

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

We won't have any work house this year.

It came pretty near being a clean sweep.

"Sweet Bill Mahone" will soon be a Richmond reminiscence.

Mr. BENEKE feels very well, thank you, amid all the wreck and ruin.

PAT'S "Innocence" was struck on the third rib by Haven's cold wave.

The "mugwump" doesn't seem half so ferocious as he did a week ago.

MR. DAVENPORT was undoubtedly knifed by both the stalwarts and the prohibitionists.

HARNEY SHANNON must feel happy, and 'the savor of his father' will now be immersed in red paint.

"Hiring a hall" is sometimes a losing investment. For further information apply to Dr. Miller.

The republican candidates probably know to whom they are indebted for their brilliant victory.

BRANDES smashes as much out of season in Omaha as Weiss beer. At least the people say so by a large majority.

MR. BOYD returned just in time for the democratic road-up, but he couldn't save Pat Ford's bacon.

JOHN DREXEL will bury the political stiffs, but he had to work very hard to beat Mr. Burkett, who ran like a race horse for a new man.

The messengers of the Herald's report of the Douglas county election was as bad a scoundrel as that paper as the election was on G. L. Miller and P. Ford, who were laid out stiff and cold.

MR. CHARLES OGDEN is an eminently respectable young gentleman; but he ventured out into the cold a little too early in the morning when he wrote that letter endorsing Pat Ford.

FITZ HUGH LEE'S confederate troops carried the day in Virginia. The campaign as conducted was as much an appeal to sectional bitterness as the much abused bloody shirt, with the difference that one was an appeal to disloyalty and the other to loyalty.

Let the weather bureau be attached to the treasury department. There is no reason so earthy why it should be controlled by the army. Its duties could be better performed by civilians, with less red tape and fewer public scandals. Since General Meyer's death it has been in hot water nine-tenths of the time. The service, in which everyone is interested, is suffering severely from the strain.

SECRETARY MANNING'S reports of monthly debt reductions are misleading. Every month we have an announcement from Washington that the debt has been reduced several millions which the published statement fails to bear out. The United States owes as much as it did months ago. The bonded debt bearing interest is as large as it was then. There have been no bond calls and the accumulated revenues applicable to real debt reduction are steadily piling up in the treasury. It is mere subterfuge to claim that the debt is being reduced when the increase in the government assets may be so long as the debt remains as it is, it cannot be called reduced. The people know enough to know that there is a wide difference between the accumulation of funds which can be applied for reducing the debt, and debt reduction itself.

Of all the civilizations of the east, Japan is to-day the most progressive. Contact with western civilization has had the effect of giving a new and rapid development to her social, religious and political life. A general spirit of active reform is manifesting itself throughout the country. Modern scientific ideas have gained a firm foothold; the people enjoy their full share of civil and religious liberty, the rise and spread of the newspaper press is almost unprecedented in the history of journalism, and at present the brother of the mikado is in Europe with the object of studying the most fitting shape to give to the constitutional form of government to be promulgated four years hence. Not the least important of the reforms now in progress is that which proposes the use of Roman letters instead of the Chinese characters for writing the Japanese language. An association for promoting the adoption of the Roman alphabet has been formed and has published a scheme which shows that twenty-two signs indicating sounds can be made to represent the language adequately, thus doing away with the thousands of intricate symbols of signs and ideas which the Chinese written signs involve.

Voted Down.

The proposition to sell one-half of the county poor farm was snuffed under by an overwhelming majority. Our advice to the citizens of Omaha was very timely and effective. The proposition, as submitted to the voters, looked suspicious on its face; and the resolution passed by the commissioners made matters worse instead of better. It left the impression that the commissioners did not intend to sell the farm to the highest bidder at public sale, but were liable to dispose of it to a syndicate of land speculators. The Bee first forced the resolution out of the commissioners and when it found that the resolution was not such a one as was demanded in the interests of the county, it sounded the alarm and urged the people to vote it down.

In its effort, it was seconded by no other paper. The Herald boldly advised the people to vote for the poor farm sale and the other papers didn't have a word to say. Fortunately, the Bee covers the entire ground of all parties and classes of voters, and the result shows that its appeal was not unheeded, and its influence directed, in the right channel, made itself felt.

We were by no means adverse to the sale of a part of the poor farm under proper conditions with safe-guards against jobbery and corrupt collusion. It will do no harm, however, to keep the land for another year and when it is finally disposed of to plat it with a view of the largest returns.

New York.

The loss of New York at this time, in view of the lofty hopes which have been raised of republican success is disappointing and unexpected. The high standard of the candidates nominated by the republicans of the Empire state, the dissensions in the democratic party and the return of the independents were all factors which promised a different result. Instead of a republican victory, the dispatches tell the story of a democratic triumph so overwhelming that it takes New York for some years to come out of the list of doubtful states and throws it into the balance with the solid south as a political factor opposed to the return of republican national supremacy.

It is no use to mince matters. New York is naturally democratic and with a large floating vote, inclined to jump to the successful party. It has cast the weight of its decision for the administration. The mugwumps cut a small figure against the "heelers" and office seekers to whom the party is worth nothing but its ability to furnish patronage. The patronage, just now, is not coming in any very large amounts from republican sources and the result was a natural one.

Incidentally, the friends of Mr. Cleveland can congratulate themselves over the outcome.

The humbug that democratic defeat would be taken as an endorsement of the administration was taken for what it was worth. Whatever the causes of the republican rout, the democratic victory can be taken for nothing but an endorsement of the president by his own state, and an endorsement so heavy that thousands who voted last year for Mr. Blaine must have contributed to secure it. It now remains to be seen whether New York republicans will retain their cohesion as a party, and wait for the development of issues to add to their strength. The outlook is not entirely hopeless for the future, but it certainly is discouraging. The condition of politics in the south has made New York the national battle ground in presidential contests and given it an importance which it would not have without the suppression of the colored vote. The future will show whether in 1888, democratic blunders and the gain of new blood will more than make up for the barnacles who have dropped from the republican organization and fastened themselves with their votes to the democratic party.

No More Dodging.

Mr. Cleveland's policy of "slow and sure," which he has been steadily pursuing with an occasional set-back, has disrupted his party, that result was made manifest in Tuesday's elections. In his own state the indorsement of a democratic victory was certainly emphatic enough to suit the most fastidious partisan of the administration. In other states which held elections, it is difficult to find any returns which can be construed into a "rebuke" to the administration, or evidence of democratic disintegration. Unfortunately for republicans, the democracy appears to be in better health, notwithstanding the dismal predictions of disappointed doctors who have failed to secure all they desire from the executive department at Washington.

While republicans will do well to look the results of the late elections fairly in the face, there is no reason why the disheartened and feeble-hearted should be allowed to chant the death knell of the party.

There are enough vital issues, if they are only courageously pushed to the front, to divide public sentiment on a winning platform. The fact that the democracy is entrenching itself in power is the best reason why the political contest should be made an aggressive one. Dodging issues for fear of losing votes will no longer be the winning card. The votes are lost already and can only be regained in a manly contest waged for important principles which will attract the support of the honest and influential men of all parties.

So long as the republican party was the great moral ideas and not an organization to maintain office-holders in their seats, it won its victories steadily and surely. Its degeneration began with the close of reconstruction. It ought to end with the defection from its ranks of the place-hunters and political baronets who are now so vigorously swinging their hats for the democracy and the new administration at Washington.

What republicanism needs most to-day is a determination on the part of its rank and file no less than on the part of its leaders to place themselves abreast of the demands of the people for greatly needed reforms. The refusal of the republican administrations in the past to listen to anti-monopoly demands, and the excellent

record which the present administration is making in cleaning up the land-grabbers and bringing the land grant railroads to the order, may be recommended to the thoughtful, attention of the republican party as food for reflection.

Let the republican party once more place itself on a platform of advanced ideas, backed by men whose skirts are free from all taint of political jobbery and it will have more than a fighting chance to regain in the next election what it has lost in that of 1881.

Ready to Fight.

Turkey is astonishing Europe by the rapidity with which she has placed herself in readiness to quell all assaults on her territory. The wonderful vitality shown by the "sick man of the east" during the past month gives the lie to the disparaging accounts of Turkey's feebleness and causes the inquiry whether the reports of her dismantled condition, both as to purse and arms, are not inspired by those of her enemies whose interest it is to deny the real strength of the Mussulman power. According to the latest reports, 300,000 Turkish troops fully armed and equipped are now massed on the frontiers, while as many more are held in readiness to defend the interests of the crescent wherever they may be menaced. In the coming struggle in the Balkans. No one who has read history believes that the Turks are cowards. In the last Russia-Turkish war the Mussulman did what the combined hosts of England, France, Sardinia and Turkey did in the war of the Crimea—that is to say, fought the colossal Russian empire single-handed and held Constantinople at the end. The history of the siege of Plevna exhibits Turkish fortitude in a light which will not brook criticism. The ports are now ready to resume the conflict and is only anxious that Europe shall not be allowed to interfere so long as the war is with his own subjects. Unfortunately for the sultan no reopening of the Balkan problem can fail to array ultimately all the great powers on one side or the other. Russia is impatiently waiting to pass the frontier. Austria is peering towards Salonica and England's eye is bent on the Dardanelles as the gate to the egress of Russia's ambition eastward, while every petty principality, from Macedonia and Albania to Bulgaria and Roumania, is reaching out expectant arms to seize some share of the spoils. The dismemberment of the Turkish empire in Europe is only a matter of time. But, when the time comes, it will never be accomplished without a bloody conflict in which the Mussulman courage, spurred on by religious fanaticism, will make itself once more felt against the Christian world.

That Railroad Proposition.

The definite proposition for the new railroad should be promptly forthcoming on the part of Mr. McShane. Our people are anxiously awaiting it. They are prepared to give it a cordial reception and a respectful consideration. If it meets their ideas as to what is demanded by the best interests of this city, they are ready to extend to it substantial aid. The fact that Omaha has suffered in the past, from profuse promises and meagre performance on the part of railroad promoters, will not be allowed to prejudice the enterprise if it is put on the proper footing and command public support. Omaha wants a direct railroad connection with the northwest which will enable her merchants to transact business with a country from which they are now cut off. Our people are tired of enduring fatal discriminations against their commercial interests. They will willingly join in assisting any man or body of men, whoever they are, who will give them guarantees that they will secure a road such as they want and conducted on business methods, which will not militate against the interests of this city.

If we have correctly sounded public sentiment, the railroad which Omaha desires is one which will have Omaha for its eastern terminus, and which will tap the Elkhorn valley and the country to the northwest. This rich and prosperous section of the state is now shut out from our trade and given over to the tender mercies of a Chicago corporation. Its opening would mean hundreds of thousands in solid money every year to our merchants and would give a home market for the produce of the Elkhorn valley. A railroad north and south into Dakota is not what we need or what is demanded.

In the second place, the people of Omaha, before voting a subsidy for a new line, will, we think, insist that most definite guarantees shall be given that the interests of Omaha shall be constantly felt in its management. Whether this should be done by trusteeship or otherwise is a question which will admit of discussion. There are several ways in which it could be accomplished without an ownership of bonds or stock by the community which is not allowable under our constitution. The presence in the directory of Omaha men who can, and will, voice the sentiments of the community against every adverse interest, is essential.

In conclusion, Omaha is anxious for the proposed road, is prepared to hand-somely assist it, and only requires such assurances for her furtherance of the project as will make her citizens certain that they will get at least the worth of their money.

The Bee congratulates the citizens and tax payers of Omaha upon the defeat of the disreputable shysters, who ran for justices of the peace.

The cost mills have been cleaned out. With three honest and capable justices, the system of legalized highway robbery, which has been prevalent in this city under the name of justice, has been happily disposed of.

TALKING about stills reminds us that to-day Miller and Ford are about the biggest stills in this community. The only consolation afforded them is that a democratic coroner was elected to hold an inquest over their remains.

The city hall has now been permanently located by the people, and the Myers' plan has been endorsed by more than five-sixths of all the votes cast at the election. The board of education

has been authorized, to set aside \$25,000 for the construction of the building under the contract made with the city for permanent quarters.

Mayor Boyd and the council should now take prompt steps toward beginning the construction of this building. The detail, plans and specifications will shortly reach Omaha, and if the money which the board is authorized to expend is made available, the contract can be let within forty days for excavating the basement, and the contractors can work at stone cutting and get the materials for pushing the work in the early spring.

We cheerfully accord the Republicans the privilege of raising its rooster and crowing vigorously over the victory; but we modestly suggest that the Bee exerted a slight influence in determining the result.

In the language of Orator Miller, "Billie Coburn is a nice little gentleman and wears good clothes." Mr. Coburn can now afford to add a new winter suit to his wardrobe.

VOTES Tuesday decided that Omaha is to have another handsome and fire-proof public building. The city hall will more than match the county court house.

Mr. O'KEEFE has finally concluded that it will be better now to make a change in the management of the poor farm. We should think so.

PARIS has spent three hundred and seventy millions of dollars since 1852 in public improvements. Parisians evidently believe with Omaha that paving and sewerage pay.

Butte, Montana, claims to be something of a financial center. She has ten faro banks with a capital of \$100,000.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Cotton mill-workers are still 19 per cent below 1882 wages.

The latest thing in new steel rails is to roll them with a flange on the top.

A twelve-year-old Fall River boy wants to charge \$20,000 for his leg, lost in a mine run.

For the first time in twenty years there is a famine in the world, the result of the long strike of the nailers.

New Haven (Conn.) workmen are raising funds to establish a co-operative store on the English bay in Texas.

Carpet manufacturers are putting their looms on spring styles as fast as they can be released from the present season's orders.

The casting of wrought iron is the latest mechanical achievement in America, says this is a more valuable process even than his own.

New glass furnace has been set up at Bellville, Ohio, which burns fuel gas, and cost \$22,000.

The Shillier bridge works company, of Pittsburgh is making the steel girders which will anchor the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island.

The lumber and planing mill men are having the striking strikers in the west by threatening to put in their own nail-makers.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor met in Richmond, Va. last week, partly with a view of encouraging labor organizations in the south.

Ten assemblies of the Knights of Labor were held in Texas in September and eight during October. Within a few days all assemblies were formed in Maine.

The labor reformer, who has gone into the coal-mining business, says that he gets all it is worth, as some men claim, how is it that he is anything left to make men rich with?

Four large New York firms and one Philadelphia firm, all engaged in the manufacture of specialties, are seeking buildings with elevators in Pittsburgh because of the local advantages.

Manufacturers of cotton cloth have learned how to use asbestos rope and asbestos cloth to make a vapor which will cover heretofore designed in a few weeks.

It is found that the operatives in southern Ohio and western Virginia, who are being sent to the north, are being sent to the north and west.

The proposition is being discussed by both labor leaders and prominent railroad managers in regard to a law providing for a national board of arbitration to settle all labor and capital disputes.

This is coming up as a manufacturing island. One company has ready machinery amounting to 5000 horse-power. Extensive purchases are being made and some forms for permanent investment are being secretly formed.

Manufacturers of cotton goods are finding the price of raw cotton very low. In 1880 the average was 82¢ per pound. In 1881 it was 75¢. In 1882 it was 65¢. In 1883 it was 55¢. In 1884 it was 45¢. In 1885 it was 35¢.

The growth of organization among female employees is having an effect, viz., the removal of vulgar and ill-bred bosses, and substituting in their place a more refined and dignified manner and language of some who forget that girls have real feelings.

It is not generally known that Sewing-Machine City is situated in Pittsburg. When it was first started in 1850, it was called Sewing-Machine City, and when he heard of the efforts of Elias Howe, saw how to do what he did, and did it. A notable lawyer named Clark nipped up a ship and started this.

The managers of the Baldwin Locomotive Works have been complimented by the Board of Railroad Commissioners for their promptness in giving orders for twelve locomotives for the New Zealand government, \$2,000 per engine cheaper than they could be made in England.

The weekly payment plan in mills is growing. In the American States, the average in Massachusetts began it three months ago. The legislature will require it by law this week. It is a great many mills are now making payments, as \$5, \$10, or \$15, are now made every week, and exact settlements have been made every week.

The average cost of repairs and renewals of locomotives on fourteen railroads in the United States, on eight roads, the average was 5.7 per cent higher last year. The cost of motive power is nearly twice as great on the English as on the American roads.

It is constantly asserted that various trades are ordered on strike by the Knights of Labor. In nine cases out of ten the statement is untrue. The Knights, as a body, do not make strikes. The trades which are ordered on strike are those which are organized, and they may as well strike. When employers refuse to accede to the Knights' will, they sustain the strikes.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which met at Philadelphia last month, is only four years old. During that time its membership has grown to 100,000. In the past year it has elected six new judges from its ranks with a membership of 500. During the same time, their chief organizer, traveling 45,000 miles, has secured 100,000 new members. It is a brotherhood in which men only are eligible who are physically and mentally sound and of good moral character.

superior to anything I have ever used."

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making their victims suffer a double affliction.

The relief that is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIELD AND FARM.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer tried painting his pear trees with red lead and linseed oil, filling up the cracks, giving each tree two coats of paint, and did this to prevent blight, and the trees so coated have been free from blight, while trees not painted are dying. Such remedies, however, should be tried with caution. Kerosene oil will kill peach trees, and some kinds of paint containing that substance may be injurious to pear trees.

Many are prone to let their horses run out through all kinds of weather, until they fall, and then their coats become rough and shaggy. This is wrong. Frosty grass is not good for horses that have been used to dry food and must yet with caution. Kerosene oil will kill with caution. Frosty grass is not good for horses that have been used to dry food and must yet with caution. Frosty grass is not good for horses that have been used to dry food and must yet with caution.

If the soil contains insects, in the pupa state, it will be more likely to be destroyed if turned up and exposed to the frosts of winter. Many species of insects enter into the pupa state but a few inches beneath the surface of the earth, and upon the soil and about them from such a degree of freezing as would destroy life. If they are turned up to the surface, most will probably perish.

Rough, rocky or bushy land may be made a fine farm by good advantage, because the farm is not so busy as in the spring, thus giving him more time to remove the rocks and roots that fill the land. When the farmer believes his land to be full of rocks and roots, he should plow very late in the fall, he will do something toward killing them.

It is well, every autumn, to carefully consider and decide what fields will be improved and what injured by fall plowing, and all that should be plowed, thus helping along the spring work at a season when work is not as driving as in the spring.

The experiment of milking cows three times a day was tried at the Iowa Agricultural College, and the average daily gain of the herd was four pounds, or half enough to pay for the extra trouble and expense. The increase in milk is not considered sufficient to pay for the labor and expense, even when cows yielding over twenty quarts daily are used. The only advantage is that the cows will have to be kept in the barnyard and soiled, thereby effecting a greater saving of manure.

Do not cover the lawn all over with stable manure which is to remain there all winter as an offense to the eye, the nose and the ear. There is nothing more disgusting than this turning of a barnyard into a bannery, and there is no necessity for it. Stable manure is worth as much for garden crops as it is for lawns, and it is doubtful if any one has too much of it for the former purpose. A good dressing of bone dust or ammoniated superphosphate early in the spring will keep up the fertility of the lawn and will be noticed.

A writer in the London Garden referring to the well known fact that new seeds usually germinate more quickly than old ones, says that many old ones will germinate well with heat that would be lost in cold germination. A fact which should be borne in mind by those who are testing seeds this year in warm rooms. Among those which may be kept for a long time are onions, salsify and some other roots, tomatoes, cucumbers and artichokes will continue three seasons, cabbage, turnips, spinach, kale, etc., four seasons and melons, cucumbers, and the best of the winter ones.

The best floor for a stable, says the Rural Era, is one made of smooth stones of an egg shape, set on end, on a gravel floor, well rammed down and filled with sand and hydraulic lime, cement, so as to form a smooth surface. This is saturated with hot gas tar, and when dry makes a hard, durable, smooth water-proof floor.

Turkeys should not be confined to be fattened until about ten days before they are to be killed. They will gain rapidly in about ten days, but after that time they begin to lose flesh, owing to becoming restless and uneasy from confinement.

By sowing a bushel of salt to the acre, a Fayette county (Missouri) farmer believes that he has succeeded in keeping his average of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre maintained for years.

Too much grain is often sown when seeding and too little grass seed. These are two common errors. Grass grown on nutritious soil is often as good for horses or cattle as poorer grass fed with grain rations.

Now is the best time to match apple trees with manure, which will encourage the formation of fruit buds for next season. An Iowa correspondent of the German-Town Telegraph describes the way in which he makes a gate for occasional use for the purpose of barbed wire. The farmer sometimes has need of a gate in a barbed wire fence, and which is used but seldom; he must, nevertheless, put up a substantial hinge or slide gate. If he has a good gate put in a barbed wire fence with very little trouble in this manner: Build the fence without reference to the gate; then select the location for the gate and set one end of this piece of wire in a shallow hole of the ground and place a wire loop over it and the post at the top, and your gate is finished. It can be opened in a moment and for any use as good as a hinge gate.

There are several reasons for barbed wire becoming strong. Among them are: Using posts and pins that are not thoroughly cleaned from stale milk; setting the milk in damp, badly ventilated cellars; not milking the cows in the morning, until it gets very sour; keeping the cream too long; churning too slowly, or in an unclear churn; not taking all the butter out of the butter; keeping the butter in a warm, badly aired or unclean place; these all cause the butter to become strong, which is the effect of decomposition in it. The food or water of the cow which causes this trouble.

Each hen in a house should have one foot of space on the roosts. One hundred hens then would require four roosts twenty-five feet long, and to prevent the roosting birds from crowding, the top roosts should be set up on a level. The roosts should be one foot apart, and be arranged in a frame hung to the wall, so they can be lifted and hooked up for the purpose of cleaning. The roosts will take up four feet, and there should be eight feet more floor space; thus a house for 100 hens should be six feet wide on the floor inside, and should be at least six feet high in the rear and nine feet high in the front, with ample ventilation.

It is claimed that 2 per cent of a horse's weight of good nourishing food will do him as much good as 10 per cent of a horse weighing 1500 pounds should be fed thirty pounds of food. So says the Live Stock Record, but it must be considered that something depends upon the amount of labor to be performed as well as the digestive capacity and appetite of the animal.

Full management of bees consists simply in taking away all surplus combs and honey as soon as the honey season closes, says Mr. Poppleton, of Williamstown, Iowa, and the best combs in the hive should be left for the bees. Those having the most weight of honey in any of the best hatched honey are the best.

of frost without injury if dry. Colony is best when taken from the open ground, but should be taken up and placed close together in beds with earth and litter over all to keep from freezing.

Winter squashes require a dry place, free from frost.

Pork for Family Use.

The pork raised for family use may be much improved by keeping the hogs under conditions promotive of health. A good run in the pasture, with plenty of exercise, clean water, with corn at the finish, will produce pork fit for any use. Should the pigs be necessarily kept confined they should receive grass plentifully and the pens kept scrupulously clean. The pork will thus not only be of good quality, but free from many parasitic diseases peculiar to the hog, and will bring a higher price if sold, provided such conditions are known to have been observed.

The Profit in Dairy Products.

Boston Farmer: Judging from our own experience of more than thirty years in keeping cows, butter-making pays the best of any branch of dairying. But butter-making is not necessarily to be usually managed on small farms, it makes the work and care of the farmer's wife a great deal more wearing than where the milk is sold at the barn door. Most dairymen get more money now in New Jersey than the United States.

In using cold dips for the scab and other diseases of sheep, unless the dipping is done in a thorough manner the parasites will not penetrate close enough to the wool and reach all the parasites on the skin, owing to the dirt and other matter in the wool.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Experiment farm, finds, after nine years' experience, that a cow will produce more milk on permanent pasture 205 pounds per day at a cost of two cents per pound, and that this was the cheapest of the twenty ways of feeding tried.

Carbarnato of baryta has been found to be the most efficient poison for the similar vermin. It is a heavy, white powder, void of taste or smell. At the Proskaw Zoological Institute experiments were made by mixing it with four times its weight of barley meal, and feeding the paste being introduced into the holes. It was found that fowls and pigeons would not touch it, either in its solid state or when hardened.

Winter Fodder For Milk Cows.

The hay, which constitutes the great bulk of winter feed, is cut altogether too late. Dairymen wait for a bulk of fodder that will fill their mows and feed heavy to handle. They wait till the rich juices of the grasses have melted away, the high color and flavor of their fates have become pale and insipid, and their nutritive value is greatly reduced. The woody fibre, with this they fill their barns and are satisfied. To make milk in winter profitable the cows must have food which is either green or succulent, or which is cut or dried in a green stage, so that it shall be not only rich in the elements of milk, but be so easy of digestion that enough can be digested to support the bodies of the cows and have something to make milk of. Hay, as generally cut, is so scanty in available nutrition, and digests so slowly and imperfectly, that cows can only be kept on it, though they eat constantly full, to do no more than supply waste. If they give milk it will be at the expense of their stock of flesh and fat.

The Critical Season for Live Stock.

From now until boasters are fully settled upon their dry winter feed is the most critical season of the year for all kinds of live stock, excepting, if any, the season of dropping their young. Cattle will not stand a single week of frost-bitten grass, and colts exposed to cold storms suffer temporarily, to say the least. Many an old sheep, and sometimes a young one, is found dead, struck with death, of a sudden, and the time is "out." Especially is this true with sheep bred with long, loose wool, which will part on the back when wet by storms. A shed upon the sunny side only is better protection from storms than a tight barn, and a chance in two, thick evergreen trees is much better than no shelter at all. A few oats tend to keep quiet as well as to hold the flesh.

Telephone Conversations as Evidence.

New York Herald: The admission as evidence of the conversation by telephone of a man and woman, who were arrested by the defence in the Ward trial, but the objection was properly, as we think, overruled by Judge Barrett. The testimony of this kind is a novel one, but doubtless it is destined to become common in court as evidence of the ordinary kind. The telephone has, to a large extent, done away with face to face communication in business, and also communications by letter. It must often become necessary or important to show what is communicated through the telephone, and there is no reason why such communications should not be proved in either civil or criminal trial.

In a recent case the Supreme Court of Kentucky held that a contract between two persons might be made by telephone communication, and that it was not necessary for the parties to be in court with the telephone. "It is true," the Court remarks, "that in communicating by telephone the parties cannot see each other. But the same is equally true of the blind. By telephone means persons are as much together for all purposes of contract as if they were face to face, and occurring as if they were immediately present with each other."

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why you look ten years younger than when I saw you last year." "You know how I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, and night sweats, and I was losing weight, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

How Vegetables are Wintered.

Prairie Farmer: Only a few vegetables can be wintered out-doors in the north without protection. Parsnips are among the exceptional vegetables which the winter does not destroy, and, except for use while the ground is frozen, may be left in the soil. Salsify, or vegetable oysters, is of similar nature, but beets, turnips and rutabagas are not so hardy, and to retain the fresh, crisp flavor they should be taken up as late as possible and placed in a cool cellar, or in pits, with earth and straw enough over them to prevent freezing. The latter is the method of most in vogue with market gardeners, who usually know how best to prevent their vegetables in the most condition.

At the end of the year, in the market, the potato of vegetables generally. The sweet potato is an exception, and will not rot in a temperature below 50 degrees, while dryness does not injure it. Cabbage, cauliflower, and all, turned up, and covered up side down and the heads packed together in beds six feet in width and the ground between the rows thrown over the heads. In extremely frosty weather they cannot be renewed, and enough must be left in the cold root cellar for winter use. Onions require a dry barn or loft, and should not be packed more than eight or ten inches deep, with a coat of straw over them to keep out frost. In the extreme