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The Farmer.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

WHY CUT FEED IS BEST.
Among our farmers generally too little attention is given to the method of feeding their animals. Although it may be a little more trouble, we have found that it pays us in the long run. We know that there are many who will disagree with us, yet, upon a little investigation into the truth in this question and its natural effects upon the animals fed, it cannot but seem very apparent.

Cutting fodder does not add any more nutriment, we admit; but it changes its mechanical condition and enables stock to consume it in less time, and thus have more time for rest and digestion.

It is a well known fact, admitted by all, that a man who eats regularly—say three times a day—is far more healthy than he who is constantly eating; for by so doing the digestive organs are required to act three times daily, and then they rest; whereas if kept in a constant state of action, and without rest, produces weakness, which, if continued in, will ultimately throw one into dyspepsia.

The digestive organs require as much rest as the body. Although every one would think it preposterous if any one were to go without sleep for days and weeks, yet we seem to have no regard for our digestive organs.—The same facts hold good for our domestic animals, for are they not classed among the mammalian order of the animal kingdom the same as man, and their composition relatively the same? Therefore should we not respect them as well as our own organism? Especially is this a valuable consideration for hard-worked horses.

Again, cut hay or straw, slightly moistened and sprinkled with ground grain is much more palatable, and preferred by stock to unmixed food, and tends to maintain a more vigorous appetite than when confined to unprepared food.

Again, it is the faculty of mixing food right that pleases the palate, and though there is no more nutriment in it, opportunity is given to get more from it, and a less amount is passed off in excrement.

A dish of potatoes well seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper, would not be turned from by the most fastidious; but if a person were required to eat each separately it would be turned from in disgust.

The question of economy in this matter of course depends upon the value

of labor and of food in different localities, and under various circumstances. But we have found on our farm that it is profitable, notwithstanding the seeming high price of labor.

The superintendents of several city horse railways in cities where horses are very much worked have told us that they were obliged to give cut food to keep their horses in good order.

Nothing can be gained, however, by preparing food that was not good before. Many think that by adding meal to cut straw, butts of cornstalk, cabbages, and the like, and inducing their stock to eat it, that they have made a gain; but it is impossible for something to come out of nothing.

Wherever digestion can be helped, a point is gained; and if a less amount of food cut will go further, another point is gained. If better digestion secures more nutriment from the food administered, and a less amount is wasted in excrement, a less amount of food will be required. Several of our neighbors will join us in the statement that nearly fifty per cent. is saved by preparing food; and if it could be steamed, it is still better.

We should like to hear the opinion of some of our readers, who undoubtedly have given the matter a thorough practical test.—*Stock Journal.*

Many persons are in the habit of sleeping for half an hour or an hour immediately after dinner. This is a bad practice. Ten minutes sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes, and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep is taken after dinner it should be in the sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthful digestion. Let those who need rest and sleep during the day take it before dinner instead of after, and they will soon find that they feel better, and that their digestion will be improved thereby.—*Herald of Health.*

For five years after an orchard is planted the ground should be plowed, harrowed, and manured each year.

This country consumes 1,000,000 acres of forest annually for building and manufacturing purposes.

The farmers in the vicinity of Egg Harbor, N. J., propose to make beet root sugar their special crop.

Large poultry raisers say they get more meat for the food consumed from the Chinese fowls than from any others.

The thrashing machines used in the United States save 10,000,000 bushels of grain annually more than the flail would save.

From three to five years are sufficient to raise a living fence, to protect the fields from stock, unless animals are too unruly.

Dip shingles in lime water, and let them soak awhile before laying them. They last a third longer. And do not gather moss.

There is more timber in Southern Minnesota than there was ten years ago. The prairie fires are stopped by the roads and fields.

Those who make the best show of profit from eggs do not keep Leghorns, or Brahmas, or Houdans, or Bantams, but common dung-hill pullets.

Clover dead ripe is better for a manure than when plowed under green. Clover should be plowed in six weeks or two months before the wheat is sowed.

An exchange says: "The largest rose-bush in France is at Toulon. It covers a wall seventy-five feet long by eighteen in height, and near the root measures two feet eight inches round. In the months of April and May it produces fifty thousand roses."

Henry Ward Beecher says: "The only way to exterminate the Canada thistle is to plant it for a crop, and propose to make money out of it.—Then worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, aphides will suck it, will peck it, heat will scorch it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it."

Every bushel of wood ashes applied to the corn crop is worth one dollar.—The truth of the assertion has been readily demonstrated by the result of experiments accurately conducted.—On all light soils the action is highly energetic and salutary, they exert a warming and invigorating influence, and promote the rapid growth of almost every species of vegetable production.

A CONFEDERATE NOTE.

The following lines were written on the lost note of a Confederate soldier, after Gen. Lee's surrender:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the water below it;
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it;
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale this paper can tell.
Of Liberty, born of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ore,
Too much a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay,
Hoping to redeem on the morrow.
But days flow by, weeks become years,
Our coffers were empty still,
Coin was so rare our treasury'd quake
If a dollar should drop in the till.

We know it had scarcely a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it,
It looked in our eyes a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it;
But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned,
And those little checks represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were overdue;
We knew if it brought us our bread to-day,
It was the best our country could do.
Keep it; it tells all our history over,
From the birth of the dream to its last,
Modest, and born of the angel's hope,
Like our hope of success—it passed.

A REAL HERO—A SCENE AT SEA.

Two weeks ago, on board an English steamer, a little ragged boy, aged nine years, was discovered on the fourth day of the outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to the object of his being stowed away, and what brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it because he could not afford to keep him nor pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stowaways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors.—The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and re-questioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him, and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to inculcate the sailors' secret, one day by the collar, and dragging him forward, told him that unless he confessed the truth in ten minutes from that time he would hang him to the yard arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and sailors of the mid-day watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the finest sight, said our informant, that we ever beheld, to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy—his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had lapsed, the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life; but he replied, with the utmost simplicity and sincerity, by asking the mate if he might pray.

The mate said nothing, but hooded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed in the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him, this brave and noble little fellow, this poor wailing son of society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for—there he knelt, with clasped hands and eyes upraised to Heaven, while he repeated audibly the Lord's Prayer, and prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him to Heaven.

Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts, as the mate sprang forward to the boy and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death and be willing to sacrifice his life for the truth of his own word.—*New York Sun.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

The New Bern Times says during the thunder storm yesterday forenoon, while a colored man named Henry Scott was on his way from Deep Gully to this city with a mule, and cart containing one barrel of dip turpentine, a cage of chickens and basket of eggs, lightning struck the cart, completely demolishing it, setting fire to the turpentine, throwing the man several feet to one side of the road, while the coop of fowls, and basket of eggs were thrown to the other. Both man and mule seemed paralyzed for a few moments. Upon examination the eggs and chickens were found to be uninjured, while the cart and turpentine were a total loss. The next cart which came along, brought the chickens and eggs to the city while the darkey led his mule, and was heard to say "dis nig ger ort to took to de woods."

REMARKABLE MASONIC INCIDENT.

The first Masonic funeral that ever occurred in California took place in the year 1849, and was performed over the body of a brother found drowned in the bay of San Francisco. An account of the ceremonies states that on the body of the deceased was found a silver mark of a Mason, upon which were engraved the initials of his name. A little further investigation revealed to the beholder the most singular exhibition of Masonic emblems that were ever drawn by the ingenuity of man upon the human skin. There is nothing in the history or traditions of Freemasonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm, in red or blue ink, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the entire apprenticeship. There were the Holy Bible, the square and the compass, the twenty-four inch gauge, and the common gavel. There were also the Masonic pavement, representing the ground-floor of King Solomon's Temple, the indented tessel which surrounds it, and the blazing star in the centre. On his right arm, and artistically executed in the same indelible liquid, were emblems pertaining to the fellow craft degree, viz: the square, the level and plumb. There were also the five columns representing the five orders of architecture—the tusean, doric, ionic, corinthian, composite.

In removing the garments from his body, the towel presented itself, with all the other tools of operative masonry. Over his heart was the pot of incense. On the other parts of his body were the bee-hive, the book of constitutions, guarded by the tiler's sword; the sword pointing to a naked heart; the All seeing eye; the anchor and ark; hour glass, the sythe, the forty-seventh problem of Euclid; the sun, moon, stars and comets; the three steps, emblematical of youth, manhood and age.—Admirably executed was the weeping virgin, reclining on a broken column, upon which lay the book of constitutions. In her left hand, she held the pot of incense, the Masonic emblem of a pure heart, and in her uplifted hand, a sprig of Acacia, the emblem of the immortality of the soul.

Immediately beneath her stood winged Time, with his sythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the hour glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that our lives are withering away. The withered and attenuated fingers of the Destroyer were placed amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were the striking emblems of mortality and immortality beautifully blended in one pictorial representation. It was a spectacle such as Masons never saw before, and in all probability, such as the fraternity will never witness again. The brother's name was never known.

General John A. Logan assumed the responsibility of placing a guard over the graves of a few Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington, with instructions to allow no flowers to be strewn on the graves, while those of the Union soldiers were being decorated with flowers. It makes no difference whether it was Gen. Logan or any other general who issued that order. It was a very small business for him to be engaged in. No generous man pursues his enemy after he is dead and the soil piled above him.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)*

One of the best proofs that ours is "the best Government ever devised," is the fact that under it the widow is not allowed to garland the grave of her rebel husband, and the mother is forbidden to cast a token of love upon the turf that covers the ashes of her Dixie boy. Let us annex to Austria and have Grant for our Haynau.—*Wheeling W. Va. Register.*

PROGRESS OF JUDAISM.—The present aspect of Judaism throughout Christendom is well high astounding, according to Professor Stowe. The Jews are very active and growing in wealth and influence. There are ten regularly employed Rabbis in New York city, and nearly as many synagogues. Cincinnati is not behind New York in this respect, and there are four or five in Boston. Some of their synagogues in New York and Cincinnati are amongst the most costly and splendid religious edifices in the United States. They have schools of the highest order, are projecting an American Jewish University, and have already one or two theological seminaries. Three matters of importance, we are told, are just now occupying the attention of the Jews at large. One is the revocation of the decree of 1495, by which Jews were banished from Spain; the second is the establishment of an agricultural colony in Palestine; the third is the proposal to hold a universal synod in Germany next summer. For a race four thousand years old these are signs of considerable vitality.

Augusta, Ga., June 9.—A letter from Sandersville, Washington county, to the Chronicle says that Col. R. W. Flourney, a democratic member of the Legislature, was murdered in his own field yesterday by a negro man in his employ. The negro was committed to jail.

Singular but true: Of the seven members of Lincoln's Cabinet at the commencement of his administration, there is only one who now sustains the Radical party, and that is Simon Cameron.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!"
[Washington Telegrams, May 21.]

Major Moore, of the San Antonio (Texas) Express, had an interview this morning with President Grant. The Major assured the President that it would be folly to expect the Republican party to gain a victory in case an election was ordered in Texas immediately, and urged a delay. The President stated that there would be no election in Texas before November, in any event, and also that General Reynolds had not recommended an early election, as had been intimated. Major Moore was Assistant Adjutant General of Sheridan's First Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, in 1863, and was listened to by the President with much interest.

[Ditto, May 23.]

President Grant today stated to Judge Paschal, who called upon him in behalf of Governor Pease, of Texas, that the time for holding the election in that State and Mississippi would not be decided until after the election in Virginia.

Look upon this picture, good reader, then, if you can without a blush upon this:

[Tribune Editorial, May 25.]

Our telegram of the elections in France simply reports a heavy vote, but to-day that vote will go through the form of being counted—the most plausible part, we presume, of that process of manipulation by which the oppressors of France render themselves a majority. What is called an election there is worthy of the name merely in the sense that it is the mode which the Emperor Napoleon elects to delude his people to their faces, and at the same time make them delude themselves.

Upon the elections just held, the Emperor has brought to bear the machinery of a powerful system of repression. The bayonet interest will to a man sustain the empire.

The "bayonet interest" in France, it strikes us, says the World, might learn something in the way of "repression" from the "bayonet interest" in Texas Virginia and Mississippi. The "Emperor," all might take lessons with profit in the "process of manipulation" by which oppressors render themselves a majority from the "President." What matters the name of a despot to the substance of his despotism? Is it not a nauseating thing to hear these Radicals prate about the abomination, in "effete Europe," of the very same practices which they have inflicted upon decrepit liberty in America? "Thou fool! first take the beam out of thine own eye, and then shall thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The New York World says the recent action of the Memphis and New Orleans Commercial Convention has turned public attention strongly in the direction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In this connection, it learns that arrangements have been made to push forward the building of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad during the present summer, in the anticipation of aid from Congress at the coming session. Engineering parties have been placed in the field along the line of the road, and a strong force of laborers collected for the grading of various points. The company has decided to use heavy iron and powerful engines, in order that the highest rates of speed, with safety and regularity, can be obtained, so as to place Norfolk, Va., and San Diego five days apart. The iron for the section of 150 miles from Jefferson Westward will be shipped from Dunkirk and Antwerp during the months of June, July and August, and it is expected that 100 miles in Texas will be finished within the next six months.

The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than the other sex, has been usually attributed to the friction produced by the constant action of the tongue. It has, however, been suggested, with more gallantry and perhaps with equal truth—that it is owing to the sweetness of their lips—as it is well established by popular belief that *sweet things spoil the teeth.*

The "oldest inhabitant" admits that it is sweet to have friends you can trust, but more convenient to have friends who trust you.

Messrs. Ball, of Greensboro, and D. R. Goodloe, of Warrenton, were appointed U. S. Commissioners for the District of North Carolina. By U. S. Circuit Court.

The tide of immigration from Japan is likely to begin. On the 27th of May a number of families arrived at San Francisco, having been driven from their fatherland by the defeat of the Northern Princes. They have both tea, bamboo and mulberry plants, and intend to purchase government land and engage in the cultivation of these plants. They may prove an important addition to our population.

Drs. Adler and Ernhorn, leading progressive Jewish Rabbis, have published a call to other Rabbis throughout the United States to meet in conference to discuss the principles of modern worship.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

The New York World notices an increasing tendency in political parties to thrust out from their pale any and every man who does not endorse, without exception, all their actions. It recounts how the dominant party of the country treats that class of its members, and exercises its tyranny over them. It instances that Andrew Johnson, in 1860, and later, when he risked his life in behalf of the Union, and was applauded to the skies by his Republican friends, but so soon, after Mr. Lincoln's death, as he showed the slightest disposition to differ from them on a single measure, he was ridiculed and insulted without stint. Thurlow Weed and Wm. H. Seward organized, drilled and led to victory the Republican party, and for subsequently venturing to question the policy of the majority, they were promptly ostracized. Senators Dixon and Doolittle, who fought for the party when it needed all the help it could get, the moment they dared to question the Congressional policy on reconstruction, were branded as traitors. Charles Francis Adams, who served the country abroad in a manner to entitle him to hold an honored place in the nation, fell under their ban, because of some mysterious impression that he was not in full sympathy with all the measures the party advocated. John S. Carlisle, a Union man when and where the risk was great, and who ventured to disapprove of some of their schemes, was forthwith dropped from the rolls. Notwithstanding he took the stump for Grant, last fall, he was rejected for the avowed reason that he had not succumbed throughout to party rule. It instances Reverdy Johnson, Horace Greeley and others who have fallen from their high position in the party for similar independence of principle. It asks: "What opening, then, is there for men who, while working with a party, can hold themselves free to criticize its action? And answers, there can be but one answer, and that is the press.

"Henceforth it is to be, even in greater degree than it is to-day, the censor of American politics. Each party will have its advocates in journalism, but their influence will be in exact proportion to their independence. And is not the converse true, that the successful journals of the future are to be those which will maintain an intelligent independence, though they at times may run counter to some of the views of the party whose fortunes they espouse, and whose principles they support?"

