contains from ninety to minety-five per cent. of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as expersence has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen in an available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter in the all for corn and potatoes.

"Stripping" the cow of the last milk in the udder is better than to allow her to retain a portion. She remains in service longer, while the last milk is said to be the afraid." michest. It frequently happens that a cow dries off sooner when not completely milked than would have been the case had it been stripped.

The nearer the grapes are to the ground the nearer they are to the rot spores, and a free circulation of air is a partial preven-

A Boy on a Farm.

would very soon come to grief. What and what should be done to relieve us from chasing the right of way, as the Chinese are a boy does is the life of a farm. He is the the evils of such land monopoly as already superstitious about permitting traveling tactotum, always in demand, and always exists? The answer is very simple : " Pre- over the graves of their ancestors. It was expected to do the thousand and one things | vent its future growth ; and what now exists | found necessary to pay off two hundred and that nobody else will do. Upon him falls | will disappear of it elf." the odds and ends, the most difficult things. To prevent its growth in the territories, people all along the line began to discover After everybody else is through he is to no amendment to the constitution is neces- graves of ancestors as soon as the road was mish up. His work is like a woman's- sary. Congress has full power now. But perpetually waiting on others. Everybody to prevent it in the states, an amendment that he had five mothers in law interred in knows how much easier it is to cook a good to their constitution, I suppose, would be a small strip which was needed. dinner than to wash the dishes afterwards, necessary. Such amendment should pro-Consider what a boy on a farm is required | vide that the legislature, at stated periods, to do-things that must be done, or life say once every twenty years, or more, for would actually stop. It is understood in every new generation, should fix a limit to the first place, that he is to do all the the amount of agricultural land, the amount errands, to go to the store, to the post of land in villages, and the amount of land office, and to carry all sorts of messages. in cities, which any one person could there-If he had as many legs as the centipede, after take, hold or acquire, by gift, grant, they would tire before night. He is the purchase, devise or inheritance, with power one who spreads the grass as the men cut to enforce it by appropriate legislation. it; he stows it away in the barn; he rides the horse to cultivate the corn up and down the hot, weary rows; he picks up the potatoes when they are dug; he brings wood and upon by the legislature of the state at these water and splits kindling; he gets up the stated periods, and each state would deterhorse and turns out the horse. Whether mine for itself. This would act, not upon Formosa, where they remain to this day. he is in the house or out of the house, there present, but upon future acquisitions only. That is a fair sample of Chinese enterprise. is always something to do. Just before It would take from no man any portion of school in the winter he shovels paths; in his property. It would only prevent in the summer he turns the grindstone. And future the growth of, land monopoly. What yet, with his mind full of schemes of what | the legislature of each state, in view of its he would like to do, and his hands full of population, soil and climate, would regard days rather punishing, especially at this occupation, he is an idle boy who has nothing to busy himself with but schools and chores. He would gladly do all the work if some body else would do all the chores, he thinks; and yet, I doubt if any boylever amounted to anything in the world, or was advantages of a liberal education in the and making his children alanded aristocracy. town some days later. She was alone during it is easy to understand why there is dissat- broom! I'll be after lavin' at once for serway of chores, -Charles Dudley Warner.

Dangers of Land Monopoly.

At a Baptist Congress recently held in Indianapolis Ex Senator Doolittle gave an

address on this subject. Mr. Doolittle, in brief words, spoke of the "Land Question," as it was met and answered by the great law-givers of the Hebrew Greek and Roman civilizations. He showed in what manner they sought to guard their people against the evils of land monopoly. The laws of Moses provided for the division of lands, first, among the twelve tribes and, second, the division of the lands of the tribes equally among the families of the tribe. Moses especially provided (except within walled cities', that no sale, lease or mortgage of the land could be made to ex tend beyond the year of jubilee; -which

came once in fifty years. During all that time a right of redemption was always reserved to the family. But whether redeemed or not, the jubilee of it I lest several months, if not years, out of self restored every man to his possessions It proclaimed anew "liberty throughout all three; times around a barn instead of [twice, the land." In the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, their law-givers made an is this mean, small slavery, everlastingly equal partition of lands and fixed a limit repeated, which will drag a man down to upon the amount of land which any one citas agicultural Gradgrind, and make him a izen could hold, as the very basis upon eart-horse. By all means fasten the hinge which alone a republic can be maintained. en the gate as soon as you see it is loose; When all these limits were broken down, but do not go four times to the hog-pen and immense domains were held by the rich with two bucketfuls of slop each time, when and cultivated by slaves, the republics per-

breaking on ice and thawing of slop tem of the dark ages, which followed the ever the fire. It a great waste of time to overthrow of the Roman empire by the Teu allow this to happen. In the coldest weath- tonic lords of Germany; and which gives er hogs will be grateful for warm slop, and shape to a great extent to the land tenures will do enough better on it to pay for the of Europe down to this day, He then pass labor of preparing it. In fact, I never could ed to the land question in England, and the induce swine to eat wheat bran to any land question in Ireland, as the most vita. amount unless it was scalded; and bran is and paramount of all questions at this time. He then came to that great question, as one of transcedendant importance in our own country, in the view of all who would main. tain our Republican institutions.

This part of his address is too important to attempt a synopsis. It is too brief and too concise for abridgement. It must speak for itself, as follows:

A deep sense of the dangers of land monopoly to our republican institutions, and to the weltare of the country, led, I doubt not, to the request that I should speak on that and contaminating the well. This part of subject on this occasion, and give my opinion as to the wisest, simplest, and most wheels, to be rolled away when neccessary; practical solution of the land question for

In a few words my opinion is: 1. In the first place, no revolutionary method is necessary or should be proposed. Whatever is done should conform to the theory of our system, which is, progress under law ;-peaceful revolution, by framing wiser laws, and netter constitutions, in order to conform to a more enlightened publie judgment.

2. In the second place, no confiscation of any property, real or personal, any person, is necessary at all, should be proposed. Whatever law is enacted bearing upon the land question should recognize that among the foundations of human liberty, none are more important than that portion of the Bill of Rights which denies the right of the government to take away any man's property, even for public use, without just compensation; and this applies to property in land as well as to all

3. The idea of some, that a law or constitution may declare private property in land void, or confiscate its value, by taxing that alone, can never find support in reason; nor, can it ever receive the practical support of a civilized people; because the strongest natural instinct, and most earnest desire of every man is to assume all the duties of manhood; -to found a family, to have a home for his wife and children; and to crown all, to have a home-Wintering hogs in straw stacks, from the stead of his own, in which to live and rear to seek and to have his own home as that

> It is only in a free, separate and independent home that he becomes a full man. There alone is he prophet, priest and king. There alone is every wife a queen. And there alone are the children reared up to manhood and to womanhood, who are themselves to be the future republic. Among the greatest of the blessings of that promised happy state, when the reign of universal peace on that every man shall have his own home- they have in the past. Consequently the man, a large estate. The poet wanted to stead; shall "sit down under his own vine English, and others who make rails and know what the dead man had done-what and fig tree, with none to molest or make | machinery, have some hope that a market he was remarkable for.

ished, except direct taxes upon land to support the federal, state and municipal tions, may be seen from the fact that the ity?" and inequality.

Besides, it would require fundamental or of the Chinese Empire. radical changes in the federal constitution, and in the constitutions of all the statessuch radical changes as could hardly be experimental line may be quoted. It was a brought about in a century.

It is my impression that a farm without a vent the future growth of land monopoly ! a half miles. Much trouble was had in pur-

What would be the proper limit for agricultural holdings, for holdings in villages, and for holdings in cities, would be fixed as a proper limitation upon farms, upon time of year. A lady of our acquaintance villages, and upon city property, would be lately accomplished this distance, and withthe people of the state represented.

legislature power to prevent the rich man went on to a friend's residence, situated befrom controlling his property after his death, tween Wexford and Gorey, and returned to That is true. He would not be able to de. the entire journey .- [Irish Cyclist.

vise to any one land in excess of the limitation. But that does not take away his property. It is death which takes him and severs him from the control of his property. A dead man has no right to control his property, beyond what the law especially gives him. There is nothing in the Bill of Rights or Declaration of Independence which gives to a dead man the right to control his property in this world after he leaves it. The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead, and the law is to provide for the living and not for the dead. Our ancestors declared against the law of primogeniture which exists in England, in order that great estates might be sub divided by death. This proposed law of land limitation upon gifts and isheritances is in the same direction. It looks to the same end, the prevention of land menopoly and land wristocracy; and this should apply to citizens as well as to aliens Some men now-adays think themselves very brave and very patriotic in denouncing a foreign-landed aristocracy; while a home landed aristocracy is equally dangerous to the republic ; perhaps even more so. Such, in brief, is my opinion of a true, wise, and practical mode of securing ourselves against the danger of land monopoly.

But as intimately connected with this subect, after thus fixing a system of land limitation which would prevent the monopoly of land by the few and would thereby give to every honest frugal, and industrious man, who has capacity to govern himself, an opportunity to become a landholder, and to purchase and pay for a homestead for his family, I would go a step further. In order to favor and induce, and to some extent to aid him to do so, I would favor also a further amendment to the constitutions of the several states, which besides exempting homesteads from forced sale for debt should also, within certain limits, exempt that homestead and necessary furniture from all taxation whatever; and, further, that in assessment of all farms and homesteads, only their value over and above the amount fixed for homestead exemption from taxation, should be assessed at all.

And, what is equally important, the constitution of each state should provide that every householder, and head of a family who should live with and support his family in such separate homestead for such time as the legislature shall prescribe, in addition to the one vote, to which he is now entitled at any election, should have an additional vote to represent his family; so that every such permanent householder occupying homestead, shall have two votes-one to represent his family and household. This is a most important matter, which I have discussed elsewhere, but cannot now enlarge upon. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that the man who takes upon himselfthe responsibility, of founding and rearing a family, has a double responsibility, compared with the single and unmarried man, and should have a double vote.

Should either of the present political parties, or better still, if both of them should take hold of these questions, of land limitation, homestead exemption from taxes, as well as from forced sale or debt, and homestead suffrage, there is no doubt, after a fair the open air. discussion, they would command the judgment and support of the great majority of thoughtful Americans. They certainly would prevent all future land monopoly. In dose of quinine will usually break up a the course of one generation, those estates cold in the beginning. Anything that will now existing which tend to build up landed set the blood actively in circulation will do aristocracy, would quietly disappear under it, whether it be drugs or the use of a buckthe operation of natural laws. The house- saw.-[Medical News. hold and homestead suffrage would place the voting power in our Republic where it was in the beginning, and where it should forever remain-not in the floating vote of homeless, houseless, unmarried men, crowdmen who are the "heads of families" and happy, free and independent homes all over compliments for popular coffee houses. this broad land.

would certainly be rendered harmless for on slips and circulated in advance, to advergenerations to come.

Chinese Enterprise.

4. The idea that all taxes should be abol- estial Empire for their wares. That this say that he ever did anything." would mean a business of enormous proporgovernments, would result in great injustice | populations of all the railway-using nations do not amount to much more than half that I ever heard of."

To show how hostile John Chinaman has acts?" been to railroad building, the history of one road of two-feet guage, constructed from 5. But what then should be done to pre- | Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of nine and thirty-seven different proprietors, for the projected. One thrifty proprietor insisted

But the railway was completed at last, and ran with great success for fifteen months. Finally the Imperial Government raised an objection to having railway property owned by foreigners. They, however, offered to purchase this line, and did so. Then they turned about and sold it to the Governor of Formosa, pulled up the rails and packed the entire plant for shipment. The material was handsomely insured and shipped to Formosa. Meanwhile the wily Vicercy had removed the Governor of Formesa from his post. So there was nobody to receive the material; the ships went to wreck, and the locomotives were tumbled into the mud of

miles over rough roads for two consecutive controlled by the enlightened judgment of out considering it anything remarkable, or being fatigued either. Starting from beyond HEALTH.

THE BAD EFFECTS OF WORKY.

A person who constantly frets and worries is never in good health. In some cases a disposition to worry is the result of disease, and is a symptom of disordered brain and nerves, or the result of some physical disability or reflex irritation. In other cases it | veyors ?" may be the result of an hereditary tendency or of vicious habits formed in early life; in either case it is certain to produce a diseased truth that a person who always frets and worries is a diseased person.

The Alienist and Neurologist makes the following excellent remarks upon this sub-

ject, which we fully endorse: "People fall into the habit of worrying | here !" about these little mishaps that of necessity come up in the life of every one; and the habit once formed is a difficult one to overcome. Worry, above all things, consumes vitality, and disarranges the harmonious working of the functions. It leads to loss of appetite, to sleepless nights, to irritable nerves, to imparied nutrition. It robs the disposition of attractive qualities, it lessens the mental we yanked her." vigor, and it not infrequently is a father in the production of nervous disorder. Sensisons prepare for them by the cultivation of unyoke the oxem." patience and courage. Those, however, who are not fretted and depressed by the small of experience that helps us to build up character, and strengthens it as the storm that bends the vigorous tree strengthens and con solidates its health fiber."

CURR FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

A medical journal gives the tollowing cure for whooping-cough, which is said to be most effectual. The method consists in fumigating with sulphur the sleeping-room, as well as any other room used by the patient, together with his bedding, clothes, toys, and everything which he uses. The sulphur is simply burned in the apartments, while the clothes are hung up in any convenient manner, and the rooms remained closed, and subject to the fumes for about five hours. Everything is then well aired, and the rooms are once more ready for the occupation of the sufferer.

FIVE WAYS TO STOP OR CURE A COLD.

1. Bathe the feet in hot water, and drink a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room.

2. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour.

3. Snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours.

4. Inhale ammonia or menthol.

Summer colds are the worst of all colds oftentimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten grain

The Whole Story.

Ben Jonson live 1 in the time when poets were not only expected to write all sorts of ed in great cities and towns, but in those rhynes for pay, but were generally very glad to get such jobs as composing epitaphs who reside and preside in the millions of for rich men's tombstones, and versified

No better measure can be conceived to day, he would not have nad occasion to be national flag, and at one end is a portrait of allay all the causes, and all the elements of angry with the man who should have called | Lincoln and at the other one of Washington. that unrest, discontent, anarchy, and cor- upon him, as a certain salve peddler once The car, now known as No, 540, was new ruption which exists in the larger cities. did, with a request to write a poem in praise in February, 1861, and was decorated for If they did not disappear altogether, they of his salve, which he would have printed the purpose of carrying the President. tise his wares.

But even Ben Jonson was sometimes put to his wits' end to get up rhymes in praise of his rich patrons. He was once requested The Chinese, it is said, are showing them- by a young man to write the epitaph of a earth and good will to men shall come, is selves a little more friendly to railroads than man who had died and left him, the young

will be opened before long in the great Cel- "Well," said the young man, "I can't "Did he ever give away money in char-

"N.no," said the young man; "not that "Was he reputed to have done any kind

"Just lived, and kept his money, and

died in the same place, eh?" "That was about all." "How old was he when he died?" "Forty-six," said the young man."

"Well, that's something. I suppose there must be an epitaph. Let me see. Jonson paused and wrote a moment. "How will this serve?" he asked. The young man took the bis of paper on which Jonson had written :

> "Here lies a man was born and cried, Told six and forty years, and died?"

The facts about the punishment of a

Mounted policemen for declining to polish North West press :- " An officer in 'K' division was, by some means or other, left without that very necessary adjunct to an officer's life, a servant. On each particuthe officers. It is stated that under Colonel | 12s. French no officer could compel a constable to be his servant, and that for whatever personal or unofficial service a constable see if the brougham (broom) is at the door? performed he had to be paid by the officer | Bridget-"An' what would ye be wantin' But, it may be said, this would give the Oldcastle she rode to Dalkey, and next day employing. This was a reasonable rule. If wid the broom, mum?" Mrs. H.-" I am constables can now be imprisoned for six going out to ride." Bridget-Och, murther, months for refusing to work gratuitously, it's a witch she is, to be ridin' out on a

In the Way.

We were driving past a Dakota settler's house, when he came out and said !-"Surveying' 'nother railroad ?"

"Ain't? I sw'ar I told the old woman we got to move the house again." " Had trouble with the railroad sur-

"Yes-been shakin' my house 'round all summer. First some men come along in a buggy, set up some long, slim, barber polestate of the body. So we may say with lockin' sticks, stuck up a three-legged dufurny, humped i. down and squinted through it, an' then says they : 'Old hoss, you got to move your house bout four rods, waves we're going to lay the track of the Dakota and Gum-Weed Fork railroad right through

"So you moved it?" "Pulled her right out o' the way. I ain't the man to hinder no public improvements. Then some more come along an' squinted an' perked around, an' says they: 'Mister Granger, we're sorry; but we'll have to trouble you to yank your house round bout six rods to the south.' I made a bee line an'

" Didn't that settle it?"

" No. In 'bout a week I caught some men tive people, those who are easily wounded a squintin' an' I called the boys an' we put and discouraged, are most apt to worry jackscrews under the house, an' then a sekwhen affairs go wrong, and yet they are just ed the fellers where we should go. 'Jes' the ones whom worry will harm the most, haul her bout a quarter of a mile due west, and who will lose most in life by indulging old man,' says they, an' 'fore night me'n' in it. Trials and reverses may destroy the the boys had her hauled. I left the wheels oversensitive or the weak, unless such per- right under it that time, an' told lke not to

"You didn't have to move again ?" "Yes, but I did. Next mornin' fore we mishaps and adversities of life, are the bet- was up 'long come a committee from town ter for encountering them, for they are a an' condemned the house an' ordered me to part of the necessary and kindly discipline move it inside of ten minutes to make room for the Great Dakota an' North Pole Route. We hooked up an' was snakin' it along white my wife got breakfast, when down come a big fat man with half a dozen double chains an' begun givin' me hail Columbia for drivin' 'crost the right o' way of the Great Dakota and Oshkosh Road, an' while I was poundin' the oxen the sheriff threatened to arrest me for obstructin' the depot grounds of the Great Dakota Open Air Blizzard Line. I jes' managed to git my house off onto a piece o' Gover'ment land an' then set an' watched the surveyors comin' on the run for the next week."

"Didn't any of the roads build?" "Oh, no, no; they tell me down town that they all got their stocks sold to Hastern speculators, so there ain't no need o' buildin'. Whew, but you orter see the little pitte stakes stuck in my place; you can't walk 'crost it in the night 'thout fallin' down faster'n you can get up ?"

HISTORICAL.

THE BRITISH LION.

The Lion in the British coat of arms was the symbol of Duke Rollo of Normandy, and came in with William the Conqueror. On the other side was formerly the red dragon of Wales, placed there by Henry VIL. For 5. Take four hours' active exercise in that James the II substituted the unicorn, from the Royal arms of Scotland.

WHY THEY CAME TO CHURCH

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis 25% His Majesty was astonished to find one Standay, instead of a numerous congregation, only him and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the King. "I caused it to be given out, Sire," replied Fenelon, " that Your Majesty did not attend chapel to day, that you may know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the king."

MINOOMN'S CAR.

There is still running in good condition on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad the car in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Buffalo to Albany on his way to Washington for his first inaugura-No doubt, if Longfellow had lived in that tion. The ceiling is decorated with the

A NUISANCE WORTH MILLIONS. The Pittsburg rimes has the following story of an early discovery of natural gas in that region, and its reception by an unappreciative public. In 1827 there lived in Washington county, Pa., a farmer by the name of McCook. McCook's farm was situated on the old National pike, eight or ten miles out of Brownsville. In attempting to dig a well a short distance back from the pike he struck a large flow of natural gas. This by accident became ignited, and the flame it gave forth scared the horses passing on the pike, and many ranaways occurred. This went on for some time, until the authorities in that section passed an ordinance stigmatizing it as a nuisance, and compelling McCook to suppress it as anch, which he did. Thus what the citizens of Pittsburg now consider the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, over half a century ago the citizens of Washington county con sidered the greatest nuisance.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTE'S CRIB.

Among a large number of original papers relating to this probably self-deluded woman some of the oddest are those which describe the gifts made to her by her followers in anticipation of the promised birth. The value of these amounted, according to the calculations of some, to several shousand pounds; but of all, the most conspicuous must have been the superb crib, of which an illustration was published at the time. It was actually exhibited for some days at the his officer's boats are thus given by the warehouse of an eminent upholsterer in Aldersgate Street, and inspected by "hum. dreds of genteel persons of both sexes.' On the rim of the canopy was inscribed the words, "A Free-Will Offering by Faith to lar morning, when the fatigue party had the Promised Seed." Whether Joanna was fallen in, one man was detailed to work at a hysterical enthusiast or an artful impostor, the said officer's house. On the day in ques- se must have made a pretty good thing of her tion, the officer asked the constable to black- malady from first to last. In a broadside en his boots. The latter seems to have been | published in 1814, dedicated " to les Gobbes a man of considerable spirit, and refused to mouches Anglois," we were informed that it do so. He was thereupon placed under is computed that the number of persons who arrest, taken before the commanding officer, received seals up to 1808 amounted to up. and sentenced to six months with hard labor | ward of 6,400. Each of these considered for disobedience of orders." The conduct of that seal as a passport to heaven. The sealthe officer seems to have been arbitrary. ing was stopped, for some unknown reason, Most riders would consider a run of 76 Policemen are paid by the country to per- in 1808. The price of the seal was originally form police duty and not to be servants to a guinea, and was subsequently reduced to

Mrs. High (very English) :- " Bridget,