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BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

A SOLDIER'S PORTRAIT.

Draped in our honored stars and stripes,
It tells the olden story;
Another brave young patriot passed
Through duty on to glory.

A face to make a household glad;
Eyes full of love's assurance;
Lips curved to speak the gentle word,
Or tell the heart's endurance.

Oh! mother, sitting in the shade
Of this divine affliction,
This pictured face may be to thee
A daily benediction;

May fold thee in a finer life
Beyond the world's illusion,
Were the calm twilight of the soul
Will never know intrusion.

No more for him the weary watch,
For thee no weary waiting;
Be patient, these young martyrs are
Divinest truths translating.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

REBEL APPRECIATION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is not to be supposed that the rebels failed to recognize their friends. When Jacob Thompson could award to a Democratic member of Congress a part of the funds entrusted to him for the hire of assassins, incendiaries and propagators of pestilence, he showed his estimate of the value set upon the services of the Hon. Benjamin Wood, his paper and his party.—Notwithstanding the reticence which was imperative in the public avowal of this mutual support, still its expression by rebel statesmen and journals was sufficiently frequent and open to show how confidently it was *relied on* as one of the elements of success, as soon as the stubborn valor and persistency of the North showed them the fallacy of their early contempt for the Federal power.

Thus when Captain Maury after the disasters of Gettysburg and Vicksburg went to reassure the enemies of freedom in Europe, he did not rely upon the rebel armies, but drew his argument from the anticipated triumphs of the Democracy, as the sure forerunner of Confederate independence. In his letter of August 17, 1863, to the London *Times*, he says:

"New York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New York is becoming the champion of Statorights in the North, and, to that extent is taking Southern ground. . . . Vallandigham waits and watches over the border, pledged, if elected Governor of the State of Ohio, to array it against Lincoln and the war, and to go for peace. . . . Never were the chances of the South brighter. All that we have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike whenever there is an opportunity for a good stroke with the sword or with the pen."

Maury but echoed the received opinions of his friends at home. The principal argument used to stimulate the rebel armies to follow up their victory at Chickamauga, was that their success would insure that of the Democracy with whom they were virtually co-operating. Thus the Richmond *Enquirer*, of September 22, 1863, says that if the Federal troops could be

"Defeated at Chattanooga and driven back upon Nashville, the Vallandigham men in Ohio could carry the election next month with little difficulty; the peace men in the United States would once more assert their manhood, and speak out as they did before the late *disasters* had choked their utterances."

This was no temporary or exceptionable policy. Just before the Chicago Convention, the rebel press again urged the importance of rebel victories to help the Democracy. The Richmond *Dispatch* of August 15, 1864, thus speculated on the future, not anticipating how thoroughly the Peace Democrats would control the party organization:

"Reverses to the Yankees, in the next two months, should they be serious, may bring about great changes. They alone can checkmate Lincoln and weaken his hand, which is quite strong as compared with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous Fremont, and the Democratic Party, broken in two by the peace and war divisions. With success to Lincoln's armies, we are satisfied those elements do not exist in sufficient force to throw off the Lincoln yoke. Yet they may be strong enough, with the help of Southern victories, to dethrone the abominable Illinois ape. The armies of the South are indeed fighting for the liberties of the Northern States, as well as for those of the Southern."

The hollowness of McClellan's pretensions to be a war candidate did not deceive these keen-eyed observers.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of September 8, boasted that,

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces ensures to the benefit of M'Clellan. . . . The influence of the South more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this indirect yet efficacious means."

So the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in his letter of September 29, 1864, to Jefferson Davis, says:

"But fortunately Mr. Lincoln and those he represents are not all of the North. There is a powerful party there, which condemns his policy—That party is rational on the subject of slavery. It represents whatever of amity and conservatism is left at the North. This party proposes that the war shall cease, at least temporarily, and that all the States should meet in amicable council, to make peace if possible. This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. . . . Your only hope of peace is in the ascendancy of the Conservative Party North. *Fortify that party if you can by victories*, but do not neglect diplomacy."*

Jefferson Davis took the advice. He did not neglect "diplomacy," for on October 3, his agents in Canada remitted to their friends in New York, $10,000 in gold, on October 11, $5,000 in gold, and on November 3, 4 and 8, $6,000 in currency. He also felt the importance of fortifying the Democratic Party by rebel victories, for in his Augusta speech of October 3, he exclaimed:

"We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw, from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and, so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio, and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give."

And the next day, at Columbia, S. C., he repeated the sentiment:

"Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if such there be at the North, can elect its candidate."

So, after Mr. Lincoln's re-election, November 9, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, declared in the Richmond Congress:

"I say we have friends—good, true, valient friends at the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice. If McClellan had been elected, he, Foote, was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the sovereign States, North and South, and he believed the South would have secured from it peace and her independence."

The "peace" thus confidently anticipated from McClellan's success by all parties at the South, was a peace founded on separation and independence. In Jefferson Davis' Augusta speech of October 3, he declared:

"My first effort was for peace . . . From time to time, I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never, have I sought it on any other basis than independence."

Even in the despondency of last winter, when the Rebel Commissioners met Mr. Lincoln at Fortress Monroe, the same high spirit was preserved. At the great meeting in the African church at Richmond, February 9, 1865, to fire the Southern heart anew, Mr. Secretary Benjamin, in rendering an account of the negotiations, told the disappointed people:

"Our Commissioners, sent to confer with the enemy, went with a piece of blank paper filled with one word written by our President—Independence. . . . I believe, contrary to the honorable gentleman who has preceded me, that when Blair came to Richmond, there was an opportunity for suspending fighting and bloodshed, in which time measures might be taken for restoration of peace, but none of us for a moment dreamed of reconstruction."

Even still, now that the Confederacy and its independence have vanished like a dream, ambitious demagogues are striving to build up a reconstructed Democratic Party on its ruins.—The red handed accomplice of Booth, George N. Sanders, in his proclamation of June 1, "To the Patriots of the South," promises them the aid of the Northern Democracy in re-vindicating their old supremacy, and evidently looks forward to the time when by this means, he shall be enabled to insult a nation of mourners by his resuscitation to a place in its councils.

"The Northern conservatives cannot stand by motionless and see established, upon a pretext of punishing rebels, the agrarian precedent announced in President Johnson's 'disability' proclamation. . . . You have the power to direct the future. Then call upon the men of the North, who acknowledge your equality in the Union, to meet you in convention in New York City, before the Northern fall elections, and there to organize with you a great National party, such as will deter the profligate President and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon unoffending men, women and children."

This, then, is the record which the Democratic Party has made for itself during the war for the Union. It rejected from its communion the men whose patriotism set country above party, and surrendered its destinies to short-sighted and narrow-minded politicians, whose blind selfishness led them to see their advantage in sedition and treason. In a Republic, two parties are well nigh indispensable, and an honest, patriotic Opposition is in the highest degree desirable; but an Opposition which, in a rebellion, takes sides with insurgents, forfeits for the future all claim upon public confidence, and must be content with the contemptuous obscurity accorded to unholy ambition baffled in its wicked schemes.

Our repulsive task has been to show, upon Democratic evidence, that this is the doom earned for itself by the Democratic party. Yet another lesson may also be learned from the retrospect. Without a clear understanding of the policy and efforts of the Opposition, it is impossible to appreciate the full glory of Mr Lincoln's Administration, engaged in a desperate war with rebellion, and crippled at every turn by an active and unscrupulous faction, which at times threatened to paralyze utterly the arm of the nation. [illegible] means unhesitatingly adopted by that faction, can we sufficiently admire the invariable good temper, magnanimity, firmness, and reverence for law which set at naught their plots without sacrificing the rights and liberties of the nation.

* Since the collapse of the Rebellion, Mr. Boyce has been putting on some pretended airs of Unionism. His true sentiments may be found in a speech which he delivered at Columbia, S. C., on the evening before the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. "I think the only policy for us is to arm as soon as we receive authentic intelligence of the election of Lincoln. . . . We will not submit, whether the other Southern States act with us or with our enemies." And at that time, Mr. Boyce was a member of Congress.

A COPPERHEAD.

The description of a northern copperhead is illustrated by the following anecdote which is taken from work called "A Yankee prisoner loose in Dixie," by Capt. J. J. Geer, written in December, 1863. In speaking of them he says:

"What a sorry figure they will cut after the war is over, and the rebels thrashed back into the Union! They remind me of an anecdote I one heard of a man named John Williams. John was a poor, lazy coward himself, while his wife was just the reverse. Moving to a mountainous region in Virginia, they got a little cabin and a lot of ground. One day Lucy, his wife, was working in the garden, while John was nursing the baby. Suddenly an old hungry bear was seen coming down the mountain side, directly toward them. John instantly dropped the child, ran to the cabin, climbed up the ladder into the loft, and pulled the ladder after him, thus leaving the mother and baby to do the best they could.—Lucy seeing her chance of escape thus cut off, did not wait to scold her cowardly husband, but seizing an axe, went out to meet the bear. As soon as old Bruin came within reach, the courageous mother struck him on the head again and again. John, as he witnessed this from the loft-window, cried out:

"Quit that, you Lucy, you'll make him madder and madder."

Lucy paid no attention to John, but continued chopping away at the bear until she killed him. As the beast fell dead, John breathed somewhat more freely and called out:

"Lucy is he dead?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure he's dead, Lucy?"

"Yes of course he is."

John came down, and going to where the dead bear lay, he looked first at it, and then at his wife, ready however, to start off on a run should the brute give any sign of life. After thus contemplating matters he gave his collar a jerk, and exclaimed proudly: "*Hurrah! Hurrah! Lucy, we've killed a big bear! blamed if we ain't.*" So it is with the peace men of to-day—They now cry loudly for peace, and whine about the unconstitutional arrest of a few tories. And when it is over, and freedom triumphs, just hear their cowardly lips boast of victories won over secession legions. Yes they'll tell the soldiers, we've help kill the big bear."

READ! READ!!

All the Democratic Members Oppose the Right of the Soldier to Vote!

The Republicans the real friends of the Soldier!

Since the return of the Union soldiers, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Copperheads of this State are endeavoring to create the impression that they have always been friendly to soldiers, and that they have done their utmost to sustain their rights at home and on hostile fields. These assertions are false in every particular. There is not an act on the statute books in which it can be shown that the leaders of that party ever manifested the least sympathy for the Union soldier. On the other hand, we have abundant evidence that the rebel soldiers who had been captured and occupied our hospitals were treated more kindly than the Union soldiers, by Copperhead men and women.

The public record of the party, which now professes such profound sympathy for the soldier, cannot be obliterated, and we subjoin a few facts for the meditation of the soldier.

On the 23d day of August, 1864, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill No. 1[illegible]5, entitled an act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service.

The whole session was consumed in the consideration of the bill and on the final passage of the same, the whole party voted AGAINST IT!!

The following is the official result of the same as recorded on page 1,288 of the *Legislative Record*, session 1864.—It reads as follows:

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. WALLACE, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, George, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Rich[illegible], Clair, Turrell, Worthington and [illegible]ney, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible]ARDSLEE, BUCHER, CLYMER, [illegible] REILLY, SMITH, STARK, STEIN and WALLACE—14.

So the bill passed finally.

It will thus be observed that every Copperhead Senator voted against the privilege of allowing the soldier a vote on the battle-field. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, the present Chairman of the State Central Committee, was the party leader in the Senate.

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE HOUSE.

Whilst the Copperheads in the Senate were doing their utmost to degrade the soldier their friends in the House were not idle in the same dirty work.

By examing the official proceedings, published in the *Legislature Record*, of the session of 1864, it will be seen that every effort was made to defeat the bill giving the soldier the right to vote in the field, and that many of the bold, independent members, as they styled themselves, spoke defiantly of the soldier who exposed himself in defence of his country.

Whilst the bill was under consideration, Mr. LABAR, the leader of the Copperhead faction in the House, from Bucks county, made the following remarks.

"As for myself I am opposed to the SOLDIER VOTING ANYWHERE. I AM OPPOSED TO HIS MEDDLING WITH THE BALLOT BOX, the sacredness of the ballot box being the great palladium of the American freedom. Whatever my fellow members in this House may think of me, it will be handed down to posterity that I was one of the Democrats who had the hardihood to vote against the right of the soldier to vote."

(This speech is recorded on page 1.304 of the *Legislative Record*, session 1864.)

Such were the general expressions used by the most ardent Copperheads, whilst those of the "milder sort" attempted to defeat the bill by the usual parliamentary legerdemain. In this they were, however, frustrated.

The question then was, shall the bill pass?

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. KEENS, (Philadelphia,) and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Alleman, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Denniston, Ermer, Glass, Guernsey, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelly, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Koonce, Lilly, M'Clellan, M'Kee, M'Murtrie, Mayer, Marsh, Miller, Musselman, Negley, O'Harra, Olmsted, Orwig, Pancoast, Price, Reed, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Stephin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle and Johnson, *Speaker*—49.

NAYS—Messrs. ALEXANDER, (Clarion,) BARGER, BECK, BENTON, BOILEAU, BOWMAN, (Cumberland,) BOYER, ELLIS, GILBERT, GRABER, HARGNETT, HOPKINS, HOOVER, HORTON, JACKSON, JOSEPHS, KERNS, (Schuylkill) LABAR, LONG, M'MANUS, MARSHAL, MISSIMER, MEYERS, NELSON, NOYES, PATTON, PERSHING, QUIGLEY, REIFF, REX, RICE, RIDDLE, SCHOFIELD, SEARIGHT, SHARPE, SCHIMER, SPANGLER, WEAVER, WEISER and WIMLEY—42.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Every Copperhead is here again recorded as voting against allowing the soldier to vote whilst in the service of his country. These men are now attempting to profess friendship for the soldier. Out with such hypocracy!

On the 9th of April, 1863, a bill was introduced in the Senate allowing Pennsylvanians in the Naval service the right of suffrage. This bill was strenuously opposed by the Copperheads in that body, and a test vote had, with the following result:

Mr. LOWRY moved to suspend the rule prohibiting a third reading of the bill.

On agreeing to the motion,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. STEIN and Mr. LOWRY, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Graham, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Penney, Robinson, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, *Speaker*—16

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Kinsey, Lamberton, M'Sherry, Mott, Reilly, Stein and Wallace—11.

So the motion was not agreed to, two thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

Here the reader finds again every Copperhead arrayed against the soldier.

A FIRE IN THE REAR

All [illegible] my, to prevent the forces which they lead being assailed by fire in the rear. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says this was not the case with Col. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General. When he marched to the contest with traitors, he left an enemy behind in the shape of a newspaper he owned and controlled, which was unceasing and unrelenting in its abuse of those in authority, and its fiercely tenacious misrepresentation of the objects and the efforts of the Government to put down rebellion. If half the charges could be proven which Col. Davis' own journal preferred against those engaged in sustaining the Government, he would stand to-day fairly accused of murder, rapine and robbery. And yet for being engaged in what his own newspaper characterizes as damnable outrages on the people of the South, Col. Davis asks the people to elect him to a high office. Was ever inconsistency more impertinent and ridiculous?

H. V. Johnson Silenced.

Herschel F. Johnson, had the starch completely taken out of him a few days ago in Washington. Talking blatant treason in the presence of sundry gentlemen, no of them finally interrupted him, and told him that he could not talk so in Washington. Mr Johnson replied that he had been pardoned by the President, and he knew of no power which could prevent him from expressing his sentiments. The gentlemen replied that he did know of a power that could prevent him, viz: The presence and strength of a loyal man who would not tolerate the utterance of treason in his presence.—Shortly afterwards Mr. Johnson privately inquired the name of the person who had so abruptly silenced him, and was told that it was Maj. Gen. John W. Geary.

THE FATTED CALF.—A fast young man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher. "Do you believe," he said, "in the story of the prodigal son and the fatted calf?" "Yes," said the preacher. "Well then, was it a male or female calf that was killed?" "A female," promptly answered the divine. "How do you know that?"—"Because," looking the man steadily in the face, "I see that the male is alive now."

☞At a hotel table one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any *dead ones* hereabouts."

Insult to the Heroes of Gettysburg.

It is admitted, on all sides, that Major-General Meade's great victory at Gettysburg, saved Pennsylvania from utter devastation, and no doubt rescued the other Middle and Eastern States from invasion by an infuriated horde of drunken rebels. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the most brilliant achievements of the age, and the glory which Meade won on that occasion was shared by every gallant soldier who fought under his command. Yet, in the face of these facts—convinced that Meade's victory had saved the homes and firesides of Pennsylvania from desolation, blood-stain and pollution—it was reserved for the Copperheads in the Pennsylvania Senate to oppose and defeat a resolution rendering thanks to Gen. Meade and his army, for their great service on the battle field. The following extract from the *Legislative Record* for 1864, page 24, places the Copperheads in their true position of ingratitude to the soldier:

MAJ. GEN. GEO. G. MEADE AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. M'CANDLESS. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, tender their profound and heartfelt thanks to Major General George G. Meade and the Army of the Potomac, for relieving our State from the tread of the rebel hordes, and hurling them back from the immortal field of Gettysburg; and while we thus tender our thanks to the noble living, we revere the memory of the immortal dead who sacrificed their lives on the holy altar of their beloved country.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. STARK, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connelll, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Householder, Hoge, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and [illegible]—[illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Can any soldier support the candidates of a party thus ungrateful for victories won by the sacrifice of many hundreds of noble lives? We believe there is no soldier in Pennsylvania who can be seduced into the support of the candidates of such an organization, and when William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, appeals to the soldier for his vote, he will be answered with indignation, by every hero who fought at Gettysburg.

"*You refused to render me a vote of thanks for services in which my life was put at peril, and I now refuse to vote for candidates in whose success your basest purposes are at stake.*"

Such will be the reply of all soldiers to all Copperheads seeking their support, because the Copperhead party throughout Pennsylvania endorsed the action of the Copperhead Senators during the session of 1864.—*Har. Tel.*

Make a Note of This

A correspondent alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning adds: "I venture to affirm that there is scarcely ever a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable remedy for such evils—nothing but a desert tablespoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately, and may be used with safety when one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely grave.

THE REPORT COURTEOUS.—A clergyman and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment and being assured that he was not much hurt, said, "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places" The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do, but I can't."

☞Mr. Everett and Judge Story were at a public dinner. The ordinary toasts were given, when Judge Story arose and said: "Fame follows fortune wherever it (Everett) goes." Everett replied: "Here's to the legal profession. It has never got above one story."

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Agricultural.

Food Manufacture.

The Scottish Farmer has the following excellent remarks on the mission and importance of manures:

"It is not merely that the extra manuring induces the extra crop—the manuring furnishes the very building material out of which the increased produce is made. Those very atoms of nitrogen and of phosphorus you are adding in guano—those very particles of potash and soda you are detaching from impracticable positions in the soil by the influence which drainage has brought to bear upon them—those very atoms of carbon which your plants, vigorous owing to more thorough cultivation, are extracting from the air in the sunshine—may travel various roads, but they will come to an ultimate residence side by side in the flesh and the blood of the fattening animal. The various additions you make to your soil, and the fertility you extract from it, may, indeed, be said to occasion the increased produce of meat which succeeds them, but it is in the same way as the stone and the lime occasion the building of which they are the very substance and material."

Layers.

Very many of our most desirable plants are propagated by layers.—These are obtained by bending down the newly-formed wood of such bushes, vines, etc., as it is desirable to multiply, and covering them with a few inches of moist soil. The branches thus treated send forth roots, and the ensuing spring the plant is in condition to be transplanted into new soil. The branch bent down should come from the main stem, near the ground, and may be one or two feet long. If a smooth cut is made on the under side of the branch, at its lowest point in the ground, it will stay down better, and perhaps take root sooner.—The branch may be cut about half way off. Two or three crotched sticks, or straight sticks crossing each other, will pin the branch to the ground. It should be kept moist all summer.

The [illegible] more vigorous and matured energies to assist the work of propagation—Grapes, gooseberries, currants and all similar fruits may be multiplied at will in this way, and at a very small expense.

Bitting Colts.

In the management of colts, it is best to accustom them somewhat to the bit before putting on the bitting rig. Let him wear a bridle, and become accustomed to it, before you draw on him a taut rein. When first using the bitting harness, do not draw the head up to an unnatural position, but only to that point where he naturally holds it. He will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and will begin to raise it to loosen the bit. You can now draw the bitting a little tighter, and thus, every time the bit is applied, you can raise the head more and more until you get it to the desired position.

Feeding Potato Tops.

An old correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says:

"I shock my tops, when pulled green, in the same manner I do my beans. When sufficiently dry to save, I remove them to the barn as winter feed for stock, considering them worth something more than their weight of potatoes or turnips, by giving them one, two or three fodderings per week. I know of no vegetable substance they will eat more greedily, and I think it healthy for them thus fed."

Weeds.

Pestiferous plants are now maturing their seeds. Wage a war of extermination upon them. Mow them as often as they are large enough.—Cut them down with reapers. Clip them close to the ground with hoes, and when they appear among brush, stone walls, or in any nook where they cannot be cut, put on leather mittens and pull them. Suffer no seed to mature. Few weeds can flourish many years if they cannot perfect seed.

Carrots.

Run a subsoil plow twice between the rows, or spade the ground and dress them for the last time. Let no other green thing but carrot tops be seen. If the ground is not already rich enough, apply liquid manure, or fine manure of some kind, worked in between the drills.

Fodder.

Save everything that will make feed for animals next winter. Mow all fence nooks, and cure for hay. Some farmers are glad to dispose of their straw, if any one will remove it, free of charge. When farmers are threshing their grain is the time to procure a good supply.