AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

WANTED-A WIFE (Bachelor Farmer.)

Twas said of old, "It is not good From that old book 'tis understood To mating we are prone. But then how shall a fellow know. Among so many girls That look so nice when out on show, The false ones from the pearls?

Mid all the modern outward shams. 'Mid all the glittering cheats, I'm sure there must be unfound gems In some obscure retreats; And if I could, by any art, Discover such a jewel, d press her next my loyal heart. If she'd approve the dual.

I'd like to sleep on Adam's bed, If, on my waking up,
I'd find an Eve to love and wed,
A wife to share my cup.
A help-meet such as Adam found
Is what I want and need. No showy thing, all dress and sound,

The wife God made helped sew the leaves To clothe the Eden pair; She hired no help to puff her sleeves Or dress her tangled hair. The modern man-made woman, who Expects to boss the farm, And let some "girl" prepare the stew, Lacks one essential charm.

Shall drive my Norman steed.

If drouth prevail and crops are short, The wife I wed must not In pouting mood or hot retort Repent her married lot, But bravely, and with loyal heart, She'il wear her last year's gown And ride, if need be, in a cart, To take the eggs to town

High in a leafy bower; They both brought sticks without behest, Then sang at sunset hour. If ideal living is in pairs,
'Tis not an ideal state
Where one is loaded down with cares

We live not in a care-free world. But each should bear a part; No wife should sit around be-curled A butterfly with gilded wings
Is pretty, I'll agree,
But madam bee, that daily brings
Her load, holds wisdom's key.

That do not touch the mate.

I'm not a crank and I suppose I'm like most other men, But I'd give more of love (and clothes) To any woman, when the thinks a little more of home Than clubs and politics, And never covets time to roam, But to sweet duty sticks.

1

Now, when I find a gentle maid Who's willing to abide in cottage home, and not afraid, If 'tis at country side, And willing, too, to share my let Of work with good digestion, Il straightway buy a double cot And forthwith pop the question.

PLANTING VS. LISTING CORN. Opinions and experiences of practical Nebraska farmers given in Iowa Home-

J. D. GRIMES CHAMBERS, NEB. "Planting and Listing Corn and Their Advantages and Disadvantages" is a timely topic in which every farmer in the middle west is more or less interested, and especially those who have just come here from the east, where listing is practically unknown.

xclusively in this vicinity, the early settlers advocating that listed cern would withstand drouth better a three-row machine until the corn gets and was much less trouble to cultivate, large enough for the common cultivator, and it also prevented the land from eight inches to a foot in height. Culdrifting on light, sandy soil. But such tivate at least twice with a common theories put to a practical test have been exploded and it has been demonstarted beyond a doubt that such is not the case. All the advantage we that some fields are not adapted to listsould ever see in listing corn was that a person could wait until almost every the wash from ravines and hillsides, one else was through planting and then the ditches will be filled when the wsh he could go to work and put in a large finds level ground, and all such fields acreage in a few days, and thus save a large amount of labor in plowing his

secondary consideration with us here, raise about twice as many acres as he as the soil is very mellow and never can by plowing and planting. In this bakes, no matter what condition the ground is worked in, and therefore we the most corn to the acre. prefer to plow our corn ground rather early in the season and let it become somewhat settled before planting time. We like to plow from five to six inches deep, taking care to try and turn under mers said: "That is a lazy man's way." all trash that would interfere in the cultivation of the crop. In this lati- corn in ditches." Still others said: "I should be a political factor in so much of May about the right time to plant corn is seidom put in any other way vote for, and not be led around by a in affairs of the chase and trade. tude we think from the 10th to the 20th corn, and just before it comes through the ground we like to give it a good har- is clean but little preparation is rerowing, as at that stage we think we can kill more weeds than at any other ground and go over it with a disc if today must be a student of political time of the season, and it also prevents squirrels and mice from destroying a in cuitivating is to go over the land own interests, and in voting for his large amount of seed.

We have tried both listing and planting for the last six years until last year, when we discarded listing and plowed all our ground and invariably have had much better success with our planted corn. It withstands drouth much better and is much less work to cultivate and results in a larger yield.

C. B. NOYES, WATERLOO, NEB.

A large proportion of the readers of else do not make use of that knowledge pastured, can be cut and plowed under, keep the ground level, and level cultilarge acreage is to be planted, part of the corn will not wash as badly as when the ground will necessarily have to be listed, and during the first cultivation

plowed late. This should be disced and it is much easier to handle, especially harrowed, and if so treated it will hold moisture and be in good condition for plowing even as late as June. Plowing should be well done and the ground harrowed at once. If planted immediately, the ground is, of course, in good shape, but if planting is delayed the ground should be freed from weeds by discing and harrowing, and a good seed bed made before planting. One man and hour horses can kill more weeds before planting than two men can any time after, and corn will grow much than if planted in the weeds and withstand the click of a neighbor's corn planter, but one should use his own judgment. When one is ready and thinks the ground is in fit condition for the seed, then is a good time to commence. I find that it is best to plant one field quite early, even if occasionally you have to replant, for it will be finish before the first of June. Early and late planting enables me to do to list very early, for the ground is not more work with the same number of men and teams. Often the yield is year a field planted about the first of June yielded a full crop, while that planted first yielded only a half crop. The most important thing is good seed corn, and the planter should be adjusted so as to drop three kernels in a hill. Planting should be done by one who can drive straight. All check rowers are adjusted on the same principle. If the wire crosses the planter, it should be run pretty tight. After planting a few rows, dig out a row crosswise, and I've watched two rebins build their nest see if it is straight. If the planter drops too quick or too slow, move the check row backwar der forward half the distance lost or gained. Have the harrow follow the planter, and if the field has been properly prepared, it will now be free from weeds. After the corn is up, if no hard rains have packed the surface, the weeder can be started. Use eight small shovels in the cultivating. Cultivate as deep as you wish when the corn is small, but shallow when it is large, in order not to disturb the roots. Cultivate, not only to kill weeds, but, especially when the corn is large to

be needed to mature the crop. Remove the stalks, disc and harrow the ground across the old rows, so that the lister can easily follow them. Run the lister deep, and the subsoiler at least two inches deeper than the lister. Adjust the drill to drop the corn near the surface, covering with dirt from the sides of the ridges. If you are sure of your seed corn, eighteen inches is close enough to plant. Much is lost each year by planting or listing corn too thick. Use a riding lister for the best results, but if a walking lister is used run the drill separate. I never could get a good stand of corn with hired help using a combined walking lister A planter may be used for drilling, but the objection to it is that it will not make all the rows in the center of the ditches which is very essential in using the special tools for cultivating listed corn. I drill by attaching three drills to a three-row cultivator, letting one good man do the plant-A few years ago listing was practiced ing. The cultivator should begin work before the weeds start. All the listed corn cultivators do good work. I use cultivator, the same as planted corn. As to the relative advantages of the two ways of planting corn, I would say ing. For instance, on a field that gets should be plowed and planted. The main advantage of listed corn is the less amount of labor required. A man with The preparation of the ground is a improved tools and four horses will section the listed fields generally yield

keep two inches of pulverized soil as

a mulch to hold the moisture that will

J. J. CODY. HOLBROOK, NEB.

Several years ago, when listing corn commenced to be practiced, some far-Others said: "I don't believe in planting will wait and see how it works." Now as to know when to vote and what to here except listed. Where the ground pack of political wolves who, for the LAWYER AND WEATHER PROPHET quired. We usually list on corn stalk the weeds start. The usual method economy if he desires to vote for his with a weed cutter, then harrow, cul- own interests he is incidentally working tivate twice and it is all done. We have for the welfare of the nation. The farweed cutters that take two rows. A boy mer is the nucleus, the bone and sinew can run them. It is made like a narrow of all nations. As Bryan says, "You sled out of 2x3 stuff, three and one. may destroy the farms and grass would half feet long, with two blades or grow in the streets of the cities, but knives on each side. Some use the burn down the cities and the farms Erma three-row cultivator. The ad- would still be there," and we add, "and vantages of listing over other methods so would the farmer." I will close this are many. First, a man can put in letter in the language of the late Henry more acres and cultivate with less Georeg: "You cannot safely leave poliwork. Second, listed corn will stand tics to politicians nor political economy this paper live where the corn plant drouth better than planted corn. Third, to college professors; the people themis in its natural element. Corn is their the ground can be kept cleaner of selves must think, for the people alone principal crop. Each year we raise all weeds, because the weed seed is thrown can act." we think we shall be able to tend and out in the middle of the row where usually more than we can properly cul- they can be easily exterminated. Fourth, tivate. One would tihnk that after corn listed will yield more per acre beraising this crop from twenty to fifty cause the rows are closer together, and books. Upon the declaration of hostiliyears we would know all there is to drilling produces larger ears. Fifth, the ties between Spain and the United know about raising corn but each year roots are deeper in the ground and there States his efforts and those of his sevas we ride through the country we see is no danger of cultivating the brace that either some of us do not know, or roots while cultivating, and listed corn always stands if not affected by hard The old stalks, if they have been well winds. Last, but not least, we can but long experience has taught me to vation is preferable in all cases, esbreak, rake and burn. Good work can- pecially in a drouthy climate. I might not be done with the ground full of mention two advantages of planting stalks, especially by hired help. If a corn over listing. On very hilly land

when the old corn roots are in the way. It is not an uncommon thing for one man with three or four good horses to put in with a lister and cultivate fairly well from 75 to 190 acres of corn

W. W. SCAMMON, YORK, NEB. Planting by checking, we might say. s the standard method of planting corn The writer's experiences in Nebraska lead him to believe in spring plowing as early as possible at about six or seven inches deep, then harrowing thoroughly every week or ten days until planting faster on thoroughly prepared ground time is a good plan. Plant the seed when the ground is warm enough to cleaned out afterwards. It is hard to sprout it inside of a week; then it will grow constantly. The plowing being done early, the soil absorbs the spring rains and the frequent harrowings assist the soil to retain the moisture besides pulverizing the soil for a good seed bed and finally settling the dirt down firm so the cultivator shovels scour easily. I have not had so much ready for early husking, and I rarely experience in listing, yet have listed some for years. I think it imprudent warm enough in the bottom of the furrow. But for planting the last of May I greater on the field last planted. Last would list and believe a crop may be grown cheaper by listing if properly managed and the work done more thoroughly than by planting. My plan for listing is to throw the furrow out and tear up the bottom of the furrow well with a subsoiler so as to make a good seed bed.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

By John Morrison, Jr., in Iowa Homestead: In regard to politics, the farmers of this nation are a most important factor. Statistics show that there are nearly 6,000,000 farmers in the United States. Our total population is about 70,000,000. Of this number about one-fifth are voters. In 1896 the total popular vote was 13,766,503. Of this vote something like one-half was cast by farmers. Now, I believe I have plainly shown by these figures that the farmers of this nation are all-powerful and to best use that power they must be well posted in politics, or in other words, must possess a full and complete knowledge of the political questions of the day. The farmer should be thoroughly posted upon all subjects in which he is concerned, and above all he should be self-reliant and able to form and express and opinion of his own. Many opinions are formed by scheming politicians in order to gain their individual ends and to put their respective parties in the best light possible. These opinions are handed down to the agriculturists along with other voters, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred are accepted as gospel, because it is our "party platform and we must vote the ticket." I always respect the man who, whether he belongs to my particular party or not, takes a firm stand for his sentiment as formed according to his best judgment of the questions at issue. I have watched some voters of the weaker parties stand right up in their thin and wavering ranks, who stood for their convictions like "Trojans of Old." I have no use for the fellow who reads nothing but his own party side of all questions, and swallows everything as gospel-and there are many such There are always two sides to everything and two. Many statements about political questions are made to mislead the voter and these intentional mistakes are often explained by the oppisition. So it is always best to read and reason. Voters of all classes must read and search for the truth-not party truths. but truths which they know to be genuine and then judge for themselves. To do this need not detract an lota from the husiness of the best of farmers. It is only necessary to keep posted, and that is easily done by taking some of the leading papers and forming a habit of reading at your leisure. Many farmers say that they never find time to read, and for the benefit of those I wish to say that if they were inclined to read they would easily find abundance of opportunities. The best farmers in this locality and everywhere else are, without exception, the best posted men-not only on political questions, but in general knowledge. They always find time to read and ponder, as well as to make money. The farmer "spoils of office" are willing to promise -well, just anything. The farmer of

Senator Platt of New York has always been a careful keeper of scraperal secretaries were redoubled, and he is now believed to own one of the best contemporary histories of the Spanish war extant.

Charles Revere Curtis, who died in Rockland, Mass. this week at the age fo was the oldest descendant of Paul Revere, who was the granddaughter of the revolutionary here. He was one of the earliest supporters of the anti-siavery cause. GREAT MEN OF GREENLAND.

Career of Kor-ko-va of Juhane haab From Poverty to Wealth.

When the Arctic whaling fleet returned from the north last season it brought word that Kor-ko-ya had placed a new window in his house. At a matter of news in ordinary building circles this would pass unnoticed, but to those who hae traveled where the sun shines at midnight the intelligence is extremely interesting.

For a decade of years the growing opulence of Kor-ko-ya, otherwise the "Eskimo millionaire," has been watched with great curiosity by the whalers and the occasional exporer. He has long been known as a thrifty man, as thrift goes in the Arctic regions, but it is only of late that his fortune has assumed really wonderful proportions It is said that he now owns no fewer than seven kyaks and a full two-score of bone-tipped double bladed paddles His stock of blubber for the winter of 1897-8 consisted of over sixty "parcels" weighing 100 pounds each. In addition to this he sold to traders half as many receiving in part payment the new win

dow already mentioned. His thirty dogs are all crossed with the Newfoundland breed, which makes them especially valuable for hauling purposes and of better flavor as an article of diet in time of famine. Of sealskins, foxskins, bearskins, raw eiderdown, feathers, whalebone, narwhal ivory and reindeer hides he has plenty

for some years. But it is in wives that he is consid ered richest. In his home igloo up on the western shore of Baffin bay he has ten, all particularly strong of jaw and able to keep Kor-ko-ya's stock of clothing ever soft and pliable. The importance of this will be understood when the Eskimo custom of chewing skins is

HIS TEN STRONG-JAWED WIVES. Up in the polar circle, where a man's blood freezes and parts of him drop off at the touch of the icy blast, it is a difficult matter to keep the untanned skins from hardening and cracking. There is only one process known to the Eskimo, that of chewing. It is necessary to perform this operation every two or three months, and it is part of the wives' duties. It is for that reason that an Eskimo selects his future helpmates, not for beauty, comeliness of figure, nor for gentleness of disposition, but for the size of their she could not marry with a child, be-

teeth and the strength of their jaws. Wives are bought, sold and exchanged among the Eskimo. The price fluctuates like that of wheat or corn or stocks on Wall street. A father with a growing daughter will be approached by a neighbor and offered one, two or three dogs for her, according to her maxillary powers. Sometimes a blue foxskin or a dozen strips of blubber may enter into the bargain, but the dogs are generally the factor used.

From this it can be seen that Kor-koya's stock of wives is considered proof of his wealth among his friends. There are other evidences which will be de-

Kor-ko-ya was born in 1841 at a small native settlement a short distance north of what is now the Danish town of Julianehaak in Greenland. He left his home at an early age and made his home with another tribe, famous hunters of seal, on the opposite side of Baffin's bay. He was known to some of the early explorers and acted as head guide and chief teamsman to

He attracted notice even in his teens as a thrifty youth, and from that time became prominent among the Eskimo. Savink is an unknown art to the Indians of the Arctic regions, and it is seldom they accumulate enough to last them throughout the long winter Certain rules of the tribes make it in cumbent upon them to help their needy neighbors, and for that reason the individual members neglect to lay by

stores for the morrow. Kor-ko-ya became an exception. He was a skillful hunter and a shrewd trader, and before he was 20, his main igloo became the center of the village. in regard to fittings and attractiveness. The tribe to which he had attached himself was one of the largest and most influential in that part of the country, and by his 25th year Kor-ko-ya was recognized as the head of it. It is said that men came 200 miles to consult him

His method of giving advice was characteristic of him. He charged for his services, and graded his schedule of fees very like that of a lawyer in a civilized community. In that he was wise, several hundred years beyond his generation; his neighbors, and men of other tribes, worked for nothing, and then stole as a recompense.

Kor-ko-ya asked two foxskins for sleep. He demanded pay in advance and if he said the ice would break early and it did not he would meet the question with the simple truth:

"Kor-ko-ya told what was in his knowledge, but he could not tell the doings of Kokola, the great sea-woman, who passeth all understanding. She held the ice after it was ready to break."

If persistence was shown he would silently offer to return the foxskins. They were never taken, because to introuble and trouble a-plenty in that region. Which goes to show that the wily Eskimo was only following the practices of men below the ice belt. Whalers have been known to refer to Kor-ko-ya as "that Eskimo boss."

Be that as it may, the fact remains that Kor-ko-ya waxed rich as the years passed. To comfortably house his wies. his dogs and his possessions during the discussed ever pipes and ale in a de great cold each winter requires an igloo givilized seaperts.

f greater pretense than the usual run f Eskimo ice huts.

Like the wealthy men of other climes who have seen their fortunes grow, he was content at first with sleeping room in an ordinary igloo. As a young man he lived amid the squalor and stench of a hut sheltering a dozen persons of both sexes. He kept his solitary dog with the others, occupying the tunnel leading from the outside into the igloo. and he was fain to have his clothing softened by the ancient teeth of an old woman who did it for gain.

STRANGE DOINGS. In those days he fished and hunted and speared from morning until night and brought in such trophies of his skill that people began to talk of him During the time of the great Eskimo famine when the Eskimo were compelled to travel so far south to secure food that the sun burned them, Kor-koya killed in single combat a lean white bear whose hunger had given it the strength of ten, and then calmly gave part of his share of the eagerly coveted meat to a neighbor whose leg had been broken by a sled.

Fir this act of charity men said Korko-ya was under a spell and that the white glare had entered his brain.

A few months later, when plenty began to come and the ice broke, and the seal dotted the edge of the spreading waters, one of the tribe living in that village slipped into a crevice while hunting and was lost. He left a widow and a small babe at the breast, and, according to custom, it came to pass that she set forth to kill the child.

Among these gentle people, for in truth they are gentle, the sacrifice of the infants is a part of their belief. In the regions of the north, where everything, even nature, is hard, the law of the survival of the fittest obtains to the last degree.

The weak go to the wall and kindness is strangled by hunger. The cold of the ice is reflected in the hearts of the people; death itself has no terrors like the gnawing of famine. To die to good, because it is the entrance to a place of many seals and much blubbes and skin clothing ever seft.

The widow set forth to kill her babe, as she had seen other widows do in her time. She was of the age when a busband is necessary for sustenance. She could not work, because young women did not labor save for their lerds. And cause no man would take her thus busdened. It was meet and right and the law of custom to kill her babe.

HOW HE WON HIS FIRST WIFE. The trodden snew about the igloos held the greater part of the Blage when

she started on her errand. There were sorrowing faces, and some of the spectators beat their breasts as they watched her thread the narrow ways. She was comely of feature, but grief made her old, and as she staggered on hugging the tiny bundle in her arms she seemed as a stranger to the spectators. Kor-ko-ya's igloo was on the outskirts of the village. As the widow passed it he appeared and gazed into

her face. Then he stopped her. "Lutangwa," he said simply, "will you make an igloo with me?"

Those who heard marveled. An Es-Lutangwa was not a bargain. teeth were rather scant and she had suffered with a trouble at one time. Then to make it more wonderful, Korko-va was a hunter whose fame was growing. And he had some blubber and bear meat stored in the ice nearby.

The widow nedded. Her stupefaction was too great for words. After a moment she recalled her errand and started to move away, but Kor-ka-ya stopped her again.

"Where is Lutangwa going?"

The weman made a gesture toward the child in her arms. Then she looked up at the stelld Eskimo with all her mother love in her face. She had no hope that the rigorous custom would be broken for her sake, but the babe was her all.

"Come with me, Lutangwa," said Kor-ko-ya.

"But my child-"

Kor-ko-ya took her by the arm and ed her to his igloo, into which they disappeared. There was no comment nade by the spectators. They doubted the testimony of their eyes, and it was not until they saw Lutangwa installed with the suckling babe in the skin pouch at her back that they realized the truth.

From that time what Kor-ko-ya did was accepted as inspired. When he built a hut of stone and moss instead of ice, his neighbors considered it all right -for him. When he made a tube of bits of stray wood and inserted it in the foretelling the weather during the long roof for the purpose of ventilation, they commented not, but when, in time, he bought a cabin window from an icebound whaler, paying for it many fox and reindeer skins, and placed it in the wall of his igloo, the news spread far and wide that Kor-ko-ya was dead, and that the soul of a white man's dell had come in his place.

But he continued on in the tenor of is way and hunted and fished and saved and waxed rich. As the years passed his fame spread and the men came from beyond the water to see his cur the displeasure of Kor-ko-ya meant riches and to step inside of his hut to look out through the glass window and to go outside to look in.

He became well known to the hardy whalers, and today his deings form a subject of comment and interest in more than one country. And that to why the news that he had placed am other window in his house was carried over 2,000 miles of ice and water, to be

Have You Been Sick

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but



It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

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An old gypsy named Rafael has asked the emperor of Austria to invest his with the dignity of king of the gypsies, because he can prove his direct descent from Pharaoh.

From a line of European investment bonds the sultan of Turkey has just re-ceived a windfall of something over five But then Abdul has a large family and perhaps he needs the money.

Ernest Legouve-It is a woman's charity that renews every day the mir-acle of Christ feeding a multitude with a few loaves and fishes.



THE

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"The greatest mistake that the world's history has ever known," recently remarked Cecil Rhodes in Berlingen of the lower of Recently remarked Cecil Rhodes in Berlingen of the lower of Recently remarked Cecil Rhodes in Berlingen of the lower of Recently remarked Cecil Rhodes in Berlingen of was the building of the tower of bel. All people ought to speak the same language—English."

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The Thames Iron company of London has received a contract to construct railway from Haifa to Damascus, whice will cross the Jordan by a stone bridge and will run along the shores of the ake of Tiberius.

HOMESEEKERS' EX-CURSIONS SOUTE

WABASH RAILROAD.

Half fare tickets south with \$2 added good returning 21 days, will be sold on April 18, May and 16. Remember the Wabash is the Short Line and quickess route South The best line East. G. N. Clayton, room 302 Karbach bik. Omaha, Neb.

It is estimated that the potato eres of Arostook county, Maine, will res

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