

FARM.

DOING CHORES.

Chores are those small jobs or feeding, chopping wood, building fires, etc., which occur, at intervals a certain number of times every day.

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

I lost several months, if not years, out of my younger life by being compelled to go three times around a barn instead of twice, to do my morning and evening chores. It is this mean, small slavery, everlastingly repeated, which will drag a man down to an agricultural gradgrind, and make him a cart-horse.

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 be done to prevent it from seeping down and contaminating the well. This part of the slop should be thrown in the barrel on wheels, to be rolled away when necessary; and it does not much matter if this gets frozen a little.

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 lost.

Rye straw cut and moistened and mixed with bran and cornmeal makes excellent food 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 disposition, and should therefore never be used for breeding purposes, no matter how handsome he may be.

Wintering hogs in straw stacks, from the warm nests of which they must come into the intense cold of mid-winter for food, is not and never will be a speedy or economical method of pork-making.

Sheep manure contains from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience 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 soil 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 richest. 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 preventive.

A Boy on a Farm.

It is my impression that a farm without a boy would very soon come to grief. What a boy does is the life of a farm. He is the factotum, always in demand, and always expected to do the thousand and one things that nobody else will do.

To prevent its growth in the territories, no amendment to the constitution is necessary. Congress has full power now. But to prevent it in the states, an amendment to their constitution, I suppose, would be necessary.

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 extend 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 itself restored every man to his possessions. It proclaimed anew "liberty throughout all the land."

He then passed rapidly to the feudal system of the dark ages, which followed the overthrow of the Roman empire by the Teutonic lords of Germany; and which gives shape to a great extent to the land tenures of Europe down to this day.

A deep sense of the dangers of land monopoly to our republican institutions, and to the welfare of the country, led, I doubt not, to the request that I should speak on that subject on this occasion, and give my opinion as to the wisest, simplest, and most practical solution of the land question for the people of the United States.

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 better constitutions, in order to conform to a more enlightened public judgment.

2. In the second place, no confiscation of any property, real or personal, of any person, is necessary at all, or 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 property.

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 homestead of his own, in which to live and rear up that family.

4. The idea that all taxes should be abolished, except direct taxes upon land to support the federal, state and municipal governments, would result in great injustice and inequality.

5. But what then should be done to prevent the future growth of land monopoly? and what should be done to relieve us from the evils of such land monopoly as already exists? The answer is very simple:—"Prevent its future growth; and what now exists will disappear of its self."

But, it may be said, this would give the legislature power to prevent the rich man from controlling his property after his death, and making his children landed aristocracy. That is true. He would not be able to de-

viser 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.

But as intimately connected with this subject, 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.

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 a homestead, shall have two votes—one to represent his family and household.

No better measure can be conceived to allay all the causes, and all the elements of that unrest, discontent, anarchy, and corruption which exists in the larger cities. If they did not disappear altogether, they would certainly be rendered harmless for generations to come.

Chinese Enterprise.

The Chinese, it is said, are showing themselves a little more friendly to railroads than they have in the past. Consequently the English, and others who make rails and machinery, have some hope that a market will be opened before long in the great Celestial Empire for their wares.

To show how hostile John Chinaman has been to railroad building, the history of one experimental line may be quoted. It was a road of two-foot gauge, constructed from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of nine and a half miles. Much trouble was had in purchasing the right of way, as the Chinese are superstitious about permitting traveling over the graves of their ancestors.

Most riders would consider a run of 70 miles over rough roads for two consecutive days rather punishing, especially at this time of year. A lady of our acquaintance lately accomplished this distance, and without considering it anything remarkable, or being fatigued either.

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HEALTH.

THE BAD EFFECTS OF WORRY.

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.

People fall into the habit of worrying 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 impaired nutrition.

A medical journal gives the following 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.

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.

Summer colds are the worst of all colds oftentimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning.

The Whole Story.

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In the Way.

We were driving past a Dakota settler's house, when he came out and said:—"Surveying" another railroad? "No."

"Ain't? I swar I told the old woman we got to move the house again." "Had trouble with the railroad surveyors?" "Yes—been shakin' my house 'round all summer.

"Yes, but I did. Next mornin' fore we was up 'long come a committee from town an' condemned the house an' ordered me to 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 while my wife got breakfast, when down come a big fat man with half a dozen double ohmas an' begun givin' me hail Columbia for drivin' 'cross the right o' way of the Great Dakota an' 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 Bazaar Line.

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 VII. For that James the II substituted the unicorn, from the Royal arms of Scotland.

When Fenelon was salmorer to Louis XIV, His Majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, 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."

The Pittsburg Times 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.

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 thousand pounds; but of all, the most conspicuous must have been the superb crib, of which an illustration was published at the time.

Mrs. High (very English):—"Bridget, see if the broom (room) is at the door?" Bridget—"An' what would ye be wantin' wid the broom, mum?" Mrs. H.—"I am going out to ride." Bridget—"Ooh, murther, it's a witch she is, to be ridin' out on a broom! I'll be after lavin' an' see for ye vice wid a decent family."