THE FARM BUDGET.

Transplanting Evergreens — Co-operative Farming—Apple Trees—Hops.

Saddle Horses—Weeds—Horses—Dairy Food—Timber—Grass Seed—Household Hints—Farm Notes.

Time to Transplant Evergreens.

A landscape gardener writes: "The nurseryman must, of course, go on transplanting from September till May; he can not stop because it is winter, on account of the extent of his work, the number of laborers being in all cases more or less limited. But in planting or improving the pleasure grounds of a large estate it is surely worth while to ascertain the season at which evergreene can be removed with most advantage. All my experience points strongly to two seasons—the beginning of autumn and the end of spring. As to the former season, I would say choose that period when the new growth ceases and the young shoots begin to ripen and solidify; as to the latter, take the trees just before the new growth commences. A difficulty, however, presents itself here which it is not easy to grappel with unless the place for every tree is previously marked out. In ordinary planting the subjects required for the plantations are vary various, and do not all begin nor complete their growth at the same time. Some begin and finish early, growing rapidly for a short time; others begin late, and drag on a slow growth for a lengthened period. But these do not constitute the majority; most evergreens begin and finish their growth about the same time. But how to deal with the exceptional cases is the question we wish to settle, and in such a manner that there shall be no losses by removal and no miserable looking plant to mar the pleasure one has a right to look for in contemplating the results of an expenditure of money and labor. The only way out of the difficulty appears to be to mark the place for every tree, making the first move, whether in autumn or spring, when the earliest trees are in the best state for planting, filling in the spaces left afterward as the different trees arrive at the best condition for removal. There is no doubt that many evergreens may be transplanted in autumn, even before growth ceases, and in spring after growth commences, in such a manner as to preserve a better appearance in the immediate future than they do if removed in midwinter. Of course, in such cases, if dry, hot weather should set in at the time or shortly after transplanting, water should be brought into free use.

Co-Operative Farming.

About a year ago, says the Tribune of Minneapolis, Minn., a little group of people organized as the "Pioneer Co-operative Company," went from Minneapolis to Crow Wing County to make a home upon a tract of 250 acres, land which had been purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by Minneapolis Knights of Labor to be devoted to an experiment in co-operative farming. The half-dozen families who went out to this land were too poor to have undertaken farming independently, and were not prospering in the city. Of necessity they began agriculture on a very small scale. It was some time before they were able to procure a team of horses. But they have found health and an assured though very frugal living on the land, and their experiment has already justified itself. It has gotten away from the city a number of people not well fitted to grapple with the competitive struggle of city life, and has given them a new start that will render all of them self-supporting, comfortable, and eventually prosperous in the country. Co-operative farming is a thoroughly feasible thing. The idea has much that is attractive. The co-operative farming village would do away with the isolation of ordinary farm life. It would permit a better standard of living at a less cost, and if rightly managed would yield each family a larger not profit than separate farming. The Shakers and other communistic societies have shown how great are the economies of productive co-operation. But it remains to be shown that all those advantages are compatible with private ownership and a business-like plan of distributing the profits. A dozen Dakota farmers, with an average of 320 acres apiece would make twice as much money if they should consolidate their holdings, organize a co-operative company, and live at a central spot. They could diversify their operations and vastly increase their margin of profit at every point, while living in a much more civilized style than is possible under the present plan. There would be no difficulties except such as arise from the frailties of human nature. But it is easy to over-estimate these. Men can generally work together as partners when it is to their interest to do so. The proneness of men to quarrel is not an insuperable objection to co-operation.

Scraping Apple Trees.

Old apple trees, especially if unthrifty, often have much loose bark on their trunks. This is, however, only a symptom of unthrift, and scraping it off will not make the tree fruitful unless it is manured and well cared for otherwise. One incidental advantage from scraping this rough bark is that many codling moths make this their hiding place and will thus be destroyed. To accomplish this result the work should be done early, at least as soon as the trees blossom and as much earlier as possible.

ew Danger to Hops,

Hop growers have had rather a hard time for a year or two past. According to Professor Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, a new enemy is looming up on their path. It may be called insignificant in size, being a new kind of plant lice working underground. It has done some damage to hop-yards near Waterville, N. Y. Dr. Lintner is watching the new enemy closely, and before the end of the season will be able to better describe its habits and the means for destroying it. Working underground as it does, this last will be difficult.

Saddle Horses.

In countries where the roads are rough and the wheeling bad, the saddle horse says 'Turf, Field, and Farm," is king. All journeys are made on horseback. In the hilly districts of Kentucky and Tennessee you find splendid riders and sure-footed horses, and the majority of the horses have all the saddle gaits. They single-foot, canter and trot. The saddle breed was created by mixing a pacing strain with thoroughbred strains. The death of pacing blood seemed to reduce the stiffness of knee and hock action and made the step less wearing upon horse and rider. It is the jar, the sharp concussion, which makes weight so trying upon equine legs. At one time single foot horses were all the fashion in Kentucky and Tennessee. They are still very numerous, but so much trotting blood has been introduced into both sections, especially the level portion of Kentucky, that structural form has undergone some changes, and horses which have an easy trot under the saddle are preferred by those who are not wedded to the idols of the past. Lexington is the center of the greatest trotting breeding district on the face of the globe, and when mares descended from the old saddle families are mated with stallions descended from Hambletonian and Hambrino Chief, a very useful type is obtained—a saddler with a fast walk and easy trotting action. The rough gaited trotter is not fit for the saddle school, still we find many of these badly-formed and hard pounding animals in the bridle paths of Central Park. They are ridden by men who will not pay the prices asked for horses of better quality. Almost every horse now brought from Kentucky and offered for sale in New York is trained to trot under saddle, and the very best saddle horses seen in the park scampered as colts over bluegrass pastures.

Counting the Weeds.

Professor J. C. Arthur, in his report for 1886 to the New York experiment station, gives the number of weeds found upon one-twentieth of an acre during the growing season. The land was part of an abandoned pasture. It had been plowed in 1882, and had borne four crops, with an annual dressing of commercial fertilizer, but had received no weed seeds from stable manure, as no manuring had been given it. The land on all sides had been in constant and clean cultivation. The countings were made in June, July, August and September, the largest weeds being pulled up and removed each time. The result was 3,701 individual plants in 1886 and 4,008 in 1885, and the entire number of species both years was over sixty. This examination shows that the number of individual plants was 81,900 to the acre. To furnish full information, the botanic name of every species is given. Nearly all are of plants which are never of any use in cultivation, but a few are of useful plants in the wrong place, according to the definition that a weed is "a plant growing where it is not wanted," and not in accordance with Emerson's definition, that "a weed is a plant whose virtues have not been discovered;" as such eminently valuable plants as red clover and Indian corn would be weeds in an onion bed or in a strawberry plantation.

Raising Horses or Mules.

It is often a question to the average farmer, writes a correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette, which will be the most profitable, to breed his mares for horse or mule colts. Mules generally sell well, are rather easier to raise, not quite as subject to disease, will stand more rough treatment, and can be broken to service younger than horses. They are generally more troublesome about the place, being more inclined to be "breachy," and where the stock is all kept in the pasture together, as is the case on many farms, they are more troublesome on account of a disposition to run down calves and sheep. They are often more trouble to break and more liable to kick. They will, taken as an average, with the average farm colts, sell easier and at a higher price at weaning time. If you have only average or below average mares, and you are breeding to the same quality of a horse, I should certainly say take the jack. As between a scrub colt, which is too often secured by this kind of mating, I should certainly prefer to secure a mule colt, as it would not only prove more profitable to sell, but make a better animal for use upon the farm. If you have good mares, well formed and well developed, and can breed to a really good horse, I should certainly prefer this kind of a horse colt to a mule. So that in determining which to breed for I should consider the animal I was breeding as well as the quality of the horse that I would secure to mate her with. There is more money in mule colts than only average horse colts, but if you are situated so as to breed and secure a really good colt—rather above the average—such colts can be made more profitable than mules.

Food for Dairy Farms.

Mr. Primrose McConnell, an experienced Scotch dairy farmer, gives some valuable hints on the feeding and management of cows in the new number of the Highland Agricultural society's transactions. As a forage crop on arable land he recommends a mixture of tares, rye and oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre of the first and one bushel each of the others. One sowing should be made in autumn and other sowings later in the season, so as to give a succession of cuttings. In connection with this point it is desirable to mention that the only variety of tares which produces a good bulk, if sown as late as March or April, is that known as York tares. Common spring sorts produce very little fodder. Mr. McConnell remarks on the danger of giving cotton-cake to cows, and he does not recommend any oil-cake, as oil does not produce milk. Bean meal mixed with ground oats, he says, will be found the best extra food for quantity, quality and flavor in butter. In opposition to some other authorities, Mr. McConnell declares winter dairying to be unprofitable. His experience is that the cost of keeping a cow in milk for the seven winter months is from two to three times as much of that of keeping the animal for the five summer months, and the small extra price realized for the milk, he adds, is not anything like in proportion to the cost of production. He is a strong advocate of the Scotch practice of heating chaff and meal with water for cows and other cattle, at any rate in winter, and giving it to them as a warm mess. Roots are sometimes added to the mixture, the whole being cooked together; but Mr. McConnell is of opinion that roots cost more than they are worth as food for cows.

Seasoning Timber.

Trees, immediately after they are felled, unless they have been previously killed, contain a great deal of moisture, and are unfit for use until they undergo a seasoning process. This is simply the evaporation of the water, which, if allowed to remain in the tree, would ferment and decay, and if dried out too rapidly would leave the timber brittle, because the gum and other matters in the wood would evaporate with the water, instead of assimilating with the fibers and tending to bind them together as is the case where the drying is properly conducted. How to accomplish this is the principal thing, and there are many means of doing so. Some people say placing timber in a running stream for a time before stacking helps seasoning and renders it less liable to decay. But it is not always convenient, nor is the timber as good as if seasoned other ways, for it carries off more matter than necessary. Some say leave timber in the bulk some time before cutting into planks. There is great danger in doing this, for if there are any cracks through the bark to allow the moisture to lodge in decay is cettain. The best way is to cut the timber into planks at once after felling, and place it in a strore or shed with good ventilation, but no violent draughts of air and no moisture. The floor should be perfectly dry and the roof lofty. In stacking the timber it is well, when convenient, to stand the planks on end, the root end upward and well raised from the ground. In all cases each plank or board should be separated from the next one by laths to allow the air to circulate freely between them. After being in this position for four or five months it is well to reverse them and brush off with a hard brush any moisture or mildew that may appear. Timber seasoned in this manner proves the toughest and most durable. In seasoning, hard woods take about one year to the inch, and soft woods much less. Where it is possible, it is well to cut all timber into scantlings, and in panels or boards to plane them some time before being used, as they are apt to shrink, no matter how long they are seasoning, for the wood which requires least seasoning is generally found to be the most durable; it then becomes an essential point that trees should be felled during the winter months, that being the season when the tree has the least sap or vegetation within it.

Sowing Grass Seed.

Professor H. H. Storer, in his recently published book on agriculture, makes the following suggestions concerning the sowing of grass seed: Experience teaches very emphatically that the seeds should not be buried deeply in the earth. Large sized seeds, like peas, and maize, beans, lupines and the like, may be buried pretty deeply without much harm. They contain a sufficient supply of nourishment to carry the sprout happily through a considerable layer of earth; but little seeds, like grass seeds, have no such power, and there is great danger of losing them altogether if they are deeply covered. There are plenty of methodical experiments which show directly that deep burying is not only unnecessary, but hurtful to the last degree; and the same lesson is enforced by the enormous number of grass seeds that farmers are in the habit of sowing upon the acre of land. Very little figuring is required to show that a large proportion of the seeds never come to any good, and the conclusion lies near at hand that most of the missing individuals have been buried beyond all hope of recovery. There would be little need of covering grass seeds at all, if the young plants could but be shielded from winds at the moment of starting, and the surface of the ground be kept moist during the germination of the seeds and until the young plants were firmly established. But in practice it is commonly necessary to give the seeds a slight covering of earth, in order that they may not become dry and that the young plants may not have such a hold upon the earth from the beginning that the wind can not throw them about in every direction and loosen their connections with the soil.

Small Farming in France.

M. Bernard contributes to the Journal d' Agriculture Pratique a very interesting article on "LaPetite Culture." In his proper province, this writer maintains, the cultivator is unsurpassed as a farmer. It is he who takes in hand all kinds of difficult and delicate culture while his cows are at least as well cared for as those of the larger farmer, and he keeps more cattle and pigs per acre as a rule. In Provence it is the small cultivator who produces immortels for the world; it is he who raises great crops of strawberries in Hyeres, tomatoes in Antibes, and asparagus and ant chokes in the Eastern Pyrenees. In Brittany and Normandy he produces butter which finds a ready sale in every market where it is offered. To him the culture of the vine is mainly consecrated. On the mountains, and wherever cultivation is especially difficult, the small cultivator alone succeeds. If he has but little capital he makes up for it by his wonderful industry and perseverance. His cost of production in proportion to results is greater than that of the large cultivator; but this is chiefly attributable to the high prices he has to pay for the small quantities of materials which he purchases and to the exorbitant interest on borrowed capital. These difficulties M. Bernard proposes to meet by establishing agricultural co-operative associations, similar to the syndicates which have met with such wonderful success in all parts of France, but in the advantages of which, for one reason or another, only the large farmers have shared; and agricultural credit banks, like those which have proved so beneficial to peasant proprietors in Germany, Belgium and Italy. With respect to co-operative farming, whatever its economic advantages may be M. Bernard declares that the French peasant proprietors will never give up his property and independance to become a sharer with others, and a mere workman under the direction of a manager or a committee.

Strengthening Food For Cows.

Cat, corn and barley meal are each and all good for milch cows at this season. When first turned out to grass the herbage is watery and innutritious, but it is better to let them pick what they can than to wait until the grass grows older, by which time much of it will have become coarse, and will not be readily eaten. Cows thus fed will eat dry hay, or even straw, readily at night, and should be given what they will eat clean. But straw, or even hay, is not all that is required. Some grain or meal must be added, not alone to keep up the present flow and richness of milk, but to prevent the cow from growing poor, which will decrease her yield all through the season.

Easement Walls for Barns.

There are decided advantages in putting basements under stock barns aside from the large amount of room which they cheaply furnish. Look at any of the early made barns to-day and we shall find its sills rotted off from nearness to the ground, while perhaps its upper timbers may be sound and good. There is always considerable manure thrown out from stock barns in winter, and if the barn is not on high walls its timbers are likely to be in contact with it, injuring them more in one year than would result from several years' exposure to the weather.

Brushing Spring Calves.

Every one knows the piteous bleating that a young calf makes when separated from its dam. It is not alone the frequent supply of food that it misses, but even more the tender fondling and loving attentions which she gives it. Tied up where it can not reach her, the calf soon begins to feel uncomfortable. Watch how the old cow fondles it, and we may easily guess why. Every little while, with her rough, moist tongue, she will licks its back, neck and sides, while the calf, though only a day, or even less, old, stands in evident enjoyment of the operation. Whenever a calf is pitifully bleating take a soft brush and imitate the cow's action as closely as possible. The bleating will cease, and if the grooming is given two or three times a day this most mournful of all noises will be effectually stopped.

FARM NOTES.

It is a very easy matter to spoil milk at this season. Cleanliness is very important now.

Next month is the time for millet. Get the ground ready now, and use plenty of manure.

Guineas and turkeys are excellent foragers, and destroy a large number of insects in a season.

Marl, half a peck to a hill, is highly recommended for blackberry bushes. If that can not be obtoined use loam.

It is bad for young trees to have wheat, oats or clover growing about their roots. Keep the ground clean by the use of the hoe.

A new, cheap and effective insect killer is said to be composed of one part of muriate of potash in 1,000 parts of water.

Kerosene excels for softening or clearing out the gummed and hardened oil in the boxes of mowers, reapers and other farm machinery.

The common white flat turnip, or the purple top strop leaf variety, are the kinds mostly in demand by city consumers. Yet they are not so rich as the yellow varieties, or even as the rutabagas.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, claims that where peach trees are fertilized with muriate of potash the fruit is of much deeper color, and has been sold for $1 a basket more that from trees not so treated.

A new theory regarding milk fever is that it is caused by removing too much of the warm milk from the udder immediately after calving, thus causing a chill. It is suggested never to allow the calf to suck over one-fourth of the milk until after the fourth day.

The Cackler is the name of a new poultry journal published in San Francisco. Like everything else in California that can make a noise, it is very boastful in respect to the advantages of the State.

Detroit manufacturers are now using petroleum to a considerable extent in the place of coal or coke for generating steam. They find it cheaper and more convenient to use.

In this vicinity lilac bushes have produced their usual amount of blossoms, while snowball bushes have produced scarcely any flowers.

The French mode of killing poultry, causing instant death and perfect bleeding, is accomplished by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife, making an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs until bled. They are then picked when warm. In this way the skin presents a natural appearance.

The statement is made in a New York City paper that one railroad carried 25,000 country boarders to farm-houses in three counties in the State, where they stayed on an average eight weeks each, and left in the hands of farmers $1,400,000. If the statement is true summer boarders appear to be the best-paying crop a farmer can raise.

Farmers in Louisiana will in the future give more attention to raising mules. For a century mules for doing farm work have been obtained from Kentucky and other States, and have called for the expenditure of large sums of money. Farmers have lately found out that mules can be raised at home for much less than they can be bought.

An Indiana farmer states the owner of a quarter-section of prairie land should be able to raise and sell ten fat steers and forty hogs each year, besides raising food enough to supply his family. If his stock is good his cash sales will amount to about $1,500 per year.

During a recent thunder-storm a large number of horses and cattle were killed by lightening near Denton, Texas. The stock were drifted against the wire fences, and it is thought the lightning struck the wire fences, and, having no ground connections, killed the animals in passing from the wires to the ground. Ten head of cattle were killed in one bunch. Several smaller bunches were killed. The lightning played upon the wires like balls of fire. This shows it is necessary to have on wire fences ground connections in order to allow the electricity to freely pass to the ground.

The secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society reports, under date of May 6, that the wheat crop of 1886 was 40,566,868 bushels, which was about a full average crop. The present prospect for the crop of 1887 is 28,400,000 bushels, a shortage of 30 per cent. compared with a fair average crop. Favorable weather may increase this estimate. Thirty-one counties estimate the condition below 65 per cent., and only five counties above 90 per cent. On level clay lands, especially in the bowlder clay or drift, wheat is the poorest. In counties of rolling land higher averages are reported, while the best wheat is found on the well drained, fertile bottom lands. However, in some of these districts there is no danger yet of the wheat lodging so as to cut down the average somewhat.

Some interesting figures with regard to the consumption of food in Paris have recently been published in France, from which we take the following details: It appears in the year 1885 no less than 303,894 oxen, 188,595 calves, 1,979,536 sheep and 352,004 pigs were killed at Paris. Adding to this the 7,662,412 pounds of horseflesh which was sold for food, 157 pounds of meat is the average consumption of each inhabitant. The largest number of cattle came from the provinces and the rest was supplied by Germany, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary. Besides this an average of 9 pounds of tongue, livers, kidneys, calves' heads, 23 pounds of fish, 22 pounds of poultry, and 7 pounds of oysters per inhabitant has to be added to the consumption of meat.

Dr. Grossman remarks that the value of hen manure demands not less on the care which is given to keeping it than on the kind of food the fowls eat. The excretion of birds undergoes a rapid change; a large amount of ammonia is soon formed which reduces materially its manurial value in case it is allowed to escape. A liberal use of plaster or of good loam, or kieserite is first-rate for absorbing the ammonia. The safest way to secure the full benefit of the droppings is to gather them often and to add directly the plaster or loam. A sandy soil is of little use as an absorbent.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Potato Pone—This is a West India dish, but people in the United States have been found capable of relishing it. Wash, peel and grate two pounds of potatoes; add four ounces each of sugar and melted butter, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper; mix all well together and place it in a baking dish and put it into a quick oven until it is done and becomes nicely browned.

Russian Jelly—One ounce of gelatine, three-quarters of a pint of water, one gill of sherry or maderia, the graten rind and juice of a lemon, one half pound of lump sugar. Melt it together, strain it, and when cool whip it with a whisk to a stiff froth. It can be molded or served in rough lumps. Half can be colored with cochineal, and lumps of alternate colors can be heaped up.

Wine Jelly—Two ounces galatine, one quart of water, one half pound of sugar, the juice of a lemon and half the rind, the white and shell of an egg or two. Boil and strain it, then add three quarters of a pint of any wine strained through muslin, sherry, maderia, raisin or orange, according to taste, and set in a mold with or without fruit. Champagne or claret jelly may be made in the same way, using a pint of wine. The wine should not be boiled.

Caramel Cake—Cake same as for cocoanut cake. Filling—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup of cream; flavor with vanilla, cook to a thick syrup, and then spread between the cakes.

Sour Sauce—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one even teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of venegar; beat all well together; pour over it one pint of boiling water, and let it come to a boil. Spice with nutmeg to taste.

Snow Drops—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three cups of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small round tins. Those in the shape of fluted shells are very pretty.

Haricot Mutton—Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, seasoning with pepper and salt. Strain and add carrots, parsnips and onions previously boiled tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the mutton, broil it brown, put it into the gravy along with the vegetables, and stew all together ten minutes.

Transparent Pudding—Beat eight eggs very light, add half a pound of sugar, the same of fresh butter, melted, and a half nutmeg, grated; set this on the stove, and keep stirring until it is thick as buttered eggs; put a puff paste in a pie-plate, and bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two pies.

Corn Starch Cake—One cup of butter worked to a cream with two cups of sugar; 1 cup of milk in which is dissolved 1 teaspoonful of soda; 2 cups of flour in which is sifted 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; the whites only of 6 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Mix all these ingredients well, and then add one cup of corn starch. Beat well. Bake in a moderate oven. Will make one large loaf.

Hominy Croquettes—To one quart of boiling water add a teaspoonful of salt; stir in gradually a heaping half pint of the finest hominy; boil three-quarters of an hour and put on the back of the range where it will remain hot an hour longer; then put in a large bowl and add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs; mix it thoroughly and when cold shape into cones; dip the cones in beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in boiling fat.

The Same Effect.

[Omaha World.]

"Mattie, Mattie," called an Omaha dame to her daughter. "I do wish you would play something besides Wagner. I am so sick of it."

"I am not at the piano, ma," responded the daughter from an adjoining room.

"Then who is it?"

"Nurse and the baby."

MR. JULIAN'S WORK.

How He Has Warred Upon the Land Thieves of New Mexico.

A Beautiful Region, Which Has Been Retarded in Development by Organized Republican Roguery.

Hon. George W. Julian, Surveyor-General of New Mexico, has returned to this city on a three-week's furlough. He is enjoying good health, and preserves all his old vigor. A Sentinel reporter met him yesterday, and the conversation naturally turned upon New Mexico and the affairs of the Territory.

"The Sentinel's readers," said the reporter, "would be glad to have a word from you with regard to New Mexico—its climate, its people, its peculiarities and the course of latter-day politics in the Territory."

"I think the climate of Santa Fe," responded Mr. Julian, "is the finest on the continent. It has great advantages over other localities, being about 7,000 feet above the sea level, and yet encircled by mountains some 5,000 feet higher, thus protecting it from the winds and storms of the winter, and making life enjoyable at every season of the year. The agriculture of New Mexico is confined mainly to the valleys which form a very small percentage of the surface of the Territory. Irrigation, however, will largely extend this tillable area, while, as a growing country, it ranks among the very first. The great interest, however, lies in its mineral wealth, which is being rapidly developed. The work of my office relative to the survey of mineral claims enables me to speak from facts. These mining operations, however, are evidently as yet in their infancy, and they give promise of a very great future at no very distant date.

"The matter of the most absorbing interest," continued Mr. Julian, "in New Mexico is the strife about land tites. When we acquired the Territory, in 1848, it was covered by Mexican and Spanish grants aggregating about 15,000,000 acres or about two-thirds of the land surface of Indiana. By our treaty with Mexico the United States became obliged to recognize these old titles whenever they were found valid according to Mexican and Spanish law. In 1854 Congress created the officice of Surveyor-General for New Mexico and made it his duty to pass upon the validity of these titles, subject to the final action of Congress, and it so happened that through the influence of the monopolists and traffickers in these grants, the Surveyor-General's office became a mere bureau in the service of rougery, instead of the agent and representative of the Government. Under instructions from the General Land Office, which were suggested by my examination of these cases, it became my duty to overhaul the work of my predecessors in office for the past thirty years and the results have been perfectly startling. Forged and fradulent titles were pronounced valid, and extravagant, and unwarranted surveys covering very large areas of land were approved, so that by these methods from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres have been stolen from the Government and misappropriated under the forms of law. The claimants of these grants have been the masters of the Territory. They have not only ruled the Surveyor-Generals and their deputies, but have very largely controlled the Land Department of the Government. This has been especially true under the administrations of Grant and Hayes. These claimants have also prowled around the committees of Congress and beguiled it into the approval of the worst rascalities of the Surveyor-General's office and the General Land Office. An illustration of this is found in the famous Maxwell land grant case. Under the Mexican law which governed it it could not exceed eleven square miles, or about 48,000 acres. But Congress was prevailed upon to confirm it with the exterior boundaries named in the grant, as the Supreme Court has just decided, and thereby cheated the public dymain out of about 1,750,000 acres. The power of these grant owners has been phenomenal and utterly disastrous to the Territory. But under the administration of President Cleveland the work of reform has been vigorously inaugurated, through which restoration will be made of our stolen public domain and the country opened to actual settlement and tillage. Four years more of the rule of organized land stealing would have made reform practly impossible. Honest men would have been obliged to leave the Territory or turn rogues. But all that is now wanted is a continuance of the work so well begun by the Land Department until land titles shall be definitely settled, which can not fail to bring about the regulation of the treaty by giving the people small farms, closely associated communities and thrifty tillage in place of the large holdings, wasteful agriculture and social stagnation which have so long afflicted New Mexico."

THE DEADLY SALAMANDER.

One of the Ugly Little Reptiles Loose in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 17.—About ten days ago Charles Reiche & Bros., dealers in animals, received two salamanders from the interior of Japan. These Japanese terrors have excited great attention, not only because they are the only ones ever imported into this country, but on account of their bad reputation. Anything that they touch is rendered poisonous. Water in which they have poked their noses becomes so deadly as to kill and living that touches it. The reputation of the salamander in regard to fire is well known. It is belived that these animals have many other habits about which they are silent.

On Sunday the two warty beasts were left in a shallow tub, and yesterday morning both had escaped. The larger of the two was found in a corner of the room, and without much difficulty was picked up on a cloth and put back in the tub. The little one had left a watery trail in its flight, which led out of the door and half-way down a flight of stairs to a hole just big enough for the creature to squeeze through. The wandering salamander must have made a quick descent to a cellar floor, where a young black bear of great amiability of character was chained to the walls. The fall must have soured the salamander's temper and made him anxious to smash things, for when the store was opened yesterday morning the bear was lying dead in its corner, with froth about its muzzle and its body drawn up as if it had died with the colic. No marks could be found on the bear's body, and no autopsy was made. That will come in due time to-day, for everybody wants to know just how the salamander gets in its deadly work.

The cellar of the store was thoroughly searched during the day, but the lizard was not to be found. Last night a stream of water was left trickling down into an iron basin in the hopes that the pleasant sound would attract the salamander, which must be very dry indeed by this time. The unfortunate part of the affair is that nobody knows whether the salamander kills its victim by biting, spitting, or merely getting into the same county. This uncertainty makes the hunt peculiarly exciting.

Minneapolis Milling.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 18.—The Northwestern Miller says: "Despite the toughness of the wheat, produced by hot weather, the mills made quite a gain in output last week, averaging 20,000 barrels daily. The product was 120,000 barrels, against 105,000 barrels the previous week, and 120,700 barrels the corresponding time in 1886. Exports last week were slightly smaller, reaching 50,700 barrels. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 756,500 bushels; shipments, flour, 114,315 barrels; wheat, 108,640 bushels; milistuffs, 2,919 tons. Wheat in store: Minnespolis, 6,790,893 bushels; Duluth, 10,535,778 bushels; St. Paul, 850,000 bushels.

ASSAULTED BY HER HUSBAND.

Terrible Experience of Mrs. J. M. Goodspeed, of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—At 4 o'clock this morning a wild-eyed man of about fifty years of age, with his long beard torn and his face showing traces of blood, entered the Central Station, and said to the officer in charge: "I am J. M. Goodspeed. I have assaulted my wife. I do not know whether she is dead or not. You had better lock me up until you find out. Send to the Bodley homestead on Prince Hill." The man was locked up and an officer sent at once to the place indicated, which is in the extreme western portion of the city. At the house the officer found Mrs. Goodspeed in bed with her face at throat bearing marks of violence. She was at first averse to talking, but when told that her husband had surrendered himself she went on to say that they had played croquet on the lawn until 9 o'clock last night, when she retired, Mr. Goodspeed saying he was not ready yet. About 11 o'clock she heard him in the room, but fell asleep. At midnight she was awakened to find him standing over her with glaring eyes and an awful expression on his face, trying to twist some dark cloth down her throat. A terrible struggle ensued, in the course of which she begged him to desist, offering him the title to all her property but he was inexorable and beat her with something he held in his hand. Mrs. Goodspeed caught his long beard and with all her strength wrenched a portion from his face. This caused him such pain that he relinquished his hold, and a servant entering at that point, he left the room. Major Goodspeed married Mrs. Bodley, a wealthy widow a year or two ago, after an acquaintance formed at Athens, Ohio, where he was an esteemed citizen, having for a long time served as principal of the public schools. Mrs. Goodspeed is of the opinion that her husband's mind is deranged and that view is taken by all who know him. He was therefore taken this forenoon to the sanitarium at College Hill, where his mental condition will be ascertained. He has hitherto borne a spotless reputation and has been held in high esteem by all his acquaintances. Mrs. Goodspeed will be confined in her room for some time by the injuries to her head, throat and breast.

May the Clergy be Criticised?

[Huxley, in Popular Science Monthly for June.]

The Duke of Argyll tells us that the "work and calling" of the clergy prevent them from "pursuing disputation as others can." I wonder if his Grace ever reads the so-called religious newspapers? It is not an occupation which I should commend to any one who wishes to employ his time profitably; but a very short devotion to this exercise will suffice to convince him that the "pursuit of disputation," carried to a degree of acrimony and vehemence unsurpassed in lay controversies, seems to be found quite compatible with the "work and calling" of a remarkably large number of the clergy.

Finally, it appears to me that nothing can be in worse taste than the assumption that a body of English gentlemen can, by any possibility, desire that immunity from criticism which the Duke of Argyll claims for them. Nothing could be more personally offensive to me than the supposition that I shirked criticism, just or unjust, of any lecture I ever gave. I should be utterly ashamed of myself if, when I stood up as an instructor of others, I had not taken every pains to assure myself of the truth of that which I was about to say; and I should feel myself bound to be even more careful with a popular assembly, who would take me more or less on trust, than with an audience of competent and critical experts.

I decline to assume that the standard of morality, in these matters, is lower among the clergy than it is among scientific men. I refuse to think that the priest who stands up before a congregation as the minister and interpretor of the Divinity is less careful in his utterances, less ready to meet adverse comment, than the layman who comes before his audience as the minister and interpreter of Nature. Yet what would we think of the man of science who, when his ignorance or carelessness was exposed, whined about the want of delicacy of his critics, or pleaded his "work and calling" as a reason for being let alone?

No man, nor any body of men, is good enough, or wise enough, to dispense with the tonic of criticism. Nothing has done more harm to the clergy than the practice, too common among laymen, of regarding them, when in the pulpit, as a sort of chartered libertines, whose divagations are not to be taken seriously. And I am well assured that the distinguished divine, to whom the sermon is attributed, is the last person who would desire to avail himself of the dishonoring protection which has been superfluously thrown over him.

How General Jackman Saved Money.

"A Republican convention was a novelty in 1860," says a writer in the New York Sun, "and hundreds of Democrats flocked to Chicago to see the fun that year. General Jackman, the stiffest kind of a Democrat, but a great friend of Cameron, was there, and never missed a chance to give the General a lift. Jackman had built the greater part of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and had made a fortune that was among the big ones in those days. He was a tip-top fellow, and, being a true gentleman, nobody enjoyed a quiet game of draw more than he did. The morning after the ratification meeting over the nomination of Lincoln I was at the Briggs House, where all the Pennsylvania delegates stopped, and who should come along but General Jackman.

"'Hallo! Come in and have something.'

"I went in, and after we had had something Jackman began to feel for his money. Every pocket was empty.

"'There!' he exclaimed. 'Some infernal black Republican has robbed me!'

"'How much have you lost, General?'

"'Fifteen hundred dollars!' he said. 'No,' he said, 'hold on. Let—me—see. There was $250 that Aleck McClure pulled out of me on that full, when I thought sure he had only a bobtail flush; there's the $150 I had in the jack pot that Thad Stevens walked away with, and there's the $150 that Andy Curtis coaxed away from me by standing pat on an ace full, and I thought it was only a bluff. By Jove! I'm luckier than I thought I was. There's $550 I saved out of the $1,500, and I'm only out $950 after all.'"

Damages for Seduction.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—J. V. Barbour, a well-to-do citizen of Grant County, Kentucky, yesterday obtained a verdict for $15,000 damages in the United States Court at Covington, Ky., against E. O. Stevenson, of Ohio, for the seduction of his daughter, aged seventeen. The offense was committed a year or two ago, when Stevenson was living in Grant County, New York.

Horsford's Acid Phosphates

In Nervous Prostration.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have no doubt of its efficacy in all cases of nervous prostration. I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business; as he explained it, his brain was 'tired and confused' upon the least exertion mentally. Immediate benefit followed the use of the Acid Phosphate, and he owed his recovery to it."

"My love, what magic spell has thrown
Upon your face? Its charm I own.
Whence came thy pure and pearly teeth?
Thy rosy lips! Thy perfumed breath?"
She said, in accent sweet and clear,
"'Tis only SOZODONT, my dear."

MALARIA

CHILLS AND FEVER. FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED.

Radway's Ready Relief

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly-settled districts, where the malaria of ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning, on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and drink it, and eat, say a cracker, they will escape attacks.

For the prevention and cure of this disease alone Radway's Ready Relief and Pills are worth a farm to every settler. No home or family should be without these remedies.

PREVENTION.

HUDSON RIVER RR'K MF'G CO.,
VERPLANK POINT, N. Y.

Dr. Radway—My family are in the habit of trusting entirely to your Ready Relief and Pills as our household medicine, rarely requiring any other medical aid. I myself follow closely your directions in taking Ready Relief as a preventive for Chills and Fever, say a teaspoonful in some water before my breakfast on an empty stomach, when I visit my yard, as I am accustomed to do at that time. The result is a perfect success, as I never take the fever, although I am located in a most malarious district, in which few of the residents escape malarious attacks, particularly of Chills and Fever.

My men and those who have come from Mr. Frost's yard experience the same beneficial effects by following a like precaution as myself.

Very truly yours, JOHN MORTON,
Proprietor.

A CURE OF CHILLS AND FEVER.

DR. RADWAY—Sir: They (Radway's Ready Relief and Pills) have cured me of Chills and Fever. JAMES L. GILL.

Poolsville, Ind.

Fever and Ague cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists.

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RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs,
Inflammation, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Headache, Toothache,
Nervousness, Diphtheria,
Influenza, Difficult Breathing,

Cured and Prevented by

Radway's Ready Relief.

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestion whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES!

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frostbites, Nervousness, Sleeplessness.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford instant ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps,