

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

RYE AS GREEN MANURE.

Rye is not considered of any great value as green manure for ploughing under. It is worth but little more than straw would be, but it is better than nothing sometimes. The practice of green manuring is not so well adapted for poor soils as for those in better condition, as the effect on the land is in proportion to the value of the crop turned under.

Thus, it is better for the preservation of fertility than for restoring it when the land has been exhausted. It gives nothing to the soil but what is taken from it, except whatever may be taken from the atmosphere.—[Columbian Rural World.]

TREATMENT OF AN ASPARAGUS BED.

Asparagus should not be permitted to seed, or, at least, the stalks should be cut and burned before the seeds drop. These seeds will make new plants, and, as they may fall out of the rows, they will become weeds, crowding the other plants, and, being almost impossible to eradicate, they will become a great nuisance and damage to the beds. The stalks are now useless and should be cut and removed from the bed and burned. Then the ground should be plowed, either by the horse plow, for a large one, or with the hand plow, for a small one, and then well manured for the next crop. Half a peck of salt to the square rod will be useful to this crop.—[New York Times.]

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.

We have found charcoal a very excellent thing to furnish our poultry with. It may be given in a powdered state mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this is to burn an ear or two of corn (upon the cob), charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will devour every kernel, and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the crop, and serves as an admirable tonic to the stomach.

At this season of the year, the above recommendation will be found a valuable hint to poultrymen. Hens about ready to lay will devour this prepared charcoal eagerly, and the increased freshness and redness of their combs afterward evince the efficacy of this allowance. For a month or six weeks in the early breeding season nothing is better than this for laying hens, given them daily.—[Poultry World.]

WHAT AND HOW TO FEED.

The daily feeding standard for milk cows of 1,000 pounds weight should contain two and a half pounds of protein, four pounds of fats, 12 pounds of sugar and starch, and 24 pounds of dry matter. Following are rations properly made of the required quantities by the Wisconsin experiment station:

Corn silage 40 pounds, clover hay eight pounds, wheat bran six pounds, corn meal three pounds.

Fodder corn 20 pounds, hay six pounds, oats four pounds, shorts four pounds, oil meal two pounds.

Corn silage 50 pounds, corn stover six pounds, oats six pounds, malt sprouts four pounds, corn meal two pounds.

Hay 11 pounds, corn fodder 11 pounds, corn meal four pounds, cotton seed meal four pounds, gluten meal one and a half pounds.

Silage thirty pounds, hay ten pounds, corn meal three pounds, cottonseed, meal three pounds, gluten meal two pounds.

The Bulletin says it cannot assert too emphatically that heavy feeding pays, other conditions being given. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over seventy per cent. more food than is required for the maintenance of her body; it is the excess over maintenance that brings profit to the dairyman. Keep only cows that respond to good feeding. Feed liberally but not to waste. Select such feed stuffs as will supply a fair quantity of protein. Raise more ensilage and clover; use bran shorts and oil meal whenever needed and when obtainable at a reasonable price.—[Farm, Field and Fireside.]

ROWING CLOVER.

The Rhode Island experiment station report says that for many years the idea has been prevalent among the farmers of Southern New England that it does not pay to sow clover. There are, perhaps, two reasons for this—one being the frequent failure of clover seed to "catch," and the other the fact that the presence of clover in any quantity in loose hay injures its price in market, and as a majority of

farmers sell some hay, but small quantities of clover seed are used in seeding. This condition of things is unfortunate for our agriculture in the light of the discovery within recent years that the leguminous plants are able to use the nitrogen of the atmosphere for their growth through the medium of bacteria infesting a nodular growth upon their roots. All the clovers, peas, beans, lupines, vetches, spurry, serradella and sainfoin belong to this class and are generally cultivated for their seeds, for fodder or for green manuring.

None other of our ordinary field and garden plants, grasses, cereals, root crops, vines, etc., have yet been shown to possess any such ability to assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, hence are dependent for their growth upon the supply of nitrogen within the soil and rain water, or supplied by the farmer in manure or fertilizers. When purchased nitrogen is the most expensive element, costing more than three times as much per pound as potash and more than twice as much as phosphoric acid, hence true economy should direct the prudent farmer to invest his money in phosphoric acid, potash and the seeds of leguminous plants, in so far as he can use such crops for market, for feeding or for green manuring. "The cheapest manure a farmer can use is clover seed," has become an American proverb and one in which many successful farmers in the Middle and Western states have firm faith. It is a question whether here at the east the common failure of clover to "catch" may not be due to the lack of some particular element in the soil, notably lime. It is well known that the application of unbleached wood ashes will promote the growth of clover, even cause a volunteer crop of it to spring up, "bring in clover," as the saying is. Potash has heretofore been considered the valuable element, of wood ashes, but potash in other forms (without lime) does not produce the same effect, and it is a question whether the application of lime is not essential to a successful "catch" of clover. Knowing what we do of the leguminous plants to feed upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere every farmer should employ as many of these "nitrogen traps" as possible. We believe the cowpea to be one that can profitably be added to the list for our state.—[New England Farmer.]

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

High roosts are a fruitful cause of sore feet.

Chickens are as fond of ripe fruit as human beings.

Ducks generally lay at night or early in the morning.

For health, feed plenty of oats; for fat feed plenty of corn.

A moderate sized, highly cultivated farm is the most profitable.

The light Brahma is an excellent winter layer, if not overfed.

Draughts are largely responsible for sore eyes and swelled necks.

To make your fruit sell well, it must be carefully picked and packed.

The old hens will be the first to lay now and the first to get broody.

Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before it is sour.

The strawberry will adapt itself to and bear some fruit on almost any soil.

It is well to consider the mutton as first and the wool as only secondary.

Sheep thrive better if kept in the open air as long as the weather will permit.

Only use milk from healthy cows, and not until at least five days after calving.

Milk which shows less than 3 per cent. of fat is not profitable for cheese-making.

Milk readily absorbs odors, hence it is important that all the surroundings be pure.

The Southern plant, Ti-Ti, is a boon to honey producers, as the blossoms yield a large amount of pure honey, and remain in season for a long time.

To secure a supply of sweet peas for the winter fill a window box full of light soil. Put in the seed, planting them four inches deep. When they are three inches high provide them with wire netting to run upon and your labors will soon be rewarded by the pink and white blossoms.

If the hives are put in too warm a spot the bees become uneasy, go to breeding, consume large quantities of honey, thus distending their bodies and using up their vitality, causing them to die of old age during the early spring, while the young bees have not the usual strength and vitality of bees hatched in September and October to withstand the rigors of winter, so spring dwindling and death are the result.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Old age is a burden which hardly pays carriage.

Most people prefer to love rather than to be loved.

The flies that are on society are mostly butterflies.

Don't trust a man who can't ask a loan before witnesses.

Wealth is a thing of beauty, but not necessarily a joy forever.

Love comes in unbidden, and, as with most unbidden guests, he is slow to go.

Self-conceited people are always first to take a slight and always last to forget it.

Cupid would be put in a lunatic asylum if an unprejudiced jury could be found.

Most men have a thought for others, but it is too often how to get the advantage of them.

A man who does all he can has no cause to feel the keen shafts of a hard and criticising world.

No man has yet been able to discover the means of giving friendly advice to a woman, not even to his own wife.

It is natural to destroy what we cannot possess, to deny what we cannot understand, and insult what we envy.

The faculty for saying sharp, disagreeable things does not necessarily imply that a man is wiser than his neighbors.

Conscience is one of those sticks which every one takes up to beat his neighbor with, but which he never uses upon himself.

Happiness has no history. Story tellers of all countries understand this so well that the phrase "they lived happily ever after" ends all adventures of love.

In the heart of the woman who loves there is such a wealth of hope. It requires many a dagger thrust to kill them; they love and bleed to the very last.

A Fresh Triumph Over Waste.

Much exultation is felt in the vicinity of the coal-fields of South Staffordshire over the development of a new industry. Mounds of "shale," a refuse clay from the mines, covers hundreds of acres of ground, and after considerable experimenting, it has been found that this material can be worked up into bricks as red and hard as those from the clay ordinarily employed. The demand for the new bricks, the first distrust having been overcome, is now rapidly increasing. As a result, the unsightly hillocks of shale are being prepared for the kilns, and the land they have covered will be soon reclaimed for useful purposes. This success has turned attention to the vast deposits of scoria from blast furnaces in the same district. The scoria has been used for roads, but is unfit for this purpose on account of its ready crumbling; and some trials made indicate that it may be fused with some other substance and moulded into brick that will be serviceable where beauty of color is not important.—[Christian Standard.]

Girdling the Holy Land With Rails.

There is now a great railway system in the course of construction which will girdle the Holy Land from one end to the other. A French company has secured a concession for a line from Beyrouth to Damascus and has already commenced work on a narrow-gauge road. An English syndicate is now building a railway from Halfa to Damascus which will be about 140 miles long, starting from Halfa, finding its way along the northern base of the range of Carmel to the plain of Esharion, through the valley east of Nazareth. Leaving Mount Tabor it will cross the River Jordan on a trestle and then to the point known as Majemeh, where the Little Jordan joins the great rivers. At this point the road will border on the southern shore of Galilee and almost without a curve along the famous wheat region, biblically known as the plains of Bashan, thence to the southern gate of Damascus.—[St. Louis Republic.]

Goes to the Museum.

The first coined of the Columbian souvenir half-dollars, for which the Remington Company paid \$10,000 is to be preserved in the new Columbian Museum in Chicago, just endowed by Marshal Field with \$1,000,000. The coin has been presented to Mr. Higginbotham by the company for the museum.—[Pleasant.]

The Olivebank is one of the largest ships ever seen on the Pacific coast. She is 328 feet long, 48 feet beam and 32 feet deep; built of steel throughout.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRUIT WITH CEREALS.

A banana, raw, is not easily digested, but if cooked but slightly can be eaten by a person who could not possibly digest a raw one. When there is a lull, as it were, in our smaller fruits, one can always get bananas, which may be fried, baked or served with hot cereal. Peel the banana, cut it into very thin slices with a silver knife, put these in bottom of bowl, and pour over the boiling oatmeal, farina or wheat granules; serve with sugar and cream.

BUTTERMILK CAKES.

A quart of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of salt, flour to make a thin batter, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda or saleratus. Beat the egg, add to it the buttermilk; add the salt and mix well. Dissolve the soda or saleratus in two tablespoons of boiling water, then stir it into the buttermilk. Now add gradually the flour, stirring all the while, until you have a batter that will pour smoothly from a spoon. Give a good beating, and bake quickly on a hot griddle.—[New York World.]

SMOTHERED CHICKEN.

Cut open the back as for broiled chicken, and salt well, several hours before cooking. When ready to cook wipe off salt, place in a pot, breast down. Add a spoon of lard, and season with plenty of pepper and a little salt. Barely cover with water and let boil until perfectly tender. Then put in a baking pan, breast up, rub flour over all parts of the chicken, pour it all the liquor from the pot and put in the oven.

While browning baste frequently with the gravy and a little butter. When brown and the liquor boiled low, mix one teaspoonful of flour in a half cup of milk and stir in the gravy.—[Detroit Free Press.]

FRIED TOMATOES.

Mix on a platter four tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and a small teaspoon of white pepper; wash some large, firm tomatoes, wipe them dry on a clean towel and slice them half an inch thick, laying the slices in the flour as they are cut and turning them over to cover them with flour. Put a large frying-pan over the fire, with two heaping tablespoonfuls each of butter and lard, and as soon as the fat bubbles, put in slices of tomatoes, to cover the bottom of the pan. When one side is brown, turn the slices carefully with a cake-turner or a broad knife, in order to avoid breaking them, and brown the other side. Use enough fat to prevent burning, and when the tomatoes are done serve them on toast.—[New York Ledger.]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In beating whites of eggs for meringue or frosting do not add the sugar until the egg is stiff.

To cut fresh bread so that it may be presentable when served heat the bread-knife by laying first one side and then the other across the hot stove.

Canned tomatoes are nice stewed and baked in alternate layers with boiled rice or macaroni, seasoning the layers with butter, pepper and salt.

In making coffee remember that the broader the bottom and the smaller the top of the vessel in which you prepare it the better the coffee will be.

If tea be ground like coffee or crushed immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Almost anything made with baking powder can be raised quite as well with sour milk or butter-milk and soda, allowing one even teaspoonful of soda to each pint of milk.

Mix fine sawdust with glue to a stiff paste for filling nail holes or cracks, and the patch will hardly be discernible, especially if the sawdust is of the same wood that is mended.

Always keep a jar of cracker dust on hand for breading or else save all pieces of bread and once a month dry them in an open oven, then place them in a bag and pound until fine.

Let potatoes boil until they are nearly done; half an hour before taking your meat roast from the oven, put the potatoes in the dripping pan with it, and baste them often with the meat gravy. Serve as soon as they are a delicate brown.

Lavender loosely strewn in bureau drawers and presses, is an excellent preventive of moths. For fans, feathers and other small belongings that need protection the aromatic flowers are especially useful, since they lend a fragrance as well as keep off the destroyer.

KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS.

SHOULD VOTE ELSEWHERE.

DR. SCHAEFFER AGAINST USING SCHOOL-HOUSES FOR POLING PLACES. HARRISBURG.—Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, is against the custom of holding elections in school houses. In an interview he said that when children return on the morning after the election, so that a third day may not be lost they sometimes find the floor covered with tobacco juice and all sorts of rubbish on newly scrubbed and in the process of drying. When evening comes on one child may have croup, another sore throat, another a cough and at the close of every election some children are carried to the cemetery. Herod slaughtered the innocents at Bethlehem with malice prepense; these are slaughtered in the name of popular government.

STATE DEBT REDUCED \$109,401.

HARRISBURG.—Gov. Pattison issued a proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and discharge of \$109,401 of the principal of the public debt of the commonwealth during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, as follows: Relief note, act May 4, 1841, redeemed \$1; 4 per cent loan, act April 1, 1879, due August 1, 1894, purchased \$79,100; 5 per cent loan, act March 20, 1877, reimbursed February 1, 1892, redeemed, \$27,300; total \$109,401.

MILL GIRLS IDLE THROUGH VACCINATIONS.

CARLEISLE.—Nearly all the factory girls here have been prostrated this week and compelled to give up work with swollen arms from vaccination and attendant illness. Four thousand persons were vaccinated during a smallpox scare. So many of the mill girls were laid up that the shoe factories and a paper box factory are almost completely shut down.

NO SPECIAL ELECTION.

HARRISBURG.—A writ was issued by Gov. Pattison, fixing February 20, 1894, the date of the coming municipal elections, for the election of a congressman at large to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Lilly.

A REPRIEVE FOR MURDERER HEIST.

HARRISBURG.—Gov. Pattison granted a reprieve of 90 days to Henry Helst, the Adams county murderer sentenced to be hanged December 14.

JUDGE DOTY has decided at Greensburg that theatrical companies must pay to the treasurer of the county a license of \$50 before a performance can be given therein, unless a special license of \$1,000 is first paid. This applies to all counties in the state except Allegheny and Philadelphia.

THE newspaper of New Castle has refused to print the advertisements of railroads of a \$1 round trip rate to Pittsburg, being threatened with the loss of the advertisements of local merchants. The latter say the cheap rate is taking their trade to Pittsburg.

HARRY STRAWBURN, aged 16, of New Castle while hunting Saturday crawled into a hollow log to get a rabbit he had wounded. The boy got wedged in so tightly that he could not get out and when searchers rescued him six hours later they found him unconscious.

WHILE playing in their father's yard at Harwood, Westmorland county, J. W. Harwood's young son struck a match, accidentally setting fire to his sister's clothes. She was fatally burned.

A LITTLE son of James Clifford of Greenville, died from the effects of injuries received by falling forward on a stick, which entered his mouth and was forced upward into his head.

THE streets of Hollidaysburg are being macadamized at the expense of a public relief fund, subscribed by charitable citizens to give work to the unemployed.

JOHN J. MURPHY, who was badly crippled while getting on a street car in Erie, has been given a verdict for \$5,000 damages against the street car company.

CHARLES RAYMOND, a Pennsylvania brakeman, was instantly killed in the New Castle yards. He was walking along the track, when he slipped and fell.

JOSEPH HUFFMAN, aged 11 years, was unintentionally shot and instantly killed at Sharon by his sister while she was playing with a loaded rifle.

COLLIS LOVELY, of Latrobe, while driving near Newrich, was last night by three highwaymen and robbed of \$55 and a gold watch.

Mrs. ISABELLA LOHR, of Phillipsburg has been awarded \$1,000 by a jury for a broken wrist received in falling on a defective sidewalk.

The Lehigh Company has decided to omit dividends. The cost of the late strike is fixed officially at \$600,000.

FIRE in the Cambria Mills, Johnstown, cremated 10 mules and did \$1,800 worth of other damage.

BEAVER FALLS council has reduced the wages of policemen there from \$50 to \$45 per month.

CHARLES REYNOLD was instantly killed in the railroad yards at New Castle.

BEYDFORD has 75 cases of grip and a number of deaths have occurred.

JOHN CESSNA DEAD.

The Ex-Congressman and Prominent Politician Passes Away.

Ex-Congressman John Cessna died at Bedford, Pa., of diabetes in his 72nd year. Mr. Cessna has been in bad health for three months. In fact, his illness dates back to the closing hours of the last legislature, where, both on the floor and in the committee rooms, he was tireless in his exertions.

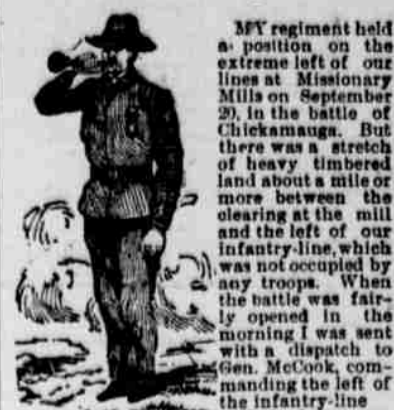
SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

JOHN CESSNA was born on June 29, 1821, in Colerain township, Bedford county. He received his early education at the military academy in Bedford and Marshall college, at Mercersburg, Pa. He graduated from there in September, 1842, and became Latin tutor of the same institution the following year. This position he held until 1844. He was admitted to the bar 12 months later, in June, 1845, and became revenue commissioner in 1848. He was a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1850-51, 1850-53. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1851, before he was 30 years old, and also in 1853. He was a member of the Forty-first and Forty-third Congresses. Among the national conventions which he attended were those held in Cincinnati, 1855; Charleston, 1860; Cincinnati, 1876; Chicago, 1883 and 1880. Besides these he was a member of many Pennsylvania state conventions and was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1865 and 1880. He was President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster since 1863. He was the author of the celebrated anti-unit rule, defined by President Buchanan as the rock that split the Democratic party. Mr. Cessna was a member of the House of Representatives of '83 and took a prominent part in the proceedings.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

WITHIN THE REBEL LINES.

How a Yankee Skirmish-Line Was Left Out All Night.



MY regiment held a position on the extreme left of our lines at Missionary Mills on September 30, in the battle of Chickamauga. But there was a stretch of heavy timbered land about a mile or more between the clearing at the mill and the left of our infantry line, which was not occupied by any troops. When the battle was fairly opened in the morning I was sent with a dispatch to Gen. McCook, commanding the left of the infantry line.

The rebels, being no road or trail through the woods, traveled after the sound of firing and delivered the dispatch to the General. When I returned and reported to my commanding officer, he ordered me to take 25 men and deploy as skirmishers through the woods over which I had just carried the dispatch, and occupy that position until relieved; which order was carried out, except that I was never relieved.

We held our ground all day and without any fighting except an occasional shot at some rebel cavalrymen advancing through the bushes, who always disappeared as soon as we fired on them. But the infantry on our right were heavily engaged, and we could tell by the yelling and cheering that several charges were made during the day, but when night came all became still.

We had now been on duty all day, and the men began to look for a detail to relieve them. Hour after hour passed, but no relief came and no order to move. The men began to form conjectures. In riding along the line I could hear them say that our whole line of battle must have fallen back, and that we were simply left there to be gobbled up or get out the best we could. I argued that relief would now soon come, but I really doubted my own argument, because it was so unusual to leave a skirmish line on duty so long at the time when it was possible to relieve it; and, besides, we had had no chance to get anything to eat the whole day. The men got more and more persisting as the time passed, and argued that we ought to find out how things really stood before it was too late to extricate ourselves.

It was now near 10, and I concluded, although reluctantly, to gather up the skirmishers and move to the mill, where the 4th U. S. Cav. had been standing during the day. The moon was shining brightly, and we moved without any trouble to the open clearing by the mills. Here I halted and listened. We could not see anybody, but we could plainly hear the men talking and horses splashing in the water by the mill, and turning to the men I said: "There; you see the regiment is watering horses in the creek."

But some of the men suggested that it might not be our men. I then told them to remain quietly in the woods out of sight, and I would ride to the mill and ascertain what troops they were. I got within a few yards of the mill a little negro came out, and I moved slowly, and motioned me back. I halted, and the boy came up and said: "Fo' God's sake, massa, go back. Forres' cavalry right here in the creek."

I asked where our men had gone to, but he did not know; they had left the mill long ago.

I saw it all now. Our line of battle had fallen back, and we were now in the rebel lines. A plain road seemed open for us to Andersonville or to an unequal fight. I rode back and forth, and I moved slowly, of the situation, I concluded that the only way the regiment could have fallen back was by road to Rossville, and so went in the direction of that road, keeping in the woods, so as not to be seen from the mills. The road was soon reached, and I moved slowly, lest we should be seen and suspected. After riding a very short distance I saw a house to the right in the woods some distance from the road. The door and windows being open, the bright light from within and the moon shining through the trees, had the house was filled with men and several horses were tied to trees around the house.

I halted in the road and told the men that I would like to see and know to a certainty whether those men were rebels or Yankees. So far we had only the little negro boy's word for it, and I did not like to rely on that alone. I asked if any one of them would ride with me to the house. Ed. Sweeney at once volunteered and we started for the house, leaving the others in the road. When we got close enough to satisfy ourselves that they were rebel soldiers, they had also seen us, and there was no other way now than to put on a bold face because if we turned and fled they would have given the alarm and the consequence can be imagined. Forrest's men were on the picket line, and all of them had their horses yet saddled and a few shots would have brought them down on us like an swarm of bees.

I therefore rode right to the house, followed by Sweeney, and when at the door I dismounted, threw the bridle to him and slipped in and putting on a smile, said: "Good evening." It was answered by every body in the house, ladies included. They looked with surprise at my Yankee uniform, but the next words spoken by me: "Where did the—d Yankees go to that were here today?" seemed to change their opinion of me, and I was warmly greeted by every body who volunteered their views on the subject, even the ladies, and it was now plain that they took me and my comrade for their own men dressed as Yankees for the purpose of passing through the Union lines that night. I did not stop long enough to give them a chance to ask any questions by which they might have easily have fastened me, but as soon as they had given me such information of the movements of the Yankees as they could, I said good night and we parted perfectly good friends.

As soon as we joined our comrades on the road we moved on, but slowly, until well out of the sight of the house; then we took up a brisk gallop, and had a couple of men riding some distance behind, so as to give notice if we were followed.

That gallop was kept up until midnight, when we were brought to a halt by half a dozen shots in our front and the challenge of a soldier's pistol. I answered "Yanks," and was ordered to dismount and advance alone unarmed, which I did, and was glad to see when I got close to the picket that it was one of our men, and a Sergeant of the 4th Mich. Cav. came forward and extended his hand toward me.

We were once more safe within our own lines, having escaped death or Andersonville by a mere chance, as it seemed. There are undoubtedly some of the men still among the living who were with me that night and if any of them should see this article I would like to hear from them.—JAMES LARSON, in "National Tribune."

Rice.

Rice was known in China two thousand eight hundred years before Christ. It is not mentioned in the Bible, but is referred to in the Talmud. It was known in Syria four hundred years before Christ, was first introduced into Italy in 1468, and into the Carolinas in 1700.