GENESIS AND EVOLUTION.

BY PORTE C. WELCH.

The time was not when Time began to be,
Ere which there was a Force—a God; and He
It was who breathed unbounded Space,
And set to work orbed Heaven's eternal race.
Black Chaos, void, innumbered ages ran,
Ere mortals breathed, or time on Earth began.
When shapeless worlds in Chaos dwelt, unborn,
An Age of Darkness was Creation's morn;
Then laboring time brought forth an Age of Light,
And Motion's work divided Day from Night.
'Twas thus the stars began through Space to sing,
And Light and Heat brought forth the Living Thing.
Earth's waters then rolled back in mighty seas,
And dry land rose, bedecked with fruitful trees;
The finny hosts the crystal waters fill,
And Living Things move o'er each fertile hill;
Delighted birds dart through the golden blaze,
And sing aloud their warbling notes of praise;
Then Man came forth to join the chorus sounds
To worlds on worlds that whirl their endless rounds,
And through the Heaven's immense, unbounded space,
Show nature's works in their eternal race.
Then what is Man, on this one little world,
With dizzy thought, thro ugh time and space thus hurled;
And how shall he conceive from whence he rose!
Or Low, or when, or where his last repose!
Unconscious of his source, or course, or end,
Moved by a cause he cannot comprehend,
Man finds his place on time's great rolling tide,
Midway between wide worlds on every side;
With telescope he looks above, around,
To catch a glimpse of worlds that there abound;
With microscope he looks below to find
Whole living worlds in space of motes defined;
And reasons thus: How came I here to dwell,
And whence go I from here—can mortal tell?
Alas! 'tis more than man's five senses know,
Since they in flesh are circumscribed below!
Here thought, *the Spirit Sense*, to man hath said:
Flesh lives and dies; the Soul is never dead.
And Faith and Hope say: All are surely blest
With Souls that live, and seek, or hope for rest
Beyond the grave, on some immortal shore,
Where all things move on, upward, evermore.
Unreaching there this unknown self doth tend,
Where Cause, and Force, and Source, and Course blend.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1868.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Scratches on Horses.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says he has never known a failure of carrot poultice for scratches on horses, and he gives the following directions, probably valuable, as carrot has an excellent effect on many unhealthy sores: Wash the sores thoroughly with warm, soft water and castile soap, then rinse them off with clear water, after which rub dry with a cloth. Now grate some carrots—about a pint after being grated—and bind them on the sores. The best way to bind it on is to take a cloth and wrap it around the sores, letting the lower edge come close down to the hoof; then tie a cord around this lower end after which put the grated carrot into the opening at the top of the cloth and press it down around the sores; then tie another cord around the top of the cloth, a little above the fetlock. This should be repeated every day, for four or five days, when the scratches will be cured.

The Management of Rotten Potatoes.

The subject of rotten potatoes elicited the following discussion at the Elmira State fair:

R. S., Georgia—My potatoes, I find, are very much affected by the soft rot. What course shall I adopt to save the rest? It will be necessary to sort them in pits. Will it be necessary to dig the potatoes soon, or allow them to remain longer, until after the rot is over? I used buckwheat chaff as a covering last year, and it did well. Can I do better this year?

President Hoffman—When our potatoes rotted badly a few years ago, I thought the best course was to let them stay in the ground until the worst was over, then try to save what was left. I now believe that to be the best way. When they are affected they will go, in or out of the ground, so it is not worth while to expend labor upon them until after the mischief is over. Chaff is as good a covering as can be used. With a liberal coating of that, but little earth will be needed.

John Bridgman—It seems that rot is often occasioned by the frequent warm rains in the fall. If such is the case, I think it best to dig the potatoes and dry them well. I believe I have saved potatoes by early digging that would have been lost if I had suffered them to remain in the ground.

A. H. Griffin—I have dug mine and placed them on the barn floor, where they seem to be doing well. My plan for burning is to dig a pit that will hold about twenty bushels, and over the top place boards with a hole left in the middle to serve as a ventilator, and to provide escape for moisture. I cover with sufficient earth to keep the frost out, and in the hole when cold weather comes, I insert a bundle of straw.

O. Banfield—A few years ago I tried the plan of leaving potatoes in the ground to finish rotting. I had dug a portion of the field and the crop saved with some loss; but those that were left gave me no further trouble. I did not have to dig them, for they all rotted.

A Profitable Feeding Crop.

It is the practice in some parts of Southern Herkimer county, writes a correspondent of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, to grow a mixed crop of barley and oats for feed, sowing an equal quantity of each by measure. It is found that much more can be obtained in this way from a given piece of land. The difference in the time of ripening of these grains, instead of being an objection, is an advantage, the barley pushing forward of the oats, and seeming to be a crop of barley when headed out, and a good one if sown in good land. The oats then advance, and when headed out the field seems one of oats, and, as in the case of the barley, also a good one. When the upper grains of the oats have well turned their color, and are getting to be hard, the crop should be cut, the rest maturing by the time it is dried, and it will be equally as heavy. The barley is, of course, fully ripe, both straw and berry, and will help cure the rest, besides keeping the mass loose, so that the air can circulate through. It is therefore the most easily cured of all grains. A little more seed per acre should be sown. This will grow one of the closest crops, and what seems rather incredible, favor seeding down the land, probably from the fact that the seed is less disposed to lodge. The best way, however, when forage seed is sown, is to do so without any grain. Coupling these two grains, the yield will always be large, and generally much larger than when one of the grains is sown. In this is the profit. But the grain, also half oats and half barley, or rather more oats than barley, is, it is found by those who have tried it, an excellent feed for all kinds of stock, but especially for cows when in calf during the winter. Young stock of all kinds will thrive upon it—grow rather than fatten—and for work horses it is equally good. It is only where the teams are worked hard and daily that clear oats is preferred. In all respects, except for fatting, the mixed crop surpasses corn. The greater part of the straw, that of the oats, is of a superior quality, equal to tolerably good hay. That of the barley has the general character of straw. Combined it may be used as feed to advantage, when passed though the straw-cutter and mixed with meal of the grain. When steamed, a first-class ration is afforded. When mixed farming is supplemented by the dairy, this is one of the crops that should be grown, especially when the corn is omitted. But every farmer who has stock to feed it to should raise it

Fattening Animals.

November is the month of all for making pork, says the *Golden Rule*. The potatoes have been dug; the corn is ready to be used in feeding; the temperature of the weather is generally the most favorable, and all that is now needed is the most careful and painstaking attention to secure the best results.

Hogs should have all they will eat—no more, no less. They must be fed with the utmost regularity; they should have a bed wherein a human being could sleep with comfort, and if the pen has an exposure to the southern sun it will add more than most think to the general avordupois. Give them variety in food at the beginning of the month, but as the days go on, put in less potatoes and more corn; and during the last week of their lives, give them the latter altogether, and the consistency and flavor of the product will be as good as it can be.

Not a few farmers feed corn on the ear, and some raw potatoes. One-half would probably be an under-estimate of the loss, by this easiest but most slovenly and costly practice. A larger number mix dry meal with cold water or slops, and immediatley feed the mixture to their hogs; the loss is less than when grain is fed dry and whole, but in this case it is very considerable. Still others cook their meal with potatoes or pumpkins, making the conglomeration into a thick mush. This is a good way, but not the best.

For several years we have adopted this plan: To one bushel of potatoes, if we have them, or its equivalent, we add half a bushel of corn in the kernel, and then, with a liberal supply of water in the kettle—almost steam-tight—we slowly cook for two hours; the kernels are then swelled to their utmost—the potatoes are paste, and a little manipulation makes a mixture that is not only very acceptable to the animals, but which contains all the fattening properties in a condition to be the more easily assimilated.

As to beef, the most successful mode we have ever tried was to fasten the animal to be fattened, by the horns to a stable, keeping it well bedded and never taking it out until it was sold to the butcher or slaughtered for family use. All expenditure of muscular force takes from the supply which the food constantly gives, and the net increase is lessened; and so, the quieter you can keep an animal the better. All they will eat, and the best you can give them is the cheapest in the long run.

Robbery—It Has Become a Fine Art.

The recent startling robbery of the Manhattan saving institution in New York, which had weathered the financial storm that had wrecked so many of its kindred institutions only to fall a prey to masked burglars, continues to be a subject of comment throughout the country, and if it results in awakening sufficient public interest to suggest methods for better protection to life and property, it will prove one of those blessings in disguise that will be worth its cost. Already the patent lockmakers and electric alarm dealers are improving their opportunity by pursuing the managers of every unprotectected bank in the country with specimens of their contrivances, but of what use are any of them if they are to be operated with incompetent or untrustworthy servants?"

The amazing indiscretion of entrusting the lowest and least reliable of all the employes of this bank with the most important of its secrets, the combination which was supposed to guard its deposits, excites universal wonder and suggests the pertinent query, which may also apply to other institutions, why the largest salaries should be paid—$12,000 to the treasurer, and $8,000 to the secretary—if the humble, low-priced porter could bear their greatest responsibilities for a very trifling pittance.

But the great fact of the robbery is only another illustration of the Scriptural warnings as to the perpetual insecurity of property. The everlasting presence of thieves seems to be a part of the divine plan, for neither religion nor education diminish their numbers. Their ingenuity keeps full pace with the discoveries of science and advances as rapidly as the costly inventions that have been adopted to thwart them. Robbery, indeed, has risen to be one of the fine arts, commanding the highest skill, and those who have adopted the profession are not behind the most sagacious of those who follow honest callings. In the olden time, when treasure was limited to the precious metals, it was a simple job to convert their plunder into forms which would command their value without detection. They could melt down the gold and silver and sell them without risk, but now come bonds and paper representatives of value, protected by registry and other devices to embarrass the thief in disposing of them. Still they are equal to the occasion, and they have lawyers, policemen and brokers in their employ, if they are not themselves members of those professions. They understand perfectly well the diplomacy of 'negotiators,' and, after the first excitement and indignation of the robbery is over, with quiet assurance they invite a conference with their victims to settle the matter on amicable terms. They understand all the processes and possibilities of the law enough entrench themselves against it. They know that the managers of banks they have plundered are more concerned in concealing their own stupidity and recovering a share of the lost treasure than to the punishment of the guilty or the protection of society. So they meekly submit to the terms, unconscious that thereby they become almost *participes criminis*. Each party selects its representative, and these high contracting parties meet to 'negotiate.' The robbers, through their 'gentlemanly' attorney, prescribe the conditions upon which they will restore the securities they dare not offer in the market. The bank men consult over them, and the ultimatum being reached, in due time they make the concession demanded, for large as the swindle is it is less than the loss might be.

The thieves have gained their point, their victims have condoned the offence, detectives and go betweens have been silenced by rewards and no one else cares to pursue the case in behalf of an outraged community. The burglars, emboldened by success and with more confidence and larger experience, are free to prowl about the country for fresh conquests.

Such has been the story of most of the bank roberies of late years, and it is likely to be repeated in the present case. The inquiry naturally rises whether nothing can be done to destroy this evil, which has become an epidemic as fatal to property as the fever pestilence is to human life. Must we confess that with our costly courts of justice and police organizations and electric alarms and ingenious devices of many kinds, we are still at the mercy of masked assassins and midnight robbers? Every individual in the community is deeply concerned in solving these questions. The increase of population and accumulation of wealth have increased the temptations to crime, and it is worth the while of legislative bodies to adopt more efficient measures to prevent its commission. Society is itself at fault to make heroes of its worst enemies, and it is high time to treat them as they deserve. The penalty should be very little, if anything, less than that prescribed for murder.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The National Relief Boat.

A rather limited audience gathered in Hershey Hall last evening to hear the story of the national relief boat, sent south to benefit the yellow fever sufferers, as related by Dr. Frank W. Reilly. It will be remembered this gentleman volunteered his services, and accompanied the boat in its perilous mission of charity and fraternal love. After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer began his description by commenting upon the last funeral procession he had seen south. It was in Vicksburg; a solitary cart, with a pine box in it, driven by a negro, a woman sitting upon the box. It contained the mortal remains of her husband; that was the entire procession. The woman sat stoically impassive, shedding no tear. One was instinctively appalled at what appeared the carelessness and utter disregard of the solemn bereavement. That had been but a repetition of all experiences he had had in the observation of ceremonies over the dead; there was no feeling, no sorrow that the eye could detect. No tears had fallen that he had looked upon save at the feneral of Benner. Those who had lost their nearest relatives spoke to him with expressionless apathy. There had come to him a gentleman who had lost four members of his family in six hours. As he told of the horrible affliction, the man evinced no more concern than though he had been relating a circumstance antedating the flood. The first impression created by this was that heartlessness distinguished the survivors of the terrible scourge. But when he came to be more intimately associated with the horrors of the yellow plague, he came to learn how fearfully he had misjudged these agonized mourners, whose incomparable affliction had driven them into an apathy that was but the twin of despair. He finally arrived at the convincing truth. He had supped full of horrors in prisons and upon the battlefield, but none equaled the agonies of mind that forced themselves upon him in contemplating the scenes that daily confronted him during his sojourn in the fever stricken region. The piteous tales told him daily in a monotone of despair, out of which all hope had died, thoroughly sickened him. He had looked compassionately upon the poor, stricken wretches, and asked, half doubtingly, "Where is the enduring mercy of the Lord, where the pity, as of a father, for these, his children?"

Passing through the cities where he stopped, he had presented to his inspection scenes that baffled all words, but rose up before the imagination with such bold outline that the heart shuddered and turned from them. The dead lay rotting in heaps in many instances, and the contagion was so awful that he and his companions had cried out in their agony, "For God's sake, let us hasten from here before we fall down amid the decomposing dead." He had stood looking upon victims, wondering at their condition, when there would be a sudden, convulsed movement, and a stream of black putrescence flowed from the mouth over the breast of the invalid, and the soul passed into the calm of eternity. When a victim had black vomit there was no further ceremony; the arrangements for removing the body were immediately begun, and into the scant trenches, amid the myriad of other poorly-interred, putrifying corses, the new burden was flung, and there was no more visible emotion than there would have been exhibited at the riddance of a place from the carcass of beast.

At Greenville, where they stopped at noon on the 9th, the solemn stillness of the deserted streets had an appalling significance. The well-beaten road leading to the cemetery scarce forshadowed the horrible reality. From the southern boundary the fence was torn away, and the decorous sorrow of the other portion of the cemetery was here broken into rude, sharp, unseemly appearance, in striking contrast. The speaker drew some vivid pictures of detailed cases which had come under his notice. He had seen a poor, half-demented mother straining to her naked and fever burned bosom the dead body of her newly born babe, and wailing in a miserere of such pitiable despair that the most stolid could not have heard unmoved. Two children lovingly fondled the body of their mother, who had just died, and vainly, but with an earnestness that almost made one waver in his trust in God that no answer came, called upon the poor, dead clay to minister to their wants. And in a short time the babes had gone out into the darkness, and their woe was hushed on earth. An experience that made an indelible impression in the recollection of the speaker, was the scenes presented at the quarantine of Vicksburg. The frantic creatures who were surrounded by the stenches of the dead, made efforts to pass the boundary, but were met by a cordon of armed men who, at the point of the bayonet, forced them back into their charnal houses. As a protection against the fever he had come to the conclusion, from experiments made on the boat, that oil of turpentine would be very salutary. The oder of this had been present throughout the boat during the greater portion of the time, and the fact that there had been but two deaths on board after the poison of the disease had once been introduced, tended to support the theory. The disease in this instance had been confined to a room occupied by a lady who had been taken on board. This room had not been fumigated before Lieutenant Benner occupied it, being served by watchman Dalton. The latter remained in the room thirty minutes, and Benner six hours, and both had died. As to the preventive in cities, cleanliness was the prime consideration.—*Inter Ocean.*

The Primary Cause of a Distant Symptom.

Nervousness is rarely a disease in itself inherent, but is the direct offspring of dyspepsia, in a majority of cases. The nervous disturbance is at first trifling, but ultimately its parent so undermines the general health, as to produce consequences very threatening to that great nervous center, the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful medicinal opponent of the ravages of malaria too, and protects the nervous system from them. The tremors, the unnatural anxiety, the headaches, the sleeplessness and loss of appetite which characterize digestive irregularity and weakness, and which are almost invariably accompanied by an uncertain condition of the bowels and inactivity of the liver, are all eradicated by this matchless corrective, and when nervousness does not proceed from the cause designated, it affords most grateful relief.

Keep Every Drop of Blood Pure.

The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malar a and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other columns.

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