THE DAILY BEE

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

THE CARD CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILROAD.

Leave Omaha—Passenger No. 2, 8:30 a. m. Accommodation No. 4, 1:0 (p. m.
Arrive Omaha—Passenger No. 1, 5:20 p. m. Accommodation No. 3, 10:50 a. m.

GRAVING OMAHA EAST OR SOUTH BOUND

C., B. & Q. 7:40 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
C. & N. W., 7:40 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
C., R. I. & P., 7:40 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
S. C., St. J. & C. B., leaves at 8 a. m. and 6:30 m. Arrives at St. Louis at 6:30 a. m. and 5:52 m.
W., St. L. & P., leaves at 8 a. m. and 3:40 p. Arrives a St. Louis at 6:40 a. m. and 7:30 m

WEST OR SOUTHWESTS.

S. & M. in Neb., Through Express, 8:50 a. m.
S. & M. Lincoln Express—6:20 p. m.
U P. Overland Express, 12:15 p. m.
C. & R. V. for Lincoln, 11:45 a. m.
C. & R V. for Osceola, 9:40 a. m.
U. P freight No. 5, 5:30 a. m.
U. P freight No. 9, 8:20 a. m.
U. P. freight No. 13, 2:50 p. m.
U. P. freight No. 7, 6:10 p. m.—emigrant.
U. P. Denver express, 7:35 p. m.
U. P. freight No 11, 11:30 p. m.
U. P. Denver freight, 8:25 p. m.

ARRIVING—FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

C. B. & Q 5:00 a. m.—7:25 p m.
C. & N. W., 9:45 a. m.—7:25 p. m.
C. R. I. & P., 9:45 a. m.—9:05 p. m.
S. C., St. Joe & C B., 7:40 a. m.—6:45 p. m

ARRIVING FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

C. & R. V. from Lincoln—1:08 p. m.
U. P. Pacific Express—3:25 p. m.
S. & M. in Neb., Through Express—4:15 p m.
S. & M. Lincoln Express—9:40 a m.
U. P. Denver express, 7:30 a. m.
U. P. Freight No. 14—2:50 p. m.
U. P. No. 6— 5:20 a. m. Emig ant.
U. P. freight No. 14, 12:15 p. m.
U. P. No. 8—9:00 p. m.
U. P. No. 12—1:45 a. m.
U. P. Denver freight, 1:10 a. m.
C. & R. V. mixed, ar. 4:45 p. m.

DUMMY TRAINS BETWEEN OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Leave Omaha at 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 11:00 m.; 1:0 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 and 5:00 p. m.
Leave Council Bluffs at 8:25, 9:25, 10:25 and 1:25 a. m.; 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25 and 5:25 p. m.
Sundays—The dummy leaves Omaha at 9:00 and 11:00 a. m.; 2:00, 4:00 and 6:00 p. m. Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a. m.; 2:25, 4:25 and 5:25 p. m.

Through and local passenger trains between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Leave Omaha—6:15, 7:45, 8:50 a. m.; 3:40, 5:45, 6:00 p. m. Arrive Omaha—7:40, 11:35, 11:45 a. m.; 5:40, 7:05, 7:15, 10 p. m.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

ROUTS.	OPEN. a. m.	OPEN. p. m.	CLOSE. a. m.	CLOSE. p. m.
Chicago & N. W	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, B. & Q	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Wabash		12:30	5:30	2:40
Sioux City and Pacific		9:00	5:30	2:40
Union Pacific		4:00	11:40	
Omaha & R. V		4:00	11:40	
S. & M. in Neb		4:00	8:10	
Omaha & Sioux City		6:00	7:30	
S. & M. Lincoln		10:30		6:00
U. P. Lincoln, Sunday		1:30	11:00	
J. P. Denver Exp	9:00			6:30
O., Sioux City & St. P	11:00			2:40

Local mails for State of Iowa leave but once a day, viz: 6:30 a. m.

Office open Sundays from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

THOS. F HALL P M.

AGRICULTURE.

York County Crop.

The acreage of flax in York county, says The Tribune, this season will not be one half as great as last year. This crop paid very poor returns, and many farmers are discouraged with it. The acreage of wheat will also be less than formerly, while that of corn will be greatly augmented. Quite a large number of our farmers are getting a nice little start in stock.

The Grape.

R. A. Hawley writes to The Sutton Register that no fruit is more sure and none more profitable than a thrifty grapevine. Farmers can as well have an acre of grapes as an acre of other crops so far as trouble is concerned, and be sure of a profitable return for their labor. Choose a piece of rolling ground or slope, to secure perfect drainage, then get the plants or cuttings of the Concord variety and with ordinary care success is assured in our Nebraska soil and climate. Grape vines should not be allowed to grow like a rose or a currant bush, all in a mat, but carefully tied up on a wire fence, or other trellis, or even fastened to the side of a building. Allow but two or three vines to grow from the same root and if trained to stakes one is enough. This plan gives the vines room, air and sunshine, which they must have. Pruning is one of the most important items connected with the business. Every vine that is allowed to grow should be closely pruned every year, in the winter season or early spring, before the sap flows, to prevent bleeding. Let the main vines grow in length as far as they are strong and cut off every branch within an inch of the joint. This will be all they will need in the way of pruning, and is much better than summer pruning, which scalds the vines by the hot sun being let in too suddenly. Plow or cultivate every spring between the rows and then mulch with old straw to keep down the weeds and the ground moist and cool, and you will have grapes in abundance. The grape vine produces all the fruit and foliage on the green branches which will branch out from every point in the spring.

How to Graft.

Germantown Telegraph.

The cherry tree can be grafted now, as the sap of this tree begins to run early, and there is small chance of a cherry scion growing after this has taken place. The apple and pear can be set at any time up to the middle or even end of May, if the scions have been carefully preserved and have not yet started to sprout. There is no danger of a graft not growing if the stock be split so that so that the bark shall not be bruised, and shaping the scion wedge fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured, and placing the rim of the wood of both stock and scion exactly together, or at least crossing each other so that the sap can intermingle. We prefer two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigorously, and the graft should be cut from bearing branches.

We wish to remind those preparing grafting wax, that we have found four parts of rosin, one part of beeswax and one part of beef tallow to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, which is best, or a tin cup, add mix well It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one beating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between the bricks or stones.

Silk Culture.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

As the subject of silk culture is receiving considerable attention in the United States I thought a few items from this section might prove interesting to your readers. I live near a colony of Russian Mormonites—a class of Russian citizens who formerly resided in Germany. Their religious convictions were such, however, that they could not serve in the army. About the year 1800 the German Government insisted that they should serve or leave the country. The Czar of Russia then offered them a tract of land in Russia and promised to exempt them from military duty. They excepted his offer and have lived in Russia up to the time they emigrated to the United States, which was about seven years ago. Many are still in Russia, but several colonies can be found in this country in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. The mulberry was introduced into their colonies in Russia by the Czar for the purpose of silk culture and to facilitate rainfall. He compelled his subjects to buy these trees of the government—each landholders must plant a certain number. After cultivating them until they learned their value they voluntarily propagated them very extensively, and learned that silk culture was not the only consideration in raising them. They found the timber very desirable for fuel. It also furnished the finest material for cabinet work; and fence posts made from it would outlast those made from other timber. The tree soon became the most highly prized of any Russian timber tree. It also bore edible fruit, which was marketable in Russia. When the Mennonites came to this country they brought the seed of this tree with them. They also brought the seed of several other trees, but planted these more extensively than all others combined. Many trees that we pay extravagant prices to obtain were left in Russia by these people, and the few they brought are now trees to nursery men here. The mulberry grows quite rapidly. Trees, the seed of which was planted six years ago, are now twenty feet high, and large enough for fence posts. The tree resembles the apple tree in its habit of growth. The Russians say they grow quite large, often reaching the height of fifty feet, and from three to five feet in diameter. They bear fruit very young, frequently commencing when two years old, and bear every year. Last season the trees were densely loaded with fruit, and farmers came several miles to purchase it for dessert. It varies in flavor from acid to sweet color, jet black and reddish white, 90 per cent being black. As the tree is different from any tree we know in this country, we call it Russian Mulberry. The bark is grayish white, and the branches drooping. The Mennonites also use it as a hedge plant. It makes a beautiful hedge, and stands shearing as well as any tree. Professor Budd, of the Iowa agricultural college, says it is propagated more readily from cuttings than any mulberry with which he is acquainted. The Mennonites have interested themselves in the silk business to some extent, and have some cocoons for sale. If parties are sufficiently interested to make further inquiries they can address G. F. C.

Early Potatoes.

Philadelphia Record.

It will soon be time for putting in early potatoes, and the old favorite, Early Rose, still holds its place at the front. It may be inferior to some of the new varieties, but there is one thing in favor of the Early Rose that all will admit, and that is the usual certainty of a crop. There are but few exceptions regarding the reliability of the Early Rose, and it must be a very unfavorable season, indeed, when they do not reward the grower for his trouble. Another peculiarity is that when the tops are dead the potatoes are there, and this cannot be said of all others. The Peachblow, which is a late variety, first gives a very vigorous growth of vine, and form the potatoes afterward. At times they show no signs of tubers until almost at the period of maturity of vine, and they seem to hurry up the tubers as if they had been forgotten They are good keepers, and are hard to beat as a late variety. The bugs are very partial to the Peerless, and attack that variety in preference to others, yet slighting none. With the first growth of the potato above ground the bugs begin work. At this stage the bugs should be picked in preference to sprinkling with Paris green, as the poison is somewhat injurious to the vines when very young. If hand-picking becomes too difficult, which is noticed on the appearance of the hatching of the eggs, the Paris green must be applied. Always mix it with fine dry plaster in preference to flour, as the plaster is very beneficial to potatoes. We form rly alluded to the fact that some growers claimed that their crops had been increased by the use of Paris green. What really increased them was the plaster, and it is a doubtful question as to whether the bugs are an injury or a benefit on that account. They have brought plaster into use on potatoes, and the consequence we produce more potatoes than formerly, despite the bugs. In using plaster always put a sprinkling on the ground around the plant as well as on the vine. It will be an additional benefit. Ashes are excellent for potatoes, and should be broadcasted after the good is in on heavy ground or scattered on the rows on sanky soil.

Regarding the new varieties, it is best to procure only a pound for experiment. Try them side by side with old-established, well-known varieties. The reason is that no farmer can recommend to another at a distance which is the more preferable variety, as soils and other conditions may not be the same. A western paper publishes a new method of getting the best results from potatoes which is worthy of trial. We give it only for what it is intended by the one who discovered it, which is that others would use it and report results. It is a well known that early potatoes are not always fully matured, and the larger ones are often taken from the hill while the smaller ones are left. This robbing process injures the growth of those left, and they never arrive at perfection. If the grower, however, will dig up all his potatoes—large and small—he can select the larger ones, and market them, and then immediately use the small ones for seed by putting them in the ground for a second or late crop. They should be cut in half and put in thickly, as many of them will not sprout. After they are up they must be thinned out if too thick. If put on the same ground as the first crop a fertilizer is required in addition to that originally applied. We are not familiar with the above process, but will experiment with it this season, and give our readers the benefit of it at the proper time.

Setting Out Fruit Trees.

A common mistake says The Country Gentleman, is to plant a general assortment at once, and give little subsequent attention either to care and cultivation, or to making useful additions or replacing vacancies. The trees are retarded in growth by neglect, a portion of them perish, those which survive bear small and poor crops, and the owner loses what interest he had in fruit culture. It would be better to set out fewer as a beginning, and take the best care of them by continued cultivation. A dozen trees under such management would give more fruit than half a hundred with neglect, the crop would be larger and finer in quality, and the owner would be gratified and encouraged with the result. He would find out the difference between good and bad fruit, his practical knowledge would be increased, and he would be prepared to make some yearly additions to his orchard or fruit garden. Such knowledge would be far better than that obtained by the owner in looking at his trees once a year, or committing their care entirely to a hired person who knows little about them. In short, the owner must take hold with his own hands without gloves, and the interest created by culture and pruning will not be at all lessened by the loads of golden and crimson-cheeked specimens which such good management will give him.

The planter who makes frequent additions to his collection, to supply vacancies in the yearly circle, or to obtain the most desirable new varieties, may purchase them by ordering from the best reliable nurseries, or if he has more of time and skill than means, he may himself raise a portion of the young nursery trees to be set out. As a general rule, however, he can buy trees much more cheaply than he can raise them, because it is done on a large scale by men who have thoroughly learned their trade, and who, with all the necessary appliances, can work to better advantange than those who are deficient in such matters. It is well, however, for each land owner to have on hand a few trees of his own raising—not for immediate profit, but for the purpose of adding to his practical knowledge, and more especially for increasing his interest. He may procure a few dozen, or a few hundred, seedlings of different kinds, of a nurseryman, and having set them out where they can be as well cultivated as a row of cabbages or tomatoes, he may graft or bud them at his leisure. But still better in some cases it may be to purchase a small supply of young trees which have already made a year's growth after budding and grafting. These may be often obtained at low prices. A supply like these, as they will be in two or three years, will be found exceedingly convenient for filling vacancies and making additions.

Such management will not be robbing the nurserymen, for the man who thus becomes practically interested in fruit raising will be much more likely to apply to nurseries for additional supplies, than he who gives no attention, and has no knowledge of the fine fruits. The additional information derived from books and periodicals, will enable any one to bring around him the trees and plants which will afford him a supply of delicious luxuries through the yearly circle. Such a circle will begin with strawberries in June, cherries in June and July, raspberries nearly as early, the first peaches and plums by the 1st of August, and later sorts for more than two months afterwards; pears from August to the following March, grapes for nearly the same period and apples through the entire circle.

General Items.

A flexible paint for canvas is made as follows: Yellow soap, 2½ pounds; boiling water, 1½ gallons; dissolve; grind the solution while hot with 125 pounds of good oil paint.

It requires about 5,000 young fish to stock a pond of one acre in extent. Of fish weighing from one to two pounds 1,000 to the acre is a liberal estimate, and these will require artificial feeding, unless the pond is very rich with food producing vegetation.

It has been ascertained that where eggs are sold by the pound that they vary in weight from one to four ounces. The average weight of one dozen eggs is twenty three and a half ounces.

A celebrated French breeder, who for many years held first rank in the art of fattening sheep, when urged to divulge his secret, replied: "My recret? I have none; it is only a question of fare. Induce animals to eat abundantly of a large, choice variety of well-prepared food; that is all there is to it."

One of the latest theories advanced is that apples are more nutritious than potatoes, and in Cornwall, Eng., workmen say they can work better on the fruit than on the vegetable.

Reports from the great peach-growing districts represent the prospects of the coming peach crop as universally favorable. The growers of Newcastle county, Delaware, in the The Wilmington Every Evening, are quoted as saying that the "buds are all right," and "two-thirds of the risks are safely passed," while the same paper publishes similar advices from the Delaware peninsula and the eastern shore of Maryland. Summarized, the present prospects indicate more than an average crop over the entire peach-growing region from which the middle Atlantic seaboard chiefly draw its fruit supplies.

The Drovers' Journal, of Texas, says: Large corporations with fabulous capital have been and are now being organized in Texas and the northwest for the purpose of handling cattle on a huge scale. The business appears to be not only a lucrative one but one also of comparatively small risks. At least it is a rare thing indeed to hear of failure among ranchmen while tales of immense wealth made within a comparatively short time, where the capital stock of enterprise and good judgment—the two great essentials in stock-growing, as in other things—is not limited, are of almost daily recitation. The almost uniform advance in price of stock cattle, which amounts to about $5 per head, does not seem to lessen but rather to increase the activity in the market for well-located stocks and in contacts for beeves.